improving the health of the aging population

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Assessment Task 3

Aging can be illustrated as a systematic process of discrimination and stereotyping against older people just because they are old. According to the Human Rights Commission, aging is a feature where older people are merged together, or people think about them as the same because of their age.

The health and its cure among the aging people of the society have further been discussed and have a big impact on the country's society. Health is a basic societal issue that is vital in developing any community or country (Tonetti et al., 2017). Meanwhile, in terms of aging, health is an important aspect that can be controlled practically and emotionally. These health problems consist of various diseases, which will be further discussed in the study and help make a policy for it.

Population aging has a huge effect on organizing and delivering health care. The most important aspects to be discussed in the field are the development of small to long-term illnesses and the shortage of healthcare individuals. Health issues in the aging field have diversified and increased a lot in recent times (Tonetti et al., 2017). These issues are of great importance because a lot of old people have minor health issues, and due to those minor issues, a long-term issue is created. Before, no policies were made about diminishing health issues; health measures are needed to address this matter.

The foremost issue in the health measures to pursue is to look for chronic sicknesses, like heart disease, osteoporosis, and Alzheimer's disease, instead of small and acute diseases. For this purpose, a design has to be made, where the style of medicine will be changed, which corrects a single health issue instead of curing multiple diseases after a long time. Patients and doctors will maintain an engaging relationship, to help the patients deal with the disease instead of directly curing it. With long-term treatment comes disability for aging people. Nursing homes, personal care, and dedicated housing services will manage this side of the treatment. After that, the financial and insurance system needs to be looked forward to maintaining the purpose for which it was started.

The most important issue that comes with the application of the aging policy is professional staff commitment. It includes certified care specialists, nurse assistants, personal care attendants, and house care individuals. The staff that provide health care to the old people are mostly women, are from racial or ethnic minorities, and are not skilled enough to give the appropriate health care (Peterson, 2015). Heavy workloads, low wages and incentives, complex working conditions, and a job that is not liked by society have also played a vital role in the hiring and motivation of the job.

If this was a short-term problem, it could have been solved easily. But, when treated as a larger concern, it creates a huge imbalance (Klimczuk, 2017). Hiring professional staff on a shorter level also makes no difference because the aging problem cannot be dealt with on a shorter note. Current U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics projections do not show a decline: employment of registered nurses is projected to grow 5% from 2024 to 2034, with about 189,100 openings each year on average. Higher wages and benefits are required to attract more workers to the job.

Public programs can also play a positive role in the development to increase the health of the aging population. These programs mostly include the financing of health care for older people. It is believed to have a great impact on older people. Quick care services for older people, like physician and hospital care, are normally financed by private and public sources (Oliver, Foot & Humphries, 2014). There are a variety of social and medical care programs which are financed and administered by the sponsors. These programs can also include a number of young populations. Overall, these finances have largely decreased in the past time. It has also influenced the need for the issue in recent years (Buffel et al., 2016). The aging population, who do not have any financial resources, rely on health care funded by anybody. So, they tend to move towards bad health conditions when they do not get appropriate health.

Where most short-term care finance can be easily deprived, long-term facilities are also important. Like home and community-based services, chronic care financing is mostly done by NGOs, government entities, and private insurance (Baker & Baker, 2017). Such medical care features need to be adopted, where the medical care facilities are strict and provide a good earning for the staff. The long-term cure needs to have long-term finance, which is provided by a consistent source. With an increased aging population comes more challenges.

Besides the points mentioned above, the main policy should be about the income an old person receives. This is other than the health issue but it is of equal importance. These incomes are also funded by public entities and make a large impact on the behavior of an old patient (Smit et al., 2016). Policies should be made according to the desired amount of aging people. In every society, some entities help the society and improve it accordingly. Previously, medical care programs covered only elders and some people with any disease (Araujo et al., 2016). Such policies must be finished, and a “policy for all” should be made. Some countries have programs that cover the entire population it.

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