**State and National Policies towards Helping Vets**

According to the study that was conducted by the “national Center for Biotechnology Information”, about 17 percent of the veterans have access to healthcare. However, many veterans are still living excessive distances from VA providers. The study also shows that the veterans patients with higher risk score are most likely to rely on a combination of Medicare healthcare and VA. Therefore, it is crucially important for the VA healthcare providers to provide safety net for the veterans in order to enhance their health.

Privatization

I fully concur with my colleague assertion that business competition typically results in a higher quality product and elevated services. Studies have shown that some VA hospitals perform excellently well compared to the non-VA hospitals. For instance, among the older men with heart failure, heart attack, hospitalization at VA hospitals, in comparison with hospitalization at non-VA hospitals, has been associated with low mortality rate for heart failure and heart attack.

Posted by Mary Beth – challenges faced by Veterans Health Administration

It is suggestively true that Veterans Health Administration is faced with unprecedented challenges. The VA’s middle management as a serious blockage to change in the sector; Gillums Sherman, the managing director of the “Paralyzed Veterans of America”, notes that regional management in the VA’S healthcare as a serious challenge. Further, there is a concern in the veterans’ community that automation age brings unprecedented danger as some serious cases call for human judgment to be handled with fairness. Therefore, it is recommendable that VA considers improving their programs in order to enhance accessibility and quality care.

Finding balance

To begin with, for the citizens of America to enjoy optimal healthcare, as population and as individuals, they must have accessibility to better healthcare services that are well coordinated with a firm public health system. It is important that the healthcare organizations, public and private purchasers and professional groups to consider adopting better mechanisms in order to reduce the burden of injury, illness and disability and hence improve the functioning and health of people.

In addition, it is the responsibility of the healthcare system to play its appropriate role within the public health system and collaborate with the public health agencies. The healthcare sector in the United States consists of an array of hospitals, clinicians and other such healthcare facilities, purchasers of healthcare facilities and insurance plans, all of which operate in various configurations of networks, groups and independent practices. Nevertheless, some fundamental flaws in the healthcare system undermine a proper delivery of services in most hospitals. Insurance providers scramble to survive in a highly competitive and rapidly evolving market, and variations among the health insurance plans, whether private or public – in benefits, eligibility, cost sharing, reimbursement policies, plan restrictions and such other attributes create inequity, excessive administrative burden and confusion for both consumers and providers of healthcare. Owing to its structure, history, and considerably increased competitive market in health services that have evolved since the collapse of healthcare reforms in the early 1980s, the healthcare delivery system has been performing poorly. The healthcare’s incentives and structure are procedure and technology driven and does not support time for reflection and inquiry, communication, and external relationship building typically needed for effective health promotion and disease prevention. It is the role of the state health departments to regulate and control the entry of purchasers and providers of healthcare into the market and set reimbursement insurance rate for public, and less often for private purchasers and providers. They have the role to control the ability the healthcare providers to acquiring desired technologies and carry out complex, costly procedures that are critically important to the healthcare sector. It is also the responsibility of all states to consider monitoring the quality and standards of the healthcare services provided in private and public sectors. However, many healthcare providers suggest that such regulations add to their cost and high-profile challenges can lead to creation of the additional tension that can create impediment to collaboration between healthcare delivery system and state public health agencies. Further, when the healthcare through the public sector falters, the responsibilities for provisions of healthcare services to the special and poor populations fall to government public health agencies as one of their fundamental public health services.

Healthcare is not only the strongest but determinant of health. Therefore, it is important to come up with an effective policy that consider improving and introduce reforms in the healthcare sector. This will help to boost service provisions and better healthcare system. It is also important to have a regular source of healthcare and appropriate usage of healthcare services. This will help to improve disease screening and thorough detection of chronic diseases.