

---

Postgraduate Certificate in Health Financing and Budgeting

## Health Economics

---

Health economics is a vital field that applies economic principles to the study of health and healthcare, and is a crucial component of the Postgraduate Certificate in Health Financing and Budgeting. The key terms and vocabulary in health economics are essential for understanding the complex interactions between healthcare systems, financing mechanisms, and the overall economy. One of the fundamental concepts in health economics is opportunity cost, which refers to the value of the next best alternative that is given up when a choice is made. In the context of healthcare, opportunity cost is critical in decision-making, as it helps policymakers and healthcare professionals evaluate the trade-offs between different healthcare interventions and allocate resources efficiently.

Another important concept in health economics is scarcity, which is a fundamental principle of economics that recognizes that resources are limited and that choices must be made about how to allocate them. In healthcare, scarcity is a significant challenge, as there are often limited resources available to meet the demand for healthcare services. This scarcity can lead to rationing, which is the process of allocating limited resources among competing demands. Rationing can be explicit, such as through waiting lists or quotas, or implicit, such as through high prices or limited availability of certain services.

Health economists also use the concept of diminishing marginal utility to analyze the relationship between healthcare spending and health outcomes. This concept suggests that as more resources are devoted to a particular healthcare intervention, the additional benefits will eventually decrease. For example, while the first dollar spent on a new vaccine may have a significant impact on health outcomes, the hundredth dollar spent may have a much smaller impact. Understanding diminishing marginal utility is critical in evaluating the cost-effectiveness of different healthcare interventions and allocating resources efficiently.

The concept of cost-effectiveness is a critical component of health economics, as it helps policymakers and healthcare professionals evaluate the relative value of different healthcare interventions. Cost-effectiveness analysis involves comparing the costs and outcomes of different interventions to determine which one provides the best value for money. This can involve calculating the cost per quality-adjusted life year (QALY), which is a measure of the cost of an intervention divided by the number of QALYs it produces. QALYs are a way of measuring the value of health outcomes, taking into account both the length and quality of life.

In addition to cost-effectiveness, health economists also consider the concept of cost-benefit analysis, which involves comparing the costs and benefits of a particular healthcare intervention. This can involve calculating the net present value of an intervention, which is the present value of the benefits minus the present value of the costs. Cost-benefit analysis can be used to evaluate the overall value of a healthcare intervention and determine whether it is worth implementing.

Health economists also use the concept of elasticity to analyze the responsiveness of healthcare demand to changes in price or other factors. For example, if the price of a particular healthcare service increases, the demand for that service may decrease. The elasticity of demand can help policymakers understand how changes in price or other factors will affect the demand for healthcare services. This can be critical in designing healthcare financing mechanisms, such as user fees or insurance premiums, that are effective and efficient.

The concept of market failure is also important in health economics, as it recognizes that healthcare markets may not always function efficiently. Market failure can occur due to a variety of factors, including information asymmetry, which is the unequal distribution of information between buyers and sellers. In healthcare, information asymmetry can lead to adverse selection, which is the phenomenon where individuals with higher healthcare needs are more likely to purchase insurance. This can drive up the cost of insurance and create inefficiencies in the healthcare market.

Health economists also consider the concept of externalities, which are the unintended consequences of a particular action or decision. In healthcare, externalities can include the spillover effects of a particular healthcare intervention, such as the impact of vaccination on the broader population. Understanding externalities is critical in evaluating the overall value of a healthcare intervention and designing policies that take into account these unintended consequences.

The concept of healthcare financing is a critical component of health economics, as it involves the mobilization and allocation of resources to pay for healthcare services. There are several different approaches to healthcare financing, including out-of-pocket payments, insurance, and taxation. Each of these approaches has its strengths and weaknesses, and health economists must carefully evaluate the trade-offs between them to design effective and efficient healthcare financing mechanisms.

In addition to healthcare financing, health economists also consider the concept of healthcare delivery, which involves the organization and provision of healthcare services. This can include the structure of the healthcare system, such as the role of primary care and specialist services, as well as the process of care, such as the use of evidence-based guidelines and quality improvement initiatives. Understanding healthcare delivery is critical in evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of healthcare systems and designing policies that improve health outcomes.

