

Health Systems Governance

Accountability in health systems refers to the mechanisms that ensure health care providers are responsible for their actions and the quality of care they provide, with key components including transparency, regulation, and oversight. Related terms include answerability, enforcement, and performance monitoring.

Accreditation is a process of evaluating health care organizations against established standards, with the goal of improving the quality of care and patient safety. Related terms include certification, licensure, and credentialing. Accreditation is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that health care organizations meet minimum standards for care.

Adverse event reporting is the process of documenting and reporting unintended harm or injury to patients, with the goal of identifying causes and preventing future events. Related terms include incident reporting, safety surveillance, and quality improvement. Adverse event reporting is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to identify areas for improvement and promote patient safety.

Clinical governance is a framework for ensuring that health care organizations provide high-quality care, with a focus on clinical leadership, accountability, and performance monitoring. Related terms include quality improvement, safety management, and risk management. Clinical governance is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that health care organizations provide safe and effective care.

Continuity of care refers to the coordination of care between different health care providers and settings, with the goal of ensuring that patients receive seamless and comprehensive care. Related terms include care coordination, case management, and transition management. Continuity of care is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that patients receive high-quality care and optimal outcomes.

Decentralization in health systems refers to the process of transferring decision-making authority and resources from central to local levels, with the goal of improving efficiency and responsiveness. Related terms include devolution, deconcentration, and regionalization. Decentralization is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that health care services are accessible and responsive to local needs.

Disease management is a comprehensive approach to managing chronic diseases, with a focus on prevention, early intervention, and ongoing care. Related terms include case management, disease surveillance, and health promotion. Disease management is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that patients receive high-quality care and optimal outcomes.

Donabedian model is a framework for evaluating the quality of health care, with a focus on structure, process, and outcomes. Related terms include quality assessment, performance measurement, and

accreditation. The Donabedian model is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that health care organizations provide high-quality care.

Economic evaluation in health care refers to the process of analyzing the costs and benefits of health care interventions, with the goal of informing decision-making and resource allocation. Related terms include cost analysis, cost-effectiveness analysis, and cost-benefit analysis. Economic evaluation is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that health care resources are allocated efficiently.

Evidence-based medicine is an approach to clinical decision-making that emphasizes the use of best available evidence, with the goal of providing high-quality care and optimal outcomes. Related terms include clinical guidelines, practice parameters, and research synthesis. Evidence-based medicine is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that health care providers make informed decisions.

Global health governance refers to the frameworks and institutions that govern global health issues, with a focus on international cooperation, collaboration, and coordination. Related terms include international health regulations, global health security, and human rights. Global health governance is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that global health issues are addressed effectively.

Health in all policies is an approach to policy-making that emphasizes the integration of health considerations into all policy areas, with the goal of promoting health and well-being. Related terms include intersectoral action, health impact assessment, and policy coherence. Health in all policies is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that health is promoted across all sectors.

Health literacy is the degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain, process, and understand basic health information and services, with the goal of promoting health and well-being. Related terms include health education, patient empowerment, and communication skills. Health literacy is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that patients are informed and engaged in their care.

Health systems strengthening refers to the process of improving the performance of health systems, with a focus on access, quality, and efficiency. Related terms include health system reform, health system development, and capacity building. Health systems strengthening is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that health systems provide high-quality care.

Human resources for health refer to the workforce that provides health care services, with a focus on planning, development, and management. Related terms include health workforce planning, health workforce development, and human resource management. Human resources for health are an important aspect of health systems governance, as they help to ensure that health care services are accessible and responsive to patient needs.

Information systems in health care refer to the technologies and infrastructures that support the collection, storage, and analysis of health data, with the goal of informing decision-making and improving care. Related terms include health information systems, electronic health records, and telehealth. Information

systems in health care are an important aspect of health systems governance, as they help to ensure that health care providers have access to accurate and timely information.

Integrated care refers to the coordination of care between different health care providers and settings, with the goal of providing comprehensive and seamless care. Related terms include care coordination, case management, and continuity of care. Integrated care is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that patients receive high-quality care and optimal outcomes.

International health regulations refer to the frameworks and guidelines that govern global health issues, with a focus on prevention, preparedness, and response. Related terms include global health security, infectious disease control, and emergency response. International health regulations are an important aspect of health systems governance, as they help to ensure that global health issues are addressed effectively.

Leadership in health care refers to the process of inspiring and motivating others to achieve common goals, with a focus on vision, strategy, and execution. Related terms include management, governance, and stewardship. Leadership in health care is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that health care organizations are effective and efficient.

