

Promising Prospects: Jordan's Healthcare Achievements of the Past Decade

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Abstract

In the past ten years, life-threatening diseases have had a big effect on Jordan's health care system. This is because these diseases pose serious risks to the people of Jordan. Jordan has worked hard over the past ten years to improve its health care system by adding more medical services and using new technology to improve medical tools and treatment methods. But the overall health care system has been held back over the years by things like the need to keep costs down, Jordanians' lack of knowledge and understanding, and the trouble of finding and getting high-quality care.

Jordan's healthcare system has experienced a variety of advances and challenges throughout the previous decade. The Middle East is well-known for Jordan's high-tech medical facilities. The nation has drawn medical tourists, particularly from its neighboring countries, because of its exceptional services and comparatively low pricing. Jordan's economy has benefited greatly from medical tourism. For orthopedics, cardiac surgery, and other specialties, foreign patients are attracted to Jordan's specialized facilities [1]. Furthermore, the Jordanian healthcare system is under strain because of the influx of migrants, particularly those from Syria [2,3]. Government services had to be expanded to suit the growing population, putting strain on available resources.

Keywords: Healthcare; Diseases; Cardiac Surgery; Orthopedics; Patient Safety

Abbreviations: MOH: Ministry of Health; HCAC: Health Care Accreditation Council; EHS: Electronic Health Solutions

Health system

In the nation, there are both public and private hospitals. Although private hospitals are frequently more expensive than their public equivalents, they could provide a wider range of treatments and have shorter wait times. Quality, patient safety, and accessibility have been emphasized in efforts to improve and reform the healthcare sector. These changes aimed to improve the overall effectiveness of the healthcare system and bring it into compliance with international norms. To enhance service delivery and data management, Jordan has been steadily integrating digital technologies into its healthcare system, like many other countries [4,5].

To raise the standard of care and draw in more foreign patients, many hospitals in Jordan gained international accreditation. Jordan's pharmaceutical industry has grown and now ranks among the top exporters in the region. The country exports superior-quality generic medications to several other nations. Jordan has a system for health care, but not all facilities may follow

the same rules, procedures, and practices. Jordan's health care system is made up of a mix of public, private, and non-government organizations. The Ministry of Health (MOH) oversees most health services in the country [6]. It oversees all the public hospitals and health care centers in the country. There are also hospitals and clinics that are privately owned and run, as well as places that are run by non-government organizations and other specialized groups.

Jordan has made great strides in healthcare quality and standardization in recent years. The Jordan National Health Strategy is one of several plans and strategies the country has implemented to improve healthcare and achieve universal health coverage [7]. The Health Care Accreditation Council (HCAC) promotes standardized care by internationally accrediting healthcare organizations. Jordan has made progress toward an integrated and accessible health information system in recent years [8]. The government has been working with foreign organizations to install electronic health record systems in public

hospitals. They'll be online. The Hakeem Program, by Electronic Health Solutions (EHS), aims to create a nationwide EHR system to simplify and improve patient data exchange [9].

Nursing Care

Several factors distinguish Jordanian nursing care. Jordanian nursing schools provide Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctorate degrees. Jordan has a higher nurse-to-population ratio than its neighbors, but it is still low by developed-country standards. As of 2023, Jordan's nursing industry was experiencing high turnover, stress, and qualified workers migrating abroad for better jobs and pay [10,11]. Refugees put a strain on the health-care system, particularly nursing care. Jordanian nurses have contributed to global nursing development through research [12,13].

Common health problems

Cardiovascular diseases and cancer are the two most prominent diseases that have decimated Jordan during the past decade [14,15]. However, with access to cutting-edge and novel medications and diagnostics over the past decade, cancer care in Jordan has improved substantially [16]. Jordan is home to a significant number of radiation, medical, and surgical oncologists who have received advanced training both domestically and internationally. Tobacco usage, notably smoking, has been demonstrated to increase the risk of cancer in Jordanians more than anything else (Al-Tammemi 2023). Jordan has been running an anti-smoking campaign for a long time. In 2019, Jordan approved the National Tobacco Control Strategy to fight this. This approach is based on the MPOWER strategy of the WHO, which is a complete bundle of tough tobacco control measures. It is expected to reduce cigarette usage by 30 percent by 2025.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Jordan's healthcare system has improved over the past ten years, but it has also run into challenges, notably about allocating resources, and keeping up with the growing demand for services. It is evident that Jordan and its Ministry of Health have worked to enhance the country's healthcare system in to tackle the diseases that have impacted the community's health. The population has profited from the nation's efforts to adopt new medical innovations and grow its healthcare system.

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