

Quality Services of Health System **Patricia Islas Salinas**

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Research Professor at the Autonomous University of Ciudad Juarez, Mexico

Introduction

The main aim of health system is to deliver quality services to all people, when and where they need them. The exact concept of services varies from country to country, but in all services robust financing mechanism, reliable information to provide apt decisions and polices, well-maintained facilities, well-trained and adequately paid work force, logistics to deliver quality medicines and technologies are taken into consideration. Health systems and policy research is an emerging field that seeks to understand and to improve societies, organize themselves for achieving good health goals, and to identify how they interact with the policy and implementation process for better outcome. It is inter-disciplinary by nature, which indicates a blend of sociology, anthropology, sociology, political sciences, The present Journal of Health Systems and Policy Research Volume 4 Issue 1 articles, authors added a note on different cosmetology treatments; food interventions to improve the quality of life of HIV sufferer; taxation to improve the African social and economic rights. The changes in social values, increased reinforced emphasis on appearance, with the increase of income, thus, cosmetology industries became one of the fast growing industries in recent years. The cosmology market is divided into two forms; salon and medical cosmetology. Salon provides facial massages, general skin care, and makeup whereas; medical cosmetology incorporates professional medical knowledge into cosmetology services to provide safe, reliable and integrated beauty treatments. Yan et al. [1] aims to discuss the relationship between different categories of cosmetology practitioners and second is to compare the customer satisfaction rates in different cosmetology practices. They conducted computer-assisted telephonic interviews for the population in Taiwan 20 years and older. The results inferred that, more satisfaction is recorded with medical cosmetology, when compared to salons. Finally, the authors concluded that, research recommends the cosmetology industries to provide different services and products that enhance the customer satisfaction rate.

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infects the vital cells in the human immune cells such as helper T-cells. It is nearly affecting 36.9 million people in world, out of which 95% live in developing countries. Impaired nutritional status is the problem faced by HIV patients at all stages, which results in malnutrition and increases the susceptibility to opportunistic infections. Food insecurity is the shortage of both quality and quantity of food and it contributes to illness and low productivity, leading to vicious

Correspondence: Patricia Islas Salinas

✉ patricia.islas@uacj.mx

Research Professor at the Autonomous University of Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

Tel: + 52 625 106 94 16

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cycle of low socioeconomic status. Fauk et al. [2] reported about the effectiveness of food interventions that improves the quality of life of adults living with HIV, who are undergoing antiretroviral therapy. Thus, a number of interventions provide free food packages and nutritional supplements to HIV patients.

Waris et al. [3] reported about taxation within the context of Africa development and achievement of human, social and economic rights. Tax system in Africa played a key role for the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDG). By the year 2015. This was possible by accelerating domestic resource mobilization to finance. In this study, Tax per GDP emerges here as both a significant development indicator as well as tax expenditure measure. They finally reported that, further studies are required for the both the static and dynamic effects on improving MDG indicators and on the SDGs.

The United States healthcare spends largest portion nearly 18% of gross domestic products on healthcare. They spend two to five times more on health premium, when compared to other high-income nations. The main of Affordable Care Act (ACA) is to improve the health care access. But, overblown health insurance premiums could reduce the healthcare access. Oroma et al. [4] provided the information in the context of the health systems from Google, Google scholar and PubMed literature for the analysis of health insurance premiums in February 2016. The subsequent literature search conducted in October 2016, has confirmed the original analysis. This literature survey asseverated that, many factors are responsible to reduce healthcare access such as; excessive healthcare insurance premium prices, implementation of zero profit margins for health insurers, maximum 14% health

insurer administrative cost etc. One among the major public health problem is recognized as violence that requires public policy intervention. Dausey et al. [5] reported about the survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, mental health-related risk factors and self-reported socioeconomic.

Conclusion

In this study they tested that, sex moderated the association

between risk and type of adult crime conviction. The results of this survey highlighted the fact that regardless of childhood background, reports of abuse, sex and selected mental disorders predicts the type of crime that resulted in incarceration as an adult. Thus, this study suggests that, the preventive measures should address both childhood and adult risk factors and also the links among them, but not by sex given type of crime.

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