

An Overview Of Healthcare Administrative, Responsibility With The Optometrist, Nursing And Public Health Settings

Sultan Suliman Dawood Matar¹, Ali Moaid Alzahrani², Ahmed Khalifa Raji Alshaikh², Hamed Ahmed Alharazi³, Abdullah Ahmed Alghamdi³, Mohamed Salim Alwadani⁴, Fawaz Ghazi Al-Harbi⁵, Hanaa Hadi Salem⁶, Ahmed Abed Althagafi⁷, Sultan Khalid Alzahrani⁸, Eman Ahmed Sanani⁹, May Abdullah Almousa¹⁰, Abdulrhman Mohammed Ghalib Almudyir¹¹, Mohammed Ahmad Jaber Al Aabdali¹², Mohammed Ghazi Sulimany¹³

Optical Technician, Hira General Hospital¹
Specialist - Health Administration, East Jeddah Hospital²
Epidemiologist, Public Health, Infectious Disease Management³
Mataq Alasim Primery Helth Center, Epidemiological Monitoring Technician⁴
Nursing Technician, Managing Compliance and Violations at Jeddah Health⁵
Specialist Nursing, King Fahad Hospital Jeddah⁶
Specialist Nursing, Jeddah Eye Hospital⁷
Nursing Technician, Public Health, Infectious Disease Management⁸
Al Sadd Health Center, Nursing Technician⁹
Nurse, King Abdullah Medical Complex Jeddah¹⁰
General Hospital Zulfi, Health Administration and Community Health¹¹
Nursing Specialist, Shargy Waragah Primary Health Care Center¹²
Nursing Tecnician, King Abdulaziz Hospital¹³

Abstract

A significant amount of resources will be required for large-scale public awareness initiatives about eye and vision health. These efforts will also require a presence from the federal government as well as coordination with a wide range of partners from both the public and commercial sectors. In general, the public awareness campaigns that are the most successful are those that are vast in scope and involve multiple facets. These campaigns typically involve a variety of outreach activities, stakeholders and sponsors, instructional materials, messaging, and media platforms. The responsibility that the healthcare administrator has with regard to the optometry, nursing, and public health sectors was demonstrated throughout this. Nursing in public health is a broad profession with a lack of hard and fast defined boundaries. The public health nurse does not engage in "hands on" nursing; rather, she is concerned with the prevention of illness, damage, or disability, as well as the promotion of health awareness and wellness.

Keywords: *Typically involve a variety of outreach activities, stakeholders and sponsors, instructional materials, messaging, and media platforms.*

Introduction

"a state of total physical, mental, and social well-being instead of only the absence of disease or infirmity," is the definition that has been given for the concept of health. An approach to population health involves a number of different actors working independently and in collaboration with one another "on the linked conditions and causes that influence the health of populations over the course of each individual's life [1]."

On the map is the concept of public health ethics. Bioethicists and public health practitioners have started to concentrate their critical attention on this complicated and understudied subject over the course of the past year. One still has a lot of work to do. For instance, characterize their account of public health ethics as a rough conceptual map of a terrain with unknown boundaries. This is an example of how they describe their explanation. At a time when global positioning systems can be used to navigate the family automobile and satellite photographs can be purchased over the internet, this metaphorical counterpart of "surveying undiscovered area" tells a lot about the complexity of the subject matter and the potential it has [2].

Population have been invited to explore the social obligations of environmental health researchers, which is one of the many topics that are scattered across the landscape of public health ethics. The attention will be directed toward the duties that epidemiologists are responsible for, a decision that was reached for a number of compelling reasons. To put it another way, epidemiology is at the core of both the scientific study and clinical application of environmental health, and it is also at the core of public health in general. Epidemiology is a subject that integrates the acquisition of scientific knowledge with its application in preventative interventions, programs, and policies. Despite the fact that it is sometimes referred to as a fundamental science of public health, epidemiology brings together the two [3].

