

# vulnerable

*by* Ziggy Sam

---

**Submission date:** 08-Jul-2021 04:41AM (UTC-0400)

**Submission ID:** 1617077115

**File name:** vulnerable.edited\_1.docx (17.38K)

**Word count:** 1156

**Character count:** 6305

VULNERABLES IN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA HEALTH CARE

Student's name

Institution

Date of submission

Low income individuals in the United States of America are among the most vulnerable groups who have struggled to access primary health care. These are persons who do not have enough money to meet their necessities. Even though the United States is a wealthy country, it has made more tremendous efforts to ensure that poverty is abolished. The US government has employed two techniques to determine poverty levels: census bureau thresholds and statistical criteria. The department of health and human services created the guidelines, which are utilized for administrative concerns. Thresholds recognize poverty as a lack of goods and services provided by citizens. Unfortunately, according to national statistics, the poverty rate in the country is at an all-time high.

The Great Depression is the most significant source of poverty levels. Sharecroppers and tenant farmers in the southern United States made up the majority of the vulnerable population. African Americans make up the majority of the people in South America. New poverty arose as a result of the Great Depression. Because the government did not give unemployment insurance during the Great Depression, many people who had lost their jobs were forced to live in shanties. The government attempted to create employment to address this problem, but these appeared to be more costly than direct cash payments. The government has also taken steps to lower poverty levels through social security. However, data acquired in the United States of America revealed that the number of deaths among black Americans had increased. Due to a more significant incidence pandemic striking residential areas inhabited by the black population impacted by high levels of poverty Wilcox County (Simons, et al 2018).

The disparity in healthcare services in the United States has been defined by racial inequality based on the high level of poverty among black Americans, where the risk of corona virus infection has been higher. Complication rates were rising on a daily basis, but the federal

government was making less of an effort to limit the number of cases. Tuskegee syphilis also caused skepticism in Alabama's healthcare system, where the United States of America's healthcare system was implicated (Paxton, et al 2015). The black population has been provided with substandard medical services, with white health care providers being employed to deceive the black American populace.

To persuade African Americans of the white people's good intentions in controlling and treating the sickness, they were promised free medical care and insurance burials. Still, they never administered it to males who were thought to be immune to the illness, which was not the case. Instead, they were told that they were receiving therapy for bad blood, while this was a complex illness. The Tuskegee research found racial prejudice in the medical care provided to poor Americans living in shanties. The small likelihood that African Americans may not be fed work possibilities in clinical departments in America is an issue that has not been addressed. This has increased public skepticism, jeopardizing public efforts to address health care issues among those living in shanties, the majority of whom are African Americans, who are among the poorest people in the country.

The United States federal government has taken significant steps to improve its services to the public, establishing a number of schemes that have been deemed valid. The government attempted to oversee health maintenance plans by stating that a patient may only pay within the network by selecting a primary doctor to coordinate their care. In addition, they preferred provider organizations in which the patient could only pay a portion of the bill if they could seek medical help outside of the network. To supplement the healthcare system's services, the federal government developed organizations to care for the most vulnerable members of society, such as the aged, needy, and disabled. In pursuit of the care provided by the health care system, the

federal government also established organizations that could take care of the vulnerable people in the society who include the elderly, poor, and disabled. In the health and human services department, a bureau of primary health care was established to give medical assistance to migrants, homeless people, and school-aged children. Medicare was created to care for all older people aged 65 and over, regardless of their financial situation. Medicaid was created to help low-income people and persons with disabilities who couldn't afford to pay for their medical care. The government also developed a children's health insurance program to cover children from uninsured households who had difficulty accessing adequate healthcare. An initiative to increase the number of minority physicians in the health sector for the government to reduce disparities in the health sector. This will be beneficial because it will reflect the diversity of the United States of America population, where healthcare policies will be implemented equally despite societal disparities.

Healthcare experts aim to eliminate racial and ethnic health disparities at the highest levels of the health sector, which will then trickle down to the lower classes, aiding in the fight against cultural inequality. To assist in addressing the problem, the health sector has raised awareness among physicians and patients by assuring improved literacy levels among the general public. Health care providers must be the frontline workers who ensure that vulnerable persons in society have access to quality healthcare and culturally competent treatment. Health disparities in America have caused massive deaths due to chronic diseases where the affected cannot pay for the bills. For example, in the diagnosis of acquired immune deficiency syndrome, there are high cases of infection in the poor suburbs where the majority of the people in these areas are Hispanics and black Americans. Where universal health care services are provided at a higher cost, which becomes a problem, they are not employed. Heart diseases and cancer ailments have

been ranked as the highest causes of death to vulnerable populations in the United States of America. The natives Americans have been enjoying health equity in health care compared to other minor races in the states. Health infrastructures have been used as a critical method of improving health care and eliminating disparities among the citizens.

## Reference

- Simons, R. L., Lei, M. K., Beach, S. R., Barr, A. B., Simons, L. G., Gibbons, F. X., & Philibert, R. A. (2018). Discrimination, segregation, and chronic inflammation: Testing the weathering explanation for the poor health of Black Americans. *Developmental psychology*, *54*(10), 1993.
- Paxton, E. W., Inacio, M. C., Singh, J. A., Love, R., Bini, S. A., & Namba, R. S. (2015). Are there modifiable risk factors for hospital readmission after total hip arthroplasty in a US healthcare system?. *Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research*®, *473*(11), 3446-3455.
- Leape, L. L. (2015). Patient safety in the era of healthcare reform. *Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research*®, *473*(5), 1568-1573.
- National Center for Health Statistics (US). (2016). Health, United States, 2015: With special feature on racial and ethnic health disparities.

# vulnerable

---

## GRADEMARK REPORT

---

FINAL GRADE

GENERAL COMMENTS

**/0**

**Instructor**

---

PAGE 1

---

PAGE 2

---

PAGE 3

---

PAGE 4

---

PAGE 5

---

PAGE 6

---