

Prominent Global Health Issues

Veronica Lodge*

Department of Genetic engineering, KL University, India

*Corresponding author: Veronica Lodge, Department of Genetic engineering, KL University, India, Tel: +91 9100720699; E-mail: anushareddy1148@gmail.com

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Attitude of Health Workers (Nurses) Towards Patients and the Perception Patients Have about Them: A Case Study at Kropan Health Centre in Ghana

Implementation barriers for mHealth for non-communicable diseases prevention and management in low and middle income countries: a scoping review and field-based views from implementers

The Untapped Potential of Foreign Medical Graduates (FMG) in the United States for COVID-19 Pandemic Response.

Feyissa IA commented that the United States is severely hit by the COVID-19 pandemic with nearly 30% of the global burden confirmed cases and 19.2% of the deaths related to COVID-19 as of 13th April, 2020. The pandemic severely affected New York and New Jersey states contributing 32.5% and 10.3% of confirmed cases with 39.0% and 9.20% of COVID-19 mortality at national level respectively. The country is working hard to control the pandemic and to see the start of "flattening of the curve" and re-opening of the country in most states. The pandemic is propagating and cases are spiking in states like Michigan, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, California, Illinois and many more states. The continued increment of the COVID-19 cases will overwhelm the health care system and eventually may lead to burn out of the already overburdened health care force in the country [1].

Ogunseye OO concluded that Botswana's health financing analysis shows that government is committed to healthcare and there is growing contribution from the private sector, however, it has also been bedeviled by gross inequity, inefficiency and fragmentation. While Botswana may be on the path to achieving a number of its health system objectives, others appear difficult to attain considering available evidence.

Adoption and implementation of innovative health financing reforms such as mandatory nationwide health insurance scheme and/or results-based financing may be helpful in bridging the gap between huge government and private sector spending and the attainment of health systems objectives, which may set Botswana on course to attaining universal health coverage [2].

Nyarko RO used both quantitative and qualitative variables for this research. Achieving high levels of patient satisfaction through quality improvement should be one of the top priorities of any health care organization. After all, without patients, these organizations would cease to exist. There are several approaches that can be utilized to meet and exceed the expectations of the patients. Of these, measuring the views of the patients, improving patient outcomes with a community-wide effort, and using a Six Sigma program were discussed. Each of these programs can be an effective mechanism for quality improvement if used properly. One of the key components of quality improvement techniques involves collaborative efforts by all health care professionals and managers as they seek to increase patient satisfaction. Implementing quality improvement initiatives to improve patient satisfaction can enable health care organizations to position themselves for success in today's global and increasingly competitive environment [3].

Salgado WB, et al revealed that, there is a high level of intention to leave among health professionals working in Guji zone public primary health centers. Higher years of work experience, looking for higher salary and better educational opportunity have increased health professionals' intention to leave. On the other hand, those satisfied with drug availability have low intention to leave the primary health center they are working in. In response to high magnitude of health professionals' intention to leave their current job in peripheral areas, all the respective health system authorities have to give special attention for these areas. A retention mechanism

focused on additional educational opportunity, financial and non-financial benefits, and equipping health centers with necessary materials and drugs will have an effect in minimizing intention to leave [4].

The scientific studies and observations reported in this year are of immense significant and utility for optimizing and developing of health systems and policies.

Reference

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