



Contribution



"Dare to Preserve and Strengthen Public Services".

The societal reality

Our field experiences, the diagnosis of many health and cultural professionals, as well as associative actors, social workers or political personnel, show that the gap is abyssal between those who have everything and are protected and those who have nothing.

Some sections of the population feel this discrepancy harshly and do not benefit from the Republican promise.

Children and young people are also the victims of the health crisis that has just hit us by highlighting the gap that exists between those who were able to follow the courses without too much difficulty and those who did not have the necessary tools at home for school continuity.

We are experiencing a very difficult health and economic situation.

Preserve our social model.

As we know, the French are viscerally attached to their social model.

We have seen that this protective model is playing its role during the crisis we have been going through since March.

This social model participates in the national identity and it is our duty to do everything to save it.

At a time when Europe and our country are experiencing a terrible crisis that no one seems to see the end of, it is up to us to save our health care system.

Today, it is clear that access to health care for all is no longer a social achievement in our country, even though it is one of the pillars of our social pact and social protection has proven to be very effective.

The last few years have been terrible for our health care system by introducing multi-speed medicine, both in terms of the quality of care and the quantity of practitioners in certain departments.

More and more of our fellow citizens have given up on health care because they don't have the money to do so. According to a recent study, this would concern nearly 1 person out of 4. This figure is worrisome! Some diseases that had disappeared are resurfacing.

Medical deserts are growing and even now in highly urbanized areas where some doctors are not being replaced. These territorial inequalities are extremely worrying. We are facing a dramatic situation that goes against all our principles and our conception of the Republic and one of its founding principles, Equality. The covid-19 crisis has shown that our system, victim of successive budget cuts, has not been as efficient as we would have liked. At a time when deficits are growing and the crisis is not over, we need a thorough reform of our health system both in health and economic terms.

Health, a more harmonious distribution over the territory.

We have seen it in the events that have struck our country. This situation does not allow for equity of citizens in front of the French health care system, it puts in difficulty a number of patients who are increasingly giving up treatment. This situation deserves an in-depth reflection of the situation. We can envisage an incentive system that is more interesting to attract doctors to areas that are now deserted. It is necessary to develop health care homes that allow young doctors to be installed at a lower cost and that allow them to have a private life by rotating the guards.

Fair compensation

We found during the covid-19 crisis that professions in the health and social sector were very poorly paid. There is therefore an urgent need to raise their salaries.

A development of prevention.

Citizens must become actors of their own health and this must be done through a policy of prevention.

This prevention policy, if properly carried out, is a source of significant savings for the social security system. It is advisable to start very early, which is why it is necessary to relaunch preventive medicine in schools,

It is also necessary to reactivate occupational medicine, which has been streamlined.

A hospital reform

There are three types of care structures:

- The major university hospital centers (CHU) which have ultra
- The small public hospitals that receive people far from the big centers and which have lost a lot of means.
- Private clinics that host nearly 75% of surgical procedures, while the cost of accessing private surgical procedures continues to rise due to fee overruns.

Medical students tend to go to the private hospital sector. To compensate for the lack of doctors in hospitals, they are forced to use foreign doctors.

Clinics give priority to procedures that are financially profitable and particularly those that do not require emergency interventions, which they still provide. The hospital has kept the most expensive procedures because of the complexity of the treatments to be operated on, including emergencies.

The hospital must therefore be given back the human and financial means to function. Hospitals must be considered as public services. This is why policies must reinvest in the hospital and stop simply leaving it to managers who seek profitability at all costs.

It is also necessary to re-establish the means for public services and municipalities that take care of citizens in the territory, including health centers

Fair financing

We don't want savings to be made on the backs of the sick, especially the most fragile.

One euro spent must be a useful euro.

It is true that health has a cost, and it is a cost that is increasing. This is why social taxation must be seriously reviewed by making it fairer.

Today, funding based on work alone has become unfair.

It is necessary to involve not only capital but also polluting industries that also contribute to the health problems of our country.