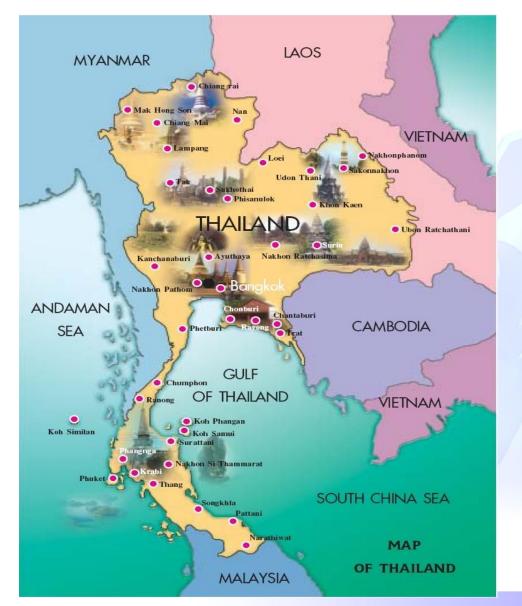
Ageing and Long Term Care in Thailand under Universal Health Coverage





Orajitt Bumrungskulswat
Director, Community Health Program
National Health Security Office สำนักงานหลักประกันสุขภาพแห่งชาติ (สปสช.)
NATOINAL HEALTH SECURITY OFFICE (NHSO)





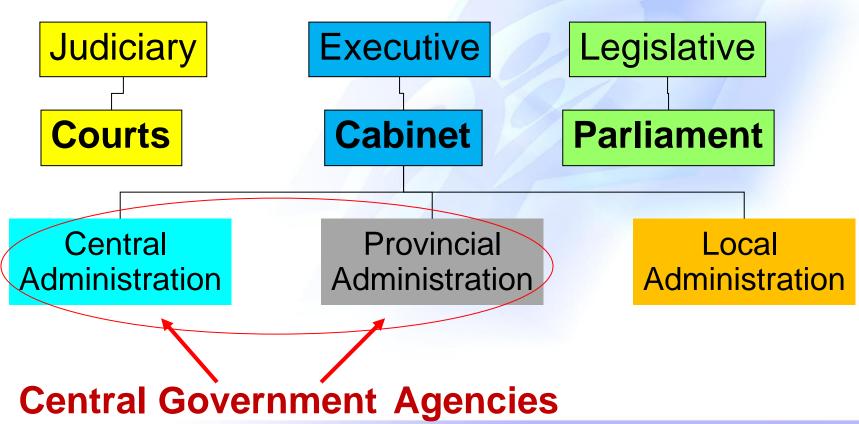
THAILAND

Area	514,000 sq.kms
Provinces	77
Districts	876
Tambons (Sub district)	7,255
Villages	68,839
Population	~65 mill.

สำนักงานหลักประกันสุขภาพแห่งชาติ (สปสช.) NATOINAL HEALTH SECURITY OFFICE (NHSO)



