

# Health Care Facilities



# Objectives

- Students will be able to:
  - Differentiate between various types of healthcare facilities
  - Describe sources of funding of different healthcare facilities
  - List services provided by different types of healthcare facilities

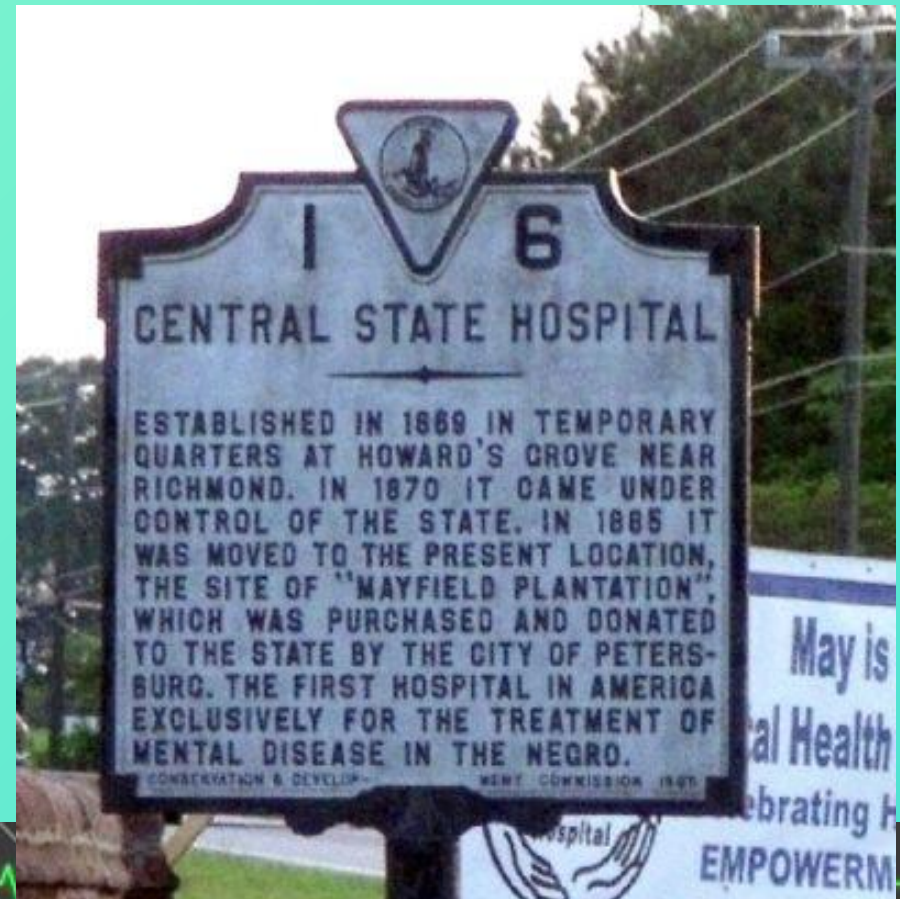
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# Healthcare...

- Is one of the largest and fastest growing industries in the United States
- Employs over 13 million workers in over 250 different careers
- Is a \$4,000,000,000 (4 billion) per day business

# Types of Healthcare Facilities

1. Hospitals
2. Long term care facilities
3. Medical offices
4. Government agencies
5. Non profit agencies



# Hospitals

- **Vary according to:**
  - Size
  - Ownership/Funding
  - Services
  - Length of stay





# Hospital size

- **Large**
  - Metropolitan area (city)
  
- **Small**
  - Community-based (rural)



# Types of Hospital Ownership/Funding

- **Proprietary/For profit**--fees paid for by the patient
- **Non-profit**--fees paid for by patient insurance, donations, fundraisers, etc.
- **Government**--primarily supported by tax dollars and patient insurance
- **Religious**--supported by religious orders, donations, fundraisers, patient insurance
- **University-affiliated**--supported by the university it's associated with, government, patient insurance.

# Hospital Services

- **General**
  - Vary in size
  - Treat a wide range of conditions & age groups
  - Usually provide diagnostic, medical, surgical, and emergency care services
- **Speciality**
  - Provide care for specific types of conditions such as chronic diseases or specific age groups
    - Mental health facility
    - Hospice
    - Pediatric oncology

# Hospital length of stay

- **Acute**

- Short-term stays

- A few days to a few weeks
- Generally in a hospital
- Caring for short term illnesses/injuries

- **Long term**

- Provide long-term care for elderly patients and for patients in rehabilitation.
- Recipients of care live in the facility
- Call them residents, not patients

# Long-Term Care Facilities

- Levels of long-term care:
  - A **nursing home** provides care for residents who can no longer care for themselves and provides assistance with ADL's--Activities of Daily Living
  - An **Assisted living facility** is for residents who need help with some things but are fairly independent
  - An **independent living facility** allows residents to use only the services they need, such as transportation or housekeeping.