The concept of health technology assessment is also important in health economics, as it involves the evaluation of the clinical and cost-effectiveness of new healthcare technologies, such as pharmaceuticals or medical devices. This can involve analyzing the cost-effectiveness of these technologies, as well as their safety and efficacy. Health technology assessment is critical in ensuring that new healthcare technologies are safe, effective, and provide good value for money.

Health economists also consider the concept of priority setting, which involves the allocation of limited resources among competing demands. This can involve using cost-effectiveness analysis to evaluate the

relative value of different healthcare interventions and prioritize those that provide the best value for money. Priority setting is critical in healthcare, as it helps policymakers and healthcare professionals allocate resources efficiently and maximize health outcomes.

The concept of equity is also important in health economics, as it involves the fair distribution of healthcare resources and services. This can involve analyzing the distribution of healthcare outcomes and services, as well as the access to healthcare services. Understanding equity is critical in ensuring that healthcare systems are fair and just, and that all individuals have access to the healthcare services they need.

In addition to these concepts, health economists also use a variety of analytical tools to evaluate healthcare systems and policies. These can include economic models, such as cost-benefit analysis or cost-effectiveness analysis, as well as statistical techniques, such as regression analysis or time series analysis. These analytical tools can help health economists understand complex healthcare systems and policies, and evaluate the impact of different interventions and policies.

The concept of global health economics is also important, as it involves the application of economic principles to global health issues, such as infectious disease or health security. This can involve analyzing the global burden of disease, as well as the cost-effectiveness of different global health interventions. Understanding global health economics is critical in addressing global health challenges and improving health outcomes worldwide.

Health economists also consider the concept of health systems research, which involves the study of healthcare systems and policies. This can include analyzing the structure and function of healthcare systems, as well as the process of care and the outcomes of healthcare services. Health systems research is critical in understanding how healthcare systems work, and how they can be improved to maximize health outcomes.

The concept of health policy analysis is also important, as it involves the evaluation of healthcare policies and interventions. This can include analyzing the cost-effectiveness of different policies, as well as their impact on health outcomes and equity. Health policy analysis is critical in informing healthcare decision-making and ensuring that healthcare policies are effective and efficient.

In addition to these concepts, health economists also consider the role of stakeholders in healthcare, including patients, providers, and policymakers. Understanding the perspectives and interests of these stakeholders is critical in designing effective and efficient healthcare systems and policies.

The concept of healthcare reform is also important, as it involves the redesign of healthcare systems and policies to improve health outcomes and reduce costs. This can involve analyzing the drivers of healthcare costs, as well as the barriers to healthcare access and quality. Understanding healthcare reform is critical in addressing the complex challenges facing healthcare systems and improving health outcomes.

Health economists also consider the concept of public-private partnerships, which involve the collaboration between public and private sector organizations to deliver healthcare services. This can include contracting

with private providers, as well as partnerships with non-profit organizations. Understanding public-private partnerships is critical in designing effective and efficient healthcare systems and policies.

The concept of healthcare governance is also important, as it involves the oversight and management of healthcare systems and policies. This can include analyzing the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders, as well as the accountability and transparency of healthcare systems. Understanding healthcare governance is critical in ensuring that healthcare systems are well-managed and accountable to the public.

In addition to these concepts, health economists also consider the role of information technology in healthcare, including electronic health records and telemedicine. Understanding the impact of information technology on healthcare is critical in improving the efficiency and effectiveness of healthcare services.

The concept of healthcare quality is also important, as it involves the measurement and improvement of healthcare outcomes and services. This can include analyzing the safety and efficacy of healthcare services, as well as the patient experience and patient-centered care. Understanding healthcare quality is critical in ensuring that healthcare services are safe, effective, and patient-centered.

Health economists also consider the concept of healthcare workforce, which involves the planning and management of the healthcare workforce. This can include analyzing the supply and demand for healthcare workers, as well as the education and training of healthcare professionals. Understanding the healthcare workforce is critical in ensuring that healthcare systems have the right mix of skills and personnel to deliver high-quality care.

The concept of healthcare infrastructure is also important, as it involves the physical and organizational structures that support healthcare services. This can include analyzing the availability and accessibility of healthcare facilities, as well as the equipment and supplies needed to deliver healthcare services. Understanding healthcare infrastructure is critical in ensuring that healthcare systems have the necessary resources and capacity to deliver high-quality care.

In addition to these concepts, health economists also consider the role of research and development in healthcare, including pharmaceuticals and medical devices. Understanding the impact of research and development on healthcare is critical in improving the quality and effectiveness of healthcare services.

