Improving efficiency in the Canadian health care system
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IMPROVING EFFICIENCY IN THE CANADIAN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

Improving efficiency in the Canadian health care system is an ongoing objective for all players. Health care services require resources and expenditures, and the goal is to help improve the quality, safety, efficiency, and effectiveness of health care delivery. Health care systems must be efficient to be sustainable. They must make the most of the resources available to deliver healthcare services effectively and efficiently. Efficiency and effectiveness are interrelated. If the system cannot deliver effective care, e.g., reduce readmission rates, improve patient outcomes, improve access to medication, etc., then the system is not efficient. To improve the efficiency of health care delivery, it is necessary to consider the following:

1. Introduction

Health care systems in Canada and elsewhere are experiencing pressure to deliver, effective, efficient, and comprehensive care. The concept of efficiency in health care has been widely discussed since the early 1990s, with the introduction of managed care in the United States and the introduction of a national single-payer system in Canada. In Canada, the health care system is funded through a combination of federal and provincial/territorial transfers, with each province and territory having a separate health care system. The health care system is characterized by a high level of public funding and a low level of private funding. The health care system is also characterized by a high level of interprovincial variation in terms of the availability of services and the quality of care provided.

The second is the allocation of resources, which involves optimizing resource allocation to achieve the highest possible quality of care. In Canada, the allocation of resources is guided by the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI), which provides information on the use of health care resources and the outcomes of care. The allocation of resources is also guided by the Canadian Council of Health Ministers, which sets national standards for health care and ensures that all provinces and territories provide essential health care services.

The third is the coordination of care, which involves ensuring that care is provided in a way that is effective, efficient, and safe. In Canada, the coordination of care is guided by the Canadian Patient Safety Institute, which provides information on strategies to improve patient safety and the quality of care. The coordination of care is also guided by the Canadian College of Family Physicians, which provides guidelines on the management of chronic conditions and the coordination of care provided by primary care physicians.

The fourth is the monitoring of performance, which involves measuring the performance of the health care system and identifying areas for improvement. In Canada, the monitoring of performance is guided by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, which provides information on the performance of the health care system and the quality of care provided. The monitoring of performance is also guided by the Canadian College of Family Physicians, which provides guidelines on the monitoring of performance and the identification of areas for improvement.

The fifth is the accountability of the health care system, which involves ensuring that the health care system is accountable for its performance and providing information on the performance of the health care system. In Canada, the accountability of the health care system is guided by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, which provides information on the performance of the health care system and the quality of care provided. The accountability of the health care system is also guided by the Canadian College of Family Physicians, which provides guidelines on the accountability of the health care system and the identification of areas for improvement.

The sixth is the involvement of patients, which involves involving patients in the planning, delivery, and evaluation of care. In Canada, the involvement of patients is guided by the Canadian Patient Safety Institute, which provides information on strategies to involve patients in the planning, delivery, and evaluation of care. The involvement of patients is also guided by the Canadian College of Family Physicians, which provides guidelines on the involvement of patients in the planning, delivery, and evaluation of care.

The seventh is the balance between the needs of patients and the resources available, which involves balancing the needs of patients with the resources available to provide care. In Canada, the balance between the needs of patients and the resources available is guided by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, which provides information on the balance between the needs of patients and the resources available. The balance between the needs of patients and the resources available is also guided by the Canadian College of Family Physicians, which provides guidelines on the balance between the needs of patients and the resources available.

The eighth is the governance of the health care system, which involves ensuring that the health care system is governed in a way that is effective, efficient, and safe. In Canada, the governance of the health care system is guided by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, which provides information on the governance of the health care system and the quality of care provided. The governance of the health care system is also guided by the Canadian College of Family Physicians, which provides guidelines on the governance of the health care system and the identification of areas for improvement.

The ninth is the sustainability of the health care system, which involves ensuring that the health care system is sustainable in the long term. In Canada, the sustainability of the health care system is guided by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, which provides information on the sustainability of the health care system and the quality of care provided. The sustainability of the health care system is also guided by the Canadian College of Family Physicians, which provides guidelines on the sustainability of the health care system and the identification of areas for improvement.

The tenth is the improvement of the health care system, which involves improving the health care system to provide better care. In Canada, the improvement of the health care system is guided by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, which provides information on the improvement of the health care system and the quality of care provided. The improvement of the health care system is also guided by the Canadian College of Family Physicians, which provides guidelines on the improvement of the health care system and the identification of areas for improvement.

The eleventh is the management of the health care system, which involves managing the health care system to provide better care. In Canada, the management of the health care system is guided by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, which provides information on the management of the health care system and the quality of care provided. The management of the health care system is also guided by the Canadian College of Family Physicians, which provides guidelines on the management of the health care system and the identification of areas for improvement.

The twelfth is the provision of care, which involves providing care in a way that is effective, efficient, and safe. In Canada, the provision of care is guided by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, which provides information on the provision of care and the quality of care provided. The provision of care is also guided by the Canadian College of Family Physicians, which provides guidelines on the provision of care and the identification of areas for improvement.

The thirteenth is the funding of the health care system, which involves funding the health care system to provide better care. In Canada, the funding of the health care system is guided by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, which provides information on the funding of the health care system and the quality of care provided. The funding of the health care system is also guided by the Canadian College of Family Physicians, which provides guidelines on the funding of the health care system and the identification of areas for improvement.

The fourteenth is the regulation of the health care system, which involves regulating the health care system to provide better care. In Canada, the regulation of the health care system is guided by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, which provides information on the regulation of the health care system and the quality of care provided. The regulation of the health care system is also guided by the Canadian College of Family Physicians, which provides guidelines on the regulation of the health care system and the identification of areas for improvement.

The fifteenth is the development of the health care system, which involves developing the health care system to provide better care. In Canada, the development of the health care system is guided by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, which provides information on the development of the health care system and the quality of care provided. The development of the health care system is also guided by the Canadian College of Family Physicians, which provides guidelines on the development of the health care system and the identification of areas for improvement.