
Postgraduate Certificate in Health Economics and Policy

Global Health Economics

Global health economics is a field that examines how resources are allocated to improve health outcomes on a worldwide scale. It involves the study of the production, distribution, and consumption of health and healthcare resources in different countries and regions. This course in Global Health Economics and Policy provides students with a comprehensive understanding of key terms and concepts that are essential for analyzing and addressing health challenges at a global level.

****Health Economics**** is a branch of economics that focuses on the allocation of healthcare resources to maximize health outcomes. It involves analyzing the behavior of individuals, healthcare providers, and governments in making decisions about healthcare provision and consumption.

****Global Health**** refers to the health of populations in a global context, encompassing health issues that transcend national boundaries. It involves addressing health challenges that affect people worldwide, such as infectious diseases, malnutrition, and access to healthcare services.

****Health Policy**** refers to decisions, plans, and actions undertaken to achieve specific healthcare goals within a society. It involves setting priorities, defining goals, and allocating resources to improve health outcomes for the population.

****Healthcare System**** is the organization of people, institutions, and resources that deliver healthcare services to meet the health needs of a population. It includes healthcare providers, facilities, financing mechanisms, and regulations that govern the delivery of healthcare services.

****Health Outcomes**** are the results of healthcare interventions or policies on the health status of individuals or populations. These outcomes can include improvements in health indicators such as mortality rates, life expectancy, disease prevalence, and quality of life.

****Cost-effectiveness**** is a measure of the relationship between the cost of an intervention and the health benefits it produces. It involves comparing the costs and outcomes of different healthcare interventions to determine which provides the most value for money.

****Economic Evaluation**** is a method used to assess the costs and benefits of healthcare interventions. It involves comparing the costs and outcomes of different interventions to inform decision-making about resource allocation in healthcare.

****Quality-adjusted Life Years (QALYs)**** are a measure of health outcomes that combines both the quantity and quality of life gained from a healthcare intervention. QALYs are used to compare the effectiveness of different interventions in terms of improving health-related quality of life.

****Disability-adjusted Life Years (DALYs)**** are a measure of the burden of disease that combines the years of life lost due to premature mortality and years lived with disability. DALYs are used to quantify the impact of different diseases on population health.

****Health Inequality**** refers to differences in health outcomes or access to healthcare services between different population groups. It can be caused by social, economic, or environmental factors that result in disparities in health status and healthcare utilization.

****Universal Health Coverage (UHC)**** is a goal to ensure that all individuals and communities have access to quality healthcare services without experiencing financial hardship. UHC involves providing a range of essential healthcare services to everyone, regardless of their ability to pay.

****Health Financing**** involves the mechanisms used to raise funds for healthcare services and allocate resources to meet the health needs of a population. It includes public and private sources of funding, such as taxes, insurance premiums, and out-of-pocket payments.

****Health Insurance**** is a financial mechanism that provides protection against the costs of healthcare services. It involves pooling resources from individuals or employers to cover the expenses of medical treatment and reduce the financial burden of healthcare on individuals.

****Resource Allocation**** is the process of distributing healthcare resources, such as healthcare facilities, medical supplies, and healthcare personnel, to meet the health needs of a population. It involves making decisions about how to best use limited resources to achieve maximum health benefits.

****Health Technology Assessment (HTA)**** is a method used to evaluate the clinical effectiveness, cost-effectiveness, and safety of healthcare technologies. HTA involves assessing the value of new medical treatments, devices, or procedures to inform decisions about their adoption and reimbursement.

****Global Burden of Disease (GBD)**** is a comprehensive assessment of the health status and disease burden of populations worldwide. GBD provides estimates of mortality, morbidity, and disability for different diseases and injuries to inform public health policies and interventions.

****Pharmaceutical Economics**** is a subfield of health economics that focuses on the production, distribution, and consumption of pharmaceutical products. It involves analyzing the pricing, reimbursement, and regulation of drugs to ensure access to essential medications.

****Healthcare Utilization**** refers to the use of healthcare services by individuals or populations to prevent, diagnose, or treat health problems. It involves examining patterns of healthcare utilization, such as frequency of doctor visits, hospital admissions, and prescription drug use.

****Health Equity**** is the principle of fairness in health, where everyone has the opportunity to achieve their full health potential. It involves addressing social determinants of health and removing barriers to healthcare access for disadvantaged populations.

****Health Promotion**** involves efforts to improve health and prevent disease through education, behavior change, and environmental interventions. Health promotion aims to empower individuals and communities to make healthy choices and create supportive environments for health.

****Public Health**** is the science and practice of promoting and protecting the health of populations. It involves addressing health challenges at a community or population level through disease prevention, health promotion, and policy interventions.

****Health Policy Analysis**** is the process of evaluating and assessing healthcare policies to understand their impact on health outcomes and healthcare delivery. It involves analyzing the objectives, implementation, and effectiveness of health policies to inform decision-making.

****Health System Strengthening**** involves improving the capacity and performance of healthcare systems to deliver quality healthcare services. It includes enhancing infrastructure, workforce, financing, and governance to ensure effective and efficient healthcare delivery.