Current Administration in Thailand





Ageing policies development in Thailand

1982 Vienna Assembly on Ageing 1991 UN Assembly Recognized Elderly rights

1999 UN International Elderly Year 2002 Madrid International Plan Action on Ageing

Ageing policies development in Thailand



1st National Long-term Plan for Older persons 1982-2001



Policies and Measures for Older Persons 1992-2011



1997
Constitution
2 sections on older persons



2nd National Long-term Plan for Older persons 2002-2021

The Act on Older Persons 2003



The National Older Persons Commission,

2006

Foundation of Thai Gerontology Research and Development

institute (TGRI) 2007

National Economic and Social Development Plan

Plan V 1982-86 Plan VI 1987-91 Plan VII 1992-96 Plan VIII 1997-2001

Explicit programs

for older persons

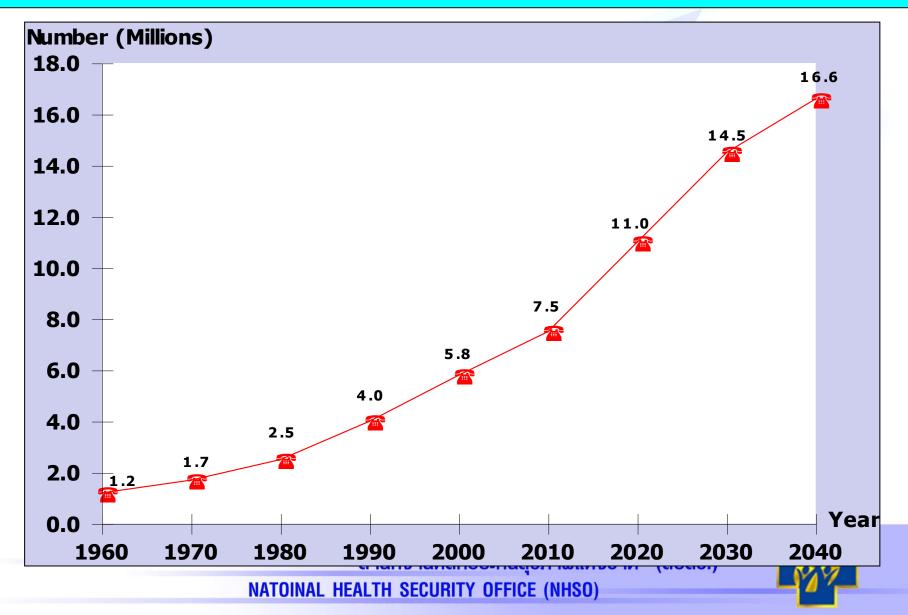
Plan IX 2002-06

Plan X 2007-11

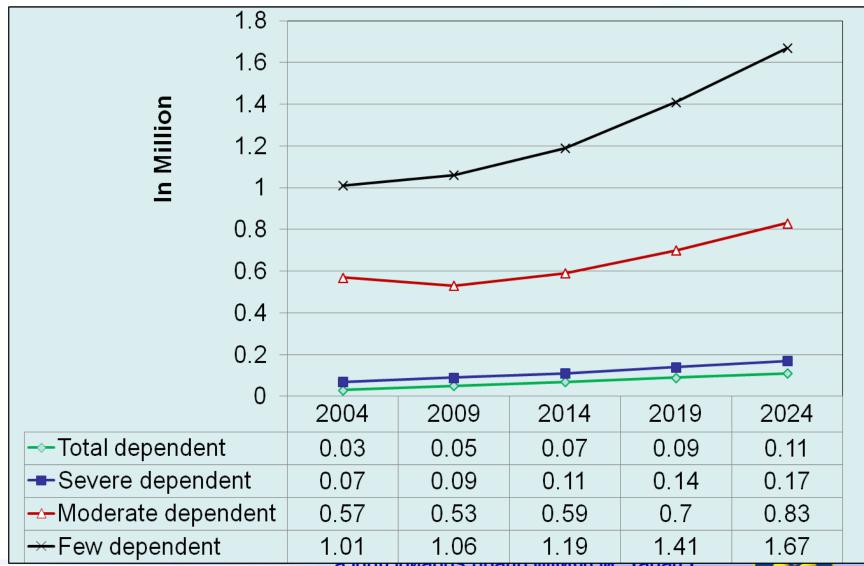


Prepare for aging society

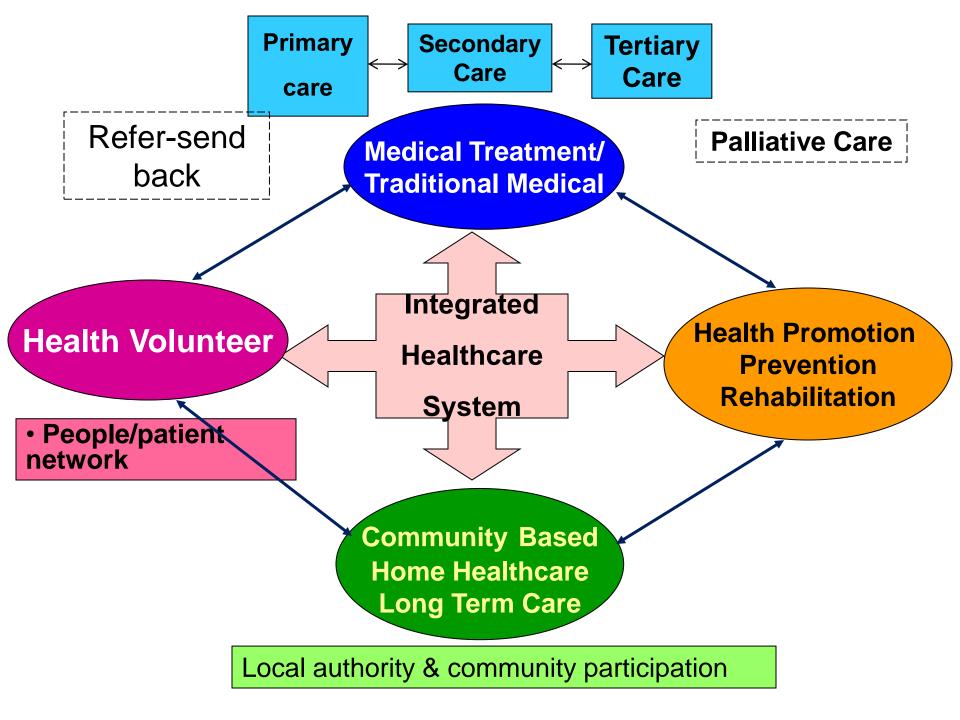
Number of Population Aging in Thailand: 1960 - 2040



Increasing in Number of dependent older persons 2004 - 2024



Source: Srithamrongsawat, S., Bundhamchargen, K., Sasat, S. et al., (2009)



Elderly care system in UHC

- Prevention and Promotion Healthcare
 Unit /Community (Community Health Fund)
- Rehabilitation

 Healthcare Unit
 /Community (Provincial Rehabilitation Fund& Community Health Fund)
- Long Term Care
 — Home/Community (Long Term Care Fund & Provincial Rehabilitation Fund)

Strategic Plan on Community-based LTC Development (2014-2018)

- Aim; strengthen and support individuals (self-care), families (family care) and communities (community support) in providing integrated health and social care for frail elderly by the support of DHS and LGs to let them able to stay at home with their family
- Principles; maintain cultural value and family bond, strengthen role of local government in contributing, managing the system and providing social support, enhance integration of health and social service and community participation

Strategies for the development

- Create a new budget line for community-bases services in FY 2016
 - Community-based and home-based services for long-term care, rehabilitation/ intermediate care, palliative care
- Matching fund between NHSO and local governments
 - Community-based approach, not just an outreach services
 - Ensure ownership and involvement of LGs and community
 - Create a platform for integration of health and social services
- Create a community services unit in hospital
- Human resources development
 - Care manager
 - Multidisciplinary team (com. nurse, physiotherapist, occupational therapist, psychologist, social worker, etc.)
 - Care giver/ volunteer
- Tools to support community-based services
 - Screening tool to assess dependency level
 - Assessment tool for care plan
 - Information system for monitor and manage the system
- Set standard and guidelines for service provision