The concept of healthcare innovation is also important, as it involves the development and implementation of new healthcare technologies and services. This can include analyzing the diffusion and adoption of new healthcare technologies, as well as the impact on healthcare outcomes and costs. Understanding healthcare innovation is critical in improving the quality and effectiveness of healthcare services.

Health economists also consider the concept of healthcare regulation, which involves the oversight and management of healthcare systems and policies. This can include analyzing the roles and responsibilities of different regulatory agencies, as well as the impact of regulation on healthcare outcomes and costs.

Understanding healthcare regulation is critical in ensuring that healthcare systems are safe, effective, and accountable to the public.

The concept of healthcare ethics is also important, as it involves the moral and ethical principles that guide healthcare decision-making. This can include analyzing the principles of autonomy, beneficence, and justice, as well as the impact of ethical considerations on healthcare outcomes and costs. Understanding healthcare ethics is critical in ensuring that healthcare decision-making is fair, just, and respectful of patient rights and dignity.

In addition to these concepts, health economists also consider the role of international trade in healthcare, including the import and export of healthcare goods and services. Understanding the impact of international trade on healthcare is critical in improving the quality and effectiveness of healthcare services, as well as reducing costs and improving access to healthcare.

The concept of global health diplomacy is also important, as it involves the negotiation and agreement of international health policies and agreements. This can include analyzing the roles and responsibilities of different international organizations, as well as the impact of global health diplomacy on healthcare outcomes and costs. Understanding global health diplomacy is critical in addressing global health challenges and improving health outcomes worldwide.

Health economists also consider the concept of health security, which involves the protection of healthcare systems and populations from threats and vulnerabilities. This can include analyzing the risks and consequences of healthcare emergencies, as well as the preparedness and response of healthcare systems. Understanding health security is critical in ensuring that healthcare systems are resilient and able to respond to emergencies and disasters.

The concept of disaster response is also important, as it involves the provision of healthcare services during and after disasters. This can include analyzing the needs and challenges of disaster response, as well as the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders. Understanding disaster response is critical in ensuring that healthcare systems are able to respond effectively to disasters and emergencies.

In addition to these concepts, health economists also consider the role of communication in healthcare, including patient-provider communication and health literacy. Understanding the impact of communication on healthcare is critical in improving the quality and effectiveness of healthcare services, as well as reducing costs and improving patient outcomes.

The concept of cultural competence is also important, as it involves the ability of healthcare providers to understand and respond to the cultural and linguistic needs of diverse patient populations. This can include analyzing the barriers and challenges of cultural competence, as well as the strategies and interventions to improve cultural competence. Understanding cultural competence is critical in ensuring that healthcare services are accessible and effective for diverse patient populations.

Health economists also consider the concept of health promotion, which involves the encouragement and support of healthy behaviors and lifestyles. This can include analyzing the impact of health promotion on healthcare outcomes and costs, as well as the strategies and interventions to promote healthy behaviors. Understanding health promotion is critical in improving the health and well-being of populations, as well as reducing the burden of disease and healthcare costs.

The concept of disease prevention is also important, as it involves the prevention of disease and illness through immunization, screening, and early intervention. This can include analyzing the impact of disease prevention on healthcare outcomes and costs, as well as the strategies and interventions to prevent disease. Understanding disease prevention is critical in reducing the burden of disease and healthcare costs, as well as improving the health and well-being of populations.

In addition to these concepts, health economists also consider the role of public health in healthcare, including epidemiology and disease surveillance. Understanding the impact of public health on healthcare is critical in improving the health and well-being of populations, as well as reducing the burden of disease and healthcare costs.

The concept of health systems strengthening is also important, as it involves the improvement of healthcare systems and policies to achieve better health outcomes. This can include analyzing the components and functions of healthcare systems, as well as the strategies and interventions to strengthen healthcare systems. Understanding health systems strengthening is critical in improving the quality and effectiveness of healthcare services, as well as reducing costs and improving health outcomes.

Health economists also consider the concept of universal health coverage, which involves the provision of essential healthcare services to all people, regardless of their ability to pay. This can include analyzing the benefits and challenges of universal health coverage, as well as the strategies and interventions to achieve universal health coverage. Understanding universal health coverage is critical in improving the health and well-being of populations, as well as reducing the burden of disease and healthcare costs.

