

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE SERVICE

1. GENERAL

SCHOOL	ADMINISTRATIVE, ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES		
DEPARTMENT	BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION		
DIVISION	MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE SERVICES		
LEVEL OF STUDIES	POSTGRADUATE		
COURSE CODE	MDYP 3-2	TOPIC SEMESTER	3 rd C
COURSE TITLE	MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE SERVICES IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT		
INDEPENDENT TEACHING ACTIVITIES if credits are awarded for separate components of the course, e.g. lectures, laboratory exercises, etc. If the credits are awarded for the whole of the course, give the weekly teaching hours and the total credits		WEEKLY TEACHING HOURS	CREDITS
Lectures and Research Essay		4	5
<i>Add rows if necessary. The organisation of teaching and the teaching methods used are described in detail at (d).</i>			
THEORY - LABORATORY			4-0
SEMESTER WORKLOAD			156
COURSE TYPE general background, special background, specialised general knowledge, skills development	SPECIALIZED AREA		
COMPULSORY/ BY CHOICE	COMPULSORY		
PREREQUISITE COURSES:	-		
LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION AND EXAMINATIONS:	GREEK		
IS THE COURSE OFFERED TO ERASMUS STUDENTS	NO		
COURSE WEBSITE (URL)	https://healthcare-management.uniwa.gr/		

2. LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learning outcomes

The course learning outcomes, specific knowledge, skills and competences of an appropriate level, which the students will acquire with the successful completion of the course are described.

Consult Appendix A

- Description of the level of learning outcomes for each qualifications cycle, according to the Qualifications

Framework of the European Higher Education Area

- *Descriptors for Levels 6, 7 & 8 of the European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning and Appendix B*
- *Guidelines for writing Learning Outcomes*

The course is a special scientific field that incorporates the specialised concepts of the principles of decentralised regional policy oriented towards the field of health and social care.

The curriculum of the course aims firstly to form a comprehensive field of knowledge for students in such a way as to fully understand the trends towards the evolution of health systems that achieve equality of access to health and social care services and the maximisation of the individual's independence in order to avoid social disability and exclusion. The new objective is to provide coordinated cross-sectoral care, focusing on meeting citizens' health and social care needs.

Chronic disease is one of the most important challenges facing healthcare systems. Many people with chronic diseases survive for a long time, but need constant care. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), chronic diseases are defined as "being of long duration, generally slow in progression", and according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in the United States "medical conditions that have not been cured, once acquired, are considered chronic." The comorbidity of many long-term diseases in patients leads to the complexity of their care with the need for more care by healthcare professionals, as their condition is likely to worsen and face more difficulties. Most often, the family is unable to properly provide the patient with any care or doesn't even know how to deal with an illness. These changes require connecting the provided Primary Health and Social Care Services into an integrated service delivery model, since the one-dimensional prevention of diseases alone seems to be no longer sufficient. It is therefore important to create an environment in which additional personalised care is necessary. In the long-term care of patients, the patient himself plays a leading role in self-care, while the role of the healthcare professional is supportive in order to strengthen and increase self-care capacity, resulting in strong relationships between the patient and the healthcare professional.

Upon completion of the course students will be able to know, develop and apply methods and techniques related to:

- The role of local government in the development of specific welfare policies
- The basic operating principles of Primary Health Care and Social Care
- The importance of Help at Home as a tool for local government welfare policy
- The operation of basic Models of Long-Term Health Care and Social Care Management
- The need for a rational spatial distribution of health and social care services in the local community
- Funding models and relevant European experience
- The Greek reality with its strengths and weaknesses.

General Competences

Taking into consideration the general competences that the degree-holder must acquire (as these appear in the Diploma Supplement and appear below), at which of the following does the course aim?

<i>Search for, analysis and synthesis of data and information, with the use of the necessary technology</i>	<i>Project planning and management</i>
<i>Adapting to new situations</i>	<i>Respect for difference and multiculturalism</i>
<i>Decision-making</i>	<i>Respect for the natural environment</i>
<i>Working independently</i>	<i>Showing social, professional and ethical responsibility and sensitivity to gender issues</i>
<i>Team work</i>	<i>Criticism and self-criticism</i>
<i>Working in an international environment</i>	<i>Production of free, creative and inductive thinking</i>
<i>Working in an interdisciplinary environment</i>
<i>Production of new research ideas</i>	<i>Others...</i>

- Promoting free, creative and inductive thinking for the development of original ideas
- Search, analysis and synthesis of data and information using modern scientific tools to solve problems in specialised applications
- Working independently
- Teamwork
- Work in an interdisciplinary environment
- Producing new research ideas and handling complex topics
- Design and originality in the development of programmes and projects
- Respect for the natural environment

- Working in an international environment
- Respect for difference and multiculturalism
- Showing social, professional and ethical responsibility and gender sensitivity
- Criticism and self-criticism
- Capacity building for diffusion of the original scientific and research work to expand the human resources that will apply the new added scientific value.

3. SYLLABUS

International developments in the health sector shape a human-centered design of health care services. The trends are towards the evolution of health systems that achieve equality of access to health services, quality and effectiveness in serving the citizen – patient and technical efficiency of the administration and production mechanisms of health services and their functions.

The improvement of a person's level of health depends not only on the improvement of the services provided but also on the improvement of the environment, the cultural level, the totality of the services provided, etc. The orientation of the health system from Secondary and Tertiary Health Care to the promotion of Primary Health Care is the connective tissue in the synthesis of all these factors and services that lead to the improvement of the citizen's level of health.

