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Annotated Bibliography on Healthcare Delivery in the United States

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Annotated Bibliography on Healthcare Delivery System in the United States

Americans need to get optimal health services as individuals or populations to realize the benefits of high-quality healthcare service. Therefore, there should be equity in the purchases, distribution, and location of healthcare settings and distribution of healthcare providers in the United States. Unfortunately, sometimes a significant healthcare disparity occurs across the population, making a certain fraction receive low-quality healthcare services. The following sources aim to address the United States healthcare delivery system to determine the equity in healthcare providers, settings, and purchases.

Source One

Department for Professional Employees. (2016). The U.S. Health Care System: An International Perspective. Retrieved July 17, 2021, from <https://www.dpeaflcio.org/factsheets/the-us-health-care-system-an-international-perspective>

The United States has a different healthcare system compared to other developed nations. This source explores the United States' healthcare system while comparing it to other developed nations. The source elaborates that the United States' healthcare system is a hybrid system, getting funds from the federal government, private businesses, and households. However, most of the healthcare is privately delivered, even if they are financed by the public sector. Markedly, the source elaborates that the United States healthcare system is costly, and there are inequalities in the insurance coverage compared to other developed countries such as Germany, which have devised strategies of lowering health costs. This source has comprehensively analyzed the United

States healthcare delivery system, putting the quality of the United States' healthcare system in the international context. I will use this source in investigating the organization of United States' healthcare purchases because it provides a broad and unique way of viewing the method of funding, quality, cost, and equity of the United States' healthcare system.

Source Two

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. (2018). Primary Care. Retrieved July 17, 2021, from <https://www.ahrq.gov/research/findings/factsheets/primary/pcwork3/index.html>

The source provides a comprehensive overview of the distribution of primary care providers in the United States as of 2010. The source indicates that healthcare workers such as primary care physicians, nurses, physician assistants had a higher possibility of practicing in rural populations than non-primary care healthcare workers. Unfortunately, the source indicates that they are still dominating the urban places. The source argues that the uneven geographic distribution of the healthcare workers in the U.S creates more challenges in accessing primary care by burdening the available healthcare workforce. The source has data that can help explain the disparity in the distribution of healthcare workers in the rural and non-rural populations of the United States. I will use this source to explain the uneven geographical distribution of healthcare workers in the United States' rural and urban regions.

Source Three

Rural Health Information Hub. (2021). Healthcare Access in Rural Communities. Retrieved July 18, 2021, from <https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/topics/healthcare-access#barriers>

This source addresses some of the barriers rural residents encounter that limit their ability to get high-quality care and the challenges facing healthcare services and facilities. The source elaborates that distance and transportation issues, poor health literacy, inadequate health insurance coverage, and workforce shortages are some of the main barriers to healthcare services in the rural areas of the United States. Besides, workforce shortages, changing policies, and financial reimbursement issues are some of the challenges facing healthcare services, causing problems in the flow of activities in different healthcare settings such as hospice and palliative care institutions. Besides, the source discusses the importance and benefits of healthcare access to rural residents in America, such as reducing mortality rates and early detection of infections. I will use this source to explore the inequality in the resource allocation in healthcare settings and inequality in healthcare purchases in the rural parts of the United States.

Source Four

Gaskin, D. J., Dinwiddie, G. Y., Chan, K. S., & Rachael R McCleary. (2012). Residential Segregation and the Availability of Primary Care Physicians. Retrieved July 18, 2021, from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3416972/>

This source examines the relationship between isolated residential and geographical access to primary care physicians in selected cosmopolitan regions. The source explores 15 465 zip codes in the study areas. The statistics used in the study were from the 2006 American Medical Association, which contains information for the socioeconomic and demographic segregation issues based on the 2000 United States census. The source established the relationship between the possibility of zip codes having a primary care physician shortage and the ratio of minorities in the area, and the degree of segregation. The source found out that there is a high possibility of primary care shortage in regions dominated by Hispanics and African Americans. In contrast, the segregation of Asians was positively correlated to the availability of physicians. The source provides a good explanation regarding the unequal distribution of health care providers among the minorities, Hispanics, and African Americans in the United States. I will use this source to explain how residential segregation contributes to the unequal distribution of primary care providers among minorities.

Source Five

Lee, D.-C., Liang, H., & Shi, L. (2021). The convergence of racial and income disparities in health insurance coverage in the United States. Retrieved July 18, 2021, from <https://equityhealthj.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12939-021-01436-z>

This source examines how race and income affect the ability of Americans to secure health insurance. The statistic for the study was obtained from the Household Component of the

2017 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey. The source elaborates that income significantly affects health insurance coverage, and there was a difference of more than 6% of the insurance coverage between low and high-income Americans. Besides, the source explains that the effects of race and income on health insurance coverage severely affected the minorities than the Whites. The results indicate that low-income minorities were 68% unlikely to get insured compared to the high-income Whites. Markedly, the information from this source suggests that policymakers should find strategies for improving health insurance coverage among low-income Americans. I will use this source to address how race and income differences in America promote the inequalities in healthcare purchasing.

References

- Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. (2018). Primary Care. Retrieved July 17, 2021, from <https://www.ahrq.gov/research/findings/factsheets/primary/pcwork3/index.html>
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