



**Tehran University of Medical sciences
Medical School**

PhD thesis

Title:

**comparative study of policies and operational
mechanisms Justly access to health services in the
health system of the Islamic Republic of Iran**

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Field of study:

medical ethics

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Abstract:

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Introduction: Justice is a principle of ethics that is related to the basic rights of humans. The right to have the highest standard of health accessible to humans, honored in the regulations of the World Health Organization and numerous international treaties.

Since justice is one of the four basic principles of medical ethics, ethical requirements in the field of justice are aimed at the providers of health, medical and care services, and of course policymakers and decision-making managers in the health field.

materials and methods:

This study was conducted in three stages as follows:

1. The first stage: It is a library study during which the desired sources, including books, articles and electronic resources, have been examined. Searches such as Google Scholar, Pubmed, Direct Science, Ovid, SID, Iran medex and, if necessary, other electronic databases of the university, have been conducted based on appropriate search keywords.

2. The second stage: It includes examining the state of justice in access to health services in the country's health system based on the nine components 1. Culture and health literacy, 2. Financial situation 3. Geographical distribution, 4. Social conditions, 5. Religious beliefs, 6. Ethnicity, 7 gender, 8. Special diseases, 9. Difficult situations and their ranking in the leveling of the development of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which includes two parts:

□ The first part of exploiting the state of justice in access to health services in the country's health system according to the recorded information and documents available on the official websites of the World Health Organization (WHO), universities and reputable centers related to health research at the country level and extracting data from the available sources of the Ministry Health and medical education. During this stage, by combining information obtained from a library study about health indicators and available statistics, a comparison has been made between different regions of Iran in terms of access to health services.

□ The second part, a qualitative study (phenomenology) based on the comments and review of the views of experts and practitioners in the health field in the Ministry of Health and Medical Education in response to the structured questioning guide, in which 30 interviews were conducted using structured questions. In order to guide the interviewee based on the axis of the discussion, until the saturation of the necessary information, the results have been analyzed using qualitative study analysis methods.

□ The third stage: At first, based on the findings and the studies, a draft model was developed to improve the justice indicators in the provision of health services in the country, and then the said model was proposed to the officials of the Ministry of Health and Medical Education for use. The country of Iran.

Results: This research showed that to provide and realize the principle of justice, include nine dimensions in the three main sections of the heading of access to health services, including: three main sections, cultural, financial, geographical, and four sections of stratifiers. including social, religious, ethnic, gender, and two assumed areas by magnifying special diseases and difficult situations.

Conclusion: The result of this study is to provide a schematic relationship for improving the position of justice in access to health services in the form of a nine-faceted charter that describes the central and main role of policy making, education, implementation, and service delivery in the health field.

Keywords: medical ethics. justice Access to health services, vulnerable groups, ethics in health care