The concept of health equity is also important, as it involves the fair distribution of healthcare resources and services. This can include analyzing the disparities and inequities in healthcare, as well as the strategies and interventions to promote health equity. Understanding health equity is critical in ensuring that healthcare services are accessible and effective for all people, regardless of their background or circumstances.

In addition to these concepts, health economists also consider the role of human rights in healthcare, including the right to health and the right to healthcare. Understanding the impact of human rights on healthcare is critical in ensuring that healthcare services are fair, just, and respectful of patient rights and dignity.

The concept of healthcare access is also important, as it involves the ability of people to obtain healthcare services when they need them. This can include analyzing the barriers and challenges to healthcare access, as well as the strategies and interventions to improve healthcare access. Understanding healthcare access is

critical in ensuring that healthcare services are accessible and effective for all people, regardless of their background or circumstances.

Health economists also consider the concept of healthcare utilization, which involves the use of healthcare services by patients. This can include analyzing the patterns and trends of healthcare utilization, as well as the strategies and interventions to optimize healthcare utilization. Understanding healthcare utilization is critical in improving the quality and effectiveness of healthcare services, as well as reducing costs and improving health outcomes.

The concept of healthcare quality improvement is also important, as it involves the systematic effort to improve the quality of healthcare services. This can include analyzing the components and functions of quality improvement, as well as the strategies and interventions to improve healthcare quality. Understanding healthcare quality improvement is critical in ensuring that healthcare services are safe, effective, and patient-centered.

In addition to these concepts, health economists also consider the role of patient engagement in healthcare, including patient empowerment and patient-centered care. Understanding the impact of patient engagement on healthcare is critical in improving the quality and effectiveness of healthcare services, as well as reducing costs and improving health outcomes.

The concept of healthcare technology assessment is also important, as it involves the evaluation of the clinical and cost-effectiveness of new healthcare technologies. This can include analyzing the impact of healthcare technology on healthcare outcomes and costs, as well as the strategies and interventions to optimize the use of healthcare technology. Understanding healthcare technology assessment is critical in ensuring that healthcare services are safe, effective, and efficient.

Health economists also consider the concept of healthcare policy development, which involves the creation and implementation of healthcare policies. This can include analyzing the process and outcomes of healthcare policy development, as well as the strategies and interventions to improve healthcare policy development. Understanding healthcare policy development is critical in ensuring that healthcare policies are effective, efficient, and equitable.

The concept of healthcare system performance is also important, as it involves the evaluation of the overall performance of healthcare systems. This can include analyzing the indicators and metrics of healthcare system performance, as well as the strategies and interventions to improve healthcare system performance. Understanding healthcare system performance is critical in ensuring that healthcare services are safe, effective, and efficient.

In addition to these concepts, health economists also consider the role of global health initiatives in healthcare, including global health partnerships and global health funding. Understanding the impact of global health initiatives on healthcare is critical in improving the health and well-being of populations, as well as reducing the burden of disease and healthcare costs.

The concept of healthcare workforce development is also important, as it involves the planning and management of the healthcare workforce. This can include analyzing the supply and demand for healthcare workers, as well as the strategies and interventions to improve healthcare workforce development. Understanding healthcare workforce development is critical in ensuring that healthcare systems have the right mix of skills and personnel to deliver high-quality care.

Health economists also consider the concept of healthcare infrastructure development, which involves the planning and management of healthcare infrastructure. This can include analyzing the needs and challenges of healthcare infrastructure development, as well as the strategies and interventions to improve healthcare infrastructure development. Understanding healthcare infrastructure development is critical in ensuring that healthcare systems have the necessary resources and capacity to deliver high-quality care.

The concept of healthcare financing reform is also important, as it involves the redesign of healthcare financing mechanisms to improve health outcomes and reduce costs. This can include analyzing the drivers and barriers to healthcare financing reform, as well as the strategies and interventions to improve healthcare financing reform. Understanding healthcare financing reform is critical in ensuring that healthcare systems are financially sustainable and able to provide high-quality care to all people.

In addition to these concepts, health economists also consider the role of healthcare technology innovation in healthcare, including medical device innovation and pharmaceutical innovation. Understanding the impact of healthcare technology innovation on healthcare is critical in improving the quality and effectiveness of healthcare services, as well as reducing costs and improving health outcomes.

