



Health and Social Care Organisations

Learning Outcomes

After the successful completion of this lecture, you will be able to understand:

- What are healthcare organisations?
- Types of healthcare organisations.
- The aim and role of different types of healthcare organisations.



Healthcare Organisations

- Companies that provide services to clinical authorities such as nurses, physicians, pharmacists, and others are known as health care organisations.
- Their primary goal is to deliver health-related services at a lower cost and in greater quantity so that they can be made available to a large number of people.
- A health system, also known as a health care system or a healthcare organization, is a collection of people, organisations, and resources that provide health care to satisfy the requirements of specific populations.



Types of Healthcare Organisations



Figure: Shows the types of healthcare organisations.

1. National Health Organisations

- The National Health Organisation is a free, publicly-funded healthcare system in the United Kingdom.
- Types of national health organisations are as follows:



National Health Organisations

NHS

- The National Health Service (NHS) is a free, publicly-funded healthcare system in the United Kingdom (NHS).
- The NHS differs from many other healthcare systems in that it is financed by taxes rather than health insurance.
- People might also pick from a limited private healthcare sector if they so want.
- Each region of the United Kingdom has its own NHS organization. The primary structural differences across regional health systems are how some of the services are supplied.

The Aim of NHS

- The aim of NHS is to enhance care quality on a continuous basis, assisting in the creation of the safest, highest-quality health and care service possible.
- People need individualized, effective, and safe healthcare that respects their dignity and is given with compassion on a regular basis.



NHS Healthcare Costs in the UK

- The majority of services are offered to citizens free of charge.
- Certain services, however, are subject to fees.
- These include the following:
 - Dental treatment costs range from £22.70 for an emergency to £269.30 for Band 3 treatment, with prescriptions costing £9 per item.
 - Exemptions or reductions in NHS costs are available to certain categories, such as low-income individuals and those over the age of 60. This is valid for both dental and prescription costs.

How does NHS works in UK?

- The NHS Commissioning Board, which includes a number of regional offices and numerous local offices throughout England, is in charge of overseeing local budget expenditure by 207 Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs).
- These are administered by GPs, consultants, and nurses and are responsible for commissioning healthcare services for their local region.
- They commission services based on the evaluated requirements of their area. They are in charge of about two-thirds of the NHS budget.
- CCGs commission care, which is subsequently delivered by NHS Foundation Trusts. This includes primary care services, mental health, ambulance, social care and hospital services.

NHS Funding

- The NHS is funded mainly from general taxation supplemented by National Insurance contributions (NICs).
- Additionally, patient charges account for a minor percentage of NHS funding. Individual NHS organizations, such as hospital trusts, can create additional revenue, for example by charging parking fees, selling property, and serving private patients.



National Health Organisations

NICE

- NICE stands for The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence.
- It is a government-funded organization that promotes high-quality health and care. It is an independent organisation.
- The government established it in 1999. Its goal was to determine which medications and treatments are available on the National Health Service in England.



The Role of NICE

- The main responsibilities of NICE are to do the following:
 - ↻ Evaluate new medicines and treatments as they become available, and give evidence-based treatment guidelines for specific diseases
 - ↻ Give recommendations on how public health and social services can help people
 - ↻ Give information to people in charge of and providing health and social services
 - ↻ Evaluate whether a treatment is beneficial to patients.
 - ↻ To help the NHS in meeting its objectives, such as boosting cancer survival rates. It also examines whether a treatment is cost-effective or value for money.

How does NICE Work?

The key functions of NICE are as follows:

1. **Providing guidelines**
2. **Assessing the majority of technology**
3. **Making clinical guidelines**



NICE Guidance (NICE)

NICE Funding

- The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) is a government-funded organisation that provides national guidance and recommendations on health and social care issues.
- The Department of Health and Social Care sponsors NICE, an executive non-departmental public organisation.



National Health Organisations

The King's Fund

- The King's Fund is an independent organisation dedicated to improving England's health and care. It organises conferences and other events.
- The Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, created the King's Fund in 1897 to generate funds for London's voluntary hospitals.
- The Fund's work has developed throughout time in response to changing population requirements, but its purpose - to enhance health and care for all - has remained unchanged.
- The money put into the funds more than a century ago supplies a significant percentage of the King's Funds revenue, allowing us to remain self-sufficient. We have no political, professional, or other interests in common.

