

# Health policy goals that can guide decision making by health advocate

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Health policy advocates should adapt cost-oriented measures that will work over a long time and should be guided by the following goals; encouraging more international competition to reduce treatment prices, reducing cost of malpractice coverage and the need for defensive medicine, ensuring treatment choices that are most effective and efficient, restoring more volunteerism to the health care sector, empowering community rating and no-fault health care insurance with tiered premium systems insured facing continuing high-risk behavior, practice labor substitution for those process steps that can be made routine, increasing the supply of health care provider to levels available to everyone in the society, empowering primary care providers to control utilization and self-referral and increasing use of information technology to avoid waste and medical error (McLaughlin, 375-388).

When advocate follows above levers and applies them to improve health care, there is a possibility of a positive direction towards achieving a universal health coverage that is efficient and effective. Having affordable health care services as the fulcrum of an advocate goal to improve health policy, health insurance acts as the most appropriate measure because of it insures health care consumers from any economic consequences. The high cost of health care has been the main hindrance to patients accessing effective medication since many people in society are low-income earners. It will provide a solution to the opaque of information on quality and price by providing relevant information for effective health care to the hands of the consuming public. As an advocate, at some point, we will have achieved a health system policy that improves the patient-physician relationship that

reaches an appropriate balance between industrialization and professionalism (McLaughlin, 400).