

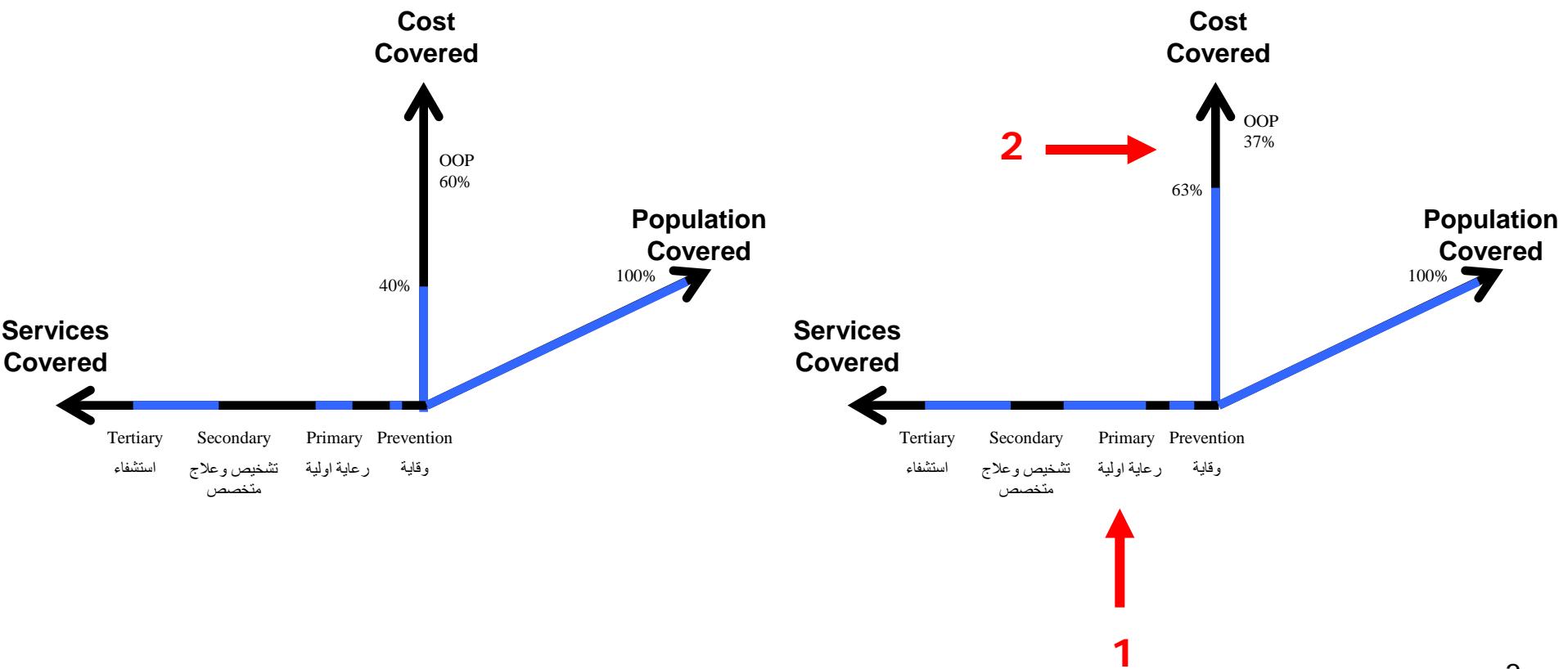
# مشروع التطعيم الشاملة لاستشفاء غير المضمونين من عمر ٦٤ وما فوق

خطوة إضافية بإتجاه التطعيم الصحي الشاملة

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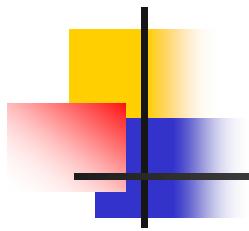
July 2016

