
Student name: Khaleda Johura.

STUDENT ID:1705027.

Module name: Managing Organizations (BMHP4010).

Tutor name: Dr Jayne Griffith.

Title: Assignment 2 (HSC)Report-NHS in Wales-Part 2 Report.

ABSTRACT

NHS was formed on July 5, 1948, and offers 78,000 job opportunities as it provides a diverse variety of workforce such as doctors, nurses, health professionals and paramedics. In the case of primary, secondary, tertiary, and community care services, it is responsible for providing emergency services of different range. In addition, GP services consisting of dental services are also funded. NHS funding comes from general taxation along with payments from National Insurance. Some small amounts of tax are collected by paying patients for items such as prescriptions as well as dentistry. The NHS Wales is funded by the Welsh government. The Minister for Health and Social service have control on the NHS boards and NHS trusts. There are seven different NHS bodies and four NHS trusts in Wales. The NHS trusts and boards have their own roles and responsibilities and deliver different ranges of health and social care service to Welsh citizens. However, there lies several challenges and difficulties within the way of delivering quality healthcare service to the people. Such issue include increase of elderly population, patients with chronic disease, unequal distribution of health and social care service and so on. The NHS should resolve these issues to improve the quality of healthcare service in the nation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT.....	1
INTRODUCTION	3
INFORMATION/STATISTICS/GUIDES.....	3
EVALUATION OF CURRENT STRUCTURE.....	4
CONCLUSION	7
RECOMMENDATIONS.....	8
REFERENCES	9

INTRODUCTION

National Health Service is a health care coordination which is funded publicly and has interrelationship between Welsh Government. This was primarily made as a part of system of public health for England and Wales. It is mainly made according to the act of National Health Service, i.e. act 1946. The Headquarter of NHS is located in Cathay's Park, Cardiff, and Wales. Its parent agency is Welsh Government. NHS was formed on 5 July 1948 by the then Minister of Health and Welshman Aneurin Bevan. The healthcare in Wales used to be provided based on piecemeal and patchwork basis before the establishment of NHS and people were obliged to make direct payment for the primary and hospital care service and many people didn't receive the service at the time of need (wales.nhs.uk, 2019). But now, NHS provides employment opportunity for 78,000 as it provides huge range of employees like doctors, nurses, health professionals and paramedics. It is responsible for providing emergency services different range if primary, secondary as well as specialist tertiary care services. Besides that, it also funds services of GP which consist of services of dental and pharmacies along with services of sexual health(Tan et al., 2019). NHS Wales helps to provide healthcare facilities and services to the populace living in Wales, with most facilities at the point of use free of charge. Some services are free for everyone, including visitors, such as emergency treatment and infectious disease treatment. This report will examine the present situation in NHS Wales.

