

# Remodelling Hospitals and Health Professions in Europe

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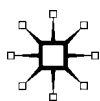
# Remodelling Hospitals and Health Professions in Europe

Medicine, Nursing and the State

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palgrave  
macmillan



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Softcover reprint of the hardcover 1st edition 2003 978-0-333-76067-3

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First published 2003 by  
PALGRAVE MACMILLAN

Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire RG21 6XS and  
175 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010

Companies and representatives throughout the world

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ISBN 978-1-349-41393-5      ISBN 978-1-4039-3841-1 (eBook)  
DOI 10.1057/9781403938411

This book is printed on paper suitable for recycling and made from fully managed and sustained forest sources.

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Dent, Mike, 1944—

Remodelling hospitals and health professions in Europe : medicine, nursing, and the state Mike Dent.

p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 978-1-349-41393-5

1. Medical care—Europe. 2. Nursing—Europe. 3. Social medicine—Europe. I. Title.

RA395.E84M556 2003

362.1'094—dc21

2003048275

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1  
12 11 10 09 08 07 06 05 04 03

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# Glossary of Foreign Terms, Abbreviations and Acronyms

## Dutch

AVVV – General Assembly of Nursing and Allied Health Professional Groups.

CBO National Organisation for Peer Review in Hospitals.

KNMG – Royal Dutch Medical Association

LCVV – National Centre for Nursing and Care – a federation of professional nursing and care providers funded by the government.

*Maatschappelijk middenveld* – the ‘middle field’ where the government has some power as well as responsibility for balancing out the claims of the various interest groups in order to represent a consociational public interest – approximating to a national interest.

*maatschappen* – the independent partnerships of hospital specialists. A form unique to the Netherlands.

*Nieuwe Unie – NU’91* – National Nurses Association of the Netherlands.

NIVEL – The Netherlands Institute for Primary Health Care.

NIZW – The Institute for Care and Welfare.

NZI – National Hospital Institute.

VERVE – Society of Nursing Scientists.

*verzuiling* – ‘pillarisation’ of society. This peculiarly Dutch institutional arrangement formally established in the early part of the twentieth century has effectively enabled Catholics, Protestants and secularist interests to co-exist within a coalition of social solidarity.

*Wet BIG* – Individual Health Care Professions Act.

## French

*Agence Nationale Pour le Développement de l’Evaluation Médicale* (ANDEM) – National agency for the development of medical guidelines and evaluation.

*ANAES (Agence Nationale d’Accreditation et d’Evaluation)* – Nationale Agency for Accreditation and Evaluation responsible for accreditation across the public and independent sectors.



- Association Française des Infirmières Diplômés et Élèves* (ANFIIDE) – Association of French Nurses – The main organisation for public sector hospital nurses established 1924
- Assurance-Maladie* – the statutory health insurance – sickness fund – system.
- Brevet de Capacité Professionnel* – Nursing Certificate and legal qualification to practice.
- cadres supérieurs infirmiers*, the nursing managers at ward level.
- Caisse National d'Assurance Maladie des Travailleurs Salariés* (CNMATS) – the National Sickness Fund, which is under state control.
- Caisses Primaires d'Assurance Maladie* – Primary Sickness Funds.
- Caisses Régionale d'Assurance Maladie* – Regional Sickness Funds.
- carte sanitaire* – 'health map' of 200 geographical health sectors for determining health needs and provision of hospitals and clinics.
- chef de service* – head (chief) doctor of a hospital speciality or service with responsibility to provide medical leadership.
- Confédération des Syndicats Médicaux Français* (CSMF) – Confederation of Medical Unions of France
- Confédération Français démocratique du travail* (CFDT) – Democratic union for white-collar and technical workers (historically a Catholic union)
- Confédération générale du travail-Force ouvrière* (CGT-FO) – General union of industrial workers/working class (historically the communist union for manual workers).
- directeur des soins* – director of care.
- droits* – rights
- étatisme* and *étatiste* – highly centralised state organisation, particularly associated with France.
- Fédération des Médecins de France* (FMF) – Federation of the Physicians of France.
- Fédération des Syndicats Médicaux de France* (FSMF) – Federation of the Medical Unions of France.
- hôpital-entreprise* – Hospital enterprise.
- infirmier anesthésiste* – anaesthetic nurse
- infirmier de bloc opératoire* – theatre nurse,
- Infirmier Generale* – Director of Nursing – literally Nurse General
- infirmier* – title of nurse
- l'Ordre des Médecins* – The Order of Medicine.
- la médecine libérale* – the principles of the relationship between the independent medical practitioners, the sickness funds and the state.
- Médecins Généralistes France* (MG France) – Union for medical generalists
- médecin référent* – general practitioner or independent medical generalist.

