

Introduction

Governmental regulations about community health and safety significantly impact care coordination. These restrictions impact the price, the number of employees, and the standard of treatment in the healthcare sector. This essay examines the ethical concerns that federal, state, and local rules create and the effect of governmental policies on care coordination. This essay also evaluates how the Code of Ethics for Nurses affects social determinants of health, access to services, health inequities, and care coordination.

Impact of Governmental Policies on Care Coordination

In nursing homes, care coordination is influenced by governmental policies. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) is one such law. HIPAA controls, which ensure the privacy of persistent well-being data, empower care coordination (CDC, 2021). Protecting patient anonymity is crucial because disclosing patient information can present ethical difficulties. Though information sharing, essential for smooth care coordination, may need to be improved by tight HIPAA compliance.

Medicaid reimbursement rates are important legislative legislation influencing care coordination. These rates impact staffing levels and care standards. Ethical quandaries occur when residents' care is impaired because of staffing or financial constraints. Regulations governing quality have an impact on nursing home coordination (Lin et al., 2020). The objective is to improve outcomes for nursing home patients, and recognizing and interpreting such policies helps optimize care coordination.

National, State, and Local Policy Provisions that Raise Ethical Questions or Dilemmas for Care Coordination