****Health Governance**** refers to the structures and processes that guide decision-making and accountability in healthcare systems. It involves setting priorities, defining roles and responsibilities, and ensuring transparency and integrity in healthcare management.

****Health Technology**** refers to the tools, devices, and procedures used in healthcare to diagnose, treat, or prevent diseases. Health technologies can include medical devices, diagnostic tests, surgical procedures, and digital health solutions that improve healthcare delivery.

****Health Information Systems**** are electronic systems used to collect, store, and analyze health data for monitoring and improving healthcare outcomes. Health information systems include electronic health records, health registries, and surveillance systems that support decision-making in healthcare.

****Health Economics Research**** involves conducting studies and analyses to understand the economic aspects of health and healthcare. Health economics research can include cost-effectiveness analyses, economic evaluations, and policy assessments to inform healthcare decision-making.

****Health Policy Implementation**** is the process of putting healthcare policies into practice to achieve their intended goals. It involves translating policy objectives into concrete actions, allocating resources, and monitoring progress to ensure effective policy implementation.

****Healthcare Access**** refers to the ability of individuals to obtain needed healthcare services in a timely manner. Healthcare access can be influenced by factors such as geographical location, socioeconomic status, insurance coverage, and healthcare provider availability.

****Healthcare Quality**** refers to the degree to which healthcare services meet the standards of safety, effectiveness, and patient-centeredness. Healthcare quality involves measuring and improving the delivery of care to ensure positive health outcomes and patient satisfaction.

****Health Workforce**** includes all individuals involved in delivering healthcare services, such as doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and allied health professionals. The health workforce plays a critical role in providing quality healthcare and addressing health needs in a population.

****Health System Performance**** refers to the ability of a healthcare system to deliver high-quality, efficient, and equitable healthcare services. Health system performance can be measured using indicators such as access, quality, efficiency, equity, and patient satisfaction.

****Health Policy Evaluation**** involves assessing the impact and effectiveness of healthcare policies on health outcomes and healthcare delivery. Policy evaluation helps policymakers understand the strengths and weaknesses of policies and make informed decisions about future interventions.

****Health Expenditure**** refers to the amount of money spent on healthcare services by individuals, governments, and other entities. Health expenditure includes spending on hospital services, physician visits, medications, and public health programs to meet the health needs of a population.

****Healthcare Reimbursement**** is the process of compensating healthcare providers for the services they deliver to patients. Reimbursement can come from public or private insurance programs, out-of-pocket payments, or other mechanisms to cover the costs of medical treatment.

****Health Policy Development**** involves creating and implementing policies to address health challenges and improve healthcare delivery. Policy development includes setting goals, identifying strategies, consulting stakeholders, and drafting legislation to guide healthcare decision-making.

****Health System Financing**** involves raising funds and allocating resources to support the delivery of healthcare services. Health system financing can come from public sources such as taxes, private insurance premiums, or out-of-pocket payments to cover the costs of healthcare provision.

****Health Technology Innovation**** involves developing new tools, devices, and procedures to improve healthcare delivery and patient outcomes. Health technology innovation can include medical advances, digital health solutions, and process improvements to enhance the quality and efficiency of healthcare services.

****Health Policy Advocacy**** is the process of promoting and supporting healthcare policies that improve health outcomes and address health disparities. Health policy advocacy involves raising awareness, mobilizing stakeholders, and influencing decision-makers to prioritize health issues.

****Health Equity Research**** involves studying the causes and consequences of health disparities to inform policies and interventions that promote health equity. Health equity research can include analyzing social determinants of health, healthcare access, and health outcomes across different population groups.

****Health Service Delivery**** refers to the processes and activities involved in providing healthcare services to individuals and communities. Health service delivery includes primary care, specialty care, preventive

services, and public health programs that meet the health needs of a population.

****Health Policy Impact**** refers to the effects of healthcare policies on health outcomes, healthcare delivery, and population health. Policy impact can be measured using indicators such as mortality rates, disease prevalence, healthcare utilization, and patient satisfaction to evaluate the success of policy interventions.

****Healthcare Regulation**** involves establishing rules, standards, and guidelines to ensure the safety, quality, and effectiveness of healthcare services. Healthcare regulation can include licensing healthcare providers, accrediting healthcare facilities, and monitoring compliance with healthcare laws and regulations.

****Health Policy Implementation Challenges**** refer to barriers and obstacles that hinder the successful implementation of healthcare policies. Implementation challenges can include lack of resources, resistance from stakeholders, inadequate infrastructure, and competing priorities that affect the delivery of healthcare services.

****Healthcare Technology Adoption**** involves integrating new tools, devices, and procedures into healthcare delivery to improve patient outcomes and healthcare efficiency. Technology adoption can include electronic health records, telehealth services, and medical devices that enhance the quality and accessibility of healthcare services.

****Health Policy Monitoring**** is the process of tracking and evaluating the progress of healthcare policies to ensure they achieve their intended goals. Policy monitoring involves measuring key performance indicators, collecting data, and assessing the impact of policies on health outcomes and healthcare delivery.