When it comes to education for the health professions, including optometry, the most essential components are clinical training, supervision, and supervised practice. In order to provide students with access, exposure, and experience in a variety of clinical settings that are distinct from their typical academic situations, educational institutions encourage the use of a variety of methodologies.

Additionally, it was discovered that optometrists offer a comprehensive spectrum of medical ocular treatments, which includes treatment. The utilization of optometrists results in cost savings, and hospitals ought to take into consideration the possibility of incorporating this profession within their basic eye care services [4]. When it comes to enabling the responsibilities of nursing, optometrists, and the public healthcare staff, the function of healthcare administration comes into play.

Review:

As a result of a greater understanding of the factors that determine health, it is possible to involve the entire community in efforts to enhance the health of the population, which led to the incorporation of the idea of health into all policies. Eye and visual health is not an exception to this rule. However, there are also societal-level factors that influence whether certain practices, policies, and conditions are available to reduce the risk of vision loss and decrease related health inequities. This is the case despite the fact that there are specific system-related considerations that affect eye and vision outcomes, such as the accessibility and quality of a complex health system. However, fostering optimal conditions for eye and vision health can also positively affect many other societal evils, such as poverty, other health inequities, rising health care costs, and unnecessary mortality and morbidity [5]. Good eye and vision health can help minimize health disparities, but it can also have a beneficial influence on them.

The responsibility of the government in terms of public health is to make certain that "the conditions in which individuals can be healthy" are met. The public health departments (PHDs) of the government, in contrast to the medical care system, which is primarily concerned with the treatment of individual patients, are primarily concerned with the threats to the health of the population as well as the enhancement of health equity. The committee, in the course of debating its approach to its statement of mission, reduced the fundamental features of governmental public health work into three core public health activities. These core functions are assessment, policy creation, and assurance. These functions include 10 essential public health services: monitoring health; diagnosing and investigating; informing, educating, and empowering; mobilizing community partnerships; (5) developing policies; enforcing laws; linking to and providing care; (8) assuring a competent workforce; evaluating; and conducting research [6]. In order to achieve this goal, public health departments (PHDs) offer a wide variety of services to protect (by avoiding diseases, chronic disorders, and injuries), promote (by teaching and changing behavior), monitor (by carrying out surveillance), and improve the health of the people.

The responsibility of enhancing the health of the populace, on the other hand, has never been solely the purview of the medical doctors employed by the government. Governmental postdoctoral researchers collaborate with and via other stakeholders, including as other government agencies, the clinical care system, employers and businesses, the media, nonprofit groups, the education sector, and the community. An assortment of stakeholders, including but not limited to religious groups, sports organizations, clinical and public health associations, community living centers, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, and others, are included in these categories. In order to achieve success in health promotion pertaining to eye and vision health, it will be necessary to form innovative partnerships that are involved in a wide range of activities that advance various goals within the realm of population health.

Acting as a convener of the many stakeholders, who then develop and implement action plans that may complement national programs and that reflect a community's needs and goals, is one of the most important roles that those who occupy the position of governmental PHDs are responsible for [7].

The organizational structure that is utilized by the state health departments in each state provides a glimpse into the potential roles that these departments may play in connection to the public health services and priorities that are prioritized at the state and local levels. There are four primary organizational models: a decentralized or home rule arrangement, in which local public health agencies operate independently of the state and report to local government; a centralized model, in which there are no local public health agencies, but the state agency may have regional offices; a shared authority model; and a mixed authority model. Each of these models has its own set of advantages and disadvantages. Local health departments (LHDs) are normally responsible to both the state public health agency and to the local government under shared or mixed models; however, the specifics of this responsibility differ from state to state [8].