INFORMATION/STATISTICS/GUIDES

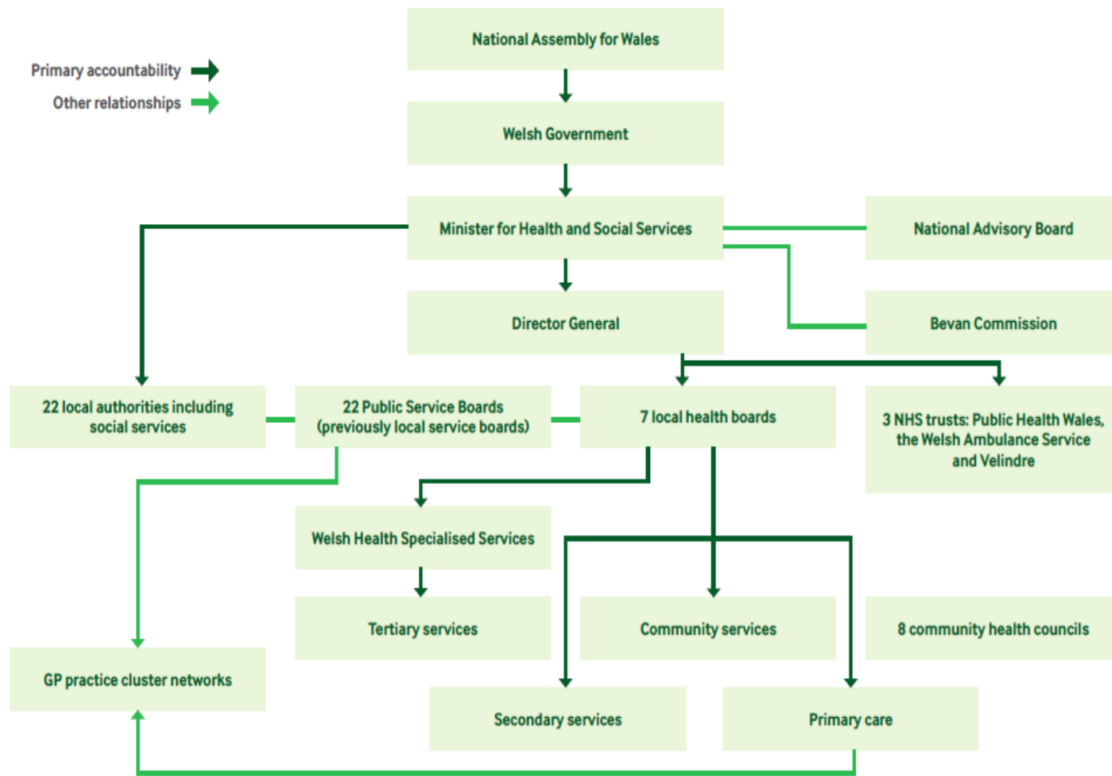
National Health Services all essential services and facilities via seven Health Boards along with NHS Trusts in Wales. Aneurin Bevan Health Board, Cwm Taf Health Board, Cardiff and Value University Health Board, Hywel Dda Local health board, Betsi Cadwalader University Health Board, and Powys Teaching Health Board, Swansea Bay University Health Board are the seven health boards of NHS Wales. The health boards are concerned making plans and delivers all the essential health services at their places, various boards of health provides different services and facilities. Services which are offered by National Health Trust are advanced and good in terms of cancer care and the trust Velindre University NHS Trust provides this service. There is provision of the Welsh Ambulance Services Trust for providing urgent facilities and services. Whereas the Public Health Wales was fully operated on 1 October 2009 which is the public health organisation, and currently carries out the roles of National Public Health Services (Suter et al., 2009). The board

of National Delivery Group has Chief Executive, is allowed for accessing services related to health and is responsible for making strategic managing and providing leadership which is important for analyzing the delivery and development across services of National Health Services in Wales. According to statistical data of NHS, it treats 1 million patients every 36 hours. The fourth trust is the Health Education and Improvement Wales (HEIW) which is responsible to educate, train, and develop the healthcare workforces in Wales.

The NHS Trust work in Wales by operating nationwide agencies along with services. It is responsible for providing the Welsh Ambulance Services, Velindre University NHS Trust that runs the Velindre Cancer Centre and Welsh and provides services of blood. Public Health Wales and improvements in Health and Education. Its main work is to serve the geographical area or specialized function like service of ambulance. The main work carried out of NHS Trust is to provide NHS care to NHS patients as per the quality standards of national as well as principles that are depended upon needs rather than ability to pay. NHS trust has responsibility of supporting and providing help to people in order to bring improvement in health and wellbeing of people. Its major role is to prevent poor health as well as promotion of healthy living which is required for reduction of health inequalities and sustaining the NHS for future generation (Marriott et al., 2011).

EVALUATION OF CURRENT STRUCTURE

National Health Services uses tall structures which has hierarchy of an organisation that has separation between various multiple branches with a huge commanding chain as various category of structure is very old for the organization as majority of power is carried by the manager of company or public/government minister. NHS firm is owned by government, and it has separation into capacity of government. Most of the power of services are given to the Minister of Health and Social Service (Lakshminarayanan, 2011). NHS is benefited by applying tall structures that has feature of good coordination and efficiency. Employees are aware of their duties and roles. Besides that, it helps in allowing company regarding management of the company for running in a smooth ways. There are few disadvantages too as one department can take more time for being fixed if they need other departments as communication is difficult which creates barrier in communications.



