OST
Screen Number:01
Screen Title: Module Introduction
In this module, we will focus on the trends in the U.S. health care system. We will learn about the Affordable Care Act (ACA) and how it emerged and changed over the years. You will also describe the different trends that have emerged in the private and public sectors of health care systems in the U.S. Image   Image ID:277650968 Alt Text: N/A Sample Template:Text_with_1_Image

OST
Screen Number:02
Screen Title: Affordable Care Act From Emergence to Updates: Introduction
When Barack Obama became president in 2008, the U.S. health care system had been the object of intense scrutiny and criticism for some time. The Obama administration responded with passage of the ACA in 2010. The ACA brought about comprehensive change that addressed many of the health care system's problems. Here are some important points regarding ACA.

Commented [LB1]: We have split the content of this topic across 3 screens to make it easier for learner. Please validate.

Select each tab to learn more.

Tab 1
Heading: **Goals**
Text
The Commonwealth Fund found that the ACA delivered on President Obama's three goals for the legislation. These three goals were to:

- Expand access to affordable health insurance for those without coverage
- Improve the affordability of insurance for those who already have it
- Slow the rise in health care costs for individuals, families, and employers while not adding to the federal budget deficit

The goals of the Obama administration were comprehensive to bend the cost curve downward, achieve greater equity in insurance coverage, and improve the quality of health care.

Tab 2
Heading: **Benefits**
Text
An underlying assumption of ACA was that cost, quality, and equity are linked and that access to health care is a prerequisite for assuring equity and controlling cost (efficiency). Thus, insuring most, if not all people, was imperative. Access to health care for all, or most, would reduce the:

- Use of expensive care (hospital, emergency department, and urgent care) that results from delaying needed care because of cost
- Costly exacerbation of health conditions that result when patients delay seeking needed care because of cost
- Uncertainty and uncompensated care for providers

Image

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Alt Text: N/A

Sample Template:Tab_1_1

OST
Screen Number: 03
Screen Title: Affordable Care Act From Emergence to Updates: Application

Changes to the private health insurance market were at the heart of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), and these were aimed at insurance coverage (equity). In order to extend basic coverage to people who were uninsured or underinsured, the ACA:

- Mandated that private health insurance plans meet minimum standards. There are 10 essential health benefits that must be included, as well as no-cost preventive benefits with limited cost-sharing
- Mandated that plans cannot discriminate against people with preexisting conditions (*guaranteed issue*), cannot impose lifetime and annual limits on coverage, and must extend dependent coverage to age 26
- Created state-based health insurance exchanges for individuals and small businesses to compare plans, apply for financial assistance, and purchase coverage
- Created the Small Business Health Options Program (SHOP) to help firms with 50 or fewer employees cover their workers
- Mandated that most citizens and legal residents have health insurance—*the individual mandate.* The private health insurance market is intended to cover everyone not already insured—those without ESI or government insurance and the uninsured. By mandating that everyone have health insurance, the ACA distributes health care costs over people in poor health and good health (community rating), not according to individuals' risk of using health care
- Provided subsidies for low-income enrollees between 100% and 250% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) to reduce patient cost-sharing (e.g., deductibles and copays).The federal government then makes payments to insurance companies directly to cover these reductions (*cost-sharing reduction or CSR payments*)
- Provided refundable premium tax credits, based on income, and cost of coverage, for individuals and families with income between 100% and 400% of the FPL

Image

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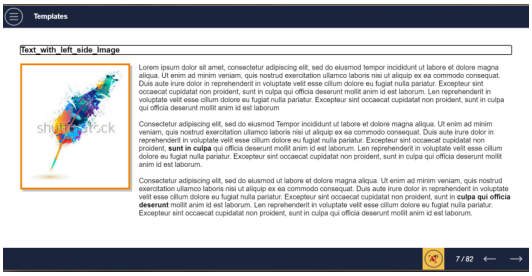


OST
Screen Number: 04
Screen Title: Affordable Care Act From Emergence to Updates: Political War and Future
Despite the improvements it made to the health care system, the ACA has been opposed since its inception. The fault line is along political party lines. Let's discuss how politics played an important role in shaping up ACA and what the future has in store for it. *Select each expandable tab to learn more.* Tab1 Heading: **Political War** Text: From the beginning, the ACA was generally hailed by Democrats, while most Republicans were critical. In fact, a major effort of the Republican Party during the Obama administration was to "repeal and replace" the ACA (or Obamacare) bills that passed the House many times, but not the Democrat-controlled Senate. Once Republicans gained majority control of the Senate in 2015 after the 2014

election, another attempt was made to repeal the ACA, and this legislation was vetoed by President Obama. Also, during this time, conservative Republicans challenged the ACA by bringing it to the Supreme Court in 2012 and 2015, where it was upheld.