# Universal Health Coverage



# National Health Accounts summary statistics (LBP)

	1998	2005	2012
<b>Total population estimate</b>	4,005,000	3,870,000	4,104,000
<b>Total health expenditure</b>	3,013,517,785,000	2,625,569,226,000	4,647,637,424
<b>Per capita expenditure</b>	752,438	678,442	1,132,465
<b>Total GDP</b>	24,300,000,000,000	32,411,000,000,000	64,800,000,000,000
<b>Health expenditure as % GDP</b>	12.4	8.1	7.2
<b>Percent GOL budget allocated to MOPH</b>	6.6	5.9	3.4
<b>Sources of funds (%)</b>			
<i>Public</i>	18.22	28.98	31.14
<i>Private</i>	79.84	70.99	68.39
<i>Households</i>	70.65	(OOP 60)	53.02
<i>Employers</i>	9.19	11.17	15.37
<i>NGO</i>	1.94	0.03	0.47
<b>Distribution of health care expenditures (%)</b>			
<i>Hospitals including drugs &amp; medical supplies</i>	24.5	38.0	40.4
<i>Private non-institutional providers</i>	41.0	21.0	11.5
<i>Pharmaceuticals</i>	25.4	32.0	34.2
<i>Others</i>	9.1	9.0	13.9



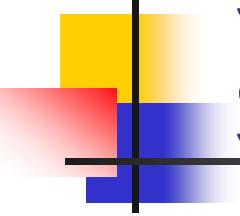
# MDGs related health indicators

	1995	2000	2004	2012*
<b>وفيات الأطفال</b>				
IMR (per 1000 live births)	33	27	16.1	8
<5 MR (per 1000 live births)	40	35	18.3	9
<b>وفيات الأمهات</b>				
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000)	130	104	86.3	16

**MMR 2008 LEB 26 (World Statistics Report Sept. 2010)**

**<5MR (2009) 10‰ (MICS 3, 2011)**

**\* World Health Statistics 2014**



# Share of Government Spending on Health for Selected Countries

Country	Total Health Expenditure % GDP	Gvt spending on health % Total Health Spending
Denmark	10,9	80,3
France	11,7	76,8
UK	9,4	82,8
Spain	9,3	73
Turkey	7,1	72,7
<b>Lebanon</b>	7,4	31
Tunisia	7	59,4
Jordan	8,8	70,0
USA	17,7	47,8
Global	World Health Statistics, 2014 (Data for the year 2011)	58,8

[www.eiu.com/healthcare](http://www.eiu.com/healthcare)

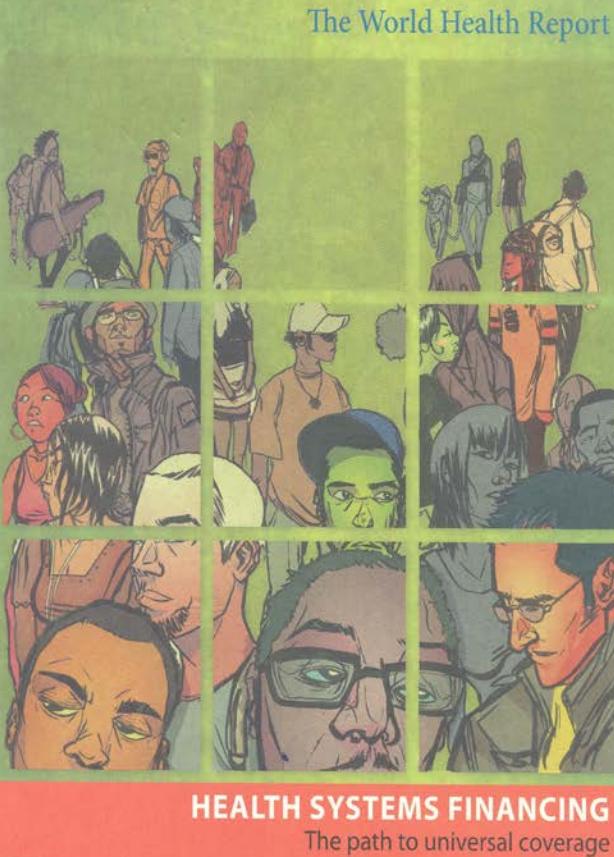


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## Health outcomes and cost: A 166-country comparison

