

# [Free healthcare financial and ethical dillema case study sample](https://assignbuster.com/free-healthcare-financial-and-ethical-dillema-case-study-sample/)

[](https://assignbuster.com/)[Health & Medicine](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/health-n-medicine/), [Healthcare](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/health-n-medicine/healthcare/)

## Institutiona Affiliation

Healthcare dilemma:   
Among the challenges experienced in healthcare service is the provision of the health services under the limited the funds. There have been many strenuous efforts to remedy the problems, but the business problem has always been a major problem. Financial problems have led to many dilemmas to the service providers the hospital, the service production and also the service delivery to the patients. On the other hand, the issues of inflation, whether it is not even higher, it is a tremendous challenge to the health providers. (Katherine 2005, p. 35) There has been this dilemma in the healthcare services; the expansion of the products and also, the expansion of the health care services   
Conflicts of interest: In many cases, doctors and other service providers in the healthcare are confused between the moral acts and the business challenges in the healthcare service production. Many physicians and doctors have been inducing, so many tests and also prescribe to their patients. (Norma, 2006, p. 122) It is against the ethical law to include unnecessary tests to the patients so as to increase the healthcare income. When it has been done by the other professionals in the hospital, the healthcare on the hand also experiences the increase of the finances since the many tests also need more products to conduct the tests and the other important things in the healthcare. (Mooney 2009, p. 125)   
Professional duty to offer appropriate services versus the cost management: Health administrators, in many cases, complain about the challenge of finance in that they are obliged to provide the best services, but they face the problem of lack of funds or the appropriate facilities to do so. For instance, there has been the problem of the organ transplant for the patients; this always poses the problem with health provision to the patients. Sometimes for the patients having the services done to them, they are required to pay a higher fee; it is a challenge for the doctors and the rest of the professionals. They most of the times are forced not to treat the patients either because there are no enough facilities or there are no products such as a medicine and much more.   
The patient autonomy: It is usually an enormous challenge to the healthcare when the patients refuse to comply with the treatment or even the family of the patient. It is always a problem, and this brings the ethical problem because if the patient refuses to comply and even the family, then it becomes hard for the professionals to provide the services. Also, there has been an issue in the healthcare provision; sometimes there is usually the dilemma of whether the hospital should use the meager unlimited sources to treat the terminally ill patient or use the limited resources to treat the patients who have the chances of surviving. It is a challenge because it is against the ethical laws, according to the professional ethics. (Katharine, 2005, p. 82)   
Addressing the end of life: The healthcare providers in many cases face the problem of telling the loved ones of the patient that the patient has passed away or the patient cannot recover, though it is their duty.   
The above problems of funds can be solved by the good money cycle management and also improve the patient admission activities. In the problem of imposing extra tests to patients, there should be close monitoring of the healthcare of the management. The problem of the limited resources, the health care should be able to consider the most vital issues and then consider the patient's health to be paramount despite the type of the disease. The most appropriate implementation is to take information to where needed. It is because health care does not function well because it does not have the knowledge, but because the knowledge has not been distributed as it is supposed to be.

## Reference:

Harold G. Koenig. (2000). Editorial: Exploring Psychobiological, Psychosocial, and Cultural   
Aspects of Patient Care: The International Journal of Psychiatry in Medicine in the 21st Century. International Journal of Psychiatry in Medicine, 30(3), 195-202.   
Mooney, G.(2009). Is it not time for health economists to rethink equity and access? Health   
Economics, Policy and Law, 4 (2), 209-221.   
Katharine V Smith. (2005). Ethical Issues RELATED TO HEALTH CARE: The Older Adult's   
Perspective. Journal of Gerontological Nursing, 31(2), 32-9.   
Norma Stephens Hannigan (2006). Blowing the whistle on healthcare fraud: Should I? Journal of   
the American Academy of Nurse Practitioners, 18 (11), 512-7.