

**NURS 5010**  
**National Health Plan Case Study**

<b>Country:</b>					
<b>Description of Nation</b>	<b>Summation of Health Plan</b>	<b>Health Coverage</b>	<b>Access to Care</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Prevention</b>
Ireland's Population is 4.6 million(WHO, 2015)  Capital: Dublin (College, 2012)  Location: Europe(WHO, 2015)  Native languages: Irish (Ullans & Gaelige) & English(WHO, 2015)  Ireland is divided into 32 counties ("Living", 2015).  The growth national income per capita is 35,090 (WHO, 2015)	Health care in Ireland consist of two tiers public and private (Wikipedia, 2015).  Both of these sectors are provided by the general practitioners and health service executives (Wikipedia, 2015).  There are 4 private health insurance providers in Ireland (College, 2012).  There is currently 31.9 percent of the population on the public healthcare system (Wikipedia,	Coverage is based on income (Wikipedia, 2015).  The public sector of health coverage includes a medical card and everyone is entitled to coverage, if they are low income or have a long term illness, severe illness, or are on disability (Wikipedia, 2015).  The medical cards look like a drivers licenses and has a medical chip that when down- loaded provides all of the patient's medical history (College,	There are 3 types of hospitals; Heath service executive hospitals, which is the public hospitals, voluntary hospitals, and private hospitals (Wikipedia, 2015).  Private hospitals only service patients with private healthcare coverage (Wikipedia, 2015).  Anyone in Ireland with a medical emergency is entitled to care (Wikipedia, 2015).	The public sector of healthcare coverage is paid for by general taxation that is automatically deducted from wages (College, 2012).  Those without health insurance can get services free or at a reduced cost (Wikipedia, 2015).  There are no set service fees for general practitioner services ("Living, 2015").	Ireland has three main principle causes of death; Heart disease, cancer, and stroke (Wikipedia, 2015).  Since the implementation of their healthcare coverage in 2004 their mortality rates, of these diseases, have decreased significantly (Wikipedia, 2015).

<p>Life expectancy is 81 years of age in Ireland (WHO, 2015)</p> <p>The total expenditure on health per capita \$3867.00 (WHO, 2015)</p>	<p>2015).</p> <p>"In Ireland, overall responsibility for the healthcare system lies with the government, exercised through the department of health and children, under the direction of the minister of health and children administration" (WHO, 2015).</p> <p>"The Irish healthcare system remains predominately tax funded" (WHO, 2015).</p> <p>"The minister for health has responsibility for setting overall policy with regard to the health service" (Wikipedia, 2015).</p>	<p>2012).</p> <p>There is a GP visit card is for those who have a higher income and it entitles them to free general practitioner visits (Wikipedia, 2015).</p> <p>68.1 percent of the population are not eligible for the public healthcare coverage, must pay for fees for healthcare services (Wikipedia, 2015).</p> <p>In 2019 the public and private sectors will unite for universal health coverage for Ireland (College, 2012).</p>	<p>Since the global financial crisis, waiting time for treatments has increased (Wikipedia, 2015).</p> <p>Some wait times for non-emergent procedures can be as high as one year (Wikipedia, 2015).</p> <p>The number of physicians per 100,000 is 272 (WHO, 2015).</p> <p>The number of hospital beds per 100,000 is 295 (WHO, 2015).</p> <p>178,000 people in Ireland are on a waiting list to see a specialist, while 300 patients have been waiting for over 4 years to be seen by a consult (Wikipedia, 2015).</p>	<p>Those who have to pay cost for medical expenditures throughout the year are eligible to claim tax relief on medical expenses (Wikipedia, 2015).</p> <p>Prescription drugs and medical appliances are available for all for free or at a reduced cost (Wikipedia, 2015).</p> <p>People don't pay more than 144 Euros per calendar year for prescription medications and medical appliances (Wikipedia, 2015).</p>	<p>Ireland has one of the lowest breast feeding rates in Europe ("Living, 2015")</p> <p>Ireland has implemented free breast feeding classes to aid with health disparities of the population (WHO, 2015).</p> <p>Ireland is the second country globally to implement plain packaging on tobacco products (WHO, 2015).</p> <p>Core health indicators in 2013 in Europe were prevention of non-communicable diseases (WHO, 2015).</p>
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## References

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