Medical tourism refers to the practice of traveling to another country for medical care, with a focus on access, affordability, and quality. Related terms include health tourism, medical travel, and global healthcare. Medical tourism is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that patients have access to high-quality care.

National health policy refers to the framework that guides the development and implementation of health care services, with a focus on access, quality, and equity. Related terms include health system reform, health system development, and policy analysis. National health policy is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that health care services are responsive to patient needs.

Patient-centered care refers to the approach to care that focuses on the needs and preferences of patients, with a focus on communication, coordination, and continuity. Related terms include patient empowerment, patient engagement, and patient satisfaction. Patient-centered care is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that patients receive high-quality care and optimal outcomes.

Performance-based financing refers to the approach to financing health care services that takes into account performance and outcomes, with a focus on quality, efficiency, and equity. Related terms include pay for performance, results based financing, and value based care. Performance-based financing is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that health care services are effective and efficient.

Pharmaceutical policy refers to the framework that guides the development, production, and distribution of pharmaceuticals, with a focus on access, affordability, and quality. Related terms include medicines policy, drug regulation, and pharmaceutical management. Pharmaceutical policy is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that patients have access to safe and effective medicines.

Primary health care refers to the first level of contact between patients and the health care system, with a focus on prevention, promotion, and curative care. Related terms include community health care, family medicine, and general practice. Primary health care is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that patients receive high-quality care and optimal outcomes.

Private sector in health care refers to the organizations and individuals that provide health care services for profit, with a focus on access, quality, and equity. Related terms include public private partnerships, private health insurance, and health care market. Private sector in health care is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that patients have access to high-quality care.

Public health refers to the science and art of preventing disease and promoting health through population based approaches, with a focus on prevention, promotion, and protection. Related terms include health promotion, disease prevention, and epidemiology. Public health is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that populations are healthy and thriving.

Quality improvement in health care refers to the process of identifying and addressing gaps in care, with a focus on safety, effectiveness, and patient centeredness. Related terms include quality assurance, quality control, and continuous improvement. Quality improvement in health care is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that patients receive high-quality care and optimal outcomes.

Regulation in health care refers to the process of setting and enforcing standards for health care services, with a focus on quality, safety, and access. Related terms include licensure, accreditation, and certification. Regulation in health care is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that health care services are safe and effective.

Research in health care refers to the systematic investigation into the causes and consequences of health and disease, with a focus on discovery, development, and implementation. Related terms include health services research, clinical trials, and translational research. Research in health care is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that health care services are based on best available evidence.

Risk management in health care refers to the process of identifying and mitigating risks to patients, staff, and organizations, with a focus on safety, quality, and compliance. Related terms include safety management, quality management, and governance. Risk management in health care is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that patients receive safe and effective care.

Social determinants of health refer to the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work, and age, with a focus on inequities and disparities. Related terms include health inequities, social justice, and human rights. Social determinants of health are an important aspect of health systems governance, as they help to ensure that health care services are responsive to patient needs.

Stewardship in health care refers to the process of overseeing and managing health care resources, with a focus on accountability, transparency, and equity. Related terms include governance, leadership, and management. Stewardship in health care is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that health care resources are used effectively and efficiently.

Sustainability in health care refers to the ability of health care systems to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Related terms include environmental sustainability, social sustainability, and economic sustainability. Sustainability in health care is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that health care services are responsive to patient needs and sustainable over time.

Telehealth refers to the use of information and communication technologies to provide health care services remotely, with a focus on access, quality, and equity. Related terms include telemedicine, eHealth, and mHealth. Telehealth is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that patients have access to high-quality care and specialized services.

Universal health coverage refers to the goal of ensuring that all people have access to essential health care services, with a focus on equity, quality, and affordability. Related terms include health insurance, health financing, and health system strengthening. Universal health coverage is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that patients have access to high-quality care and essential services.

Value-based care refers to the approach to care that focuses on value and outcomes rather than volume and activity, with a focus on quality, safety, and patient centeredness. Related terms include pay for performance, results based financing, and quality improvement. Value-based care is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that patients receive high-quality care and optimal outcomes.

World health organization refers to the global health agency that coordinates international health efforts, with a focus on health security, equity, and sustainability. Related terms include global health governance, international health regulations, and health system strengthening. World health organization is an important aspect of health systems governance, as it helps to ensure that global health issues are addressed effectively.