

Access to Healthcare : Challenges and Solutions

July 2010

Agenda/Contents

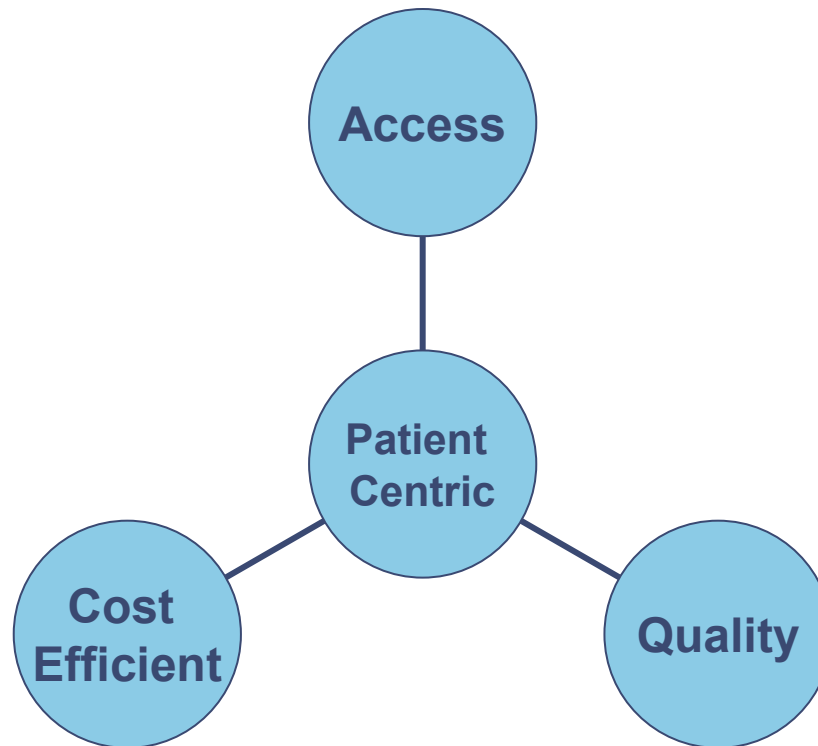
Healthcare Scenario
Challenges in Access
Solutions
Summary

Section one

Healthcare Scenario
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Healthcare Scenario

