

Healthcare Reform to Tackle the Challenges Facing Nursing and Education in the Advanced Healthcare Infrastructure

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Abstract

As Health care reform is for the most part governmental policy that affects health care delivery in a given place. Health care reform typically attempts to: Broaden the population that receives health care coverage through either public sector insurance programs or private sector insurance companies. Canada has a decentralized, universal, publicly funded health system called Canadian Medicare. Health care is funded and administered primarily by the country's 13 provinces and territories. Each has its own insurance plan, and each receives cash assistance from the federal government on a per-capita basis. Benefits and delivery approaches vary.

All citizens and permanent residents, however, receive medically necessary hospital and physician services free at the point of use. To pay for excluded services, including outpatient prescription drugs and dental care, provinces and territories provide some coverage for targeted groups. In addition, about two-thirds of Canadians have private insurance. In 2017, the CIHI reported that healthcare spending was \$242 billion, or 11.5 percent of Canada's gross domestic product (GDP) for that year. In 2019, Canada' per-capita spending on health expenditures ranked 11th among health-care systems in the OECD. Canada has performed close to, or above the average on most OECD health indicators since the early 2000s. In 2017 Canada ranked above the average on OECD indicators for wait-times and access to care, with average scores for quality of care and use of resources.

Biography:

Hon. H.E. Sir. Dr. Raphael Louis, (Certified Global Healthcare Reform Expert), is the Founder, Chairman, President & Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of The Federal Association for the Advancement of Visible Minorities (FAAVM), whereas a NFP Corporation including activities such as the FAAVM Socio Economic Development Council (SEDC), which plays a vital portion in the overall mission realization of the organization. He is also Founder/Leader of the National Coalition Party of Canada (NCPC) and believes that most Canadians who are in the slightest degree politically active are inclined to hold one of the two chief political positions common in this country, what we call conservatism or liberalism, thus politically, Canadians are highly divided. Raphael political vision when it comes to issues of finance, immigration, public health, national security, diplomacy, human rights, international trade, foreign direct investment (FDI) and environmental protection, is that government must represent Canadian interests first.

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