



Behavioural Economics and Human Decision Making: Instances from the Health Care System

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DESCRIPTION

Health care is the improvement of health by preventing, diagnosing, treating, ameliorating, or curing diseases, conditions, injuries, and other physical and mental disorders in people. Health care is provided by medical professionals and related health care workers. Medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, midwifery, nursing, optometry, audiology, psychology, occupational therapy, physical therapy, sports training, and other medical professions are all part of health care. This includes primary care, secondary care, and tertiary care and public health jobs. Access to healthcare varies by country, community and individual and is influenced by social and economic conditions and healthcare policies. Health service delivery means “timely access to personal health services to achieve the best possible health outcomes”. Factors to consider regarding access to health care include financial constraints (e.g., insurance coverage), geographic barriers (e.g., additional travel costs, ability to take paid time off to access services), low health literacy, low income. Health care restrictions adversely affect access to health services, effectiveness of treatment, and overall outcomes (health, mortality). A healthcare system is an organization established to meet the health needs of a particular population. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), a well-functioning health system must have funding mechanisms, a well-trained and well-paid workforce, and reliable information on which to base decisions and policies, and high-quality health care systems. We need well-maintained medical facilities to provide medicines. An efficient healthcare system can make an enormous contribution to a country’s economy, development and industrialization. Health care has traditionally been viewed as an important factor in promoting the overall physical and mental health and well-being of people around the world. WHO de-

clared it the first disease in human history to be eradicated by targeted medical intervention? Healthcare exists to help people maintain this optimal state of health. Several studies have shown that the upper an individual’s socioeconomic status, the more likely they’re to enjoy healthiness, be educated, have a well-paid job, and receive adequate medical care in the event of illness or injury. They also argue that people of lower socioeconomic status are more likely to experience stress related to everyday life, like financial hardship, infidelity, and unemployment. Social factors like marginalization and discrimination can also influence the risk of harm to health in people with low SES. Hyper problems can affect health. Societal traditions and customs, and family responses to them, can have both positive and negative effects on health. During a seven-country study, researchers verified people in selected European countries and found that those who ate healthily had lower 20 year mortality rates. The study showed that people who ate healthy foods were more likely to consume more fruits, vegetables, and olives than those who ate fast food on a regular basis. Basic services are the first point of contact for most people. For example, general practitioners, dentists, and community pharmacists work in primary care. GP stands for General Practitioner. General practitioners are also called general practitioners or general practitioners. Nurse practitioners and other types of nurses are also primary care professionals.

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

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