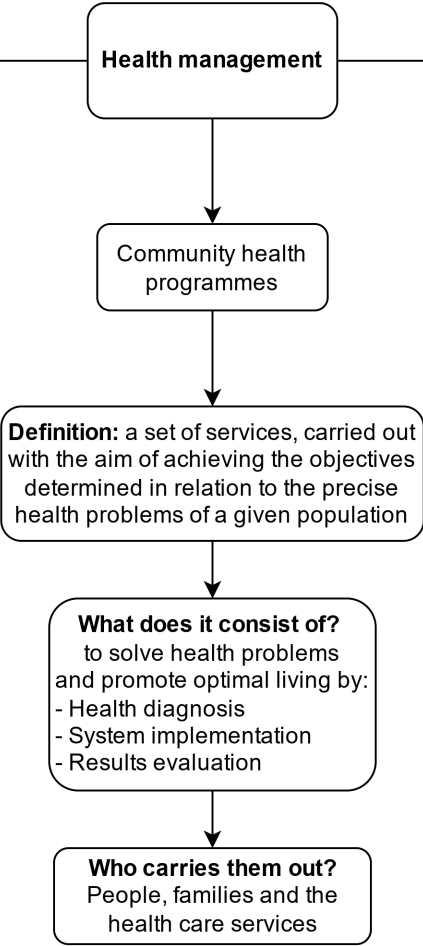




Levels of health care			
	Primary care	Secondary care	Tertiary care
Definition	ensure the highest possible level of health and well-being through health promotion and disease prevention	early identification of disease and prevention of the progression of any pathology found at an early stage	prevent worsening of the individual's health, complications or disability. Treatment and rehabilitation
Entities included	Health centres	hospitals, paediatrics, general surgery, psychiatry, psychiatry	specialised health centres (rehabilitation), tertiary health centres
Key features	comprehensive, integrated, continuous, decentralised, accessible, programmed, longitudinal, research-based, participatory, coordinated, ongoing	detecting disease at an early stage and limiting pathological damage	Long processes, high costs, high possibility of relapse (depending on the disease)
Importance in Population's Health	prevention, incidence of a disease acting on the pre-pathogenic state	detection of a possible disease within its earliest stages	decrease in disease prevalence and improvement in the quality of life of people with advanced pathological stages



Sanitary models				
Definition	Liberal model	Socialist model	Bismark model	Beveridge model
	private healthcare, the private insurance companies compete with each other	health care financing is entirely covered by the general budget of the state.	workers pay taxes to finance social security benefits	health care to all citizens through the payment of income taxes
Sources of funding	The Government makes a contribution only for the poorest people without resources. The others pay with their money	in its entirety by general state budget	the employee and employer contributions	taxation of the entire population
Population covered	people that pay with their money	everyone	everyone that is/was a worker	everyone
Countries	USA, China, India	Cuba and North Korea	Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, Luxembourg and The Netherlands	United Kingdom, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Italy, Spain and Portugal
Pros	competence → scientific improvement and research. The population is free to choose.	The government does it all for the population, boosting prevention medicine and health	Freedom of choice, no waiting lists and population satisfaction	Flexibility, socialisation of risk. The articulation of a fair financing system.
Cons	Increased bureaucracy, profit-oriented, discrimination and inequity, no free market, delayed visits	Citizens don't value the cost of health care, individual freedom is limited	Protecting the worker rather than the citizen. It does not favour organisational planning coordination.	misallocation of resources, Conflicts between public objectives, individual interests and public institutions