

Health Care Systems: Providers

Unit: Health Care Systems

Problem Area: Health Care Systems Defined

Lesson: Health Care Systems: Providers

- **Student Learning Objectives.** Instruction in this lesson should result in students achieving the following objectives:

- 1 Identify the various health care providers that compose the health care industry.**
- 2 Describe the unique characteristics of each of the health care providers.**

- **List of Resources.** The following resources may be useful in teaching this lesson:

Badasch, S.A., and Chesebro, D. S. *Introduction to Health Occupations: Today's Health Care Worker*, 6th ed. Prentice Hall, 2004.

Gerdin, J. *Health Careers Today*, 4th ed. Mosby Elsevier, 2007.

Simmers, L. *Diversified Health Occupations*, 6th ed. Thomson Delmar Learning, 2004.



■ List of Equipment, Tools, Supplies, and Facilities

- ✓ Overhead or PowerPoint projector
- ✓ Visual(s) from accompanying master(s)
- ✓ Copies of sample test, lab sheet(s), and/or other items designed for duplication
- ✓ Materials listed on duplicated items
- ✓ Computers with printers and Internet access
- ✓ Classroom resource and reference materials

■ Terms. The following terms are presented in this lesson (shown in bold italics):

- ▶ chronic diseases
- ▶ diagnostic
- ▶ facilities
- ▶ outpatient
- ▶ rehabilitation
- ▶ surgical

■ Interest Approach. Use an interest approach that will prepare the students for the lesson. Teachers often develop approaches for their unique class and student situation. A possible approach is included here.

Most of us are familiar with a number of different types of health care providers. Name as many different types of health care providers as you can. Make a composite list on the board.

SUMMARY OF CONTENT AND TEACHING STRATEGIES

Objective 1: Identify the various health care providers that compose the health care industry.

Anticipated Problem: What are the various health care providers?

- I. Health care industry providers
 - A. Hospitals
 - B. Convalescent care
 1. Long-term care
 2. Short-term care

- C. Independent living
- D. Clinic or office
 - 1. Medical
 - 2. Dental
- E. Ambulatory care clinic
- F. Optical centers
- G. Emergency care services
- H. Laboratories
- I. Home health care
- J. Hospice
- K. Mental health
- L. Genetic counseling centers
- M. Rehabilitation centers
- N. Health maintenance organizations (HMO)
- O. Industrial health care centers
- P. School health services

Many techniques can be used to help students master this objective. Use VM–A to display the various health care providers that comprise the U.S. health care industry.

Objective 2: Describe the unique characteristics of each of the health care providers.

Anticipated Problem: What is unique about each of the various health care providers?

- II. Services provided by various health care providers
 - A. Hospitals
 - 1. General hospitals are **facilities** (places designed or built to serve a special function) where patients are hospitalized for a short time. They provide **diagnostic** (determination of the nature of a disease or injury by examination with X-rays or laboratory tests), medical, **surgical** (repairing or removing a body part by cutting), and emergency care services.
 - 2. Specialty hospitals provide care for specific illnesses, such as **chronic diseases** (continuing over many years or for an extended period of time, such as tuberculosis or psychiatric problems). Patients are generally hospitalized for long periods.
 - B. Convalescent care facilities provide care for elderly people or surgical patients who require nursing services or personal care. Long-term care facilities (nursing homes) also provide extended care for recovery or **rehabilitation** (services for

patients who have been disabled by sickness or injury in order to recover as many of their original abilities of daily living as possible).

- C. Independent living facilities allow an individual, who can care for himself or herself, to rent or purchase an apartment. Services (e.g., meals, housekeeping, laundry, transportation, social events, and basic medical care) are provided.
- D. Clinics or offices vary in size from small to large; employ doctors and other health professionals; and are sometimes referred to as satellite clinics or centers. Many hospitals operate clinics for **outpatient** (patients who do not require hospitalization but are under a physician's care) services.
 - 1. Medical offices may contain general practitioners or specialty physicians. Services include diagnosis, treatment, examination, basic laboratory testing, minor surgery, and other similar types of care.
 - 2. Dental offices provide general dental care or specialized dental care (e.g., routine cleaning or root canal).
- E. Ambulatory care facilities have several physicians with different specialties that combine their practices.
- F. Optical centers may be individually owned by an ophthalmologist or optometrist or by part of a larger chain of stores. Services include vision examinations, eyeglass adjustments, contact lens prescriptions, and general eye disease diagnostics.
- G. Emergency care services provide special care for victims of accidents or sudden illness; they are sometimes called Urgent Care Centers. Emergency care services may also include or coordinate care provided by ambulance services, rescue squads, fire departments, and emergency transport services.
- H. Laboratories are often a part of other facilities, but they may operate as an independent health care service (e.g., medical and dental labs).
 - I. Home health care facilities provide medical care in a patient's home. Services include nursing care, personal care, therapy (physical, occupational, speech, respiratory) and homemaking (food preparation, cleaning, etc.).
 - J. Hospices provide care for the terminally ill (with life expectancies of six months or less). Care can be provided in a patient's home or in a hospice facility.
- K. Mental health facilities provide care to patients with mental disorders and diseases. Facilities include guidance and counseling centers, psychiatric clinics and hospitals, chemical abuse treatment centers (alcohol and drug), and physical abuse treatment centers (child or spousal abuse).
- L. Genetic counseling centers may be independently owned or located within another health care facility. Genetic counselors work with couples or individuals concerning pregnancy; they conduct prenatal screenings, checks for genetic abnormalities and birth defects, and interpretations of test results. Genetic counselors also provide medical options and may provide counseling services.
- M. Rehabilitation facilities are located in hospitals, clinics, or private centers. These facilities provide care to patients with physical or mental disabilities; the employees help patients obtain maximum self-care and maximum function.

