

BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES

**BS RIT ,OTT
1ST SEMESTER
DR DANISH**

Introduction to Public Health Care Model

- Focuses on population health rather than individual treatment
- Funded and managed mainly by the government
- Aims to ensure **universal access** to essential health services
- Prioritizes **prevention**, **promotion**, and **protection** of health

Core Principles

- **Equity:** Health care for all, regardless of income or social status
- **Accessibility:** Services available geographically and financially
- **Efficiency:** Optimal use of public resources
- **Accountability:** Transparency in service delivery and outcomes

Key component

- **Primary Health Care:** First point of contact (clinics, family doctors)
- **Public Health Programs:** Vaccination, sanitation, health education
- **Health Promotion:** Lifestyle change campaigns (e.g., anti-smoking)
- **Surveillance Systems:** Monitoring disease outbreaks and risks

Advantages

- Universal coverage reduces inequality
- Preventive focus lowers long-term costs
- Promotes healthier populations
- Strong safety net for vulnerable groups

Challenges

- Funding limitations and resource shortages
- Long waiting times in some systems
- Bureaucracy and inefficiency risks
- Balancing quality with cost control

Examples

- **United Kingdom:** National Health Service (NHS)
- **Canada:** Publicly funded, provincially administered system
- **Sweden:** Decentralized but universal health model

Conclusion

- Public health care ensures **health as a right, not a privilege**
- Requires **sustainable funding, innovation, and public trust**
- Central to achieving **global health equity**



Thank
You