

CHAPTER VI

Annotated Bibliography

Newbrander, W., & Rosenthal, G.(1997). Quality of care issue in health Sector reform. In : Newbrander. (Eds). *Private Health Sector Growth in Asia* Chichester.: John Wiley & Sons.

The book addresses issues concerning various aspects of the Growth of private health sectors in Asia. It explains current situation of the private sector development, its policy issues, demand side issues, supply side issues and quality of care issues citing examples from different countries in Asia. A chapter specifically deals with quality of care issue in private sectors. It describes what is quality of care and it's various dimensions and components. The importance of quality of care was also mentioned in terms of society interest, individual interest, purchasers' interest and professional interest. The difference in quality of care between private and public sectors was also noted. And then operational strategies for ensuring and improving the quality of care were also suggested and the collaboration between public and private sectors for the improvement of quality of care was also indicated for the benefit of the community. One of the salient points is the description of the effects of cost financing and payment mechanism on quality of care.

McPake, B. (1997). The role of private sector in health service provision in S. Bennett, B. McPake, & A. Mills.(Eds.). *The private Health Providers in Developing Countries*. London:Zed Books.

This book describes the key research product between 1990 - 1995 of a collaborative research network on the private and public mix debate for health care. A chapter discusses about role of private sector in health care provision in relation to public sector provision. It correlates different patterns of health care system in developing countries based on the involvement of private sectors, which may be formal, or non-formal and role of public sector.

Brugha, R., & Zwi, A.(1998). Improving the quality of private sector delivery of public health services: *Challenges and strategies*. *Health Policy and Planning*, 13 (2), 107-120.

This is an article dealing with the issue of quality of private delivery of public Services and strategies for improving the quality to achieve the objectives of the disease control program. The argued that despite significant success in the control of certain numbers of communicable diseases in low and middle imcome countries, there existed a challenge, which was that a larger proportion of the patients with condition of public health significance were seeking treatment in 'for profit' private sector. Examples of deficiency in quality of care provided by the private providers in those conditions are provided and models explaining problems in quality of care and strategies that could be applied in different situation and contexts are suggested.

Bojalil, R., Guiscarfire, H., Espinosa, P., Martinez, H., Palafox, M., Romeo, G., & Gutierrez, G.(1998). The quality of public and private primary health care

management of children with diarrhea and acute respiratory infections in Tlaxcala, Mexico. *Health Policy and Planning*, 13(3), 321-331.

This article reports a study on the differences in the quality of private and public provision in the management of childhood diarrhea and acute respiratory infections in Tlaxcala, Mexico. The comparison was made on the quality of care in the two sectors using standardized observation checklist developed according to national and WHO guidelines. The results showed that quality of care in private providers was lower significantly. The article suggests possible causes and remedies potentially effective to tackle the problem.

Abbatt, F. R., & Mejia, A. (1998). *Continuing the education of health workers*. Geneva: World Health Organization.

The book defines what is the continuing education for medical professionals. It also describes the content and method of continuing education. The authors indicate that continuing education is an essential component of the health system leading to improvement of the quality of services provided by health workers. They mention that although there are wide ranges of methods to attain continuing education, common characteristics for effective programs are relevance of continuing education to their work, recognition of needs perceived by themselves and active participation in learning process.

Donabedian, A. (1988). The quality of care : How can it be assessed? *Journal of American Medical Association*, 260 (12), 1743-1748.

The article describes how quality of care can be assessed. The author said Before assessment level of quality of care has to be specified. He also emphasizes That information about attributes of structure care, processes of care, and outcomes of care are also important for assessment of the quality of care.