The concept of healthcare system resilience is also important, as it involves the ability of healthcare systems to withstand and recover from shocks and stresses. This can include analyzing the components and functions of healthcare system resilience, as well as the strategies and interventions to improve healthcare system resilience. Understanding healthcare system resilience is critical in ensuring that healthcare systems are able to respond effectively to emergencies and disasters.

Health economists also consider the concept of healthcare quality metrics, which involves the measurement and evaluation of healthcare quality. This can include analyzing the indicators and metrics of healthcare quality, as well as the strategies and interventions to improve healthcare quality. Understanding healthcare quality metrics is critical in ensuring that healthcare services are safe, effective, and patient-centered.

The concept of healthcare patient safety is also important, as it involves the protection of patients from harm and injury. This can include analyzing the causes and consequences of patient safety events, as well as the strategies and interventions to improve patient safety. Understanding healthcare patient safety is critical in ensuring that healthcare services are safe and effective for all patients.

In addition to these concepts, health economists also consider the role of healthcare data analytics in healthcare, including healthcare data management and healthcare data analysis. Understanding the impact of healthcare data analytics on healthcare is critical in improving the quality and effectiveness of healthcare

services, as well as reducing costs and improving health outcomes.

The concept of healthcare innovation adoption is also important, as it involves the adoption and implementation of new healthcare technologies and services. This can include analyzing the barriers and facilitators of healthcare innovation adoption, as well as the strategies and interventions to improve healthcare innovation adoption. Understanding healthcare innovation adoption is critical in ensuring that healthcare services are safe, effective, and efficient.

Health economists also consider the concept of healthcare system integration, which involves the coordination and integration of healthcare services. This can include analyzing the components and functions of healthcare system integration, as well as the strategies and interventions to improve healthcare system integration. Understanding healthcare system integration is critical in ensuring that healthcare services are accessible and effective for all patients.

The concept of healthcare access inequality is also important, as it involves the unequal distribution of healthcare access and services. This can include analyzing the causes and consequences of healthcare access inequality, as well as the strategies and interventions to reduce healthcare access inequality. Understanding healthcare access inequality is critical in ensuring that healthcare services are accessible and effective for all people, regardless of their background or circumstances.

In addition to these concepts, health economists also consider the role of global health security in healthcare, including global health threats and global health emergencies. Understanding the impact of global health security on healthcare is critical in ensuring that healthcare systems are prepared and able to respond to global health threats and emergencies.

The concept of healthcare system resilience and emergency preparedness is also important, as it involves the ability of healthcare systems to withstand and recover from emergencies and disasters. This can include analyzing the components and functions of healthcare system resilience and emergency preparedness, as well as the strategies and interventions to improve healthcare system resilience and emergency preparedness. Understanding healthcare system resilience and emergency preparedness is critical in ensuring that healthcare systems are able to respond effectively to emergencies and disasters.

Health economists also consider the concept of healthcare quality and safety culture, which involves the promotion of a culture of quality and safety within healthcare organizations. This can include analyzing the components and functions of healthcare quality and safety culture, as well as the strategies and interventions to improve healthcare quality and safety culture. Understanding healthcare quality and safety culture is critical in ensuring that healthcare services are safe, effective, and patient-centered.

The concept of healthcare patient-centered care is also important, as it involves the provision of care that is tailored to the needs and preferences of individual patients. This can include analyzing the components and functions of patient-centered care, as well as the strategies and interventions to improve patient-centered care. Understanding patient-centered care is critical in ensuring that healthcare services are accessible and

effective for all patients.

In addition to these concepts, health economists also consider the role of healthcare technology and innovation in patient-centered care, including telehealth and personalized medicine. Understanding the impact of healthcare technology and innovation on patient-centered care is critical in improving the quality and effectiveness of healthcare services, as well as reducing costs and improving health outcomes.

The concept of healthcare system performance and accountability is also important, as it involves the evaluation and improvement of healthcare system performance. This can include analyzing the indicators and metrics of healthcare system performance, as well as the strategies and interventions to improve healthcare system performance and accountability. Understanding healthcare system performance and accountability is critical in ensuring that healthcare services are safe, effective, and efficient.

Health economists also consider the concept of healthcare policy and politics, which involves the development and implementation of healthcare policies. This can include analyzing the process and outcomes of healthcare policy development, as well as the strategies and interventions to improve healthcare policy and politics. Understanding healthcare policy and politics is critical in ensuring that healthcare policies are effective, efficient, and equitable.