Source: (Zairi & Jarrar, 2001)

In the top level of NHS Wales's structure there is National Assembly for Wales and Welsh Government. After that all the responsibilities lie upon the Minister for Health and Social Service. The chief responsibilities of the Minister for Health and Social Service is to direct, fund, and monitor the functioning of all the health and social care services through boards and trusts of NHS Wales. The boards of the NHS Wales are involved in planning, designing, and delivering the health and social care services to the people of respective areas.

The NHS Wales has 7 Local Health Bodies (LHBs) and these local bodies deliver the health and social care service in their respective area. The Aneurin Bevan University Local Health Board provides the healthcare services to the populace of the regions of Caerphilly, Blaenau Gwent, Monmouthshire, Newport, Torfaen and South Powys. In this local health board there are almost 13,000 staffs and almost two third of them are concerned to direct patient care. In this board, there are almost 250 consultants in over 1000 hospitals (Wales.nhs.uk, 2019a). The Cardiff and Vale University Health Board local health body employ about 14,500 staffs and these staffs serve about

Cardiff and Vale University Health Board. Besides this, this native body also serves the broader populace athwart South and Mid Wales (Wales.nhs.uk, 2019b). The Hywel Dda Local Health Board local health body also employs approximately 10,000 staffs and serves the population of about 372,320 across the region of Carmarthenshire Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire. The Cwm Taf Health Board employs about 12,000 staffs and serves for almost 450,000 population from the area of Bridgend, Merthyr Tydfil and Rhondda Cynon Taf (Cwmtafmorgannwg.wales, 2020). The Betsi Cadwalader University Health Board is the largest health organisation in the nation with financial plan of £1.3 billion and employ more than 17,000 staffs. This local health board serves the population of North wales (Chambers, 2012). The Powys Teaching Health Board is the local health board which serves the people of about 133,000 in the Powys region. The Swansea Bay University Health Board serves the populace of about 390,000 across the Neath Port Talbot and Swansea regions and has the financial plan of about £1bn. The board has about 12,500 staffs. There are three chief hospitals with wide ranges of facilities for the people.

The NHS Wales relies upon the seven boards and four trusts to deliver the health and social care services to the population. All these bodies are responsible to run the NHS. The NHS Wales provides different range of healthcare service to the people and the ranges of the services can be categorized into four different types. The first range of service is the primary care service. The primary care services are delivered to the people by the General Practitioners and further various health care specialists such as family doctors, dentists, pharmacists, and opticians. The primary care services are generally delivered in the health centres and surgeries across the Nation. After the primary care service, the next category of the health care service is the secondary care service which is delivered by the hospital as well as ambulance service (Mayor et al., 2017). Furthermore, the third range of healthcare service which is tertiary care service are provided by the hospitals. The tertiary healthcare services are mainly to treat particular kinds of disease such as cancer. Finally, the fourth range of healthcare service provided by NHS Wales is community care services which are usually delivered in the cooperation with native community facilities. The community care service are delivered to the people usually in their own households.

The funding in NHS is funded by tax collected from general people along with National Insurances companies. A certain small amount of tax is collected from through charges of patients from things like prescriptions as well as dentistry (Abbasi, 2018). On the other hand, funding in National

Health Services Wales comes from the procedure of negotiation between the West minister and the Welsh Government. In Wales, the Welsh government allocate the budget collectively known as “block grant” and the block grant is invested on the areas for which the government is responsible (Afridzal et al., 2019). The NHS Wales is also a responsibility of the government so the funding comes as a part of the block grant. The Welsh government spend almost about 40% of the nation’s budget on NHS Wales which accounts for about £6bn a year.

Although the local boards and the trusts are working effectively to deliver the quality health and social care services to the people of Wales, there are several challenges which are arising difficulties for the NHS Wales. The high prevalence rate of the illnesses such as cancer and heart disease have become of the key challenges for the NHS Wales (Steel et al., 2018). Besides this, there are high percentage of elderly publics in Wales and the number is increasing day by day which has increased the needs of health and social care for ageing people. Wales contains rural, urban, and valleys area and the population are also unequally distributed as per the area. There always lies a huge challenge to provide quality and timely healthcare service to the people in rural areas. This has created difficulties for the NHS Wales.