*medico-technique* – clinical and laboratory services

*mutuelles* – private insurance to cover the cost of official co-payments for health care.

*Programme Assurance Qualite* (PAQ) – Programme for Quality Assurance in hospitals based more on TQM (Total Quality Management) principles than directly with clinical practice.

*Programme Hospitalier de Recherche Clinique* (PHRC) – programme for clinical research in hospitals.

*puéricultrice* – paediatric nurse

*Références Médicales Opposables* (RMOs) – Medical or clinical guidelines/protocols.

*Regime General* – the largest sickness fund scheme, which covers 80 per cent of the population.

*réhabilitation* – allied health professions

*Sécurité Sociale* – Social security

*service infirmier* – nursing specialty.

*Société Royale de Médecine* – Royal Society of Medicine existed prior to the French Revolution, established 1778.

*Societes Savantes Savants* – medical associations.

*Syndicat National des Cadres Hospitaliers* (SNCH) – union of hospital directors.

*syndicats* – trade unions.

*ticket modérateur* – the co-payment component of the patient's health care costs.

*Union des Syndicats Médecaux Français* (USMF) Union of the Medical Unions of France.

*volonté général* – Rousseau's principle of the 'general will'.

## **German**

*gesetzlich* – legal, lawful.

*Allgemeines Krankenhaus* – German public sector hospitals.

*Ärzttekammern* 'Doctors' Chambers', the local medical professional association (*Ärzttekammer*: singular).

*Ärztetag* – Federal Doctors' Chamber i.e. all Germany.

*Assistenzärzte* is a qualified doctors approximately equivalent to specialist registrars in the UK

*Bund* – federal (i.e. national) level.

*Bundesrat* – the upper house of the German parliament, which has the power to overturn legislation from the *Bundestag* (the lower house).

*Bundesstaat* – federal state i.e. the German state

- Chefärzte* – Chief doctor of a hospital specialty.
- Deutsche Gesellschaft* – German scientific association or society.
- Deutscher Berufsverband für Pflegeberufe (DBfK)* – German Nursing Association
- Erfüllungshilfe* – willing instrument or servant.
- Ersatzkassen* are alternatives (substitute funds) to the German statutory health insurance open to white collar and technical workers.
- Fallgewichte* – relative weight.
- Fallpauschalen* – ‘case fees’ i.e. cost per surgical case and a precursor to the introduction of DRG (Diagnosis Related Groups) costings.
- Fortschritt* – Progress
- gemeinschaft* – community.
- Gesetzliche Krankenversicherung (GKV)* the German statutory health insurance.
- Gesundheits-Struktur-Gesetz* – the Health Care Structure Law, 1992.
- Grundgesetz* – Basic Law of the German constitution
- Hamburg Krankenhausgesellschaft* – the Hamburg association of hospitals.
- Krankenhausgesellschaft* – the State Hospital Association.
- Kammer* – chamber (singular)
- Kammern* – chambers (plural)
- Land* – state (singular)
- Länder* – states (plural)
- Landesbetrieb Krankenhauser (LBK)* State Enterprise Hospitals, the public sector hospital corporation, for Hamburg
- Landtag* – state government (Germany comprises of 16 states)
- Marburgerbund* is the union for hospital doctors.
- Mitteleuropäer* – central European
- Oberärzte* senior physician one level below *Chefärzte*.
- Rechtsstaat* is a term used to define a state (and its public administrative system) that is based on – and legitimised – by a legal system and formally recognised rights in contrast to the Anglo-Saxon concept of ‘public interest’ (Pollitt and Bouckaert 2000: 53). The emphasis on ‘rights’ (*recht*) is a characteristic of all corporatist welfare regimes.
- Sonderentgelte* – ‘procedure fees’ relating to surgery and a precursor to the introduction of DRG (Diagnosis Related Groups) costings.
- Stationsarzt* is an *Assistenzärzte* responsible for the day-to-day patient care on a particular ward
- Teamarbeit* – Teamwork
- Vivantes*, the public sector hospital corporation for Berlin
- Wahlleistungspatient* – ‘paying patients’ i.e. private patients within a public hospital.