The 2016 election of Donald Trump as president and Republican majorities in both houses of Congress provided Republicans with their opportunity to overturn the ACA. However, the Republican majorities were unable to pass an alternative to the ACA. Instead, the Trump administration threats to the ACA came in the form of executive actions, federal legislation, and legal actions. The ACA has been weakened by these actions, but not overturned.

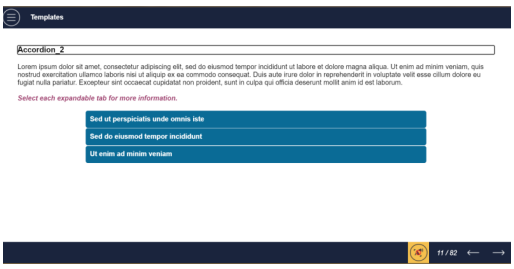
Image

Tab2
Heading: **Future of ACA**
Text:
The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) has provided a comprehensive framework for health care delivery. Because the U.S. health care system remains a decentralized mix of public and private stakeholders—payers, providers, employers, researchers, pharmaceutical and medical equipment suppliers, policy makers, and others—innovation continues in what might be called "creative chaos."

Trends in consolidation, consumerism, technological advancement, and payment reform are among the areas that are changing health care delivery, and they are affecting the system, regardless of the ACA or with its help. Much is being done to improve the quality and efficiency of health care and provide value to patients within and outside the ACA framework. Even if the ACA is overturned, many of its policies will remain, as they represent trends that were underway before the passage of the bill and have much support in all sectors of the health care system.

Image:

Image ID:671738629 (Image 1), 316252556 (Image 2)
Alt Text: N/A
Sample Template:Accordion_2



OST
Screen Number:05
Screen Title: Check Your Understanding 01

Q. Is the following statement true or false?

Changes to the public health insurance market were at the heart of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), and these were aimed at insurance coverage (equity).

Select the correct answer.

- True
- **False**

Correct Feedback:

Well done! This statement is false. Changes to the private health insurance market were at the heart of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), and these were aimed at insurance coverage (equity).

Incorrect Feedback:

That's not correct! This statement is false. Changes to the private health insurance market were at the heart of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), and these were aimed at insurance coverage (equity).

Image ID: N/A
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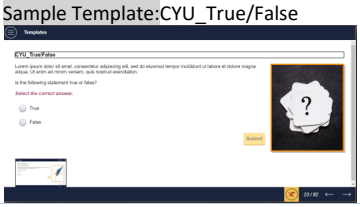
Sample Template:CYU_True/False



OST
Screen Number: 06
Screen Title: Check Your Understanding 02

Q. Is the following statement true or false?

The individual mandate mandated that most citizens and legal residents have health insurance.

Select the correct answer.

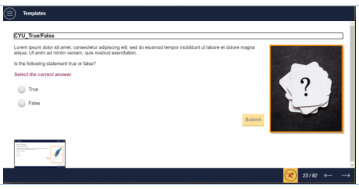
- **True**
- False

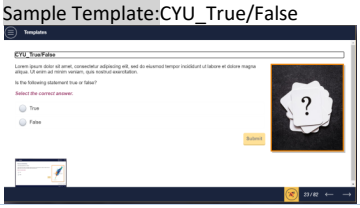
Correct Feedback:
Well done! This statement is true. The individual mandate mandated that most citizens and legal residents have health insurance.

Incorrect Feedback:
That's not correct! This statement is true. The individual mandate mandated that most citizens and legal residents have health insurance.

Image ID: N/A
Alt Text: N/A

Sample Template:CYU_True/False



OST
Screen Number:07
Screen Title: Check Your Understanding 03
Q. Is the following statement true or false? The ACA mandated that plans cannot discriminate against people with pre-existing conditions (*guaranteed issue*), cannot impose lifetime and annual limits on coverage, and must extend dependent coverage to age 26. *Select the correct answer.* • **True** • False Correct Feedback: Well done! This statement is true. The ACA mandated that plans cannot discriminate against people with pre-existing conditions (*guaranteed issue*), cannot impose lifetime and annual limits on coverage, and must extend dependent coverage to age 26. Incorrect Feedback: That's not correct! This statement is true. The ACA mandated that plans cannot discriminate against people with pre-existing conditions (*guaranteed issue*), cannot impose lifetime and annual limits on coverage, and must extend dependent coverage to age 26.
Image ID: N/A Alt Text: N/A
Sample Template:CYU_True/False 

OST
Screen Number:08
Screen Title: Better Care Reconciliation Act (BCRA) Proposal– Negative Aspects of ACA

Here are some details regarding why Republicans oppose the ACA.

