

# **Convention on Health Analysis and Management**

## **CHAM 2016**

### **Private or entrepreneurial medicine?**

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#### **1. The NHS, an ultra-public system in an ultra-liberal country**

The United Kingdom, a traditionally ultra-liberal country, has an ultra-centralized public healthcare system. Within the NHS, visits with general practitioners are timed to take 7 minutes. The speed increases up to one visit every 5 minutes for emergency consultations. Secretaries strictly control appointments, which are scheduled right to the minute. Doctor's offices are graded on how well they follow their schedules. If a patient arrives late, his or her appointment is postponed. Doctors are incentivized by the NHS to self-evaluate their relationships with their patients and administrative teams. This yearly evaluation allows improvements to be measured, and ethical issues within practices to be identified. For French citizens living in the United Kingdom, the system's main failing is the inability to choose a doctor. The choice is determined by your health card. Families who move two or three streets over may change medical centres. The concept of a family doctor does not exist.

#### **2. The French liberal system: freedom of action or true liberalism?**

The liberal system in France allows doctors to form care teams and implement health projects. This method may, in a manner of speaking, be regarded as an entrepreneurial project, but structurally, the healthcare system's liberalism is limited to the treatments themselves. A major mobilization must occur for a medical centre's team to develop a project and have a good chance of assessing the quality of its actions. Beyond individually regarded acts, it is difficult to measure a project's relevance. To derive a useful evaluation, the origin of funding and agreement as to its use within a general societal context must first be clarified.