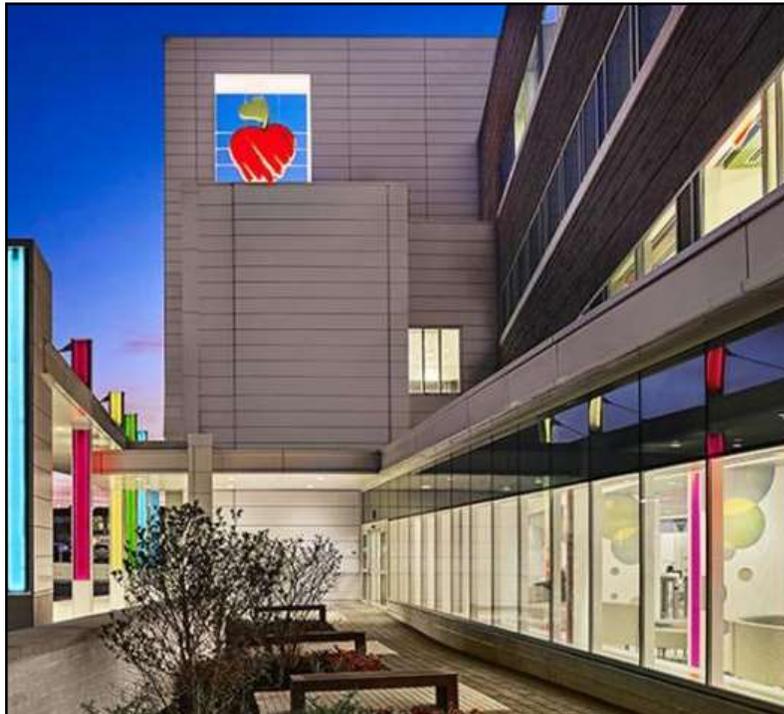


# Reading Hospital School of Health Sciences Medical Imaging Program

MI 110 : Introduction to Medical imaging  
Unit 2 - Health Care Delivery Settings  
Ms. Shartle M.S. RT(R)(ARRT)

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## Hospitals

One of the nation's largest industries, offers a broad range of services provided by increasingly expansive personnel, equipment, and technology

- Direct relationship to the community in which they reside
  - Federal Government
  - Not-for-profit
  - For-profit

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**VA**  
HEALTH  
CARE

Defining  
**EXCELLENCE**  
in the 21st Century

## Veterans Hospitals

- Cater to those who have served in the military
  - VHA-Veterans Health Administration
- The Veterans Health Administration is America's largest integrated health care system with 1,293 sites of care, serving 9 million Veterans each year.

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## Not For Profit Hospital



**NOT FOR PROFIT**

**Assets stay in community**

- Board of trustees makes decisions
- Not for "private" profit
  - No private one person or corporation makes a profit
- All income above expenses is used to improve the health of the community
- Full range of service
- Do pay some taxes, but are exempt from some others such as sales tax
  - In return they must demonstrate they are benefiting the community through charity care, outreach, education, and research programs

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## For Profit Hospital

Assets belong to investors/owners

- Major decisions made by individuals trying to create outside profit for stockholders
- Profits often leave community
- Provides full range of care that benefits community served, with focus placed on how to best serve investors

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## Clinics

- Primarily focused on the care of outpatients
- Can be operated publicly, privately, or by the government
- You can go to a medical clinic for the following types of health-related services:
  - Routine medical care
  - Preventive care
  - Medical attention when you're sick



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## Physician Offices

- Organized as the home base of a single physician or group of physicians
- Can also offer their own radiology services or refer patients to other facilities for exams

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## Outpatient Surgical Centers



- Facilities that offer surgical procedures outside of the hospital setting
  - Procedures that do not require an overnight stay
- Radiology services in these centers - another opportunity

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## Imaging Centers

- Primary function: Provides diagnostic imaging
  - Some provide basic laboratory tests, electrocardiograms and other diagnostic testing
- Owned by hospitals, radiologists, other physicians or non-medical investors or corporations
- May be free standing, may be associated with a clinic, physicians' office or other medical center

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## Emergency Care Centers OR Urgent Care Centers

- In 1980s, variety of free-standing emergency care centers sprang up in America to provide quick access in emergency situations
- Most provide primary general diagnostic radiographic procedures

