Briefing note for

Health & Medicine



Urgent Care Inclusion and Exclusion Policy Urgent Care Inclusion and Exclusion Policy Health ity and services are committed in the role of urgent care services to improve steps between community primary care and emergency services. They aim in improving health services and reduce the emergency demand. They provide treatment for emergency and not life threatening issues. The skills require human and technical resources which are more intensive than the available typical, physician. Lack of an urgent inclusion and urgent policy is a serious problem for both line of workers and patients warranting all efforts to address the policy problem (Aacharya,, 2011).

An environmental scan was under taken to determine the informational inclusion and exclusion in the work place. Apart from this analysis, provide a number of insights surrounding urgent care services. However, the input deliberations support is necessary in order to ensure a smooth development and implementation of the inclusion urgent care policy.

The analysis helps to determine the goals and objectives of the policy making in a bid address the urgent care inclusion exclusion problem. The main goal is to develop to develop an exclusion urgent care policy. The objectives of policy are developing care policy; promote trust among patients and to develop a responsive base policy. Analysis undertakes also queries of all potential solutions started, continuing urgent care operations without a policy is a disaster of confusion and poor health outcomes are likely to rise. Policy alternatives are analyzed in terms of cost, constraints, effectiveness, and political feasibility. On the other hand, ESI is as a template which may not be sensitive to the cost of consideration. They require the cost of implementations of an electronic tool and subsequent staff orientation. They https://assignbuster.com/briefing-note-for/

offer strength and effectiveness, which has shown to produce positive results agent.

Main constrains facing policy implementation is potential legal and cost issues. Analysis undertakes show little cost to AHS to implement. Instead, it is likely that the cost of manager's time may go down in addressing services inclusion complaints. Political support would prevalent among, front line and legislative support from the provincial government perspective. It is expected that implementing a clear policy that illustrates AHS value of transparency, customized nature of the first alternative to the plight that gives an advantage over the ESI in terms of political support.

The urgent care strategy policy committee will meet for an annual policy; determine and negative unintended consequence and those that propose revision. Limitation of the care urgent policy lies in the failure to gather patient perceptions and during development. The policy makes amends for this through providing with sufficient knowledge and information on the policy while also promoting transparency to empower the patient. Failure to provide an external and independent entity is a limitation that should be addressed at the earliest point (Alberta, 2007).

The policy proposed seeks to remove lack of guidance that currently pervades urgent care serves. Hence, it may attempt to bring objectiveness and evidence based order. Proper communication to the community will be undertaken to inform the public on the ethical inclination and equitable nature of care services policy. It meets the main goal of developing an inclusion for the health services embedded in the tenets of transparency, trust for staff and patients.

Referencing

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