Select the arrow keys for more information.

Slide 1:
Heading: **Private Sector is Better**
Text
The Republican opposition to the ACA is motivated by a central belief that the problems of cost, quality, and equity in the health care system could be solved more effectively by the private sector—a case of the goals being similar, but the means different. Competition in the private market would lead to greater efficiency and quality and eventually equity, according to the Republicans.
Image

Slide 2:
Heading: **Government Involvement is More**
Text
The Republicans also believe that government regulations hamper the private sector's ability to achieve these goals. As a result, their opposition to the ACA has focused on aspects of the law that increased government's involvement in both spending and oversight. Related to spending, they oppose the Medicaid expansion and federal government subsidies for low-income individuals and families. Related to oversight, they oppose the regulatory mandates on the private health insurance market and the *individual mandate* to purchase health insurance are opposed.
Image

Slide 3:
Heading: **ACA Will Turn Into a Single-Payer System**

Commented [LB2]: We suggest splitting this content across two screens. The first screen talks about why Republicans oppose the ACA and the 2nd screen talks about the BCRA proposal. Please validate.

Text

The three organizations intended to lower health care costs and improve quality over the long term—Independent Payment Advisory Board, Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation, and the Prevention and Public Health Fund—are opposed on both fronts. Indeed, a view expressed by many Republican opponents is that the ACA is a springboard to a single-payer system—a total government system—a plan they dislike even more than the ACA.

Image

Image ID:283556834 (Image 1), 476187265 (Image 2), 1118581184 (Image 3)
Alt Text: N/A

Sample Template:Slideshow_4

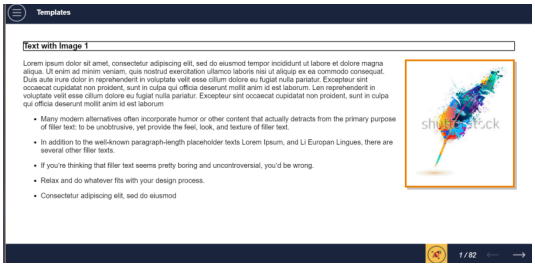
OST
Screen Number:09
Screen Title: Better Care Reconciliation Act (BCRA) Proposal - Objectives
The Better Care Reconciliation Act (BCRA) proposal sought less federal government funding and regulation by converting Medicaid to a per capita allotment and ending the program as an entitlement, eliminating the Medicaid expansion, ending the *individual mandate*, weakening regulation of the private health insurance market through waivers and other means to allow insurers to offer products that are less regulated, and giving money to states that they could spend on their own priorities, including high-risk pools and cost-sharing subsidies.

You can refer to the following resources for a better understanding of BCRA:

- The Better Care Reconciliation Act (BCRA)
- The Better Care Reconciliation Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States
- Overview | Better Care Reconciliation Act of 2017
- Summary of the Better Care Reconciliation Act of 2017

Image

Image ID:562398361
Alt Text: N/A
Sample Template:Text with image 1



OST
Screen Number:10
Screen Title: Check Your Understanding 04

Q. Is the following statement true or false?

In general, Republicans opposed the ACA.

Select the correct answer.

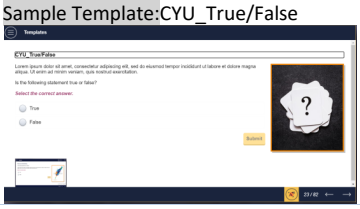
- **True**
- False

Correct Feedback:
Well done! This statement is true. In general, Republicans opposed the ACA.

Incorrect Feedback:
That's not correct! This statement is true. In general, Republicans opposed the ACA.

Image ID: N/A
Alt Text: N/A

Sample Template:CYU_True/False



OST
Screen Number:11
Screen Title: Check Your Understanding 05

Q. Is the following statement true or false?

According to the Republicans, competition in the public market would lead to greater efficiency and quality and eventually equity.

Select the correct answer.

