# Article information:

(PDF) Competition Among Physicians, Revisited
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/19771501_Competition_Among_Physicians_Revisited>

# Article summary:

1. Empirical studies have found little evidence of demand inducement for primary care physician services, contradicting the argument that physicians generate demand to avoid price controls and that national health care spending is proportional to the number of physicians.

2. Demand inducement may exist in the market for surgical services, but its extent is less than previously estimated.

3. The major objection to government price setting in the physician services market is not that physicians will get around the controls by inducing demand, but that price controls result in a quantity and quality of physicians' services that are not ideal and may be inferior to those provided in an unregulated monopoly.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

这篇文章主要探讨了医生之间的竞争以及医生诱导需求的问题。然而，文章存在一些潜在的偏见和不完整的报道。

首先，文章提到了之前的研究发现，在初级保健医疗服务领域中几乎没有证据表明医生诱导需求。然而，对于手术服务市场来说，需求诱导可能存在，但程度比之前估计的要小。然而，文章没有提供足够的证据来支持这些结论。它只是简单地指出了其他研究发现，并未详细说明这些研究是如何得出结论的。

其次，文章声称反对那些认为医生通过诱导需求来避免价格管制并且国家卫生保健支出与医生数量成正比的观点。然而，文章并未提供足够的证据来支持这些主张。它只是简单地表示“证据不支持这些观点”，但没有进一步解释为什么如此。

此外，文章还提到了医生在诊断和治疗方式选择上可能存在重大不确定性，但并未详细探讨这种不确定性对结果产生的影响。它没有考虑到这种不确定性可能导致医生诱导需求的情况，从而使得文章对这个问题的讨论显得不完整。

最后，文章没有平等地呈现双方的观点。它明确表示作者是属于“N派”的成员，并且承认自己存在偏见。然而，它并未提及“B派”观点的任何支持证据或反驳。这种片面的报道可能会给读者留下一个不完整和偏颇的印象。

综上所述，这篇文章在探讨医生竞争和需求诱导问题时存在一些潜在的偏见和不完整的报道。它没有提供足够的证据来支持其主张，并且忽略了一些重要的考虑因素。此外，它没有平等地呈现双方观点，给读者留下了一个不完整和偏颇的印象。

# Topics for further research:

* 初级保健医疗服务领域中医生诱导需求的证据
* 手术服务市场中需求诱导的程度
* 医生通过诱导需求来避免价格管制的证据
* 国家卫生保健支出与医生数量成正比的证据
* 医生诊断和治疗方式选择的不确定性对结果的影响
* B派观点的支持证据或反驳

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