The Aim of The King's Fund

- The aim of the King's Fund is to an organisation that is more diverse and inclusive.
- Additionally, this organisation aims to live up to their values in everything they do.
- This organisation is focused on maximising effect to accomplish their goal of better health and better care for everyone, always contributing from an independent standpoint.

TheKingsFund

The Role of The King's Fund

The key responsibilities of the King's Fund are as follows:

- Generating and sharing ideas and evidence
- Offering rigorous analysis and independent challenge
- Bringing people together to discuss, share and learn
- Supporting and developing people, teams and organisations
- Helping people to make sense of the health and care system.

TheKingsFund

Funding of The King's Fund

The King's Fund's funding comes from a variety of sources including the following:

- Capital withdrawals and income generated by their investments
- Their charitable activities, which include research and policy analysis, leadership and organisational development, and events
- Commercial activities including hiring their venue and renting office space in their building.

National Health Organisations
Public Health England

- It is a unique organisation with operational autonomy, as well as an executive agency of the Department of Health and Social Care.
- They provide evidence-based professional, scientific expertise and assistance to the government, local governments, the NHS, Parliament, industry, and the general public.
- They have eight local centres, as well as an integrated region and centre for London, and four regions (north of England, south of England, Midlands and east of England, and London).
- They collaborate closely with public health professionals in Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and throughout the world.

The Aim of The Public Health England

The main aims of public health England are as follows:

- To assess and monitor the health of vulnerable groups and populations in order to identify health issues and priorities.
- To develop public policies aimed at resolving local and national health issues and priorities.
- To ensure that all populations have access to cost-effective and appropriate treatment, including services for health promotion and disease prevention.



The Role of Public Health England

- Making the public healthier and reducing differences between the health of different
- Protecting the nation from public health hazards
- Preparing for and responding to public health emergencies
- Improving the health of the whole population by sharing their information and expertise, and identifying and preparing for future public health challenges
- Supporting local authorities and the NHS to plan and provide health and social care services
- Researching, collecting and analysing data to improve their understanding of public health challenges, and come up with answers to public health problems

Public Health England Funding

- Local governments get a 'public health grant' from the Department of Health and Social Care in order to provide public health services.
- However, in recent years, this grant has been severely reduced, and despite an increase in 2020/21, it is currently 22% lower in real terms than it was in 2015/16.
- The budget for Public Health England in 2018/19 was £1 billion.

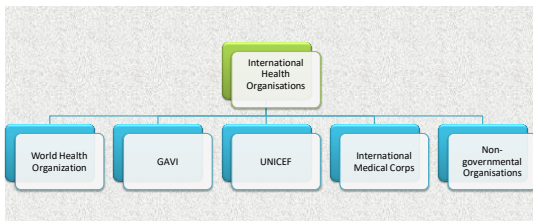


2. International Health Organisations

- The international health organisations provide services to people in different areas, continents, and countries across the world.
- The primary goal of the international health organisation is to provide international public goods that transcend the borders of any given nation.



Types of International Health Organisations



Types of International Health Organisations
World Health Organization

- The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations in charge of international public health.
- The WHO Constitution, which establishes the agency's governing structure and principles, states that the agency's main goal is "the attainment of the highest possible level of health by all peoples."
- It is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, and has six semi-autonomous regional offices as well as 150 field offices around the world. It meets once a year, usually in May.



The Aim of WHO

The key objectives of WHO are as follows:

- To act as the directing and coordinating authority on international health work
- To promote technical cooperation
- To assist Governments, upon request, in strengthening health services
- To furnish appropriate technical assistance and, in emergencies, necessary aid, upon the request or acceptance of Governments
- To stimulate and advance work on the prevention and control of epidemic, endemic, and other diseases
- To promote and coordinate biomedical and health services research

The Role of WHO



WHO Funding

WHO gets its funding from the following two main sources:

- a. Assessed Contributions
- b. Voluntary Contributions



1. Assessed Contributions

- Assessed contributions (AC) are expressed as a proportion of a country's Gross Domestic Product (the percentage is agreed by the United Nations General Assembly).
- They are approved by member countries every two years at the World Health Assembly. They account for less than 20% of the overall budget.