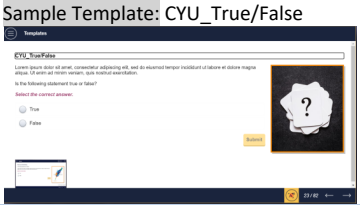
- True
- **False**

Correct Feedback:
Well done! This statement is false. According to the Republicans, competition in the private market would lead to greater efficiency and quality and eventually equity.

Incorrect Feedback:

That's not correct! This statement is false. According to the Republicans, competition in the private market would lead to greater efficiency and quality and eventually equity.

Image ID: N/A
Alt Text: N/A
Sample Template: CYU_True/False



OST
Screen Number:12
Screen Title: Check Your Understanding 06

Q. Is the following statement true or false?

The Better Care Reconciliation Act (BCRA) proposal sought to end the *individual mandate.*

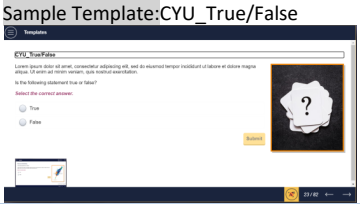
Select the correct answer.

- **True**
- False

Correct Feedback:
Well done! This statement is true. The Better Care Reconciliation Act (BCRA) proposal sought to end the *individual mandate.*

Incorrect Feedback:
That's not correct! This statement is true. The Better Care Reconciliation Act (BCRA) proposal sought to end the *individual mandate.*

Image ID: N/A
Alt Text: N/A
Sample Template:CYU_True/False



OST
Screen Number:13
Screen Title: Technological Trends in Health Care – Big Data and Health Information
Access to more and better data, with the ability to manage and analyze it, will continue to transform the health care system. Some ways by which big data and health information can be advantageous are discussed here. Box 1 Heading: **Increase Understanding** Text Complete, longitudinal electronic health records will allow a previously inconceivable level of data mining, enabling new levels of understanding about how genomics/biome, environment, and behavior affect health and medical care. Box 2 Heading: **Enhance Quality** Text Access to data will increase the emphasis on quality reporting and pay for performance, which will bring about improvements in quality of care, some improvements in costs, and, eventually, improvements in outcomes. Box 3 Heading: **Improve Evaluation** Text Evaluations of medical procedure effectiveness, and resulting protocols, will continue to improve as a result of new data systems.
Image ID:N/A Alt Text: N/A
Sample Template:Infographic_Text_10

Commented [LB3]: We have split the content for this topic across two screens. Please validate.

OST
Screen Number: 14
Screen Title: Technological trends in Health Care – Impact of New Technology

The continual pursuit of improved quality and efficiency in the health care system will drive application of technological innovations and policy changes. Technological improvements will continue to address cost and quality.

Refer to the following resources for more details:

- Trends in Healthcare 2020: Get Ready for Digital Transformation
- 2020 Medical Technology Trends
- 10 Healthcare Technology Trends to Improve Your Well-Being

Select each button to learn more about the impact of new technology on the health care system.

Button 1
Text

Automation will start to take hold—starting with eliminating lower level jobs like phlebotomists and coders while accelerating/supplementing higher level jobs like RN and physicians, for example, through computer-assisted diagnosis, computer-assisted documentation, and continuous patient assessments.

Box 2
Text

Genomics and proteomics will lead to increasingly personalized treatments and protocols in the short term and begin to revolutionize the approach to medicine and health in general over longer time periods.

Box 3
Text

We will start growing what we used to manufacture. This is already happening with knee implants.

Box 4
Text

We will start injecting stem cells, nanobots, or other biologics to regrow new body parts and replace surgery.

Box 5
Text

Medical devices and drugs will become so personalized that they will need to be evaluated like a medical procedure—effectiveness of an approach rather than a particular chemical compound or manufactured device.

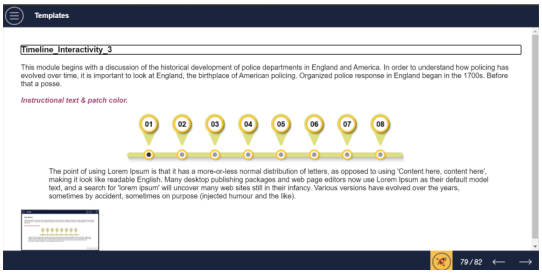
Box 6
Text

Commented [LB4]: We have suggested the content as a click and learn here. Please validate.

Shorter term new technology and understanding will allow more “site-of-service” optimization: hospital → outpatient → home care → telemedicine.