Healthcare System Goals



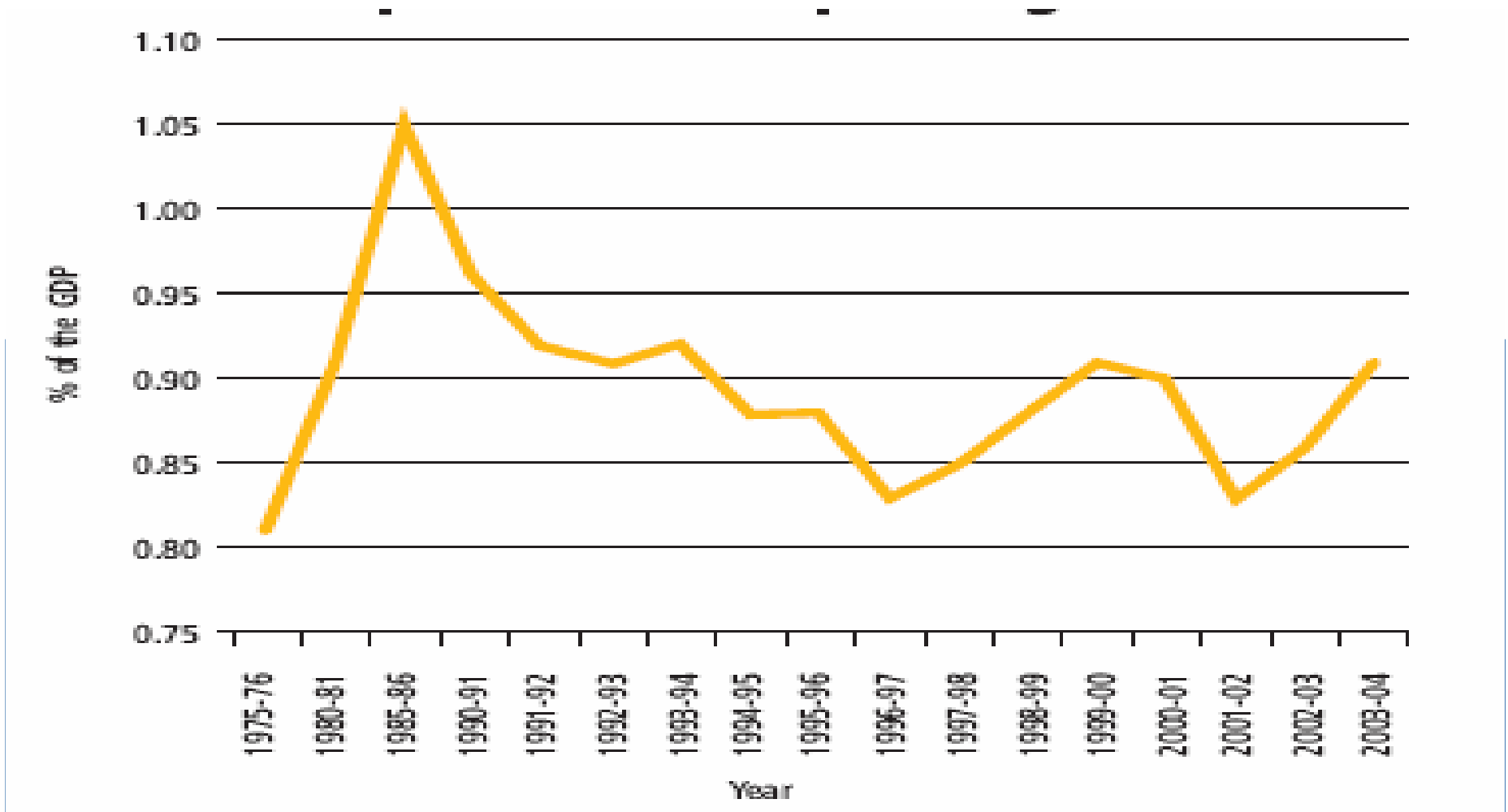
Healthcare Scenario

Healthcare in India

Country	Health Expend % GDP	Per-Capita Health Spend PPP \$	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 births)	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Life Expectancy at Birth in years
India	5.2	91	56	450	63
China	4.7	277	23	45	72
Sri Lanka	4.3	163	12	58	71
UK	8.1	2560	6	8	77
USA	15.4	6096	8	11	75