Services may include physical, occupational, recreational, speech, and hearing therapy.

- N. Health maintenance organizations (HMOs) provide total care that is directed toward preventive health care. Services include examinations, basic medical services, health education, and hospitalization or rehabilitation services as needed. HMOs may be operated by large industries or corporations or by private agencies and often use the services of other health care providers.
- O. Industrial health care centers (occupational health clinics) are found in large companies or industries. These clinics provide health care for employees of the industry or business by performing basic examinations, teaching accident prevention and safety, and providing emergency care.
- P. School health services (located in some schools and colleges) provide emergency care services for victims of accidents and sudden illness. Employees perform speech, vision, and hearing tests; promote health education; maintain a safe and sanitary school environment; and may provide counseling services to students.

Many techniques can be used to help students master this objective. Use VM–B to quiz students on the unique characteristics of various health care providers.

- **Review/Summary.** Use the student learning objectives to summarize the lesson. Have students explain the content associated with each objective. Student responses can be used in determining which objectives need to be reviewed or taught from a different angle. Questions at the ends of chapters in the textbook may also be used in the review/summary.
- **Application.** Use the included visual masters and lab sheet to apply the information presented in the lesson.
- **Evaluation.** Evaluation should focus on student achievement of the objectives for the lesson. Various techniques can be used, such as student performance on the application activities. A sample written test is provided.

■ **Answers to Sample Test:**

Part One: Matching

1. e
2. a
3. d
4. b
5. c

Part Two: True or False

1. T

2. F
3. T

Part Three: Completion

1. convalescent care
2. school health service
3. optical center
4. genetic counseling centers
5. Health maintenance organizations

Health Care Systems: Providers

► Part One: Matching

Instructions: Match the term with the correct definition.

- a. hospices
- b. ambulatory care
- c. general hospitals
- d. rehabilitation facility
- e. independent living facility

- ____ 1. A facility that allows an individual who can care for himself or herself to rent or purchase an apartment
- ____ 2. A facility that provides care for terminally ill persons with life expectancies of six months or less
- ____ 3. A facility that provides services to patients who have been disabled by sickness or injury in order to recover as many of their original abilities of daily living as possible
- ____ 4. A facility in which several physicians with different specialties combine their practices
- ____ 5. A facility that provides diagnostic, medical, surgical, and emergency care services

► Part Two: True or False

Instructions: Write T for true or F for false.

- ____ 1. Convalescent care provides nursing services and personal care.
- ____ 2. Emergency care services provide special care for victims of accidents or long-term illness. Services may be provided by firefighters, rescue squads, and emergency transport services.
- ____ 3. Specialty hospitals provide care for specific illnesses, such as chronic diseases.

