**The impact of managed care on healthcare delivery**

The establishment of managed care in the United States of America has become the major method of providing health care to patients. Managed care has assumed several duties within the health sector like financing the health care, presentation of new issues on behalf of practitioners of health care, affected the cost of health care, easy access to health care and high quality of health care (Shi & Singh, 2014, p. 44). It does all of these to both the managed and unmanaged patients hence, making the clinical practitioners and the health administrators change their perception regarding the managed care.

Frist, managed care has led to the creation of financial incentive whereby the doctor is allowed to spend a short period with the patient. This is happening when a physician with more appoint with patients reduces the fee cost for the services but compensate by seeing more patients (Shi & Singh, 2014, p. 45). Therefore, this reduces the time the physician needs to see the patient but builds a strong relation.

Secondly, managed care control the way patients see the medical practitioners and in return get the treatment of their choice. This in most cases happens in health organizations where the physician plays the role of a gatekeeper and authorizes the patient referral (Lee, 2014, p. 4). This is important since it reduces the impacts of iatrogenic.

In conclusion, managed care has impacted the delivery of health care abundantly. It has created financial incentives where the medical practitioner is allowed to spend a little time with one patient, but cost compensation is achieved because of many patients. Managed care also control the way patients receive medication.

**References**

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