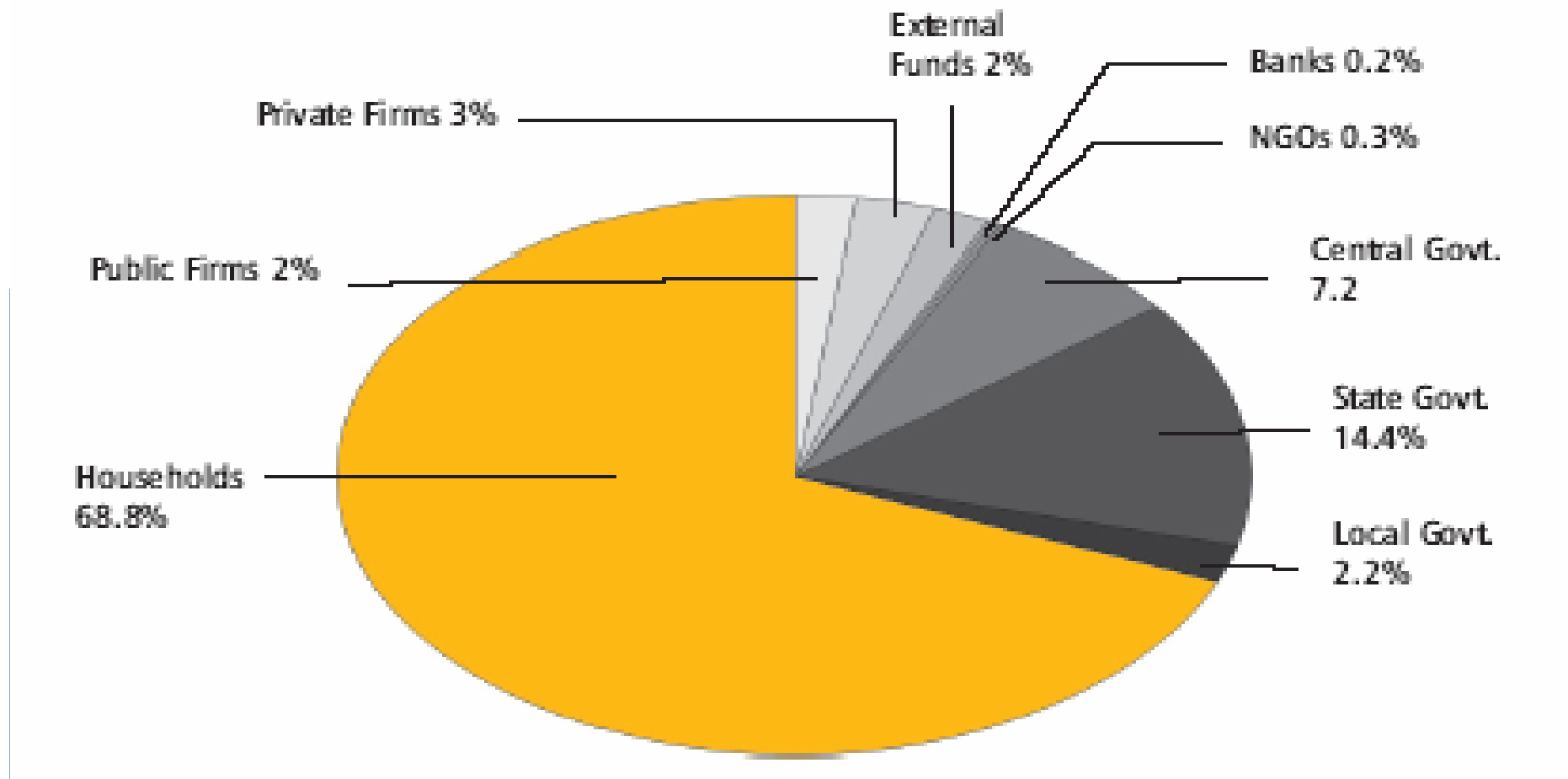
Healthcare Scenario

Government spending on Healthcare



Healthcare Scenario

Share of spending on Healthcare



Section two

Healthcare Scenario
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Challenges in Access

Access to Healthcare

Access to Healthcare is limited by

- Dysfunctional Physical Infrastructure
- Lack of adequate human capital
- Poor healthcare financing

Challenges in Access

Public Healthcare Delivery system

- Public Healthcare System
 - 132,000 Sub Centres
 - 22,000 Primary Health Centres
 - 7,000 Community Health Centres / District Hospitals
 - 120+ Medical College Hospitals
- Buildings in a dilapidated condition
- Lack of proper roads
- Lack of electricity
- Lack of drugs and essential supplies
- Non-functional equipment

Challenges in Access

Shortage of medical manpower

	Doctors per 1000 population	Nurses per 1000 population
India	0.7	0.9
World Average	1.5	3.3
Developing Country Average	1.8	1.8

Demand for trained manpower from developed countries to meet increased healthcare needs of ageing population

Challenges in Access

Poor Healthcare Financing

National sample Survey carried by GOI revealed;

- An increase in the absolute number of persons unable to seek healthcare due to financial reasons
- About 40% of the hospitalised having had to borrow money or sell assets during the decade 1986–96
- Around 24% of all people hospitalised in India in a single year fall below the poverty line due to hospitalisation.
- An analysis of financing of hospitalisation shows that a large proportion of people, especially those in the bottom four-income quintiles borrow money or sell assets to pay for hospitalisation (World Bank, 2002)

Challenges in Access

Access to Healthcare

- National Health Policy 2002
 - Urban / Rural
 - 88% towns have healthcare facilities vs 24% villages
 - 66% medical professionals are in urban areas
 - Income Inequity
 - Gender Inequity
 - Social Inequity

