POLICY REPORT

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**Introduction**

The health care policy is one of the essential parts of a country. It is a tool that helps the country to trigger its development and the citizen to get the benefits of it. There are differences among the health care policy of the countries. The assignment deals with the comparison between the health and the social care of the two countries, the UK and Malawi. It is evident that there are many differences in the health and the social care of these two countries. UK is one of the most developed countries in the world in all respect including the social and health care. Malawi is an under-developed country in the South Africa. However, both the countries are part of the international health care policies. In order to discuss the global health issues in both the countries, the assignment has been drawn.

**The healthcare scenario in Malawi:**

Malawi is one of the under developed countries in the South Africa. The country is regarded as one of the low-income countries of the world. The economy of the country is mostly based on the agriculture and the culture of the country is based on the rural population (Stewart and Wild, 2017). The government of the country needs to depend on the external aids in order to advance the development for the citizens of the country. The government mostly funds the health policy of the country. However, the government is facing the regular challenge to provide the citizens the basic needs of the social and the health care (Visser et al. 2016).

The government is responsible for providing the public the basic health care. As the country is in the list of the least-developed countries of the world, there are many reasons for which it lags behind in the health care. Most of the people are the victim of the HIV or AIDS which is the result of their lack of education (Vuori et al. 2013). Moreover, the absence of the public awareness is also a reason behind it. Apart from this reason, the death rate of the country is the result of the diseases such as malaria, stroke, lower respiratory infection, heath diseases and many more. The increased death rate among the children is one of the challenges that the country has to fight with (World Health Organization, 2013). The children are often attacked by the disease such as diarrhea, diphtheria, pneumonia and malaria in their infancy. Moreover, the lack of nutrition and the underweight is another reason of death among the children. The communicable childhood diseases, heat diseases and measles are the reason of death among the children who are grown from the level of the infancy. The death rate high among the women also. The women of the country are the victim of the malnutrition in the pregnancy and the women cannot give birth to healthy babies, which affects the total health care scenario of the country. In addition to this, the preterm birth complication is another reason of their death (World Health Organization, 2013).

The healthcare scenario of the country lacks the manpower and the resources. The resources of the country is limited and as the country is one of the least developed country of the world, it is evident that the country do not have the required number of heath care professionals and the stock of medicine. Not only the government, but also the private sectors serve in the health care field of the country. The government serves the people with the three layers in the healthcare sectors. The three layers that are consisted in the healthcare scenario of the country are the primary, secondary and tertiary (World Health Organization ed., 2013). The collaboration of the private and the public hospitals in the healthcare sector of the country has been aimed for the development of the healthcare of the country. The health services of the country have been decentralized in order to provide the quality health and social care to the citizens. The public – private relationships is working in the country for the improvement of the child mortality rate of the country (Zimlichman et al. 2013). The growth and the development strategy of the country is the overreaching the already evident strategy of the country as developed by the government of the country. The essential health packages introduced by the government cover more high quality services and it leads to the improvement of the performance of the healthcare services of the country (Davis et al. 2015).

**The healthcare scenario in the UK:**

The kingdom of the UK is consisted of the four countries, England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Wales. The UK is regarded as the one of the most developed countries of the world in the all respects. The country is the member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Organization for the Economic Co-operation and Development (OCED) as it is the one of the major high-income countries of the world (Drummond et al. 2016). The per capita income of the country is 41,787.47 USD (Faden et al. 2015). As the country is one of the high-income countries of the world, it is evident that the country is developed in the healthcare and the social care scenario as well (Perou and Blumberg, 2014).

UK has the improved healthcare services, however, the four countries namely England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Wales have their different healthcare system. On the other hand, the healthcare system of the countries is funded by the public as well as the private and the public organizations. The healthcare services of the countries are funded by the National Health Service (NHS) (Anderson et al. 2016). The NHS is the publicly funded healthcare system of England, which looks after the budget, and funding of the healthcare system of all the countries.

The mortality rate of the people of the countries is minimal. The rate of the mortality among the people of the country is about 888 among both the male and the females (Betancourt et al. 2016). One of the prime health problems of the country is the obesity. It leads to the other problems among the people of the country (Blumenthal and Collins, 2014). The other problems are heart disease, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and other diseases. According to the WTO or the World Health Organization, the life expectancy rates of the citizens of these four countries are about 81.50 years (Blumenthal and Hsiao, 2015).

The heath policies of the four countries are consisted of providing the patients the primary healthcare as well as the specialist transport system. Apart from the services of the governments, there are other voluntary services provided by the different organizations such as the British Red Cross and the St. John’s Ambulances services that serve the patients (Blumenthal et al. 2015). Moreover, the air transportation services are also provided by the Navy, the Air Force and the military forces of the country. As the each country have their own NHS services, there are the professional medical practitioners who treat the patients primarily and refers the patients to the hospital, if found critical problems. There is usually fixed rates kept by the general medical practitioners and the dentists in the every NHS (Boulware et al. 2016). The hospitals are there to provide the patients the proper care and even they provide the patients with the psychological treatment if needed. The pharmacies are there which is under the private ownership (Burwell, 2015). These pharmacies provided the citizens of the countries the medical assistances.

Apart from these services, every individual NHS provides the telephonic medical services to the cases, which are non-emergency. In order to contact the non-emergency medical service, the people have to contact on the helpline number 111 for assistance (Davis et al. 2015). The UK is noted for the best practices in the healthcare practices of the world. There are certain guidelines for the medical practitioners in the England and the Wales; however, there are no guidelines for the other countries.

**Conclusion**

In order to conclude, it may say that the healthcare scenarios of both the countries are not worth of comparing to each other. Malawi is the one of the least developed countries of the world. Thus it is evident that the health and the social care scenario of Malawi are not as improved and developed as it is in the healthcare system of the UK. The scenario of the health care in the UK is the most organized and stable. The healthcare system of the UK is developed as it is one of the high-income countries of the world. In order to be compared with the healthcare system of the UK, Malawi needs to develop and improve their healthcare system. On the other hand, it is needed that the government of Malawi is needed to develop more strategies as well as more policies in order to improve the situation. The UK is more confident about the policies and the strategies of the healthcare system.

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