In the majority of states, public health is a component of a larger health department that may be merged with other tasks, such as Medicaid, mental health, substance misuse, environmental health, and human services programs. Examples of such departments include the Department of Health and Human Services. In addition, the responsibilities for public health at the state level are typically distributed among a number of different bodies. To give just one example, the majority of states have their own environmental agencies. In every state, there is a public health code that gives the agencies the ability to carry out activities related to public health, as well as the jurisdiction to create laws and take action. The police powers that the states have as sovereign governments under the Constitution of the United States are the basis for these codes. These codes are designed to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the populations that they control. It is possible for states to delegate this

power to local governments, particularly for responsibilities related to public health. The powers of the state police include the ability to conduct surveillance and to mandate the reporting of diseases [9].

A legal requirement exists for those working in the medical field to manage the information of patients in a confidential and secure manner. Because of this, patients and professionals are able to cultivate a healthy relationship and confidence in one another. There is a potential risk to the patients' safety if such highly sensitive information is published in an inappropriate manner. As a result, it is essential to uphold confidentiality in order to safeguard the health of patients and preserve the faith that society places in the connection between the physician and the patient. It has been acknowledged that the problem of secrecy is a worry faced all over the world. As a consequence of this, on a global scale, a number of rules and guidelines have been agreed upon in order to protect the confidentiality of patients' private life while they are receiving therapy. In 1998, this law, which is now known as the Data Protection Act, was passed into law, and the most recent revision was in 2018 [10]. For the purpose of providing protection and establishing norms for the management of personal data, the Data Protection Act was enacted. In Ethiopia, there is no comprehensive data protection law that addresses the protection of confidential health information [9]. The sole policy in Ethiopia that is focused on maintaining secrecy is the law that governs healthcare administration. This law mandates that medical professionals keep patient information confidential. In accordance with this law, medical professionals are required to maintain the confidentiality of patients' medical records [10]. In addition, there have been very few studies that have investigated the level of awareness that health professionals in Ethiopia have regarding ethical principles, as well as legislation regarding data security and sharing [9].

Each professional should limit the disclosure of information to an unauthorized health professional in order to plan and carry out

operations that are in the patient's best interests [11]. Although information sharing is necessary in an interdisciplinary health team, each professional should limit the release of information to that individual. There are many different clinical contexts in which the sharing of patient medical records and data with an individual who is not authorized to receive them continues to be a typical occurrence. In the context of clinical practice, breaches of confidentiality can occur as a result of negligence, indiscretion, or even malicious intent, which puts a duty that is inherent in the relationship between a physician and a patient in jeopardy. Breach of confidentiality and disclosure of information to third parties who are not authorized to receive it have the potential to be detrimental to the health of patients. The lack of confidence in the relationship between the professional and the patient leads to a reduction in the quality of health care. Patients develop a mistrust of their healthcare professionals, which causes them to be reluctant to seek medical attention and to keep their follow-up visits [12].

Conclusion:

In order to make the improvement of eye and vision health a population health priority, it will be necessary to do more than simply request that public health authorities and departments affiliated with the government place a greater emphasis on the matter. Public health professionals working for the government, together with healthcare administrators, are accountable for a wide variety of activities and programs offered at the federal, state, and local levels. These activities and programs are confronted with diminishing resources while simultaneously seeing an increase in demand. At each level of governance, there is a requirement for a different amount of concentration, resources, and personnel. It will be difficult to rely on governmental postdoctoral researchers (PHDs) to continue providing existing assistance or to expand their footprints relating to eye and vision health independently from other stakeholders if there

is not either an increase in overall funding or an increase in support for increasing programmatic focus.

This part gives an overview of the broad functions, structure, and existing capacity restrictions of public health agencies at the federal, state, and local levels. The purpose of this section is to better understand the roles that these agencies could play to enhance eye and vision health. It is particularly important to have an understanding of the resource limitations of these systems, as well as to acknowledge the heterogeneity that exists among state and local PHDs. This is because these factors highlight the necessity of embracing diverse partnerships, as well as a wide range of strategies and programmatic emphases, in order to adequately address the pressing public health needs that are associated with eye and vision health, as well as vision impairment.

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