	Health spend per head	Spend rank	Outcomes index	Outcomes rank	Cost per outcome point
					US\$
Japan	4,714	153	98.4	166	47.9
Singapore	2,538	145	95.5	165	26.6
Switzerland	8,928	164	95.1	164	93.9
Iceland	3,869	149	94.1	163	41.1
Australia	6,173	161	94.1	162	65.6
Italy	3,044	147	94.1	161	32.4
Spain	2,717	146	93.8	160	29.0
Cyprus	1,929	140	92.8	159	20.8
Israel	2,440	144	92.5	158	26.4
Sweden	5,258	157	92.5	157	56.8
France	4,959	155	92.2	156	53.8
New Zealand	4,061	151	91.9	155	44.2
Canada	5,692	159	91.6	154	62.1
Norway	8,985	165	90.8	153	98.9
South Korea	1,834	137	90.8	152	20.2
Austria	5,355	158	90.6	151	59.1
Luxembourg	7,282	163	90.5	150	80.5
Netherlands	6,103	160	90.3	149	67.6
Germany	4,964	156	89.8	148	55.3
Finland	4,354	152	89.7	147	48.5
Ireland	3,928	150	89.4	146	44.0
Malta	1,902	138	89.2	145	21.3
United Kingdom	3,679	148	89.0	144	41.3
Belgium	4,901	154	88.7	143	55.2
Portugal	1,913	139	88.3	142	21.7
Greece	2,077	142	88.3	141	23.5
Costa Rica	952	122	87.1	140	10.9
Chile	1102	129	87.0	139	12.7

	Health spend per head	Spend rank	Outcomes index	Outcomes rank	Cost per outcome point
					US\$
Slovenia	1,941	141	87.0	138	22.3
Qatar	2,275	143	86.9	137	26.2
Denmark	6,307	162	86.2	136	73.2
32 Lebanon	684	112	85.9	135	8.0
United States	9,216	166	85.5	134	107.8
Kuwait	1,144	130	85.0	133	13.5
Czech Republic	1,419	135	82.7	132	17.2
Bahamas	1,657	136	82.3	131	20.1
Bahrain	958	123	82.1	130	11.7
Ecuador	376	88	81.9	129	4.6
Brunei Darussalam	951	121	81.8	128	11.6
Peru	338	87	81.7	127	4.1
Cuba	484	99	81.6	126	5.9
Barbados	941	119	81.0	125	11.6
Panama	721	113	80.9	124	8.9
United Arab Emirates	1,394	134	80.8	123	17.3
Uruguay	1,331	133	80.6	122	16.5
Saudi Arabia	813	114	80.5	121	10.1
China	337	86	80.5	120	4.2
Colombia	521	103	80.4	119	6.5
Croatia	891	118	80.2	118	11.1
Tunisia	291	79	79.8	117	3.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	437	97	79.6	116	5.5
Argentina	1,232	131	79.4	115	15.5
Mexico	639	109	79.3	114	8.1
Poland	852	116	78.9	113	10.8
Oman	557	107	78.4	112	7.1
Estonia	1,020	126	78.4	111	13.0



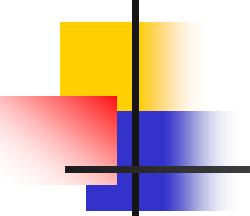
## Box 4.2. Lebanon's reforms: improving health system efficiency, increasing coverage and lowering out-of-pocket spending

In 1998 Lebanon spent 12.4% of its GDP on health, more than any other country in the Eastern Mediterranean Region. Out-of-pocket payments, at 60% of total health spending, were also among the highest in the region, constituting a significant obstacle to low-income people. Since then, a series of reforms has been implemented by the Ministry of Health to improve equity and efficiency.

The key components of this reform have been: a revamping of the public-sector primary-care network; improving quality in public hospitals; and improving the rational use of medical technologies and medicines. The latter has included increasing the use of quality-assured generic medicines. The Ministry of Health has also sought to strengthen its leadership and governance functions through a national regulatory authority for health and biomedical technology, an accreditation system for all hospitals, and contracting with private hospitals for specific inpatient services at specified prices. It now has a database that it uses to monitor service provision in public and private health facilities.

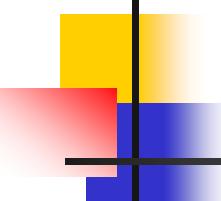
Improved quality of services in the public sector, at both the primary and tertiary levels, has resulted in increased utilization, particularly among the poor. Being a more significant provider of services, the Ministry of Health is now better able to negotiate rates for the services it buys from private hospitals and can use the database to track the unit costs of various hospital services.

