



**A. Make a list with keywords concerning the field of healthcare:**

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**Reading**

**Health** is a process of expanding consciousness that synthesizes disease and non-disease and is recognized by patterns of person-environment interaction. An understanding of *pattern* is basic to an understanding of health, and involves the movement from looking at parts to looking at the whole. Pattern is defined as information that depicts the whole, and gives an understanding of the meaning of relationships.

**Health care system** is an organized plan of health services. The term usually is used to refer to the system or program by which health care is made available to the population and financed by government, private enterprise, or both. In a larger sense, the elements of a health care system embrace the following: (1) personal health care services for individuals and families, available at hospitals, clinics, neighborhood centers, and similar agencies, in physicians' offices, and in the clients' own homes; (2) the public health services needed to maintain a healthy environment, such as control of water and food supplies, regulation of drugs, and safety regulations intended to protect a given population; (3) teaching and research activities related to the prevention, detection, and treatment of disease; and (4) third party (health insurance) coverage of system services.

The health care system may be viewed as a complex made up of three interrelated components: people in need of health care services, called health care consumers; people who deliver health care services—the professionals and practitioners called health care providers; and the systematic arrangements for delivering health care—the public and private agencies that organize, plan, regulate, finance, and coordinate services—called the institutions or organizations of the health care system. The institutional component includes hospitals, clinics, and home-health agencies; the insurance companies and programs that pay for services like Blue Cross, managed-care plans such as health maintenance organizations (HMOs), and preferred provider organizations (PPOs); and entitlement programs like Medicare and Medicaid (federal and state government public assistance programs). Other institutions are the professional schools that train students for careers in medical, public health, dental, and allied health professions, such as nursing, psychological support, labor-

atory work, etc. Also included are agencies and associations that research and monitor the quality of health care services; license and accreditation providers and institutions; local, state, and national professional societies; and the companies that produce medical technology, equipment, and pharmaceuticals.



## Comprehension and Vocabulary Exercises:

### A. Indicate whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F):

1. Pattern is the understanding of the parts to make some meaning of the whole.
2. Health care system delivers services to meet the health needs of a certain population.
3. Preventive medicine is not included in the health care system.
4. Public health services are provided exclusively by public hospitals.
5. Personal health care services can be available even in the clients' own homes.

### B. Match the two parts:

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|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Health consumers     | a. health maintenance organizations                           |
| 2. Health providers     | b. public assistance programs                                 |
| 3. Insurance programs   | c. medical technology, and equipment                          |
| 4. Health institutions  | d. people delivering health care services                     |
| 5. Companies producing  | e. people in need of health care services.                    |
| 6. Entitlement programs | f. covering expenses for services                             |
| 7. Managed-care plans   | g. organizing, planning, financing, and coordinating services |

**C. Fill in the gaps with the following missing phrases:**

1. health and biomedicine 2. increasingly critical role 3. computers and other information 4. of information science 5. medical records 6. devices, and methods

Sound information plays a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in the delivery of modern health care and efficiency of health systems. Health informatics – the intersection \_\_\_\_\_, medicine and healthcare – deals with the resources, \_\_\_\_\_ required to optimize the acquisition and use of information in \_\_\_\_\_. Necessary tools for proper health information coding and management include clinical guidelines, formal medical terminologies, and \_\_\_\_\_ and communication technologies. The kinds of data processed may include patients' \_\_\_\_\_, hospital administration and clinical functions, and human resources information.

**D. Fill in the gaps with the missing words from the list:**

institution, professionals, for-profit, self-employed, individuals

Healthcare providers are institutions or \_\_\_\_\_ providing healthcare services. Individuals including health \_\_\_\_\_ and allied health professions can be \_\_\_\_\_ or working as an employee in a hospital, clinic, or other health care \_\_\_\_\_, whether government operated, private \_\_\_\_\_, or private not-for-profit.

**E. Match the terms to the definitions:**

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|-----------------|---|
| 1. depict (to)  | a. taking precautionary action; hindrance.  |
| 2. detection    | b. to delineate; portray; represent in words; describe.                               |
| 3. coverage     | c. a person who works as a professional.  |
| 4. practitioner | d. a certificate giving official permission for something.                            |
| 5. monitor (to) | e. the act of discovering or the fact of being discovered.                            |
| 6. prevention   | f. the extent of the protection provided by insurance.                                |
| 7. license      | g. a person legally qualified to practise medicine.                                   |
| 8. physician    | h. to observe or record (the activity or performance) of (an engine or other device). |

**F. Write the opposites of the following words:**

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|--------------------|-------|
| 1. synthesize (to) | _____ |
| 2. private         | _____ |
| 3. similar         | _____ |
| 4. complex         | _____ |

- 5. deliver (to) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. include (to) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. consumer \_\_\_\_\_



### Language Development

**A. In the text, there are the words *interaction* and *interrelated* with the suffix *inter-*. Find five other words starting with the same suffix.**

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. With the help of the Internet and/or library resources, find out what the following organizations or programs do:**

**a. Health maintenance organization (HMO)**

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**b. Preferred provider organization (PPO)**

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**c. Medicare**

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**d. Medicaid**

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