## Greek

Eleftherotypia – *Freepress* – a Greek newspaper.

*Enosis Iatron Nosileftirion, Athinon-Piraeus* (EINAP) – Union of Hospital Physicians.

ΕΣΥ – National Health System of Greece.

*fakelakia* – means ‘little envelopes’ the illicit informal payments made by patients and their families to physicians, and especially surgeons in expectation of more attention and better care.

IKA – sickness fund for industrial workers – manual and non-manual.

ΚΕΣΥ – Central Health Council.

OGA – sickness fund for rural workers (who make up over half the population). It is funded wholly by the state.

*Panellionios Iatrikos Sillogos* (PIS) – Pan Hellenic (Greek) Medical Society.

PASOK – Pan Hellenic Socialist Party.

*Sillogos Epistimonikou Igionomikou Prosopikou* (IKA) – Society of Professional Health Personnel of IKA or SEIPIKA

TEVE – sickness fund for small businesses and merchants.

## Italian

*Azienda Ospedaliera* – public hospital enterprise similar to a hospital trust in the UK.

*Aziende Sanitarie Locali* – local health enterprises/authorities.

*collegi* – colleges, the regulatory body for occupations that require only college diploma entry (*college*, singular form).

*Compromesso Storico* – the ‘historic compromise’ when in the 1970s the Communist party joined the governing coalition with Christian Democrats.

*dirigente medico di primo livello* – first-level physician

*dirigente medico di seconda livello* – second-level physician.

*l’Olivio* government – Centre Left and Green coalition – in power late 1990s until 2001.

*La Questione Meridionale* – ‘Southern Question’ which refers to the problems of economic and industrial development and political corruption in Southern Italy.

*laurea* – a university degree.

*Legge Bassanini* – the law (*legge*) of the early 1990s that significantly extended powers to the Italian regions.

*Mansionario* – list of nursing duties prescribed under the law.

*ordini* are the state regulatory bodies (orders) for the professions (*ordine*, singular form). Graduate (*laurea*) entry.

*Partitocrazia* – rule by political parties i.e. social and career advancement only possible under the patronage or sponsorship of political parties.

*Servizio Sanitario Nazionale* (SSN) – National Health Service.

*tangentopoli*- ‘bribesville’ a popular description of the widespread corrupt political practices in Italy prior to the 1990s.

*unitarie sanitari locali* (USL) – local health units providing primary care, outpatient services and social services.

## Polish

*Gminas* – directly elected town and village councils which are beginning to replace the ZOZ (see below) in the administration of primary and community care.

*Izba Lekarska* – Doctors’ Chambers, similar to the German *Ärzttekammer*.  
*Polska Zjednoczona Partia Robotnicza* (PZPR) – Polish Trade Union of Health Workers’ Party.

*Polskie Towarzystwo Lekarskie* – Polish Physicians’ Association, a scientific association.

*Powiats* – local government, which has been re-created and is becoming increasingly responsible for the district hospitals replacing the centralised ZOZ system (see below) of health administration.

*Sejm* – the Polish parliament.

*Semashko* – the Soviet model found throughout Eastern and Central Europe, a strongly centralised system of health care delivery that concentrated resources on acute, specialist hospitals.

*Voivodship* – regional state – an administrative region not autonomous federal state.

*Zespół Opieki Zdrowotnej* (ZOZ) health management units, part of the communist centralised bureaucracy that continued to function as the health care bureaucracy well after the collapse of the communist regime.

*Związek Zawodowy Lekarzy Polskich* (ZZLP) – Trade Union of Polish Physicians.

## Swedish

*Arbetarrörelsens Efterkrigsprogram* (1944) – *Post-war Programme of the Workers’ Movement* known also as: *The Twenty Seven Points* (*De 27 Punkterna*).

*Hälso-och Sjukvårdens Ansvarsnämnd* – Medical Responsibility Board.

*kronor* – Swedish currency = ‘crown’

*Landsorganisationen i Sverige* – the national union organisation.

