

Health Management Centered on Care and Care Diversification

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Abstract

The systemic review analyzed the breadth of organizational management responsibility, in the form of complying with criteria for inclusion and diversification of care and population health services, emphasizing the implication of the economic criterion as the main point of the challenge of effectiveness actions. Methodologically, it was considered safe databases to search for scientific productions, retroactively, in Portuguese and English, but indexed directly to the health management system. It is concluded that the social right to health is above all a public and sanitary administrative problem, but in this context, the centralization in the educational prevention format of a community lacking information is predominant due to the diversity of contexts based on strategic guidelines, which prematurely focuses care technologies only as diagnostic methods, and the actions must provide the maximum amount of information to demonstrate an adequate management model in the decision-making function, which has not yet been implemented and judiciously can expose risks if not well planned by the team.

Keywords: Organizational behavior. Systemic view. Health diversity.

Introduction

The concept of diverse interaction in healthcare is based on the definition of the field of human need and management conduct. Administrative consensus and population acquisition are required. However, current public health incorporates the need for variety in care, known in professional circles as quality collective health, while management generally expresses sociopolitical conditions as the main responsibility for health care that incorporates technologies that are viable for the user. The focus that qualifies and adapts health institutions is a link that, at the time of strategic planning, fully elucidates and reaffirms what will be offered collectively, considering everyone's needs. (Carnut p.452, 2021).

The operationalization of health and articulation with the community institutionally constitutes a diversification, this is a concept referring to human and social rights of care similar to current conditions such as education, health, housing, employment, etc. Institutional communication with its employees and those assisted is fundamental for the progression of the single qualified health system. (Santos et al, p.2 - 2021).

Strategies enable the construction of processes and perspectives through strengthening interests. Community and assistance communication is essential to alert basic needs in

the emergency health impact, this is an extremely important criterion because of all the information collected that comes from basic care.

Epidemiological globalization has a variability of technological formats, due to the fact that each region records reactions by level of assistance to the population of a given region, this demonstrates the development of databases from public and private institutions that contribute health information to specific platforms. (Rivera et al, p.52, 2016).

The data network in organizations works as a system that transcribes the complexity necessary for the cooperation of all organizational learning, implying the linear pattern of management capacity and adaptation between doctor/patient relationships in the social system focused on health.

The biggest challenge to coherently distinguish progress in health is directly involved with the patient's clinical diagnosis. It is up to the organization of the management team to discuss the basis needed to expose the benefits and minimize the risks. The biggest criterion currently discussed in the sector is a respectful and rational attitude towards the target audience, that is, offering and ensuring that all health precepts are met and that the resources provided to meet care needs must be

used with caution and that maintain the level of quality in all sectors. (Toscas et al, p.536, 2015).

Based on global strategic evidence, the largest health actions characterize what the individual, the population and certain regions tend to need specific assistance at different periods, however this should never constitute a lack of other types of health services. The benefits of good health planning indicate future abnormalities and/or beneficial progression, this guarantees a margin for the level of safety, especially an impact on the diagnosis of the epidemiological sector.

The present study shares a review of the immersion of the management system in care and diversity, with the aim of analyzing the results process. The context determines a subject that guides the coherence to the theme through scientific literature. The methodological tools used were an exploratory basis and logical operators in the keywords. The Cape journals used are: Scientific Electronic Library and Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System Online. The selection also analyzed productions from the last 10 years, using the relevance of the topic as inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Development

Decision-making in public health is induced by the heterogeneity of a society potentially lacking quality care. The appreciation of public health is not noticeable, but this should not reflect on the users' understanding of the reality. Since the individual must be treated equally, whether in the public or private sector, characterizing and strengthening the care link, this transforms the attributes of social ambiguity in the doctor/patient moment.

In current practices, an important aspect is the quality of care life, resulting from diagnostic interpretation. The challenge element should only occur when the patient's life is at risk, even knowing that cost/benefit is the basis for care complexity. (Carnut et al, p.460 - 2021).

The single health system, considered the greatest example of care in the world, transforms political criticism and conflicting opinions into a space for designing life, with consolidated aspects of quality management on the part of the service's management team.

Social inequality is a glaring challenge for health professionals because consequently the economy becomes the target of assistance, however this issue generates discussions when putting together strategies in various sectors. The linear and unidirectional model marks the cross-information in health investment, the demand profile increases purchasing power for services and this leads to irreversible situations in the final epidemiological mark. The modification definitely outlines a profile of organizational financial management in healthcare with constant crises, based on the needs of a population. (Santos et al, p. 10 - 2021).

Information that may corroborate the management of a team must be analyzed and confidential, avoiding divergence in the collective and in the work environment.

The judicious maintenance of secrecy avoids rumours that cause damage to the institution or imply population acceptance. Among the tools used by management, the focus in planning is to obey and develop theoretical decisions in the practical context, demonstrating a communicative strategy. It is essential to implement the breadth of a formal vision for assistance, creating a flow of services and protocols that is indicative of decentralization and social inclusion in health (Rivera et al, p.56 – 2016).

Health units and the organizational sector have the function of carefully aggregating interdisciplinary within the organization with the perspective of building reflective decisions based on multiple assistance with an innovative management scenario. However, disciplinary changes can reflect disruptive behaviours if we characterize an approach to the economic environment based on population reality. The technological relationship in the health sector tends to enhance this reality through the adaptation of the strategic working group, enabling an emerging development scenario.

The availability of technological actions in the hospital and/or primary and secondary care environment multiplies the sector's variability, assesses the real need for service diversity and verifies the effectiveness of planning execution. (Toscas et al, p.538 – 2015).

Ethics in public management justifies and identifies priorities, therefore, scientifically evolves towards an adaptation and equal distribution of the service. The lack of social benefit is attributed to insufficient resources or institutional misuse. However, administrative equity implies quality professionalism in promotion and prevention actions.

The balance of the health system disseminates the concept of minimizing risks to the population based on a vision of the need for care, quality of life and technological evolution, being able to identify supposed errors using benefits as the main criterion.

Final Considerations

Based on the textual concept, health management allocates its assistance equally to ensure the quality of all work is permanent, even in the face of the economic context relating to the patient's needs. Social reality demonstrates the health awareness of a community regarding the public right to quality healthcare. It is necessary to articulate and level administrative ideas, protocoling the appropriate form of surveillance in the process of communication and elucidation of the promotion and prevention of health practices.

The technological innovations involved in modern and fast practices effectively remain in the organizational discourse, coming from opinions that shape the capacity of the third

sector to adapt and respond to results through population use. However, scientific advancement is extremely important in the complexity of care, being able to balance and optimize the levels of function provided by the institution. The configuration of this modern challenge in medical management and diagnostic interpretation requires commitment from both parties (administrative, professional and patient). This reinforces the importance of management decision-making as a whole.

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