

Healthcare organizations

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al affiliation Introduction Healthcare organizations are bodies that provide healthcare services to the public. It can be general hospital providing a wide range of acute care and other services spanning various parts of the care continuum. Other health care organizations such as hospices provide specialized and narrow range of services in only one part of the care continuum. Other health care organizations include medical group practices, physician offices and ambulatory care centers such as outpatient diagnostic centers that provide medical services to patients who do not need overnight care services (Barr, 2011).

The health care organizations in an external environment that consist of people, industries, organizations and society sectors that is beyond its control. Other external forces that affect the health care environment include social, financial, technological, political and cultural factors. These factors affect the US health care organization in various ways (Barr, 2011).

In the sociocultural sector, the US healthcare organizations are affected by the population who are the customers of health care services. The US citizens and the organizations are becoming more connected locally, regionally and internationally. The people thus tend to look for services in organizations that they are to as compared to new health care organizations. Similarly, the US population is becoming culturally diverse, and therefore health care organizations should deliver the services that meet the cultural needs of the population. The US population is becoming more knowledgeable about their health, and they demand quality health care from the organizations. This puts pressure on the organization to deliver quality health care services (Sultz et al., 2011).

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the field of medicine. Science and technology have continually led to new diagnosis methods and treatments. This put pressure on the health care organization to purchase the new methods of diagnosis and treatment so as offer quality services to the US population. For instance, in US hospitals, paper medical records are being replaced by the by the electronic health records. This ensures that documents are and cannot get lost easily (Sultz et al., 2014).

In the economic sector, the US health care organizations have been affected the employment rates and inflation. Many people in US seek health care services, as the employment rate is high. In 2012, the average spending per individual on health in us exceeded that of other countries though their infant mortality and life expectancy was not good. Many Americans are they can readily access services using the insurance cover (Sultz et al., 2014).

The banks as players in the financial sector have been offering the health care organizations money to purchase equipment or buildings for expansion. In late 2008 and 2009, the US banking system almost collapsed. This makes it difficult for the healthcare organizations to borrow finances for new equipment and building thus jeopardizing the operations of the health sector (Barr, 2011). The Indian healthcare organization is greatly affected by sociocultural factors. Many people in India are poor and uneducated. This greatly affects their health seeking behavior. Most people do not go to the hospital when they are sick, as they do not have the required finances. Thus, the hospitals have a limited local market, and they mostly depend on external markets.

In the technological sector, various advances have been made in the field of medicine in India. New methods of treatment and diagnosis have emerged

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which have improved their treatment of life-threatening diseases such as cancer. This made India be a health care tourist site for many African countries such as Kenya (Sultz, et al., 2014). In both countries, USA and India, the health care sector organizations are affected by the sociocultural factors. Unlike the US citizens who are more knowledgeable about their health, the Indian population is less educated and does not demand quality health care services from the healthcare organizations.

In both countries, technological advancements have improved the delivery of quality services to the population. New methods of treatment and diagnosis have emerged in both the countries that have led to the management of life-threatening conditions such as cancer, heart and kidney diseases.

References

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