

This issue of the journal commences with an editorial that provides some discussion about the current approaches to Covid and the tensions that exists in that context.

Gender equity in Australian health Leadership by Cohn, Hempenstall and nine other authors describes research to ascertain the gender distribution across public health boards in Australia. The research suggests further efforts are required to drive gender equity in senior leadership roles in public health boards. Our next article by Avery, Cripps and Rogers, also describes research in Australia that assesses quality of healthcare delivery when making choices, in a national survey on health consumers' decisioning making practices. The authors suggest that providers need to develop clearer communications around their technical, procedural and conduct principles so that consumers can better evaluate and make decisions about healthcare needs.

Short and colleagues provide a case for a reciprocal healthcare agreement between Australia and South Korea. While the authors see potential for an agreement, they conclude that such an initiative at the current time is unlikely. Merone and Whitehead, from Australia provides a commentary on Covid 19 and working within health systems suggesting the future is flexible and explores the context of working from home.

Our next article, a review article by Lau and Fong describes a public private partnership program between health professionals in the public and private sectors in Hong Kong. The authors are suggesting program reform to provide better coordination between these sectors is the most essential factor which can lead to success. Our second article from Hong Kong, by Yuk-Chiu Yip, Wai-King Tsui and Ka-Huen Yip, is a viewpoint article on Hong Kong's growing need for palliative care services and the role of the nursing profession and they make five recommendations for nurses to take a greater leadership role in future palliative care delivery frameworks.

Huy Van Nguyen and thirteen colleagues from Vietnam, Japan, Australia, and Korea provide a commentary article on Vietnams health care system decentralisation by asking

How well did it respond to the global health crisis in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic? They conclude that the decentralisation has delivered more quality health facilities, enabling transformation from more traditional models of care, and better working partnerships.

Singh, Garg, Laha, and O'Neill from India and the United Kingdom provide a research article on public financed health insurance schemes and horizontal inequity in inpatient service use in India. They describe the impact of a publicly funded health insurance scheme (PFHI) and they suggest that there is a need for better strategies for identification of beneficiaries and ensuring that they have benefits to intended welfare effects. Also from India, Kadari, Padmaja and Rajak present a research article on the distress and quality of life among type 11 diabetics patients and the role of physical activity. This study shows the importance of physical activity among people with type II diabetes and proves that physical exercise and psychological relaxation could improve patients' QoL

Mohammad Meskarpour-Amiri, our next author provides a point of view on the achievements and challenges of Iran health system after the Islamic revolution in describing structural reforms at the second step. The article suggests a fundamental reform on of its structure and process is required. A second article from Iran is provided by Khalesi, Nodehi, Nasiripour and Dehkordi provides a research article on a strategic analysis of community participation in primary healthcare in Iran. The study was designed with the aim of strategic analysis of the internal and external environment provides a presentation of the promotion strategies to attract community participation. The study concludes that there are both internal and external threats to community participation in the field of PHC.

Our final research article by Acharya, Pokharel, Pahari, Moon and Shin, explored the utilization of healthcare services and patterns of healthcare expenditure in the rural households of Nepal. The study was conducted among 341 rural households of Tanahun District, Nepal.

This issue concludes with our regular ACHSM library bulletin.