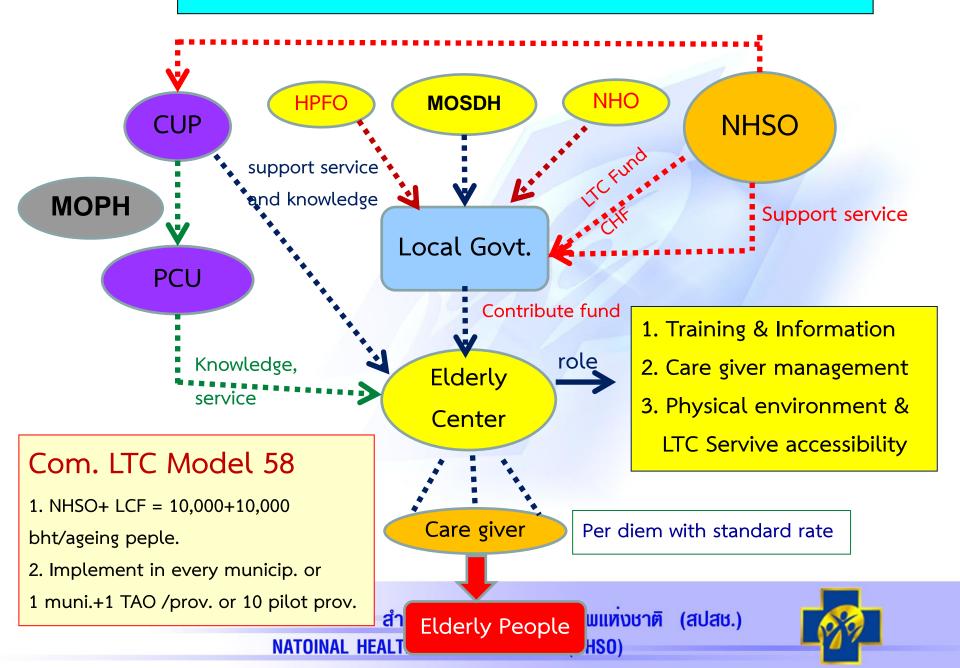
Progression of the development

- Pilot study has been conducted in 9 provinces (11 districts) since April 2014
 - To test tools and information system, appropriate benefit package for health and social care including its' cost, management and service provision models at the community
 - Provide training for care managers, care givers
 - Key actors; DHS, Local Administration Office, Local Health Fund
- According to the Minister of Public Health policy to accelerate the development of community-based LTC and palliative care
 - Expanded to 25 provinces in Dec 2014
 - Expected to covered all provinces in April 2015, 1-3 districts per province
 - Expand to cover all districts in 2016

Strategies (Long Term Care in Community)

- Develop Day Care Center in every sub district (7,000 Centers) within 5 years under management of local authority with physical therapist as manager and provide physical therapy in the center.
- Training of care giver/volunteer and assign to provide service for bed ridden elderly people in 1: 10 ratio with minimum wage daily payment.
- Build up capacity of nearby primary healthcare unit to support service of the center and referral service.

