

# [Law in the healthcare system](https://assignbuster.com/law-in-the-healthcare-system/)

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﻿Law in the Healthcare System   
Healthcare system is a fundamental component of any social setting. An all-round developed personal and social welfare is one that is fully integrated into a functional, effective and efficient healthcare system. Laws, rules and regulation are essential in directing, monitoring and controlling the different sectors and components of the society. Such variables are either written or unwritten. Written rules with regard to the healthcare system are fundamental to install. Arguments in favor of this claim consider social, cultural, economic and political factors within and without the health sector, in the light of the light of the healthcare system in place.   
Written rules lay down protocols that direct the practice of healthcare system. By so doing, it encompasses the rights and freedom of all stakeholders and major interest groups. For instance, the healthcare system in place should take into account patients’ health welfare as well as promote the social and economic welfare of caregivers. In this regard, there is a balance between patients-caregivers interaction, so that none of the two becomes better off at the expense of the other. Written rules therefore assist in evaluating the functionality, performance and efficiency of the healthcare system in place. Loopholes identified within the system can further be accounted for by relevant rules. On the same note, written rules provide a guideline to the practice of the system, coordinate healthcare activities across the sector and monitor the conduct of all stakeholders bound to the system.   
There are pros and cons to account for with regard to the integration of written rules in the healthcare system. Healthcare system that accounts for the social, cultural, economic and political factors to determine personal and social welfare cannot be fully operational in the absence of written rules. This is because ethical and unethical concerns will arise from time to time, and the mechanism through which they need to be addressed necessitates the need for written rules. Written rules combine all the four major factors to drive the system forward and make improvement adjustment as need arises. On the other hand, there are negative aspects that come with written rules. Written rules are often rigid and bureaucracy complicates the reform process of written rules. It therefore takes a long process before these rules are changed even when there is a dire need to do so. Written rules also do not guarantee optimality of the system and the outcome may not always be the desired. In most cases, written rules fail to account for all aspects of the system. There is therefore room to bypass some rules prior to justification of the action taken.   
Psychotherapy is a sensitive profession with regard to the fact that it deals with internal and external environments of people. The concerns of psychotherapists to their clients are not limited to age or client configurations and there are also numerous kinds of psychotherapy (Hugo, 2006). Requirements to become a well-trained psychotherapist should consider all-round factors that make the psychotherapist complete in terms of the profession. Academic qualification should come first for purposes of knowledge gain and information exposure.   
Practical application of the gained knowledge in the different psychotherapy fields should be considered and assessed in terms of skills in that field. Another requirement should consider the capacity of the trained therapist to relate with the different categories and configurations of clients. High ability to adapt to changes in the psychotherapy field should as well be a requirement. The ability and effectiveness of a therapist to offer diverse and dynamic alternatives to client problems should be a requirement. This requirement is tailored towards identifying therapists who are likely to overlook alternatives.   
Reference   
Hugo, M. (2006). Psychotherapy. New York: Cosimo, Inc.