Image ID:N/A
Alt Text: N/A

Sample Template: Timeline Interactivity 3



OST
Screen Number: 15
Screen Title: Check Your Understanding 07

Q. Is the following statement true or false?

Technological improvements in health care will help us grow some of what we used to manufacture.

Select the correct answer.

- **True**
- False

Correct Feedback:

Well done! This statement is true. Technological improvements in health care will help us grow some of what we used to manufacture.

Incorrect Feedback:

That’s not correct! This statement is true. Technological improvements in health care will help us grow some of what we used to manufacture.

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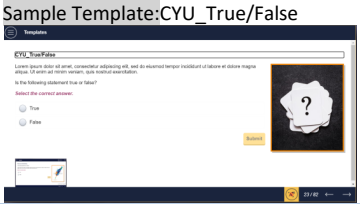
Sample Template:CYU_True/False



OST
Screen Number: 16
Screen Title: Check Your Understanding 08
Q. Is the following statement true or false? Shorter term new technology will allow less “site-of-service” optimization. *Select the correct answer.* • True • **False** Correct Feedback: Well done! This statement is false. Shorter term new technology and understanding will allow more “site-of-service” optimization. Incorrect Feedback: That’s not correct! This statement is false. Shorter term new technology and understanding will allow more “site-of-service” optimization.
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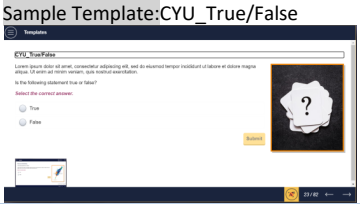
Sample Template:CYU_True/False   

OST
Screen Number: 17

Screen Title: Check Your Understanding 09
Q. Is the following statement true or false? Technology will start injecting stem cells, nanobots, or other biologics to regrow new body parts and replace surgery. *Select the correct answer.* • **True** • False Correct Feedback: Well done! This statement is true. Technology will start injecting stem cells, nanobots, or other biologics to regrow new body parts and replace surgery. Incorrect Feedback: That's not correct! This statement is true. Technology will start injecting stem cells, nanobots, or other biologics to regrow new body parts and replace surgery.
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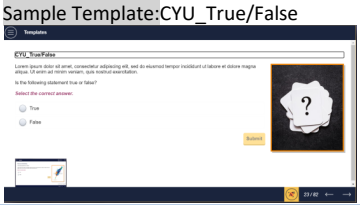
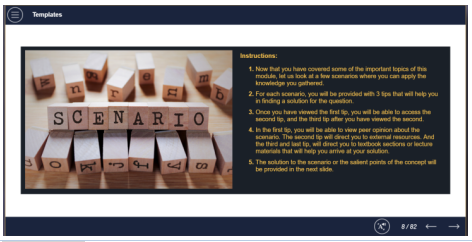
Sample Template:CYU_True/False 

OST
Screen Number:18
Screen Title: Scenario

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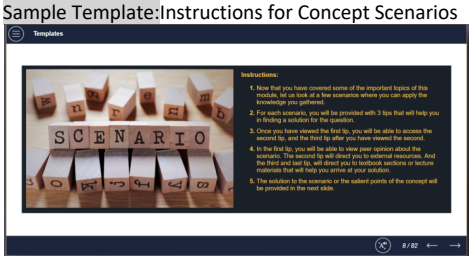
Alt Text:N/A

Sample Template:Instructions for Concept Scenarios



OST
Screen Number:19
Screen Title: Scenario 1: Individual Mandate

You are working for the Republican Party to help them develop a strategy on how to change the individual mandate in health insurance. A new intern does not understand the individual mandate.

How would you explain the individual mandate to the intern?

Select the tip icon to help you find the solution.

Tips

Tip 1: Peer Opinion

Select the name of the peer to view their advice.

- ***Peer Opinion 1***: Uninsured individuals impose major costs on the rest of society.
- ***Peer Opinion 2***: Some people are exempt from the requirement to purchase insurance.

Tip 2: Please review the source listed here for additional information:

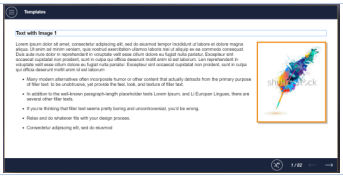
- Individual Mandate

Tip 3: Refer to the lecturette section on *Affordable Care Act: From Emergence to Updates* for information.

