



COMMENTARY

Commentary on Community Health

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Description

Community health is a popular issue in medical and clinical research that focuses on the preservation, protection, and enhancement of the health of demographic groups and communities. It is a discrete subject of study that may be taught in a separate public or environmental health school. The World Health Organization defines community health as people's emotional and physical well-being can be sustained through using environmental, social, and economic resources in ways that promote their goals and meet their needs in their specific context.

Medical interventions that occur in communities can be classified as three categories: There are three levels of care: primary, secondary, and tertiary. A health care provider's day-to-day care is referred to as primary care. Typically, this physician serves as a patient's first point of contact and primary point of continuing care within a healthcare system, as well as coordinating any additional specialized care that the patient may require. It is patients may be referred for secondary or tertiary care, depending on the extent of their illness. Acute care is needed therapy for a short amount of time due to a brief but serious disease, accident, or other health condition.

The terms "hospital care" and "secondary care" are sometimes used interchangeably. Psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, occupational therapists, the majority of dental specialists, and physiotherapists, for example, do not always work in hospitals. Some hospital-based primary care services are available. Patients may be needed to see a primary care practitioner for a referral before they can get secondary care, depending on the organization and policies of the national health system.

Some physicians confine their practice to secondary care in nations with a mixed market health care system by forcing patients to see a primary care practitioner first. The rules of payment agreements in individual or group health insurance plans may impose this restriction. Tertiary care is specialist consultation health care provided in a facility with personnel and facilities for advanced medical investigation and treatment, such as a tertiary referral hospital, usually for Patients who are inpatients or who have been referred by a main or secondary health care provider. A patient is a person who receives health care services from healthcare providers.

Typically, the patient is sick or disabled and need medical attention from a doctor, nurse, psychologist, dentist, veterinarian, or other health care provider. Each category focuses on a different level of the community or population group, as well as a different methodology. Primary healthcare programmers are designed to lower risk factors while also promoting and preventing health. Acute care is delivered in a hospital department setting, hence secondary healthcare is related to "hospital care." Tertiary healthcare refers to highly specialised care that usually involves the management of a disease or handicap.

Finally, all levels of care must provide community health care, wellness, and illness prevention. This covers nurses who work in community or public health settings, as well as those who work in acute care, emergency care, paediatrics, academia, and other fields. Nurses working in hospitals, for example, must be aware of all elements affecting post-discharge care in order to properly implement techniques that the patient can use both at home and in the hospital.