****Healthcare Resource Allocation Challenges**** refer to difficulties in distributing healthcare resources to meet the health needs of a population. Resource allocation challenges can include budget constraints, competing demands, inequitable distribution, and inefficiencies that impact the availability and accessibility of healthcare services.

****Health Policy Evaluation Methods**** include quantitative and qualitative techniques used to assess the impact and effectiveness of healthcare policies. Evaluation methods can include cost-effectiveness analysis, outcomes assessment, stakeholder surveys, and policy reviews to determine the success of policy interventions.

****Healthcare Financing Models**** are different approaches used to raise funds and allocate resources for healthcare services. Financing models can include single-payer systems, social health insurance, private insurance markets, and out-of-pocket payments that influence the affordability and accessibility of healthcare for individuals and populations.

****Health Technology Assessment Challenges**** refer to difficulties in evaluating the value and impact of new healthcare technologies. Assessment challenges can include data limitations, methodological issues, ethical considerations, and stakeholder disagreements that affect the adoption and reimbursement of health

technologies.

****Global Health Economics Research**** involves studying the economic aspects of health at a global level to inform policies and interventions that improve population health. Global health economics research can include cross-country comparisons, disease modeling, cost-effectiveness analyses, and policy evaluations to address global health challenges.

****Health Policy Implementation Strategies**** are approaches used to overcome barriers and facilitate the successful implementation of healthcare policies. Implementation strategies can include stakeholder engagement, capacity building, pilot testing, and monitoring and evaluation to ensure effective policy delivery and achieve desired health outcomes.

****Healthcare Access Disparities**** refer to differences in healthcare access between population groups that result in unequal health outcomes. Access disparities can be caused by social, economic, or geographical factors that limit the ability of individuals to obtain needed healthcare services and lead to health inequities.

****Healthcare Quality Improvement**** involves efforts to enhance the safety, effectiveness, and efficiency of healthcare services to deliver better health outcomes for patients. Quality improvement initiatives can include clinical guidelines, performance measurement, patient feedback, and continuous monitoring to ensure high-quality care delivery.

****Health Workforce Development**** involves training, recruiting, and retaining healthcare professionals to meet the health needs of a population. Workforce development can include education programs, skill-building initiatives, career advancement opportunities, and supportive working environments to ensure a competent and motivated health workforce.

****Health Policy Decision-making**** is the process of choosing among different policy options to address health challenges and improve healthcare delivery. Decision-making involves analyzing evidence, consulting stakeholders, assessing risks and benefits, and prioritizing interventions to achieve desired health outcomes and policy objectives.

****Healthcare Reimbursement Mechanisms**** are systems used to pay healthcare providers for the services they deliver to patients. Reimbursement mechanisms can include fee-for-service, capitation, bundled payments, and pay-for-performance models that influence provider behavior, healthcare costs, and patient access to services.

****Health Policy Evaluation Frameworks**** are structures used to assess the effectiveness and impact of healthcare policies on health outcomes and healthcare delivery. Evaluation frameworks can include logic models, outcome indicators, evaluation criteria, and data collection methods to guide the evaluation of policy interventions and inform decision-making.

****Health System Financing Challenges**** refer to difficulties in raising funds and allocating resources to

support the delivery of healthcare services. Financing challenges can include inadequate funding, inefficiencies in resource allocation, financial barriers to access, and sustainability concerns that affect the affordability and availability of healthcare for individuals and populations.

****Health Technology Innovation Trends**** involve emerging developments and advances in healthcare technologies that have the potential to transform healthcare delivery and improve patient outcomes. Innovation trends can include digital health solutions, personalized medicine, telemedicine, and artificial intelligence applications that enhance the quality, efficiency, and accessibility of healthcare services.

****Health Policy Advocacy Strategies**** are approaches used to promote and support healthcare policies that improve health outcomes and address health disparities. Advocacy strategies can include coalition building, media campaigns, policy briefs, and grassroots mobilization to raise awareness, influence decision-makers, and drive policy change to advance public health goals.

****Health Equity Research Methods**** include quantitative and qualitative techniques used to study health disparities and social determinants of health. Research methods can include epidemiological studies, health surveys, qualitative interviews, and policy analyses to identify factors that contribute to health inequities and inform interventions that promote health equity.

****Health Service Delivery Models**** are structures used to organize and deliver healthcare services to meet the health needs of a population. Delivery models can include primary care, specialty care, integrated care, and telehealth services that aim to improve access, quality, and efficiency of healthcare delivery for individuals and communities.

****Health Policy Impact Assessment**** is the process of evaluating the effects and outcomes of healthcare policies on health status, healthcare delivery, and population health. Impact assessment involves measuring key performance indicators, identifying unintended consequences, and assessing the success of policy interventions to inform decision-making and improve health outcomes.

****Healthcare Regulation Frameworks**** are structures used to establish rules, standards, and guidelines to ensure the safety, quality, and effectiveness of healthcare services. Regulation frameworks can include licensing requirements, accreditation processes, quality improvement initiatives, and enforcement mechanisms that protect patients, providers, and the public from harm and ensure high-quality care delivery.

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