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

Hon. H.E. Sir. Dr. Raphael Louis, (Certified Global Healthcare Reform Expert)
Health Canada Drug and Medical Device Small Business Status (DMDSBA)
Issuing authority Health Canada Health Science and Research

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. A comprehensive study from 2017 of the top 11 countries ranked Canada's health care system ninth.
Nursing practice in the 21st century is confronted by various demands such as the elevating numbers of elder patients and critically ill patients, increasing healthcare expenses, increasing deficit in nursing staff and nurse educators and a shift in the age of the nursing workforce. To adapt to the rapidly varying and advancing healthcare settings; nurse educators must regularly assess, and review education curricula, teaching-learning strategies and programs adopted to prepare new professional nurses.

To keep pace with the rapidly changing healthcare environment, nurse educators must continuously evaluate, and revise education curricula, approaches, and programs used to educate new and practicing nurses. To address these challenges, employers will seek nurses who have knowledge, skills and attitudes that are aligned with the requirements of their practice environments, can work effectively in inter-professional teams across of variety of healthcare settings, and can provide traditional nursing services as well as other needed services such as case and practice leadership, case management, health promotion, and disease prevention.

Nursing education must keep pace with practice innovations and other changes in the healthcare delivery system. Education has tended to adopt change incrementally while the practice environment is more nimble and therefore can more easily integrate change

References

1) **Canada International Health Care System Profile**
https://www.commonwealthfund.org/international-health-policy-center/countries/canada

2) **International Journal of Africa Nursing Sciences**
(Challenges facing nursing education in the advanced healthcare environment).
https://www.elabscience.com/List-detail-7094.html

3) **Healthcare in Canada** ***(From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)***
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Healthcare_in_Canada



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.

- **Full Name:** Hon. H.E. Sir. Dr. Raphael Louis
  (Certified Global Healthcare Reform Expert)

- **Personal Email:** faavm.ncpc@gmail.com
- **Mobile Number:** +1 613 203 - 1994

- **Category:** Oral presentation