*Landstingsförbundet* – Federation of County Councils.

*legitimerad sjuköterska* – newly qualified nurse.

*Medicinalstyrelsen* – National Board of Health until 1968.

*Medicinska Kvalitetsrådet* – Medical Quality Council (MQC), a joint body established by the SMA and SSM.

*Nationella riktlinjer* – National Guidelines established under the Dagmar-agreement of 1996.

*omvårdnad* – nursing.

*polikliniks* or *primärvården* – outpatients, or ambulatory, clinics.

*Riksdag* – Parliament.

*röntgensjuköterska* – radiology nursing.

SDP – Social Democratic Party

*Sjukhusläkarföreningen* – Swedish Association of Hospital Physicians previously known as *Overläkarföreningen*.

*Socialstyrelsen* – National Board of Health and Welfare (NBHW) came into being in 1968 following the merger of National Board of Health (*Medicalstyrelsen*) and the National Board of Social Affairs (*Socialstyrelsen*).

SPRI – Swedish Institute for Health Service Development.

*Svenska läkaresällskapet* – Swedish Society of Medicine (SSM), a scientific society.

*Sveriges läkarförbund* – Swedish medical association (SMA) the doctors’ trade union, representing well over 90 per cent of the doctors.

# Acknowledgements

The work on which this book is based could not have been carried out without some serious help. Each country and hospitals visited was made possible with the generous help of a great many people. They are thanked here in the order that I visited each country. The first country visited outside the UK was The Netherlands where it was Ruud van Herk, then based at Erasmus University, who invited me across and gave me a place to stay. Sweden was next on the itinerary and here it was Hans Hasselbladh, then of the University of Stockholm, who organised the research access. The Polish research came about as the result of meeting up with Ken Khoudry (UCSD, San Diego) and Dick Raspa (Wayne University) at the Standing Conference of Organisational Symbolism meeting in Warsaw in 1997. My second trip to Poland a year later was made possible principally with the help of Adrian Szumski, Academy of Entrepreneurship and Management, Warsaw whose help with the logistics of accommodation, transport and interpretation was invaluable. Gerard de Pouvourville (IMAGE, Paris) organised the research access in two hospitals in France and gave up much of his time too in order to ensure all went well. Professor Aris Sissouras and Nikos Fakiolas (National Centre for Social Research) provided me with introductions and office space, and one of them gave me a memorable ride around Athens on the back of his moped. My second visit to Greece was organised with the very successful help of Minas Samatas (University of Crete). The Italian component of the research was the most comprehensive, due to the amazing abilities of George France of the National Research Institute, Rome. Finally, without the help and imagination of Chris Howorth (Royal Holloway, University of London) and Claudia Preuschoft (Café Real, Hamburg) there would not have been a German case included in this study, as the original plans fell apart. As for the UK it is not possible to name anyone as that would breach the necessary rule of anonymity, but there are some persons to whom I do owe and acknowledge a sizeable debt of gratitude. There are others too who have given much crucial help either in the organisation of field trips or in later discussion around the writing of this book. These were, in alphabetical order: Jim Barry (University of East London); Elisabeth Berg (University of Lulea); Marc Berg (Erasmus University); Maria Blomgren (Uppsala University); Viola Bureau (Brunel University);

Jeff Butler (Public Health, Berlin); Peter Garpenby (Linköping University); Maggie O'Neill (Staffordshire University); Maria Petsemalides (University of Thrace); Jonathan Pratsche (University College, Dublin); Jane Salvage (editor of *Nursing Times*); Rita Scheppers (University of Leuven); Robyn Thomas (University of Cardiff); Marcin Wojnar (Warsaw Medical School).

I must also record my thanks to all the doctors, nurses, managers and others who gave of their time freely, many of whom were immensely helpful to me. The fact that they all remain anonymous does not lessen the gratitude.

The research would not have happened without the financial support of Staffordshire University Research Initiative Funding and, in the final stages, that of the School of Health, Staffordshire University. I also need to acknowledge Sage Publications for permission to reproduce an amended figure from the *Journal of European Social Policy* as Figure 2.2 as well as Elsevier Science for permission to reproduce a figure from *Social Science & Medicine* as Figure 3.1.

Finally, I acknowledge that all the mistakes are my very own.