

Дата: 10.09.2020

Тема: Medicine in Canada

Задание лекции:

Ознакомиться с текстом, перевести устно.

Письменно составить таблицу «Преимущества и недостатки канадской медицины».

Домашнее задание: Найти информацию о системе здравоохранения в России (можно на русском, затем переведете на английский ТОЛЬКО сходства и различия). Составить таблицу «Сходства и различия с канадской системой».

Образец таблицы «Сходства и различия систем здравоохранения»:

Country (страна)	Similarities (сходства)	Differences (различия)
Russia		
Canada		

Таблица «Преимущества и недостатки канадской системы здравоохранения»

Advantages (преимущества)	Disadvantages (недостатки)

Canadian healthcare is one of the few areas that the state is proud of. Medicine in Canada is funded by the government and is best described as a system of insurance and health plans for ten provinces and three territories. This system is known as Medicare and provides free or near-free health care to all Canadian citizens.

This structure was developed because health care in Canada is administered by local, provincial governments, not the federal government. The health systems of each province or territory are linked by common principles that are established at the national level.

The management and provision of health care in Canada is the responsibility of each province or territory. Provinces or territories plan, finance and evaluate the provision of hospital care, general practitioners and other specialist services, and certain medicines.

The federal government's role in the health care system is limited to establishing and enforcing the general principle of Medicare, providing partial funding for provincial or territorial health programs, and other functions specified in the Canadian Constitution. One of these functions is the direct medical care of special groups of Canadian citizens, which include veterans, Native Canada residents on reservations, the military and members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Other functions are the prevention and protection of public health and the promotion of a healthy lifestyle.

The health care system in Canada is largely based on primary care physicians, who represent about 51% of all practicing physicians in Canada. They are the gateway between the patient and the formal health system, and control access to most specialist doctors, hospital care, diagnostic tests, and prescription drugs. Such a family doctor can be changed an unlimited number of times on the advice of friends and a change in mood.

In Canada, however, there is no "community medicine" system where doctors work directly for the government. Most doctors have their own private practice and enjoy a high degree of autonomy. Some doctors work in hospitals or local health centers. For private doctors, the state pays for services depending on the assistance provided, and such doctors receive payment

directly from the budget of the province or territory. Non-private therapists receive either a fixed salary or a fee based on the number of medical services provided.

When Canadians need medical care, they go to a general practitioner or clinic of their choice and show him a health insurance card, which is issued to all legal citizens and residents of the country. Canadians do not pay directly for medical services provided, and they do not need to fill out various forms for services covered by the insurance policy. There are no monetary limits or additional payments for such services.

Dentists work independently of the healthcare system, unless there is an emergency dental surgeon's need. Pharmacies are also independent organizations from the state.

More than 95% of all Canadian hospitals are operated as non-profit private organizations run by a local board of directors, volunteer organizations or municipalities.

In addition to the national health insurance system, the provinces and territories also provide health care to those parts of the population that need additional health care - the elderly, children and the unemployed. These complementary healthcare packages often include free medicines, dental care, eye care, various aids for the disabled (prostheses, wheelchairs, etc.), and more.

Although the provinces and territories provide additional services to some segments of the population, this service sector is in the private sector, which means that the inhabitants of the country pay directly out of their own pockets. In this case, it is reasonable to purchase insurance that covers most of the costs of the services of a dentist, ophthalmologist, etc. Such insurance is often included in a compensation package that is offered along with salary.

When moving from one province to another, residents of Canada can still count on free medical care.

In the first year of paying for a health insurance policy, new immigrants pay at the maximum rate. From the second year, a provision comes into force according to which, if the income does not exceed a certain amount, the immigrant is exempted from insurance premiums or reduced to a symbolic amount. When calculating this type of contribution, the annual income of the resident is taken into account, and not the amount in his bank accounts, so that the formal unemployed can apply for free medical care.

Medicine in Canada is funded primarily by taxes, both local and state income taxes and corporate income taxes. Some provinces use sales taxes and lottery revenues to fund the health care system. These additional revenues, however, do not play a large role in health care financing in Canada.

To strengthen the health care system, the government announced in 1999 that provinces and territories will receive an additional \$ 11.5 billion between 1999 and 2004 for additional system needs. Reform is coming, but its essence is only an improvement of the existing order of things, and not the creation of a fundamentally new way of insuring and providing medical care to Canadian residents.

One of the most important indicators of the success of the current healthcare system is the health of Canadians. Life expectancy for Canadians is 78.6 years (81.4 years for women and 75.8 years for men), which is one of the highest rates among developed countries. The infant mortality rate in 1996 was 5.6 per 1000 live births, one of the lowest in the world.

In the USA, unlike in Canada, medical care is paid. If you go to a hospital in the United States, then you cannot avoid problems. The average cost per day of hospital stay is about \$ 800, and this amount does not include the medical services themselves: surgery, hospital care, medications, etc.

Persons with an insurance policy are paid up to 80% of the cost of hospital stay, the remaining 20% have to be paid by themselves. However, Americans manage to save on hospital care, keeping costs to a minimum.

For example, American patients in the hospital bring a pillow, sheets, clothes and slippers with them, which would cost them an additional \$ 300 a day. It is also recommended not to eat hospital food, but to ask relatives to bring them food. You should go to the hospital for an examination on Thursday so as not to pay for the weekend when the tests are not performed, however, a fee for the hospital stay is charged. It is highly recommended to carefully study the invoice presented, as it often includes services not provided to you. If you need to go to a hospital, compare the prices of several hospitals - the difference can be quite significant. Ideally, it's best not to get sick at all. That is why so much, even painful, attention is paid to their own health. A lot of people go jogging, go to sports clubs, etc.