2. Voluntary Contributions

- Member states (in addition to their assessed contribution) and other partners make voluntary contributions.
- Voluntary contributions have provided for more than three-quarters of the Organization's funding in recent years.
- WHO categorizes voluntary contributions (VC) according to the degree of flexibility as follows:
 1. Core voluntary contributions (CVC)
 2. Thematic and strategic engagement funds
 3. Specified voluntary contributions

Types of International Health Organisations

GAVI

- It stands for Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation.
- Gavi is an international organisation established in 2000 to increase children's access to new and underused vaccines in the world's poorest countries.
- Gavi is the Vaccine Alliance, based in Geneva, Switzerland, that brings together the public and private sectors with the common objective of ensuring that all children, regardless of where they reside, have equitable access to vaccinations.



The Aim of GAVI

The following are the key aims of GAVI:

1. **Strengthen countries' prioritisation of vaccines appropriate to their context**
2. **Support countries to introduce and scale up coverage of vaccines for prevention of endemic and epidemic diseases**
3. **Enhance outbreak response through availability and strategic allocation of vaccine stockpiles**

The Role of GAVI

- Gavi's impact is based on the strengths of its core partners, including the World Health Organization, UNICEF, the World Bank, and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and it plays a critical role in strengthening primary health care (PHC), bringing us closer to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) of Universal Health Coverage (UHC), and ensuring that no one is left behind.
- Gavi also collaborates with NGOs, advocacy groups, professional and community associations, faith-based organisations, and academia; vaccine producers, especially those in developing markets; research and technical health institutions; and implementing country governments.



GAVI Funding

- By the end of 2019, over \$19 billion in financing was received by the partnership.
- Three-quarters of Gavi's financing (78%) are derived from direct donations made by donor governments as well as commercial organisations.
- The United Kingdom, the United States and Norway are the top three contributors of government, while Gates Foundation is the biggest private donor in the world.



Types of International Health Organisations

UNICEF

- UNICEF stands for the United Nations Children's Fund.
- UNICEF is the driving force behind a world where every child's rights are respected.
- The Agency has the power to influence decision-makers on a worldwide scale, as well as a diverse of partners at grassroots level to turn the most innovative ideas into reality.
- This distinguishes UNICEF from other international organisations, as well as those that work with children and youth.

The Aim of UNICEF

The key aims of UNICEF are as follows:

1. Providing best start in life to children
2. Promoting girl's education
3. Providing immunisation to children
4. Preventing spread of HIV/AIDS
5. Creating protective environment for children



The Role of UNICEF

The main functions performed by UNICEF are as follows:

1. Child safety through protection and inclusion
2. Helping children to survive and thrive
3. Responding to emergencies
4. Creating change for women and girls
5. Data and field work driving action



UNICEF Funding

- UNICEF programs' resources are derived from the voluntary donations of governments, international organisations, foundations, the corporate and individual sectors.
- This combination of robust financing sources is the basis of UNICEF's mission to achieve the rights of all children, especially the most vulnerable.



Types of International Health Organisations

International Medical Corps

- International Medical Corps (IMC) is a global, humanitarian, non-profit organisation located in California devoted to saving lives and alleviating suffering through health care training, relief, and development programs.
- IMC is a private, voluntary, non-political, and non-sectarian organization established in 1984 by volunteer doctors and nurses. Its aim is to improve the quality of life in underprivileged areas across the world through health treatments and associated activities that build local capacity.



The Aim of International Medical Corps

IMC wants to achieve the following aims:

1. Sustainability in programming
2. Care for the communities
3. Engagement
4. Transparency
5. Accountability
6. Global Lessons



The Role of International Medical Corps

- In a tough and dangerous environment the International Medical Corps relieves the suffering of individuals impacted by conflicts, disasters and diseases.
- They provide essential health care and training to assist devastated people move from relief to self-reliance.



International Medical Corps Funding

- International Medical Corps receives funding from public and private sources.



