Healthcare System of United States and Japan

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This world is moving towards advancement in technology, science, and health, while human health is considered as the foundation because without humans it is not possible to move towards innovations and advancements. Healthcare system varies from country to country, time to time and organization to organization.

# Response one

The United States and Japan. This paper will be discussing the healthcare systems of both nations.

## Medication

The United States and Japan are two developed nations where there are many for health, education, and other basic needs. People have access to services like, healthcare, and there are different ways to access these services and avail them. People can avail medications they have some best healthcare systems. Both countries have different systems to provide medication services to patients.

### The United States and Japan: Coverage to Medication

The United States is providing the best services in healthcare and medication, and people have coverage to the medication at their doorsteps. Medication in the United States is expensive, but people are given insurances. The spending on healthcare in the United States is increasing, and they continue to invest more in healthcare including medication services. While those who do not have access to medication, are provided with the insurances, and the medicines prescribed to them are given based on their willingness to pay (Levit et al., 2003). There are fixed subsidies for people belonging to low-income economies and they can avail insurance services as well.

When compared to Japan, which regulates all the services of healthcare, the government employees get their employee insurances, and subsidies are given to the local government. Japan is providing low-cost medications along with the insurances to maximum people. Japan provides medication to its all public at half of the cost which the United States is investing in its citizens (Ikegami, 1991).

**The requirement to get a referral**

**United States:** Process of referral can be divided into three parts: care coordination, decision making and access to medical or special care and the patients are required to get a

Referral. The patients while accessing special care, face difficulties and the patients feel frustrated(Mehrotra, Forrest, & Lin, 2011).

**Japan:** Japan is providing healthcare and medication facilities to every citizen, however, there are no as such general physicians. Patients are either they are directly admitted, or they avail tertiary and secondary health services, and they are not required for any referral(Toyabe & Kouhei, 2006).

**Coverage to healthcare systems**

Patients or consumers in the healthcare system are provided with insurance, and subsidies for their medical treatments, and emergencies and they have given access to medication and healthcare services. However, the coverage for healthcare and medication both are different in the US and Japan like the healthcare system is best in the US, and the patients are required to ask for a referral, while patients in Japan are not required for the referrals although they also provide quality healthcare services.

**Financial Implications for Patients**

**Japan:** Patients in Japan are only required to pay a certain amount of expenses in hospitals, pharmacies, and clinics (Nakagawa & Kume, 2017). Medical are categorized according to the age groups, and those who are hospitalized for a longer period pay according to their job, and their age; 74 years pay 20 percent, and older than 74 years pay only 10 percent. While wholesalers purchase 97 percent of prescription drugs and the total was 8.4 million in the market(Nakagawa & Kume, 2017)

**United States:** People of 65 years or above are provided with advanced healthcare services, and medical care is divided into parts, i.e., part A, B, C and D. the total amount of 2.9 million dollars in spent, 255 per head in the healthcare system of United States. These categories medication to the patients and those who are eligible can avail of these medical services(Scott, 2016).

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