Image

Image ID:190551629
Alt Text: N/A
Sample Template:Scenario Page

OST
Screen Number:20
Screen Title: Scenario 1: Solution
Many people refer to the individual mandate as Obamacare. The individual mandate mandated that most citizens and legal residents have health insurance. The individual mandate is a provision of the federal health law that requires you, your children and anyone else that you claim as a dependent on your taxes to have health insurance in 2014 or pay a penalty. It is a requirement of the ACA that most citizens and legal residents of the United States have health insurance. People who do not have health insurance must obtain it or pay a penalty (Eibner & Saltzman, 2015). Image: Image ID:548561134 Alt Text: N/A Sample Template: Text_with_Image_1



OST
Screen Number:21
Screen Title: Scenario 2: Guaranteed Issue

Someone you know has just gone through chemotherapy for Cancer and is now in remission. He has lost his job and no longer has employer-issued health insurance. He is interested in determining how he can get external health insurance, but is concerned about his past diagnosis of Cancer.

According to the ACA, how can guaranteed issue be used to prevent him from obtaining health insurance due to his pre-existing condition?

Tips

Tip 1: Peer Opinion
Select the name of the peer to view their advice.

- ***Peer Opinion 1***: Examples of pre-existing conditions include cancer, asthma, diabetes, or even being pregnant.
- ***Peer Opinion 2***: Conditions that are considered pre-existing conditions are the ones that would not have occurred overnight after buying the insurance plan.

Tip 2: Please review the source listed here for additional information:

- Can I get a coverage if I have a pre-existing condition?

Tip 3: Refer to the lecturette section on *Affordable Care Act: From Emergence to Updates* for information.

Image

Image ID:290155262
Alt Text:N/A

Sample Template:Scenario Page

OST
Screen Number:22
Screen Title: Scenario 2: Solution

Guaranteed issue right is often called Medigap protection.

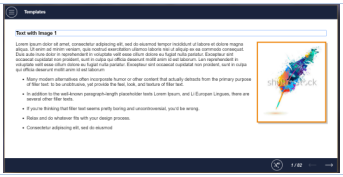
Guaranteed issue refers to health insurance coverage that is guaranteed to be issued to applicants regardless of their health status, age, or income.

All individual-market major medical plans in all states are now guaranteed issue, and applicants' medical history is no longer a factor in their eligibility. Under the Affordable Care Act, health insurance companies can't refuse to cover to people or charge them more just because they have a “pre-existing condition.”

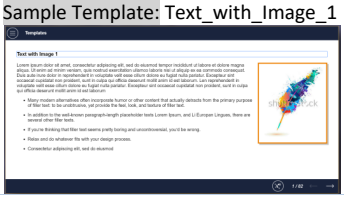
Image:

Image ID:548561134
Alt Text: N/A

Sample Template: Text_with_Image_1

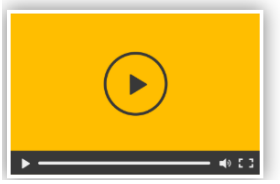


OST
Screen Number:23
Screen Title: Scenario 3: Impact of Technology
You are working to improve innovative strategies for manufacturing certain body part implants that have become very expensive to manufacture. What are some innovative, technological strategies to reduce the costs of manufacturing body parts, such as replacement knees and hips? **Tips** **Tip 1: Peer Opinion** *Select the name of the peer to view their advice.* • ***Peer Opinion 1***: Certain body parts can be grown in a lab. • ***Peer Opinion 2***: Humans do not re-generate most body parts. **Tip 2:** Please review the source listed here for additional information: • 11 Body Parts Grown in the Lab **Tip 3:** Refer to the lecturette section on *Technological Trends in Health Care* for information. Image   www.shutterstock.com · 326305964
Image ID:326305964 Alt Text:N/A
Sample Template:Scenario Page

OST
Screen Number:24
Screen Title: Scenario 3: Solution
Scientists foresee injecting healthy cells and *growth*-inducing molecules into diseased or injured lungs, livers and hearts, prompting them to regenerate. These include fallopian tubes, mini-brain, mini-heart, mini-kidney, mini-lung, mini-stomach, vagina, penis, esophagus, liver cells, and ears. We will start growing what we used to manufacture. This is already happening with knee implants. We will start injecting stem cells, nanobots, or other biologics to regrow new body parts and replace surgery. Image: Image ID:548561134 Alt Text: N/A
Sample Template: Text_with_Image_1 

OST
Screen Number:25
Screen Title: Module 08 Video 01 –Virtual Reality is Finding a Place in Health Care
The video, *Virtual reality is finding a place in health care*, shows how virtual reality is used to help ease pre-surgery anxiety. After watching the video, reflect on the questions below.

