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International health care systems comparisons have been on the rise as most countries conduct a benchmark to improve their countries. German has one of the most comprehensive Health Care systems globally. It ranges from the highest quality treatment to universal primary health care to the whole population. This feature provides comprehensive coverage, and significantly, it is due to policies implemented to enable broad access from complex to primary health care services. Services offered by health care are broad, with few sicknesses not covered, such as psychiatric services. Sickness funds have been set up, funded publicly, and privately (Ridic, Gleason & Ridic, 2012). The sickness funds are mandated to cover a wide range of services, such as preventive services, home nursing care, and hospital care, among others. Nurses and public health officials have a role in providing timely care and accurate proper diagnosis.

Germany Health Care system has regarded the prevention model by offering materials and health sector published material that create awareness to help the general public close the health disparities gap. A healthy nation is one that invests in prevention more than cure. Vaccines are not mandatory in Germany, but the population is strongly advised to embrace them to prevent the spread of particular infections. (FMOH 2018)

The cost of seeking health care in Germany is cheap and affordable, necessitated by the principle of mandatory insurance (Engberg, 2019). Health care costs are catered through health insurance plans, which are funded both privately and publicly. Employers and employees contribute directly to the insurance premiums, and then the sickness funds always negotiate for payment of treatment service bills with the hospitals. German health care system is based on the principle of solidarity, whereby the premiums contributed towards the health insurance are based on individual earnings.

The principle of solidarity helps spread the risk across a wealthier and healthy population (InformedHealth.org, 2015). The institutions mandated to run the German Health Care are prudently regulated by the government to ensure compliance with the government's policies. The principle of self-governance encourages funding of personal health care expenses and services as the country comes up with regulating measures. There is a provision every citizen must have health insurance, and there are no cases of the inability to pay hospital bills in German. The solidarity principle brings equity as income is not a factor in coverage of the health insurance plan. The public funding is sufficient and adequate, and this leaves no need for private financing.

Germany has invested extensively in its health care, and the government and the state have taken the lead in ensuring service delivery is not compromised (Engberg, 2019). The hospitals have excellent facilities that have embraced technology that can diagnose current complex diseases and sicknesses. German runs a very costly health care program, and there is a need for the government and state to change it to a less expensive one. The failure to manage costs for decades has been one great challenge within the German Health Care system. German residents have indicated their satisfaction with their health care level (Ridic, Gleason & Ridic, 2012). This can be realized through its broad coverage and low costs incurred in seeking medical care. German health Care covers the whole population, and this is the basis of acceptance and satisfaction.

The United States has not done so well on Heath Care as compared to its counterpart German. Most healthcare services in the US are out of pocket expenses, contributing to reducing healthcare coverage. The chances of patients catering to their bills individually in German are minimal due to the existence of compulsory health insurance plans compared to patients in the US. The Health Care is not set to accommodate those with medical insurance, and those without. There is a need for the state and the government to introduce policies that make access to medical care a right rather than a privilege in the US (Bodenheimer et al. 1995).The government should make some general services in public health institutions such as labs and testing free of affordable to the whole American population without regard to individual status. Patients without health insurance cater for their bills individuals, and that turns out very expensive. Some fail to access proper medical care due to the high costs of the services. Low and middle-income earners have found it challenging seeking medical help due to high costs, and there is a need to balance the system to accommodate the whole population. Some American community lacks medical insurance, and others have inadequate insurance plans, and others have good insurance plans. Americans have made reports about their dissatisfaction with their country's' health care system due. The principles of solidarity and compulsory insurance have made the costs of seeking medical care In German minimal.

The introduction of the Medicare plan in the United States will significantly impact if implemented accordingly. It will improve coverage of US health care (Bodenheimer et al. 1995). The Federal government should ensure every US citizen has a health insurance plan as a failure to leaves the patients with insecurities and untimely medical care arise most times. A Patient may be in the emergency room late just because of a lack of an insurance plan.

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