An Impact of the Policy Studies Organization

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Pietro Sullia, University of Messina
Domenico Pallottino, University of Cagliari

Regionalization of the Public Health System and New Governance Models

Conference in Health Policy
Table 1: Distribution of the Participants by Region

![Table with data]

Methods

Distribution, including all people only enrolled in a low-rent region.
Discussion

Even the more advanced regions, such as Companys, Indonesia and

![Table 3: Important Characteristics of Regional Health Policies](image)

**Table 3: Important Characteristics of Regional Health Policies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Policy A</th>
<th>Policy B</th>
<th>Policy C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funding Source</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>NGOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Healthcare</td>
<td>Universal</td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td>Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage Area</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Urban</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Table 2: Composition of the Focus Groups per Region](image)

**Table 2: Composition of the Focus Groups per Region**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Group 1</th>
<th>Group 2</th>
<th>Group 3</th>
<th>Group 4</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

![Image](image)
III. Conclusions and Policy Implications
IV. THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON PRIMARY CARE PROVIDERS

A. Challenges Faced by Primary Care Providers during the COVID-19 Pandemic

1. Increased Demand for Care: The COVID-19 pandemic has led to a significant increase in the demand for primary care services. Healthcare providers have had to manage a surge in patients seeking care for both COVID-19-related and non-COVID-19-related conditions.

2. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Shortages: Personal protective equipment shortages have been a major challenge for primary care providers. Limited access to PPE has forced providers to work in conditions that increase the risk of exposure to the virus.

3. Telemedicine Challenges: Telemedicine has become a crucial tool in the delivery of primary care services during the pandemic. However, it has also presented challenges such as limited access to technology, patient trust issues, and the need for enhanced training for providers.

B. Strategies for Addressing the Challenges

1. Increased Use of Telemedicine: Many primary care providers have increased their use of telemedicine to provide care to patients while minimizing the risk of exposure. This has also helped in reducing patient foot traffic in healthcare facilities.

2. PPE Allocation: Efforts have been made to ensure the equitable distribution of PPE across healthcare facilities. This includes prioritizing healthcare workers based on the risk of exposure.

3. Training and Support: Healthcare providers have received training and support to help them effectively manage the challenges posed by the pandemic. This includes training on the use of telemedicine, PPE use, and patient education.

C. Conclusion

The COVID-19 pandemic has posed significant challenges for primary care providers. However, with the right strategies and support, healthcare providers have been able to continue providing essential care to patients. The experience of the pandemic has also highlighted the importance of preparedness and resilience in the healthcare sector.
6. Promote

Conclude Health Policy

The combination of leadership, performance excellence, and guidance is fundamental to developing, implementing, and sustaining quality improvement initiatives for the workplace. This requires a proactive approach to identifying areas for improvement and implementing evidence-based strategies. Effective leadership is crucial in setting clear expectations and providing direction. Continuous monitoring and evaluation of progress are essential to ensure that initiatives are aligning with goals and objectives. Communication and collaboration among team members are vital to foster a culture of learning and improvement. Regular feedback and recognition of achievements help maintain motivation and engagement. By embracing these principles, organizations can drive sustained improvement and excel in their mission to deliver high-quality care.
References

III. Determination and health care delivery