Utilization of preventive, promotive and curative services, particularly among the poor, has improved since 1998, as have health outcomes. Reduced spending on medicines, combined with other efficiency gains, means that health spending as a share of GDP has fallen from 12.4% to 8.4%. Out-of-pocket spending as a share of total health spending fell from 60% to 44%, increasing the levels of financial risk protection. (Page 73)



# تداير ترشيد الإنفاق

- تطوير شبكة الرعاية الصحية الأولية وتعزيز البرامج الوقائية
- تطوير قاعدة المعلومات الموحدة للمستفيدين من الجهات الضامنة
- قرارات متتالية لتخفيض اسعار الأدوية
- اعادة توزيع المستشفيات وفقاً لفئات تعرفة تأخذ بالإعتبار جودة الخدمات (Patient accreditation) ورضى المريض (Case-mix) وجديّة الحالات (Satisfaction)
- الإستعانة بمؤسسات خاصة TPA للمراقبة والتدقيق وتطبيق نظام معايير الدخول إلى المستشفى Admission criteria



# Containing the Pharmaceutical Bill

- Decision # 301/1 (2005): price comparison with KSA (1102 drugs) and Jordan (872 drugs) : *average yearly reduction 24 million USD*
- Decision # 306/1 amended by Decision # 51/1 (2006):  
*average reduction 27 million USD*

## خفض الفاتورة الدوائية عبر اعتماد آليات جديدة للسعير.

- بموجب المذكورة رقم ٨ تاريخ ٢٠١٤/٢/٢٨ تطبيق القرار ٧٢٨/١ تاريخ ٢٠١٣/٥/١١ (تخفيض تلقائي للدواء الجنسي) أدى إلى تخفيض فوري ٦٢٩ دواء بمعدل ٢١ %
- تطبيق القرار الثاني: ٧٩٦/١ تاريخ ٢٠١٤/٤/١٧ (category E) أدى إلى تخفيض فوري لـ ٢٦١ دواء بمعدل ١٧ %

## خفض الفاتورة نتيجة عمليات إعادة التسعير الدورية

- عملية إعادة التسعير لـ ٤٦٩ دواء خلال عام ٢٠١٣ أدت إلى تخفيض ١٦٧ دواء بنسبة ١٧,٤ %
- عملية إعادة التسعير لـ ٥٧٢ دواء خلال عام ٢٠١٤ أدت إلى تخفيض ٢٥٣ دواء بنسبة ١٦,٢ %
- إن مفاعيل هذه القرارات ما زالت مستمرة لتشمل تدريجياً أعداداً أكبر من الأدوية وفقاً للآليات المتبعة للتسعير وإعادة التسعير.

قرار رقم ١٩٨٠/١ تاريخ ٢٦/١١/٢٠١٤ ي يتعلق  
بإعادة توزيع المستشفيات وفقاً لفئات التعرفة

معايير التصنيف	عامل التثقيل
Accreditation	% ٤٠ نتائج الإعتماد
Patient Satisfaction	% ١٠ مقياس رضى المريض
Case mix	% ٣٥ مزيج الحالات المرضية الدالة
نسبة استشفاء مرضى العناية المركزية مقارنة مع المعدل العام	% ٥
نسبة الاستشفاء الجراحي مقارنة مع المعدل العام	% ٥
نسبة الجسم بعد تدقيق الفواثير الاستشفائية في وزارة الصحة	% ٥

# Table 2: MOPH Hospitalization Rates 2015

	nbr of beneficiaries	nbr of patients	nbr of admissions	hospitalization rate
<b>Total population covered</b>	2,121,000	169,635 (8%)	254,520	12%
<b>≥ 64</b>	128,000*	30,898 (24%)	54,729	43%

\* Total  $\geq 64$  population: 416,000

# Table 3: MOPH Bills Reimbursement (acute hospitals)

	Amount	% of total budget
Total admissions*		
Acute care with co-payment	348,707,000,000 LBP	55%
≥ 64 admissions	107,485,000,000 LBP	17%
≥ 64 co-payments	17,000,000,000 LBP	2.7%**

\* Excluding long term, dialysis & out patient services

\*\* 4% of hospital care budget item