### Commonly Treated Conditions:

- Cold or flu
- Sinus infections
- Allergies
- Sore throat
- Insect bites
- Minor lacerations
- Pink eye
- Minor sprains or strains

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## Mobile Imaging

- Provides better access to care in remote areas
- Diagnostic x-ray - On call for nursing homes, hospitals, retirement communities, correctional facilities, private residence, etc...
- MRI and PET mobile units, Mammography - decrease back-logged appointments
- Traveling agencies (temp techs)
  - New challenges presented with constant travel and interaction with medical facilities



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## Long Term Care Facilities

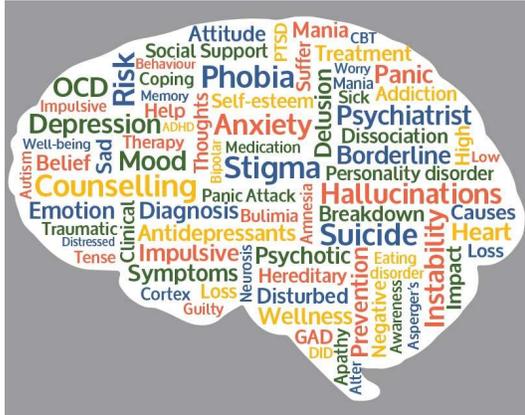
### Continuing Care Retirement Communities:

- Independent Living - Enjoy amenities and other benefits while living unassisted at their choice of residence
- Assisted living
  - Can cater to specific age groups, most often geriatric patients
  - Most do not have imaging services on location
  - Offers 24/7 access to medical and custodial care
- Nursing Homes
  - Provided skilled nursing, rehabilitation
  - Offers 24/7 licensed medical care
- Memory Care
  - For individuals with memory loss due to Dementia, Alzheimer's, or other cognitive impairment
  - Specially trained staff focus on keeping residents comfortable, safe, and engaged



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# Mental Health Facilities



- Provide care for those living with mental illness
- Mentally impaired, learning disabilities, neurological disorders, behavioral problems, etc..
- Can be inpatient or outpatient
- Most do not have imaging services on location
- Knowledge of equipment, immobilization, and communication techniques



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 Provides comfort and support to patients and their families when a life-threatening illness no longer responds to cure-oriented treatments

 Goal - to improve the quality of a patient's last days by offering comfort and dignity

 Hospice also provides social and spiritual support to the patient, family and friends

## Hospice



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# Telehealth/Telemedicine

- Telehealth is using technology which allows physicians and specialists to diagnose and treat patients over distances
- It involves physicians using interactive video, satellite and wireless communications, and/or store-it-forward (physicians send pictures, x-rays, and other patient info directly to the computer of a specialist), etc...



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## Payment/Reimbursement Systems

- **Private Health Insurance**
  - Any coverage offered by a private entity
- **Self pay - No insurance**
  - Problems concerning access to medical care have grown worse over the last decade
  - Trends now are identifying that more of the population are obtaining insurance coverage.
  - In 2019, 8.0% of population lacked insurance



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## Payment/Reimbursement Systems (Cont.)



- **Indemnity** - Fee for service
  - Most expensive
- **Managed Care**- Offers more cost-effective way to provide health care
  - System to coordinate care/treatment of patients
  - Monitors/controls type, quality, use and costs of health care
  - Reduces unnecessary or inappropriate care
  - Reduces Costs
    - Network of Healthcare Providers
    - Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs)
    - Preferred Provider Organizations (PPOs)
    - Point of Service (POS) Plans



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## Payment/Reimbursement Systems (Cont.)

- **Governmental Programs**
  - **Medicare**
    - 65 and older
    - Disabled - could be under 65
    - Other - Those with certain disease processes
      - *Ex. end stage renal disease*
  - **Medicaid**
    - Coverage to the nation's poor, disabled and impoverished elderly
    - Those with limited income/resources
  - **CHIP (Children's Health Insurance Program)**
    - State CHIP programs cover >5 million children
    - With the new healthcare bill that was passed children under age 26 may go on their parent's health insurance



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# Factors contributing to increased health care costs

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Demographic changes  
(population aging)

Administrative costs of insurance companies

Malpractice insurance (defensive medicine)

Technology (needs updated continually)