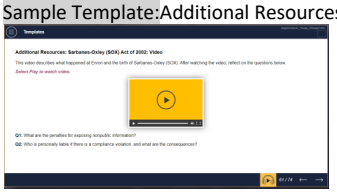
Select Play to watch the video.



- What are the benefits of using virtual reality in health care?
- What are the challenges of using virtual reality in health care?
- How can virtual reality help doctors?

Image ID: N/A
Alt Text:N/A

Sample Template:Additional Resources: Video



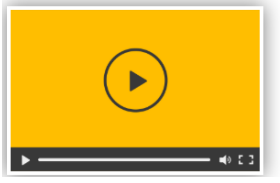
Video link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DIvKvkSKeps

OST
Screen Number:26
Screen Title: Module 08Video 02 –Top 10 Medical Technologies of the Future

The video, *Top 10 Medical Technologies of the Future*, shows the medical technologies and digital health innovations that can expect the brightest future in the next decade.

After watching the video, reflect on the questions below.

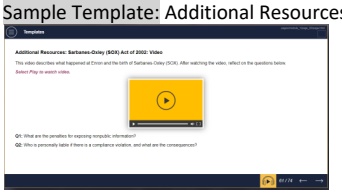
Select Play to watch the video.



- What are some of the benefits of emerging technology in health care?

- What are some ideas for new emerging technology in health care?
- Where do you see the U.S. health system in 10 years?

Image ID: N/A
Alt Text:N/A
Sample Template: Additional Resources: Video



Video link: https://youtu.be/PXPIu8LazqI

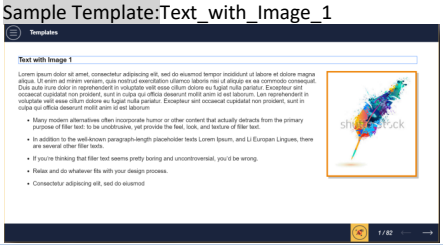
OST
Screen Number:27
Screen Title: Summary

Key learning points in this module include:

- The ACA brought about comprehensive change that addressed many of the health care system's problems.
- The ACA was a huge step forward in providing access to health care, particularly for low-income families.
- Changes to the private health insurance market were at the heart of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), and these were aimed at insurance coverage (equity).
- Despite the improvements in the health care system, the ACA has been opposed since its inception. The fault line is along political party lines.
- The Republican opposition to the ACA is motivated by a central belief that the problems of cost, quality, and equity in the health care system could be solved more effectively by the private sector—a case of the goals being similar, but the means different.
- The Better Care Reconciliation Act (BCRA) proposal sought less federal government funding and regulation by converting Medicaid to a per capita allotment and ending the program as an entitlement.
- The pursuit of improved quality and efficiency in the health care system will drive application of technological innovations and policy changes. Technological improvements will continue to address cost or cost and quality.

Image

Image ID:328018895
Alt Text: N/A
Sample Template:Text_with_Image_1



OST
Screen Number:28
Screen Title: Review Questions
Q1. What were the major goals and strategies of the BCRA? *Type the most appropriate answer and select Show Answer to view a sample answer.* Sample Answer: The Better Care Reconciliation Act (BCRA) proposal sought less federal government funding and regulation by converting Medicaid to a per capita allotment and ending the program as an entitlement, eliminating the Medicaid expansion, ending the *individual mandate*, weakening regulation of the private health insurance market through waivers and other means to allow insurers to offer products that are less regulated, and giving money to states that they could spend on their own priorities, including high-risk pools and cost-sharing subsidies.
Q2. How does the ACA address the conflict over public or private solutions to health care system problems? *Type the most appropriate answer and select Show Answer to view a sample answer.* Sample Answer: The ACA maintained the private insurance market but regulated what insurance companies could offer with a minimum benefit plan. The ACA also assisted insurance companies with subsidies to low-income people who did not qualify for Medicaid, so that they could afford these health insurance plans.
Q3. What are the trends in consolidation in the health care system, including the role of for-profit organizations? *Type the most appropriate answer and select Show Answer to view a sample answer.* Sample Answer:

Consolidation will be an ongoing theme, continuing the trend of the past 20 years. Consolidation continues to take place across three dimensions:

- Vertical with payers and providers
- Horizontal with the creation of larger systems of providers, such as hospitals
- Continuum of care from primary care through post-acute care

In consolidation, national, for-profit payer chains dominate including United, Aetna, and Blue Cross Blue Shield. Also, national health care delivery chains dominate including Community Health Systems (CHS), HCA health care, and Tenet health care. State- and regional-based organizations are not the dominant players. Federal regulations rather than state regulations are tending to predominate, as a result of the trend toward nationalization of payers and providers.