All European countries face a set of demographic, social, technological, epidemiological factors affecting the increase in both the demand and supply of home care services (R. Tarricone & A. D. Tsouros 2008). Combined with mobility trends in the EU, prevailing views and perceptions are changing and diversifying about how health services are delivered.

The development of Home Care in Europe is mainly linked to the emergence of complex social care, safety and health care systems that have followed different pathways and have developed on the basis of different funding and service delivery models in each country. As a result, a variety of strategies and approaches for the funding, organisation and delivery of services based on the system of taxation, the development of the local government, the distribution of competences at central and regional level, the differences and limits in health and social care services and the scope of the encouragement of informal care are developed.

Law 2071/1992 generally establishes home hospitalisation in the provision of health services, while provisions concerning the creation of home health care units and mobile units are scattered in various pieces of legislation. This law contains the details and conditions for the provision of home medical care and states that community nurses are primarily responsible to provide these services.

Home hospitalisation in the National Health System is rather underperforming and is offered as minimum relief care mainly to terminal-stage patients with neoplasias. The so-called walking patients with neoplasias are obliged to address to the one-day clinics of the anti-cancer hospitals of the National System.

The responsiveness of the provided Primary Health Care to users' needs, in connection with the development of the local strategy, defines the framework of a dynamic in time and space of service reform and requires the establishment of feasible criteria in the decision-making processes concerning the design and planning of specialised interventions of prevention and improvement of the quality of life in the local community.

Within this course, the following modules are developed:

1. State and Regional Development
2. The local community
3. Primary care and nursing services
4. Home care.
5. Managing the Care of Patients with Chronic Diseases.
6. Funding Models
7. The International Experience
8. Spatial Distribution of Services.

9. The Greek Experience
10. Actions for the Development of a Network for the Provision of Health Services and Social Care in Local Government.
11. Analysis of Case Study I
12. Analysis of Case Study II
13. Presentation of Group Projects

4. TEACHING and LEARNING METHODS - EVALUATION

DELIVERY Face-to-face, Distance learning, etc.	In the classroom	
USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY Use of ICT in teaching, laboratory education, communication with students	ICT Learning Process Support in teaching and communication with students	
TEACHING METHODS The manner and methods of teaching are described in detail. Lectures, seminars, laboratory practice, fieldwork, study and analysis of bibliography, tutorials, placements, clinical practice, art workshop, interactive teaching, educational visits, project, essay writing, artistic creativity, etc. The student's study hours for each learning activity are given as well as the hours of non- directed study according to the principles of the ECTS	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Semester workload</i>
	Lectures	39
	Presentation of special issues through inductive approach and analytical discussion	13
	Field Exercise, Presentation of specific exercises with real data of health and social care organizations	13
	Interactive teaching presentation of special topics through the inductive and deductive approach and detailed discussion of possible issues of an applied nature.	13
	Essay	39
	Independent Study	39
	Course total (25 Hours of working per ECTS)	156
STUDENT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION Description of the evaluation procedure Language of evaluation, methods of evaluation, summative or conclusive, multiple choice questionnaires, short-answer questions, open- ended questions, problem solving, written work, essay/report, oral examination, public presentation, laboratory work, clinical examination of patient, art interpretation, other Specifically-defined evaluation criteria are given, and if and where they are accessible to students.	Language of Evaluation: Greek I. Written final examination (60 %) comprising: — Questions of Judgment — Solving problems related to the management of a health or social care service in the local community — Comparative assessment of theory elements II. Public Presentation of Written Individual or Group Research Work (40 %)	

5. ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Zaimakis G. — Kandylakis A. *Social Protection Networks*, ed. Kritiki 2005
- Kavanagh J., *Caring for people with chronic conditions- How technology can support an evidence-based model in order to help improve chronic care*, Microsoft 2010
- Loeppke, R., M. Taitel et al., *Health and productivity as a business strategy*, Journal of Occupational & Environmental Medicine 2007 49(7): 712-721
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- <http://www.improvingchroniccare.org>
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- M. Lovell, K. Myers, T. L. Forbes, G. Dresser, and E. Weiss, *Peripheral arterial disease: application of the chronic care model*, Journal of Vascular Nursing, vol. 29, no. 4, pp. 147–152, 2011.

Related scientific journals:

- Health Policy-Elsevier, London, ISSN. 0168-8510
- International Journal for Quality in Health Care, Oxford Journals, UK, ISSN. 1353-4505
- Journal of European Social Policy print ISSN 0958-9287, on line ISSN 1461-7269
- Population and Development Review 4(4), pp. 552-578
- American Journal of Sociology, print ISSN 0002-9602, web ISSN 1537-5390
- Health Policy, Economics and Management, Elsevier/Embase, London, ISSN. 0921-8068
- The Social Portrait of Greece, (Periodic Annual Edition) ed. National Centre For Social Resairch (EKKE), ISSN 1109-5989
- Archives of Greek Medicine, Medical Society of Athens, Athens ISSN. 1105-3992
- Journal of Health, MediForce, Athens, ISSN. 1105-9311
- Journal of Medicine, ed. BETA, Athens, ISSN: 0019-0950
- Journal of Nursing Science, National Association of Nurses of Greece, Athens, ISSN.1105-6843