# Medical Offices

- May be operated by one or two doctors or a large group of healthcare professionals.
- Some medical offices treat a wide range of conditions.
- Others are specialized for specific ages or medical conditions.
- Services provided include exams, diagnostics, labs tests, minor procedures, etc.

# Other Types of Facilities

- **Dental offices**
  - Offer services by general dentist such as cleanings, x-rays, fillings and other minor procedures.
- **Clinics**
  - Facilities where several physicians and nurse practitioners with different specialties combine their practices.
- **Optical centers**
  - Vision services--exams, glasses, contacts
- **Emergency Care Services**
  - Emergent health needs attended to by physicians and other health professionals.

# Other Types of Facilities

## ■ Laboratories

- Tests performed on samples of blood, urine, sputum, etc.

## ■ Hospice

- Helps care for terminally ill patients (less than 6 months to live.) to allow the terminally ill patient/client live each day to the fullest as comfortable and free from pain as possible.

## ■ Genetic Counseling Centers

- Pre-pregnancy and prenatal testing and counseling regarding genetic disorders such as Down's syndrome and Cystic Fibrosis.



# Other Types of Facilities

- **Rehabilitation services**
  - Provides care for those disabled by sickness or injury to recover many of their original abilities and relearn activities of daily living by seeking these services. Patients usually require physical therapy and other therapies for loss of limb or organ function.
- **Industrial Care Centers**
  - Attends to the health of employees of large corporations. Usually staffed by nurse practitioners.

# Other Types of Facilities

- **School Health Services**
  - Provide care to students and staff with acute and chronic health conditions. Usually provided by a nurse.
- **Home Health Agencies**
  - Provide care in the home for patients/clients who need health services but not hospitalization. Services include nursing, physical therapy, personal care (bathing, dressing, etc.), and homemaking (cleaning, food shopping and preparation).

# Government Agencies

- Operated on an international, national, state and local level
- Supported by tax money and grants

# Government Agencies

- International level--
  - Operated on an international level
  - Example: **World Health Organization (WHO)**
    - Services offered
      - Compilation of statistics and information on disease
      - Publish and disseminate health info
      - Investigation of and dealing with serious health problems throughout the world

# Government Agencies

- Federal/national level--
  - Operated on an federal/national level
  - Federally supported by tax dollars
  - Example: **Veterans Administration Hospital**
    - Provide care for veteran who served in the armed forces.

# Government Agencies

- Federal/national level
  - Another example: **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (USDHHS)**
  - Many sub-divisions (there are 11 but here are the ones I want you to remember)
    - National Institute of Health (NIH)
    - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
    - Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
    - Agency for Healthcare Policy And Research (AHCPR)
    - Center for Medicaid and Medicare services (CMS)
    - Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)--actually a Dept of Labor office but important to healthcare so remember it:)

# Government Agencies

- Subdivisions of the USDHHS--
  - National Institute of Health (NIH)
    - Disease research
  - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
    - In charge of finding causes, spread and control of diseases in populated areas
  - Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
    - Regulates food and drug products sold to the public

# Government Agencies

- Subdivisions of the USDHHS--
  - Agency for Healthcare Policy And Research (AHCPR)
    - Researches the quality of healthcare and delivery of healthcare and identifies and sets standards of care and tx to be provided by healthcare
  - Center for Medicaid and Medicare services (CMS)
    - Oversees Medicare and the federal portions of Medicaid and State Children's Health Insurance program
  - Occupational Health & Safety Administration (OSHA)
    - Establishes and enforces standards for the protection of workers from job-related injuries and/or illnesses



# Government agencies

- State and local level--
  - Operated on a state/local/community level
  - Example: **Health departments**
    - Provides specific health services needed by state or local communities
      - Immunization programs for disease control
      - Environmental inspections
      - Communicable diseases control/STD testing/tx
      - Collection of statistics and health records
      - Health education
      - Clinics for health care and prevention
      - Family planning/birth control

# Volunteer and Nonprofit/Charitable Agencies

- Many deal with one specific disease or group of diseases
- Supported by donations, membership fees, fundraisers, and federal and/or state grants
- Services provided:
  - Study disease
  - Funding to research a cure or tx of disease
  - Promote public education
  - Purchase medical equipment and/or supplies
  - Provide treatment centers

# Volunteer and Nonprofit/Charitable Agencies

- Examples:
  - American Cancer Society
  - March of Dimes
  - American Red Cross
  - American Heart Association
  - American Diabetes Association