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**Professor
School of Medicine
Stony Brook University
USA**

***Editor-in-chief
of
Journal of Community Medicine & Health
Education***

Bio-Sketch

Norman H. Edelman, M.D. is Professor of Preventive Medicine, Internal Medicine, and Physiology and Biophysics at the State University of New York at Stony Brook. From 1996 - 2006, he served in a dual capacity as Vice President for Health Sciences and Dean of the School of Medicine at Stony Brook. A graduate of Brooklyn College, Dr. Edelman received his M.D. degree from New York University, where he was elected to the Alpha Omega Alpha honor medical society. He received postgraduate training at Bellevue Hospital in New York City and went on to be a Research Associate at the National Institutes of Health, National Heart Institute, and then Visiting Fellow in Medicine and Advanced Research Fellow of the American Heart Association, Cardiorespiratory Laboratory, Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Presbyterian Hospital.

Research Interests

- Health care policy, with an emphasis on workforce issues
- Preventive Medicine
- Internal Medicine
- Physiology and
- Biophysics

Publications

- ❖ The Cost of Primary Care Doctors. S Glied, AG Prabhu and N Edelman. Forum for Health Economics & Policy, 2009
- ❖ Improving Asthma Outcomes: Evidence Based Health Policy Priorities. K Pruitt, J Nolen, L Garcia-Reyes, N Edelman and N. Schachter. Pediatric Asthma, Allergy & Immunology. 22 [4] 189-196, 2009
- ❖ TB Ought Not to Be. N Edelman. Public Service Review: European Union [#19] PSCA International, LTD, UK, 2010
- ❖ Who Will be The Generalists of the Future? KGH Okma, ME Janoff and NH Edelman, Journal of Health Policy, Politics and Law, under revision

Introduction

Health care

Definition :

The act of taking preventative or necessary medical procedures to improve a person's well-being. This may be done with surgery, the administering of medicine, or other alterations in a person's lifestyle. These services are typically offered through a health care system made up of hospitals and physicians

Health care (or healthcare) is the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease, illness, injury, and other physical and mental impairments in human beings. Health care is delivered by practitioners in allied health, dentistry, midwifery (obstetrics), medicine, nursing, optometry, pharmacy, psychology and other health professions. It refers to the work done in providing primary care, secondary care, and tertiary care, as well as in public health

Health care practice

Access to health care varies across countries, groups, and individuals, largely influenced by social and economic conditions as well as the health policies in place. Countries and jurisdictions have different policies and plans in relation to the personal and population-based health care goals within their societies. Health care systems are organizations established to meet the health needs of target populations. Their exact configuration varies between national and subnational entities. In some countries and jurisdictions, health care planning is distributed among market participants, whereas in others, planning occurs more centrally among governments or other coordinating bodies. In all cases, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), a well-functioning health care system requires a robust financing mechanism; a well-trained and adequately-paid workforce; reliable information on which to base decisions and policies; and well maintained health facilities and logistics to deliver quality medicines and technologies



Structure of Health care

The structure of health care broadly includes the facilities (e.g., hospitals and clinics), personnel (e.g., number of nurses and physicians), and technology that create the capacity to provide health services. Structural characteristics are expected to influence the quality of health care services. One component in the accreditation of health care facilities (e.g., hospitals, nursing homes) is the review of the adequacy of structural characteristics, including staffing, on-call resources, technology, and support services (laboratory, pharmacy, radiology). The structural resources of health care facilities and organizations are the foundation upon which quality health care services are provided.

Outcomes

The value of health care services lies in their capacity to improve health outcomes for individuals and populations. Health outcomes are broadly conceptualized to include clinical measures of disease progression, patient-reported health status or functional status, satisfaction with health status or quality of life, satisfaction with services, and the costs of health services. Historically, quality assessment has emphasized clinical outcomes, for example, disease-specific measures. However, disease-specific measures may not tell us much about how well the patient is able to function and whether or not desired health outcomes have been achieved. To understand the patients' outcomes, it is necessary to ask patients about their outcomes, including health status, quality of life, and satisfaction with services. HSR has developed valid and robust standardized questionnaires to obtain patient-reported information on these dimensions of health outcomes. As these are more widely applied, we are learning about the extent to which health care services are improving health.

Outcomes



Related Journals

- ❑ Health Care : Current Reviews
- ❑ Occupational Medicine & Health Affairs
- ❑ Journal of General Practice
- ❑ Internal Medicine: Open Access



Related Conferences

3rd International Conference on **Surgery and Anesthesia** -2014
November 17-19, 2014 Chicago, USA

2nd International Conference on **Predictive, Preventive, Personalized Medicine & Molecular Diagnostics** -2014
November 03-05, 2014 Las Vegas, USA



4th International Conference and Exhibition on **Occupational Health & Safety** -2015
Canada April 13-14, 2015

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