



System?

A set of interrelated and independent parts designed to achieve a set of goals



Health System?

Structure & functions of a Country's MoH having

- Resources,
- -Management,
- -Organization,
- -Economic support and
- -Service delivery as it's main component



- National health systems include
 - Public,
 - Private,
 - Traditional
 - Informal sectors
- > Essential functions
 - Service provision,
 - Resource generation,
 - Financing and
 - Leadership



Key to Effective Health System

- Motivated staff
- Equipment
- Information
- Finance
- Adequate drugs for
 - Improving access
 - Coverage
 - Quality of health services

Development of Health Systems



- Organization-changes in character with time
- Resource expansion
- Increase in utilization
- Increase in expenditure & Financing pattern of health care
- Cost-control strategies & Increasing system's efficiency
- Technological advances-demand & application
- Prevention emphasized
- Quality assurance
- Public-Private interaction
- Pattern of service delivery
- Public participation in Policy decisions



Evolution of Health Systems

- Early Health Systems
 - Traditional practices and medicine (China, India)
 - Effect of industrial revolution
 - Politicization of workers in Germany
 - UK National Health System (1938)
 - Bhore Report (India) 1946



Evolution of Health Systems

- Alma Ata Declaration, 1978
 - -Primary Health Care Themes
 - » Equity
 - » Social Justice
 - » Community participation
 - » Prevention/promotion
 - » Intersectoral collaboration
 - » Appropriate use of resources
 - » Sustainability

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Evolution of Health Systems

- GOBI/FFF (UNICEF)
- Health economics brought in health care (1980-90)
 - Efficiency & effectivenes
 - Structural program adjustment
 - Health sector reform
 - Dominance of World Bank over WHO
- 1990-2000
 - "one size does not fit all"
 - Recognition of key elements-equity, empowerment & poverty reduction
 - Standardization & improving performance
 - HSR



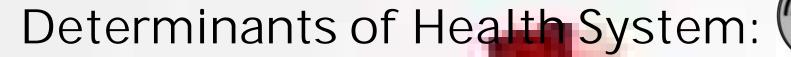
Evolution of Health Systems

- World Health Report 2003
 - Primary health care
 - Access, equity, community participation
 & intersectoral approach
- MDG
 - -8 goals, 18 targets



Why study Health Systems?

- To provide perspective to understand self
- To observe & examine strategies for achieving equity under different situations
- To draw generalizations
- To create System's influence on health status





Economic-

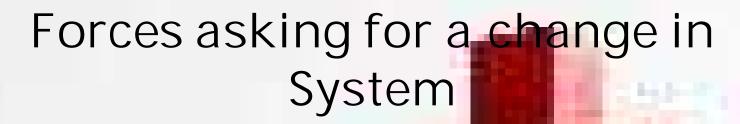
- Affordability?
- Availability?

Political

- Priorities
- Appropriateness?
- Accessibility
- Equity

Cultural

- Acceptability
- Utilization
- Participation
 SIHFW: an ISO 9001: 2008 certified Institution





- New emerging diseases,
- Changing disease profile,
- Technical and diagnostic advances,
- Longevity of life,
- Expectations of people,
- Subsidies and cross-subsidies
- Increasing non-plan expenditure,
- Competing priorities and
- Improving awareness among people, and
- Rising Cost of health care delivery



Health System's Goals

- Improving the health of the population;
- Responding to people's non-medical expectations;
- Providing financial protection against the costs of ill health.



National Health Systems

Issues:

- Generalizations of performance & trend
- Political dimensions-Dynamism
- Forces deciding character
- Impact on Health
- Relevance to human rights

Health System: Components



Resource Production

Programs Organization

Economical Support

Management

Service delivery

Health System Classification: Basis

- Service delivery
- Nature of service
- Doctrine
- Traditional Medicine

Based on Service Delivery



Public Sector

- Primary Care
 - Primary Health centers
 - Sub centers
- Secondary care
 - CHC
 - Hospitals
- Tertiary care
 - Teaching Hospitals

Private sector

- Trust Hospitals
- Corporate Hospitals
- Nursing Homes
- Medical Insurance

Others

- NGOs
- Voluntary agencies

Others

- Defense
- Railway & ESI



Based on nature of service

- Indigenous-Rural
- General care
- Specialty
- Super specialty / Corporate

Based on Doctrine



- Official
 - Allopathic
- Traditional
 - Ayurveda
 - Unani
 - -- Siddha
 - Homeopathy
 - Chinese
 - Tibetan

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Allopathic / Modern system

- Systematic
- Strong Data base
- Pharmacopoeia
- Diagnostic support
- Quick
- Interventional procedures
- Epid. developments

- Cost
- Isolated approach
 Anatomical approach
- Dependence on technology
- Human touch missing
- latrogenic disease
- Voracious resource eater
- Drug use-irrational
- western



- Root acceptability
- Respect of healers
- Reach -masses
- Rural base
- Renaissance/ re-birth
- Role in present system

Types of Health Systems in relation to traditional medicine

Exclusive (tolerant)

Inclusive

Integrated

:UK, Germany

India, Pakistan, Burma, Srilanka, Bangladesh, Thailand :China, Nepal



And we still ponder over Health system

A system

not well understood

Large enough in content & context

A system

which needs inputs, and aim to bring out outputs and Outcomes