The concept of healthcare system governance and leadership is also important, as it involves the oversight and management of healthcare systems. This can include analyzing the roles and responsibilities of healthcare leaders, as well as the strategies and interventions to improve healthcare system governance and leadership. Understanding healthcare system governance and leadership is critical in ensuring that healthcare systems are well-managed and accountable to the public.

In addition to these concepts, health economists also consider the role of healthcare data and analytics in healthcare system governance and leadership, including healthcare data management and healthcare data analysis. Understanding the impact of healthcare data and analytics on healthcare system governance and leadership is critical in improving the quality and effectiveness of healthcare services, as well as reducing costs and improving health outcomes.

The concept of healthcare system innovation and entrepreneurship is also important, as it involves the development and implementation of new healthcare technologies and services. This can include analyzing the barriers and facilitators of healthcare innovation and entrepreneurship, as well as the strategies and interventions to improve healthcare innovation and entrepreneurship. Understanding healthcare innovation and entrepreneurship is critical in ensuring that healthcare services are safe, effective, and efficient.

Health economists also consider the concept of healthcare system resilience and adaptability, which involves the ability of healthcare systems to withstand and recover from shocks and stresses. This can include analyzing the components and functions of healthcare system resilience and adaptability, as well as the strategies and interventions to improve healthcare system resilience and adaptability. Understanding healthcare system resilience and adaptability is critical in ensuring that healthcare systems are able to

respond effectively to emergencies and disasters.

The concept of healthcare system equity and social determinants of health is also important, as it involves the fair distribution of healthcare resources and services. This can include analyzing the causes and consequences of healthcare inequity, as well as the strategies and interventions to reduce healthcare inequity. Understanding healthcare system equity and social determinants of health is critical in ensuring that healthcare services are accessible and effective for all people, regardless of their background or circumstances.

In addition to these concepts, health economists also consider the role of global health and international cooperation in healthcare, including global health governance and international health regulations. Understanding the impact of global health and international cooperation on healthcare is critical in ensuring that healthcare systems are prepared and able to respond to global health threats and emergencies.

The concept of healthcare system performance and quality improvement is also important, as it involves the evaluation and improvement of healthcare system performance. This can include analyzing the indicators and metrics of healthcare system performance, as well as the strategies and interventions to improve healthcare system performance and quality improvement. Understanding healthcare system performance and quality improvement is critical in ensuring that healthcare services are safe, effective, and efficient.

Health economists also consider the concept of healthcare policy and advocacy, which involves the development and implementation of healthcare policies. This can include analyzing the process and outcomes of healthcare policy development, as well as the strategies and interventions to improve healthcare policy and advocacy. Understanding healthcare policy and advocacy is critical in ensuring that healthcare policies are effective, efficient, and equitable.

The concept of healthcare system leadership and management is also important, as it involves the oversight and management of healthcare systems. This can include analyzing the roles and responsibilities of healthcare leaders, as well as the strategies and interventions to improve healthcare system leadership and management. Understanding healthcare system leadership and management is critical in ensuring that healthcare systems are well-managed and accountable to the public.

In addition to these concepts, health economists also consider the role of healthcare data and analytics in healthcare system leadership and management, including healthcare data management and healthcare data analysis. Understanding the impact of healthcare data and analytics on healthcare system leadership and management is critical in improving the quality and effectiveness of healthcare services, as well as reducing costs and improving health outcomes.

The concept of healthcare innovation and diffusion is also important, as it involves the development and implementation of new healthcare technologies and services. This can include analyzing the barriers and facilitators of healthcare innovation and diffusion, as well as the strategies and interventions to improve

healthcare innovation and diffusion. Understanding healthcare innovation and diffusion is critical in ensuring that healthcare services are safe, effective, and efficient.

Health economists also consider the concept of healthcare system resilience and sustainability, which involves the ability of healthcare systems to withstand and recover from shocks and stresses. This can include analyzing the components and functions of healthcare system resilience and sustainability, as well as the strategies and interventions to improve healthcare system resilience and sustainability. Understanding healthcare system resilience and sustainability is critical in ensuring that healthcare systems are able to respond effectively to emergencies and disasters.

The concept of healthcare system equity and human rights is also important, as it involves the fair distribution of healthcare resources and services.