Q4. How will big data and health information help in transforming the health care system?
Type the most appropriate answer and select Show Answer to view a sample answer.

Sample Answer:
Access to more and better data, with the ability to manage and analyze it, will continue to transform the health care system. Some ways by which big data and health information can be advantageous are discussed here.

- Complete, longitudinal electronic health records will allow a previously inconceivable level of data mining, enabling new levels of understanding about how genomics/biome, environment, and behavior affect health and medical care.
- Access to data will increase the emphasis on quality reporting and pay for performance, which will bring about improvements in quality of care, some improvements in costs, and, eventually, improvements in outcomes.
- Evaluations of medical procedure effectiveness, and resulting protocols, will continue to improve as a result of new data systems.

Q5. What are the benefits of having “access to health care for all” policy?

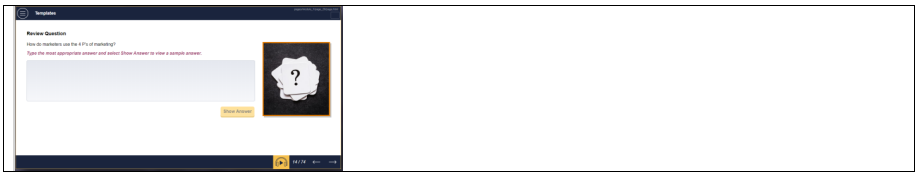
Type the most appropriate answer and select Show Answer to view a sample answer.

Sample Answer:
Access to health care for all, or most, would reduce the:

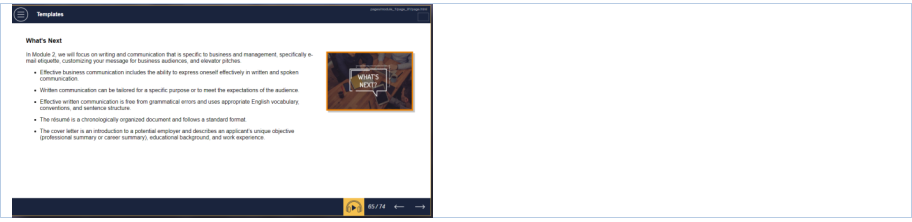
- Use of expensive care (hospital, emergency department, and urgent care) that results from delaying needed care because of cost
- Costly exacerbation of health conditions that result when patients delay seeking needed care because of cost
- Uncertainty and uncompensated care for providers

Image ID: N/A
Alt Text: N/A

Sample Template: CYU_Short_Answer



OST
Screen Number:29
Screen Title: Conclusion
The purpose of this course was to provide an overview of the social determinants of health and health care disparities and the impact on access to care. This course helped you to review the evolution of health care in the U. S., explore the structure of the current system, and consider the impact of emerging trends on the provision of health in the future. You identified various components and stakeholders, with special attention on the diversity of care options and evolving roles of the government as a funding source and regulator. Developments in national health care policy, the cost-quality-access conundrum, and the expansion of health care reimbursement options were also examined. This course also examined health care systems in other countries as a means to access alternative approaches to health care delivery issues. **References** Goldsteen, R. L., DrPH, Goldsteen, K., &Goldsteen, B. (2016). Jonas' Introduction to the U.S. Health Care System (8th ed.). New York, NY: Springer Publishing Company. Eibner, C., & Saltzman, E. (2015, June 04). How Does the ACA Individual Mandate Affect Enrollment and Premiums in the Individual Insurance Market? Retrieved from https://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9812z4.html Image:
Image ID:589629992 Alt Text: N/A
Sample Template: What's Next


Templates
What's Next
In Module 2, we will focus on writing and communication that is specific to business and management, specifically e-mail etiquette, customizing your message for business audiences, and elevator pitches.
Effective business communication includes the ability to express oneself effectively in written and spoken communication.
Written communication can be tailored for a specific purpose or to meet the expectations of the audience.
Effective written communication is free from grammatical errors and uses appropriate English vocabulary, conventions, and sentence structure.
The résumé is a chronologically organized document and follows a standard format.
The cover letter is an introduction to a potential employer and describes an applicant's unique objective (professional summary or career summary), educational background, and work experience.
WHAT'S NEXT?
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