

The Challenges and Importance of Rural Healthcare

James Francis*

Department of Critical Care, JMS Medical School, Andorra

Abstract

Access to healthcare is a basic human right. Unfortunately, many people in rural areas face significant challenges when it comes to accessing healthcare services. Rural healthcare systems are characterized by a shortage of healthcare providers, inadequate healthcare infrastructure, and limited access to healthcare facilities. These challenges can have a significant impact on the health and well-being of individuals living in rural areas. In this article, we will discuss the challenges and importance of rural healthcare.

Keywords: Rural healthcare; Health policy; Public health

Introduction

Shortage of Healthcare Providers: Rural areas face a severe shortage of healthcare providers, including doctors, nurses, and other healthcare professionals. This shortage can be attributed to a variety of factors, including lower salaries and fewer job opportunities [1].

Methodology

Inadequate healthcare infrastructure: Many rural areas lack the healthcare infrastructure necessary to provide adequate healthcare services. This includes inadequate medical equipment, supplies, and facilities.

Limited access to healthcare facilities: Rural areas often have limited access to healthcare facilities due to their remote location and lack of transportation options. This can make it difficult for individuals to access routine healthcare services and emergency care [2, 3].

Higher rates of chronic diseases: Rural areas have higher rates of chronic diseases, such as diabetes, heart disease, and obesity, which require ongoing medical attention. However, the shortage of healthcare providers and inadequate healthcare infrastructure can make it difficult for individuals to access the care they need [4,5].

Limited health insurance coverage: Many individuals living in rural areas do not have health insurance coverage, which can make it difficult to access healthcare services and can result in higher out-of-pocket costs.

Importance of Rural Healthcare

Improves Health Outcomes: Access to healthcare services is critical to improving health outcomes in rural areas. Adequate healthcare can help prevent and manage chronic diseases, reduce the incidence of preventable illnesses, and improve overall health and well-being.

Supports rural communities: Rural healthcare facilities play a crucial role in supporting rural communities. These facilities provide essential medical services, support local economies, and help attract new residents and businesses.

Reduces healthcare costs: Access to primary healthcare services can help prevent costly hospitalizations and emergency room visits. This can help reduce healthcare costs for individuals, families, and communities [6,7].

Improves quality of life: Adequate healthcare can improve the quality of life for individuals living in rural areas. This includes access to preventive care, management of chronic conditions, and timely

treatment of acute illnesses.

Addresses health disparities: Providing adequate healthcare services in rural areas can help address health disparities and ensure that all individuals have access to essential medical services, regardless of where they live [8,9].

Conclusion

Access to adequate healthcare services is a fundamental human right. However, individuals living in rural areas face significant challenges when it comes to accessing healthcare services. Addressing the challenges facing rural healthcare systems requires a multifaceted approach, including investing in healthcare infrastructure, recruiting and retaining healthcare providers, improving transportation options, and expanding health insurance coverage. By addressing these challenges, we can ensure that all individuals, regardless of where they live, have access to the essential healthcare services they need to live healthy and productive lives [10, 11].

References

1. Bridelli MG, Crippa PR (2010) Infrared and water sorption studies of the hydration structure and mechanism in natural and synthetic melanin. *J Phys Chem* 114: 9381-9390.
2. Cordero RJB, Casadevall A (2017) Functions of fungal melanin beyond virulence. *Fungal Biol Rev* 31: 99-112.
3. Coyne VE, Al-Harhi L (1992) Induction of melanin biosynthesis in *Vibrio cholerae*. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 58: 2861-2865.
4. d'Ischia M, Wakamatsu K, Napolitano A (2013) Melanins and melanogenesis: methods, standards, protocols. *Pigment Cell Melanoma Res* 26: 616-633.
5. d'Ischia M, Napolitano A, Ball V (2014) Polydopamine and eumelanin: from structure-property relationships to a unified tailoring strategy. *Acc Chem Res* 47: 3541-3550.
6. Tran D-T, Lee HR, Jung S, Park MS, Yang JW (2018) Lipid-extracted algal biomass based biocomposites fabrication with poly(vinyl alcohol). *Algal Res* 31: 525-533.

*Corresponding author: James Francis, Department of Critical Care, CMS Medical School, Andorra, E-mail: James33@hotmail.com

Received: 03-May-2023, Manuscript No: JCPHN-23-98093; **Editor assigned:** 05-May-2023, Pre-QC No: JCPHN-23-98093 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 19-May-2023, QC No: JCPHN-23-98093; **Revised:** 22-May-2023, Manuscript No: JCPHN-23-98093 (R); **Published:** 29-May-2023, DOI: 10.4172/2471-9846.1000415

Citation: Francis J (2023) The Challenges and Importance of Rural Healthcare. *J Comm Pub Health Nursing*, 9: 415.

Copyright: © 2023 Francis J. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

7. Damm T, Commandeur U, Fischer R, Usadel B, Klose H (2016) Improving the utilization of lignocellulosic biomass by polysaccharide modification. *Process Biochem* 51: 288–296.
8. Valdés A, Mellinas AC, Ramos M, Garrigós MC, Jiménez A (2014) Natural additives and agricultural wastes in biopolymer formulations for food packaging. *Front Chem* 2.
9. Shankar S, Tanomrod N, Rawdkuen S, Rhim JW (2016) Preparation of pectin/silver nanoparticles composite films with UV-light barrier and properties. *Int J Biol Macromol* 92: 842-849.
10. da Silva ISV, de Sousa RMF, de Oliveira A, de Oliveira WJ, Motta LAC, et al. (2018) Polymeric blends of hydrocolloid from chia seeds/apple pectin with potential antioxidant for food packaging applications. *Carbohydr. Polym* 202: 203-210.
11. Ward JM, Singh G, Katyal SL, Anderson LM, Kovatch RM (1985) Immunocytochemical localization of the surfactant apoprotein and Clara cell antigen in chemically induced and naturally occurring pulmonary neoplasms of mice. *Am J Pathol* 118(3): 493-499.