Health Policy and Law Basics

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**Introduction**

I would be using “Free Market Perspective” for opening a new ambulatory care center in my city.

**Example I**

Free Market Perspective in opening an ambulatory center will be highly economical and a better source of attention because I would be using innovation and the trends that are highly recommended and required within the market. I will introduce the avenues on the basis of the analysis of the drawbacks of the other ambulatory centers within my city. It will attract not only a majority of people, but it will direct me in future about the management and the planning to facilitate the general public.

**Example II**

Adhering to Free Market Perspective, I would be using the competition instinct for attracting a greater number of patients. The maintenance of care standards along with quality will allow me to make up a mark. Moreover, it will also be a source of advertisement, attracting maximum interests. Competition will not only gain me personal profit adhering to the official spectrum, but it will create a standard for the other market members.

**Advantages and Disadvantages**

**Pros**

1. The free market perspective allows an individual to innovate. Individuals have the freedom of creating new ideas and new services along with the introduction of new products. It is not only confined to production, but it also infers competition, adhering to the consistent profit in the companies. It is an important and productive component of the free market. (Swanson, et, al. 2018)
2. The free market perspective will be a better option for business timeline because it determines the winners and losers. It will allow attracting more number of patients with positive expectations. (Laws, et, al. 2018).

**Cons**

1. One of the greatest disadvantages of the free market is “unemployment”. Due to certain set standards and obeying to the "professionals," so a lot of people will not be able to work in the ambulatory center. (Laws, et, al. 2018).
2. Merit good is a major disadvantage because the new products and the substandard assumptions will not allow a particular industry to become a part of the market. As a result, there would be a high economic standard in the ambulatory standards, and the rural or the poor class would not be able to avail the facilities. (Laws, et, al. 2018).

**Components of the three sources of law related to healthcare initiative**

**Code of Federal Regulations**

The code of federal regulations refers to the codification of the permanent and general rules that are titled to address the broad areas of a subject. (Swanson, et, al. 2018). These regulations are updated once each year. The title 42, address the health requirements and the implication of certain policies that are relevant to the healthcare center. It refers to the Medicare certification, quality reporting, Medicare payment resources and emergency preparedness.

**Health Reforms**

It refers to the Affordable Care Act and Patient Protection that brings about health reforms legislation in order to increase the monitoring and prevention programs. (Swanson, et, al. 2018). The law acts as a guide in adhering to certain core standards of health, reflecting the planned use of funds, funding opportunities and the recipients of awards. Some major components are, "HHS (Health And Human Services) Prevention and Public Health Fund," "National Public Health Improvement Initiatives" and "National Prevention Strategy."

**The American Action Forum**

It is a code of Tort Reforms; the legislature can cap the damages and make reforms about the payment of damages. (Laws, et, al. 2018). It refers to amend joint and several liabilities that allow the plaintiff to collect money from anyone who is found liable neglecting the degree of liability. AAF (African American Fund) is concerned with the tort reforms that are related to medical malpractices in order to define the effect of limiting liability on the costs of healthcare that is paid by the employees and the employer.

References

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