Section three

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Solutions

Solving the access problem will need a combination of regulation and innovation

Regulation

- Indian Public Health Standards
- Tax Relief for healthcare facilities in Tier II and Tier III towns
- Clinical Establishments Registration and Regulation Bill
- Central Device Authority for regulating medical devices
- Assam Right to Health Act
- National Rural Health Mission : Integration of AYUSH practitioners
- National Council for Human Resources in Health Bill 2009
- Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
- Rajiv Arogyasree Scheme

Solutions

Innovation is also needed to solve the healthcare access problem

Innovation in Service Delivery

- Public Private Partnerships

- Selective use of Technology

- Integration with city / town planning

Innovation in Medical Education

- Bachelor of Rural Medicine and Surgery

- Retraining nurses to handle simple cases

Innovation in Healthcare Financing

- Insurance Sector Reforms : Special norms for Health Insurance ?

- Yesheswini Model for Community Health Insurance

Telemedicine : Making Geography History

- Covers 278 Hospitals (as of December 2007) including 43 specialty hospitals and 235 rural hospitals
- Being expanded into a regional network covering SAARC countries, Afghanistan, Mauritius
- National Digital Medical Library Consortium
- National ONCOnet project
- Tele-Ophthalmology project
- National Medical College Network
- National Rural Telemedicine Network
- Apollo Aragonda Link
- Narayana Hrudyalaya Link
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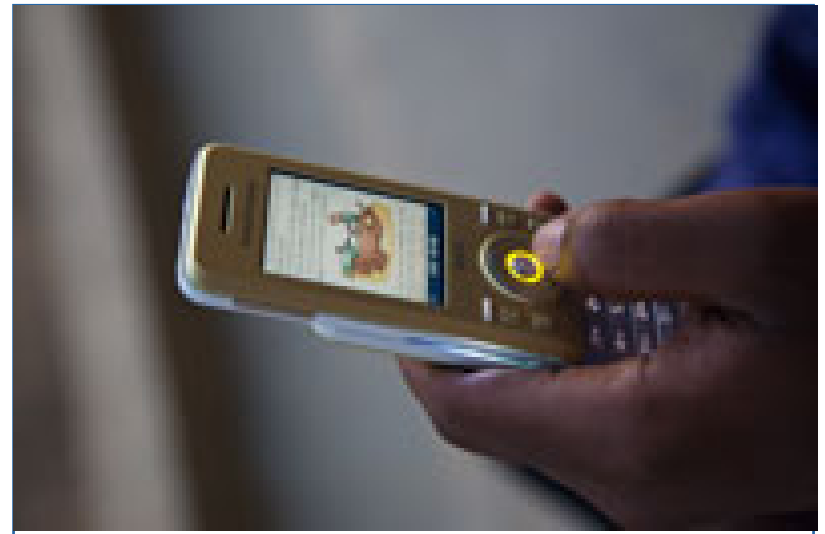
Medical Call Centres : Medical Care Anytime Anywhere

- Health Management Research Institute Hyderabad
- 24 x 7 x 365 service
- 50,000 calls a day
- 200 seater call centre
- To be upgraded to 1000 seats in future
- Provides triage, medical information, counselling services
- Call Centre manned by registered nurses
- Use physician approved protocols or guidelines

Digital Health Initiative : Partnering for Health

Gram Jyoti Project Chennai

- Public Private Partnership led by United Nations Office for Partnerships
- Other Members include Ericsson, Pfizer, Commonwealth Business Council, Apollo Hospitals
- Use of Mobile Technology to deliver
 - telemedicine services,
 - improve access to emergency care
 - improve disease surveillance,
 - deliver mobile learning to workers



Section four

Healthcare Scenario in India
Challenges Facing Healthcare in India
Predictions for the Future
Summary

Summary

“We are continually faced by great opportunities brilliantly disguised as insoluble problems.” -- Lee Iacocca”

India will have to address its healthcare access challenges if economic growth is to be sustained

Regulatory Reform and Innovation are key to addressing these challenges

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