**HEALTH CARE DELIVERY**

**Roles of healthcare law, health policy and ethics on healthcare delivery**

Healthcare law refers to rules and regulations that govern the delivery of healthcare services.  The role of the healthcare law is to ensure that patient safety is protected by receiving high quality healthcare, regulating the healthcare market, ensuring the vulnerable populations are able to obtain the necessary care and evaluation of the healthcare practices (Gluck, 2011).

Healthcare policy is a term that defines the decisions plans and actions put in place to ensure the set healthcare goals are achieved. The role of healthcare policy is to ensure healthcare operations are standardized and there is clarity when dealing with concerns that affect safety and healthy, legal obligations and regulatory necessities (Invaer, 2002).

Ethical codes in healthcare delivery are highly valuable despite their inability to answer specific ethical problems that are encountered. The role of ethical code in healthcare delivery is to describe the ethically suitable environment for healthcare delivery and reproduce its character and general approach by defining what is morally or not morally acceptable, and this helps medical practitioners to exercise ethical responsibilities at individual level. In addition, ethical codes define ethical attitudes shared among healthcare workforce (Hall, et al., 2011).

The health care reform in the US has introduced various ethical issues. The Affordable Care Act (ACA) has driven ethical debates concerning some controversial topics. The ACA has greatly influenced the code of ethics as a directorial document in healthcare delivery. The ACA code of ethics facilitates ethical delivery care in situations of medical emergency to ensure patient protection (Sorrel, 2012). The health care reform provides guidance to ensure observation of ethics when delivering emergency care. Emergency care patients have a right to quality and affordable care.

Despite ACA being a promising reform since majority of the population will attain healthcare in affordable ways, the healthcare providers are experiencing a pressure increase hence there is need to readjust the reform to aid the workforce in providing efficient healthcare to the patients.

**References**

Gluck, A. R. (2011). Intrastatutory Federalism and Statutory Interpretation: state implementation of Federal Law in Health Reform and beyond.

Hall, M., Ellman, I., & Orentlicher, D. (2011). Hall, Ellman and Orentlicher’s Health care Law and ethics in a nutshell, 3d. West Academic.

Sorrel, J. (2012). Ethics: the patient protection and affordable care act: ethical perspective in 21st century health care.OJIN: the online journal of issues in nursing, 18(1).

Invaer, S., Vast, G., Trommald, M., & Oxman, A. (2002). Health policy-makers’ perceptions of their use of evidence: a systematic review. Journal of health service research & policy, 7(4), 239-244.