

**COURSE DATA****Data Subject**

<b>Code</b>	42694
<b>Name</b>	Healthcare planning
<b>Cycle</b>	Master's degree
<b>ECTS Credits</b>	4.0
<b>Academic year</b>	2023 - 2024

**Study (s)**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Center</b>	<b>Acad. year</b>	<b>Period</b>
2124 - M.U. en Salud pública y gestión sanitaria 12-V.1	Faculty of Pharmacy and Food Sciences	1	First term

**Subject-matter**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Subject-matter</b>	<b>Character</b>
2124 - M.U. en Salud pública y gestión sanitaria 12-V.1	5 - Health planning and management	Obligatory

**Coordination**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Department</b>
ALFONSO SANCHEZ, JOSE LUIS	265 - Prev. Medicine, Public Health, Food Sc., Toxic. and For. Med.

**SUMMARY**

Health planning. Health planning is a required field of knowledge and skills that students must handle Public Health. This must learn techniques and procedures (management and administrative tasks) that can be applied to solve health problems and / or social in the most effective and efficient.

Within health planning is important to distinguish the categories of health planning, goals, levels of planning and policy, health plans and programs.

The basis for good planning are some good health information systems, with appropriate and valid indicators.

Within the planning stage will be the most important techniques for prioritizing and programming.



## PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

### Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

### Other requirements

The recommended profile is the person in possession of an official Spanish university degree or a certificate issued by an institution of higher education in the European Higher Education Area that entitle the issuing country for access to Master's teachings. Also, can also access the / as graduates / as from educational systems outside the European Higher Education Area without the approval of their qualifications, upon verification by the University that those certify a level of education equivalent to t

## OUTCOMES

### LEARNING OUTCOMES

The teaching-learning process in this matter will help the student to acquire basic skills, general and cross-listed in the general content of the Master, and in particular the development of specific skills more directly related with the following contents:

In health planning must learn healthcare planning techniques and their practical application and prioritization techniques, programming and control. In addition to understanding the organization of health services and the combination of needs, resources, objectives and instruments. Assessments must also measured the efficiency, effectiveness and efficiency of different programs.

Within the planning stage will be the most important techniques for prioritizing and scheduling.

## DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

### 1. Health planning

Health planning, concepts and object.

Determinants of needs.

Strategic planning.

Methods of identifying problems and needs.

Inventory of community resources.

### 2. Health planning prioritization

Prioritising and their methods, and their specific applications in healthcare. Development of plans and programs.

Practical use of PERT technique.



## WORKLOAD

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theory classes	32,00	100
Attendance at events and external activities	2,00	0
Development of group work	14,00	0
Study and independent work	10,00	0
Readings supplementary material	5,00	0
Preparation of evaluation activities	13,00	0
Preparing lectures	9,00	0
Preparation of practical classes and problem	4,00	0
Resolution of case studies	5,00	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>94,00</b>	

## TEACHING METHODOLOGY

Theoretical lessons.

Reading and discusion of documents.

Resolution of practical cases.

Resolution of problems.

Problem solving.

Work aided in computer classroom.

Work in groups tutorized.

Projects development .

Seminars .

## EVALUATION

Theory assessment. 85%

Attendance and participation in classes. 15%



## REFERENCES

### Basic

- Detels R, Beaglehole R, Lansang MA, Gulliford M (eds). Oxford textbook on Public Health. Oxford University Press Inc, 2009.
- Sierra López A, Saénz González MC, Fernández-Créhuet Navajas J, Salleras Sanmartí L, Cueto Espinar A, Gestal Otero J, Domínguez Rojas V, Delgado Rodríguez M, Bolumar Montrull F, Herruzo Cabrera R, Serra Majem L (dirs.). Medicina Preventiva y Salud pública. 11ª ed. Barcelona: Elsevier-Masson, 2008.
- Vuori HV. El control de calidad en los servicios sanitarios. Ed Masson S.A.
- Mc Ginnis JM. Setting objectives for public health in the 1990s: experience and prospects. Ann Rev Public Health 1990; 11: 231-249.
- Oteo LA. Gestión clínica: desarrollo e instrumentos. Ed Diaz de Santos, Madrid 2006.
- Pinault R y Daveluy C. La Planificación Sanitaria. Ed Masson, S.A.
- Van Herten LM, Gunning-Schepers LJ. Targets as a tool in health policy (Part II): guidelines for application. Health Policy 2000; 53: 13-23.
- Repullo JR, Otero A. Planes de salud: sueño, espejismo o némesis. Gac Sanit 1999; 13: 474-477.

### Additional

- Rodriguez M, Urbanos R. Desigualdades sociales en salud. Factores determinantes y elementos para la acción. Ed Elsevier Masson, Barcelona: 2008.
- Morgan A, Davies M and Ziglio E Health Assets in a Global Context: Theory Methods Action. New York: Springer, 2010
- International Policy Conference. Targets for Health: shifting the debate. Proceedings. Eur J Public Health 2000; 10.
- Gispert R, Van de Water HPA, Van Herten L. La introducción de objetivos de salud en el marco de la política sanitaria española. Gac Sanit 2000; 14 (Supl 3): 34-44.