

*Commentary***A systematic review of health care of medicine****Peristeera Paschou***

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DESCRIPTION

Medicine and Health is the study of prevention of disease, treatment, education and research of physical and mental health. It is offered by people in the medical and health care sectors. It consists of workers including doctors, dentists, pharmacists, midwives, nurses, ancillary staff, professionals, psychologists, support workers, physical therapists, athletic trainers and number of other subjects. Medicine is necessary to treat and improve health. The particular activities that people do in health care are like treating a patient. The purpose of health care are improving the standard of care, improving healthcare quality, and reducing health-care expenses.

Medication is a type of treatment that is used to treat a medical problem. It is also used to treat health issues. Health care means the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, recovery or cure of disease, illness, injury, and other health related conditions.

The term “levels of care” is regularly used by healthcare staff, such as Primary care is the point of contact with the national health system for people, families, and groups and identifies the public main health problems, offering health promotion, preventive, medicinal, and adaptive services. Secondary health care refers to the treatment offered by doctors and other health professionals to patients, who have been referred to them for care services, which is often provided in the hospitals. We work in hospitals when the local systems are unable to offer quality

care due to lack of resources. Tertiary health care is a third level of health care that provides special counseling care to patients. Medical colleges and advanced medical research institutes in India provide tertiary care as part of the public health system. It is frequently used as an update of tertiary care. Quaternary care is a term that refers to advanced levels of medicine that are highly specific and not freely available. It involves by creative medicine and some forms of unique diagnostic or surgical techniques. It is determined by the level of the health problems being treated by doctors’ skills and abilities. The prevention on public health works on disease, where medicine depends on specific prevention, diagnosis, and treatment. The medical clinician’s primary tools include medication, surgery, and other forms of human treatment. There are four major healthcare models are such as the Beveridge model, the Bismarck model, national health insurance, and the out-of-pocket model.

The health-care system can make a considerable impact to a country’s economic growth, development and industry. It is generally considered to be a key factor in promoting people’s health physical and mental health around the world. Everyone is well and concerned about the health-care quality. Patients and their families, consumer agents and advocates, health professionals, health plan and facility owners, purchasers of health care services and government at all levels are all included. Improving well-being is more likely to be the focus of healthcare. In future, cancer and diabetes may be able to join polio as diseases that have been cured in the next 20 years.

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