There are different factors influencing national health services some of the factors are social, economic and political factors. There are few barriers which are created in terms of implementing all the changes in National Health Services which are occurred due to only one side communication, improper working in making plans and workforce, lack of management of in project and improper structure of funding and utilization of fund sin proper ways. Due to lack of advanced and innovative ideas and planning there is failure in National Health Services.

CONCLUSION

National Health Service is a publicly funded health care system with the Welsh Government's responsibility. Initially designed as a portion of the public health system of England and Wales, it is shaped mainly as per the National Health Service Act, i.e. act 1946. The NHS headquarters is located in Cardiff, Wales, and Cathay’s park. The NHS Wales mainly relies on its seven boards and four trusts. The four category of health and social care services which are primary, secondary, tertiary, and community care services are delivered through the boards and the trusts. However, the growing number of elderly people, high number of patients with chronic condition, need of

facilities in rural areas, and unstable economic climate has challenged the NHS Wales to supply quality health and social care service across the nation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

There is need of different approaches to resolve the issues that lies within the health and social care service in Wales. As the number of elderly population is increasing in Wales, the NHS Wales need to provide ranges of care service at the home of elderly people as well as should provide further self-care programmes and support general public to live independent life. The NHS should involve in planning and designing the healthcare service programmes as per the needs of the people. There is need for NHS to provide joint services between the health and social care. The NHS Wales should focus on entire health and social care system of the nation rather than focusing on hospitals. The NHS should make long-term planning and distribute the health and social care service equally to the rural, urban, and valley areas of the nation.

REFERENCES

- Abbasi, K. (2018) How to fund the NHS. *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, 111 (6), p.187.
- Afridzal, A., Abdullah, S., Hasnawati, H. & Fazella, D. (2019) Education Expenditure in Aceh Local Governments An Empirical Evidence from Aceh. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute (BIRCI-Journal) : Humanities and Social Sciences*, 2 (4), pp.334–343.
- Chambers, N. (2012) Healthcare board governance. *Journal of health organization and management*, 26 (1), pp.6–14.
- Cwmtafmorgannwg.wales (2020) Cwm Taf University Health Board [Internet]. Available from: <<https://cwmtafmorgannwg.wales/we-are-cwm-taf-morgannwg/>>.
- Lakshminarayanan, S. (2011) Role of government in public health: Current scenario in India and future scope. *Journal of family & community medicine*, 18 (1), pp.26–30.
- Marriott, N., Mellett, H. & Macniven, L. (2011) Loose coupling in asset management systems in the NHS. *Management Accounting Research*, 22 (3), pp.198–208.
- Mayor, S., Baines, E., Vincent, C., Lankshear, A., Edwards, A., Aylward, M., Hogan, H., Harper, P., Davies, J., Mamtara, A., Brockbank, E. & Gray, J. (2017) Measuring harm and informing quality improvement in the Welsh NHS: the longitudinal Welsh national adverse events study. *Health Services and Delivery Research*, 5, pp.1–190.
- Steel, N., Ford, J.A., Newton, ohn N. & Davis, A.C.J. (2018) Changes in health in the countries of the UK and 150 English Local Authority areas 1990–2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. *Lancet.*, 392 (10158), pp.1647–1661.
- Suter, E., Oelke, N.D., Adair, C.E. & Armitage, G.D. (2009) Ten key principles for successful health systems integration. *Healthcare quarterly (Toronto, Ont.)*, 13 Spec No (Spec No), pp.16–23.
- Tan, J., Humphreys, I. & Demmler, J. (2019) The national economic burden of eating disorders in Wales: a clinical population data study. *The Lancet*, 394, p.S88.

wales.nhs.uk (2019) Health in Wales [Internet]. Available from:
<<https://www.wales.nhs.uk/nhswalesaboutus/historycontext>>.

Wales.nhs.uk (2019a) Aneurin Bevan University Health Board [Internet]. Available from:
<<http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/866/page/40762>>.

Wales.nhs.uk (2019b) Cardiff and Vale University Health Board [Internet]. Available from:
<<http://www.cardiffandvaleuhb.wales.nhs.uk/our-health-board-structure>>.

Zairi, M. & Jarrar, Y.F. (2001) Measuring organizational effectiveness in the NHS: Management style and structure best practices. *Total Quality Management*, 12 (7–8), pp.882–889.