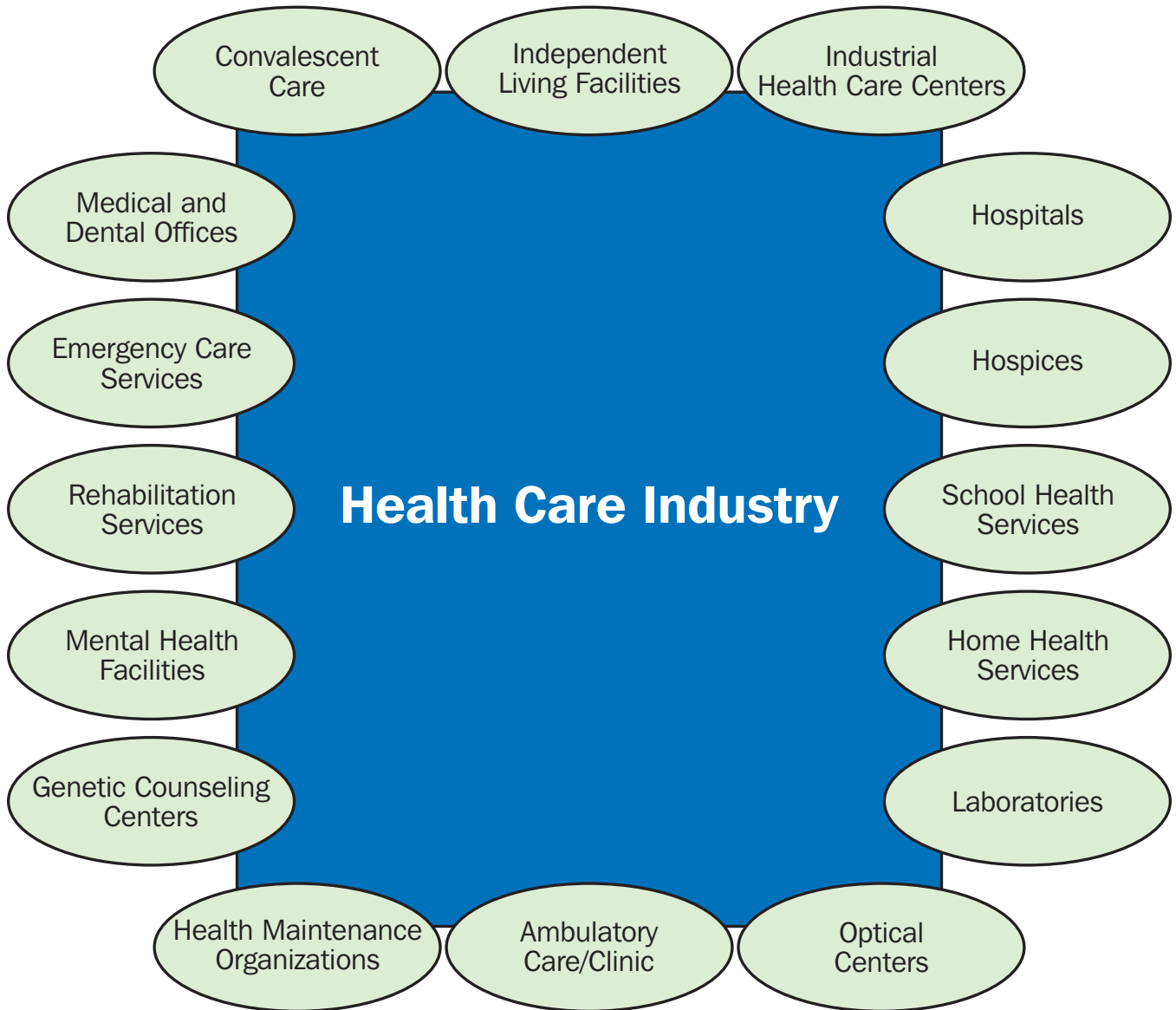


► Part Three: Completion

Instructions: Provide the word or words to complete the following statements.

1. Another name for a nursing home is _____.
2. The type of health care provider that provides emergency care for victims of accidents and sudden illness; performs speech, vision, and hearing tests; and promotes health education is a _____.
3. Services provided by _____ include vision examinations, eyeglasses and contact lens prescriptions, and general eye disease diagnostics.
4. Couples or individuals concerned with issues of pregnancy, prenatal screening, genetic abnormalities and birth defects may visit a _____.
5. Providing total health care directed toward preventive health care is unique to _____.

HEALTH CARE INDUSTRY



HEALTH CARE SERVICES

HMOs

- Health Maintenance Organizations
- Provide total health care directed at preventive health care

Rehabilitation Facilities

- Provide care to help patients with physical or mental disabilities obtain maximum self-care and function

Laboratories

- Includes medical and dental laboratories
- Often part of other health care facilities

Convalescent Care

- Also known as Nursing Homes
- Provides care for the elderly for the long-term or provides extended care for rehabilitation

Home Health Care Facilities

- Provide care in a patient's home
- Services include nursing care, personal care, therapy, and homemaking

Industrial Health Care Centers

- Also known as occupational health clinics
- Provide health care for employees of the industry or business

Health Care Industry Flash Cards

Purpose

The purpose of this activity is to reinforce the terminology and definitions used to describe health care providers.

Objectives

1. Identify the variations in services among different types of health care providers.

Materials

- ◆ writing utensil
- ◆ 4 × 6 blank cards

Procedure

1. Ask your teacher for a vocabulary flash card for the associated list of health care providers. The provider type is on one side of the card and the types of services they provide are on the other side.
2. Select a partner, and practice using the vocabulary.

Health Care Providers

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|--|---|
| A. Hospitals | I. Home health care |
| B. Long-term care | J. Hospices |
| C. Independent living | K. Mental health |
| D. Clinics/offices (medical or dental) | L. Genetic counseling centers |
| E. Ambulatory care | M. Rehabilitation centers |
| F. Optical centers | N. Health maintenance organizations (HMO) |
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