Types of International Health Organisations

Non-governmental Organisations

- A non-governmental organisation (NGO) is any non-profit, voluntary citizen's organisation that operates on a local, national, or worldwide scale.
- These organizations are task-oriented and typically focus on specific concerns such as health, human rights, or the environment.
- People who share a common interest direct NGOs, which execute a wide range of service and humanitarian activities. These groups are frequently referred to as civil society organizations.

Examples of Non-governmental Organisations

1. **Doctors Without Borders / Medecins Sans Frontieres**
2. **CARE International**
3. **Population Services International**

3. Private Healthcare Providers

- The private or independent healthcare sector consists of hospitals and clinics that are not part of the National Health Service (NHS).
- They are often managed by a commercial company, however some may be run by charities or other non-profit organisations.



Types of Private Healthcare Providers

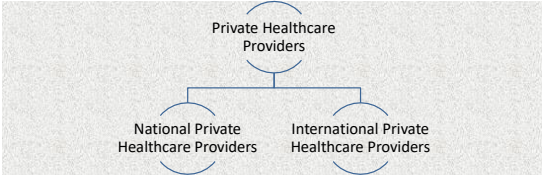


Figure: Shows the types of private healthcare providers.

National Private Healthcare Providers

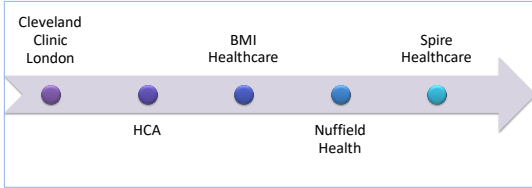
The following are the types private healthcare providers in UK:

1. **Urgent Care Clinic:**
 - If a patient becomes unwell and is unable to go to his or her doctor's office, urgent care clinics give medical care without an appointment.
2. **Nursing Home:**
 - Patients who require constant care should be hospitalised in a nursing home.
3. **Orthopedic Rehabilitation Centre:**
 - Orthopedic rehabilitation facilities are for those who have problems with their bones and muscles.

National Private Healthcare Providers 1

4. **Addiction and Mental Health Treatment Facilities:**
 - Addiction and mental health treatment centres have not been around as long as other types of facility.
5. **Hospice Homes:**
 - Hospice care is a healthcare approach that provides medical, spiritual, and emotional assistance to patients as well as their relatives.

UK Private Healthcare Providers



Types of Private Healthcare Providers

International Private Healthcare Providers



International Private Healthcare Providers

Figure: Shows different types of International Private Healthcare Providers.

Types of Private Healthcare Providers

International Private Healthcare Providers 1



International Private Healthcare Providers

Figure: Shows different types of International Private Healthcare Providers.

Pharmaceutical Company

- A pharmaceutical company, often known as a drug company, is a firm that is licensed to research, produce, sell, and/or distribute drugs, most typically in the healthcare sector.
- They can sell both generic and brand medications.
- They are bound by several of the rules and regulations governing drug patenting, testing, and marketing, particularly for prescription drugs.



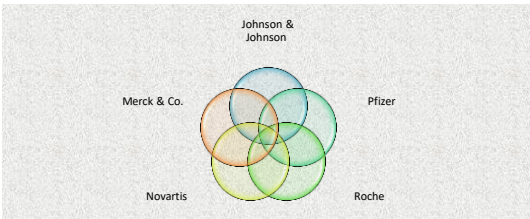
The Role of Pharmaceutical Companies

The following are the key benefits of pharmaceutical companies:

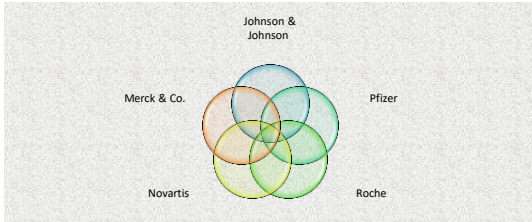
1. **Treatments increase life expectancy**
2. **The industry strives to eradicate and eliminate diseases**
3. **Reduced pain and suffering**
4. **Vaccines save money**
5. **Hospital stays are shorter**



Top Five Pharmaceutical Companies



Top Five Pharmaceutical Companies 1



Conclusion

In conclusion, healthcare organisations, whether governmental, commercial or donation, require funds to operate. Many variables impact healthcare costs, including limited resources, technology, changing illness patterns, population demographics, and the frequency of chronic disease risk factors.



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