Long Term Care in Community



Community Health Fund: Partnership with Local Authority

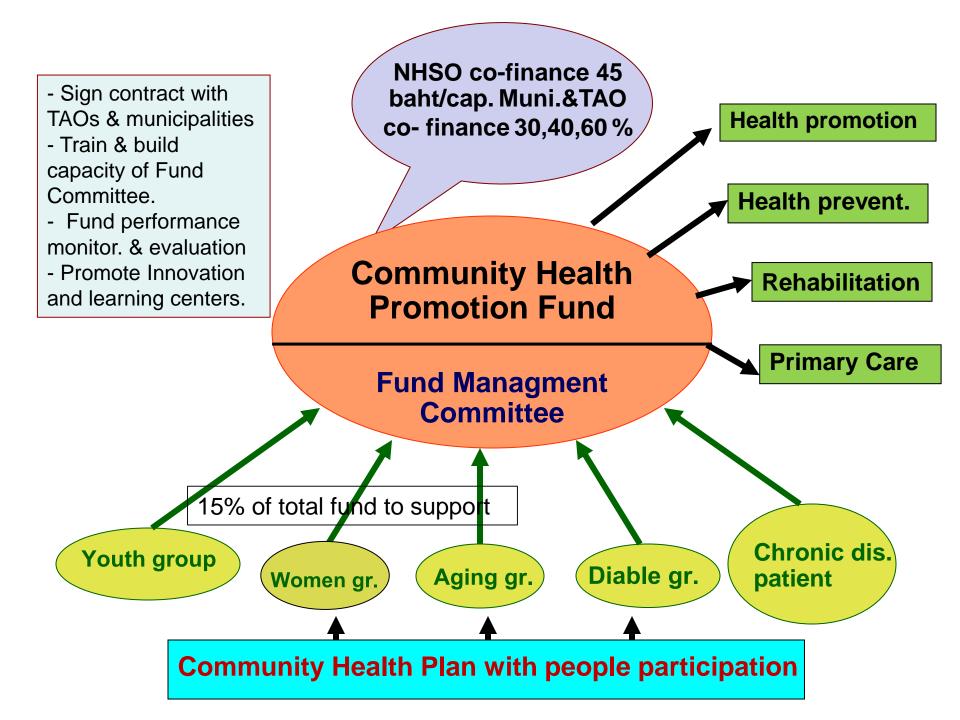
- Set up Community Health Fund co-financed by Sub district (Tambon) Administrative Organization (TAO) or Municipality and NHSO.
- NHSO finances 45 Baht/capita (US\$1.4) and TAO co-finance by 30, 40 and 50% according to their side and 50-60% for Municipality.
- Start operated in 2006 with 888 piloted TAO and Municipalities in every district.
- -7,760 Funds nation wide (99.80%) in 2015.

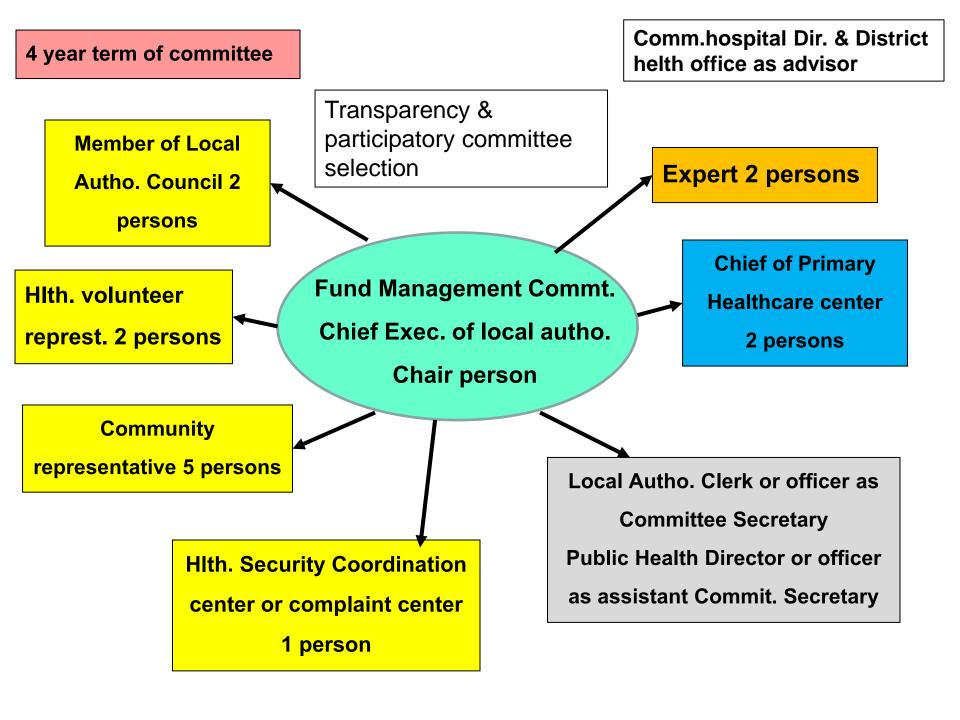
Fund Objectives

To support and promote healthcare services of

- Primary healthcare unit or other public healthcare services of local authority
- Health activities of school and religion institution
- People organizations in the community

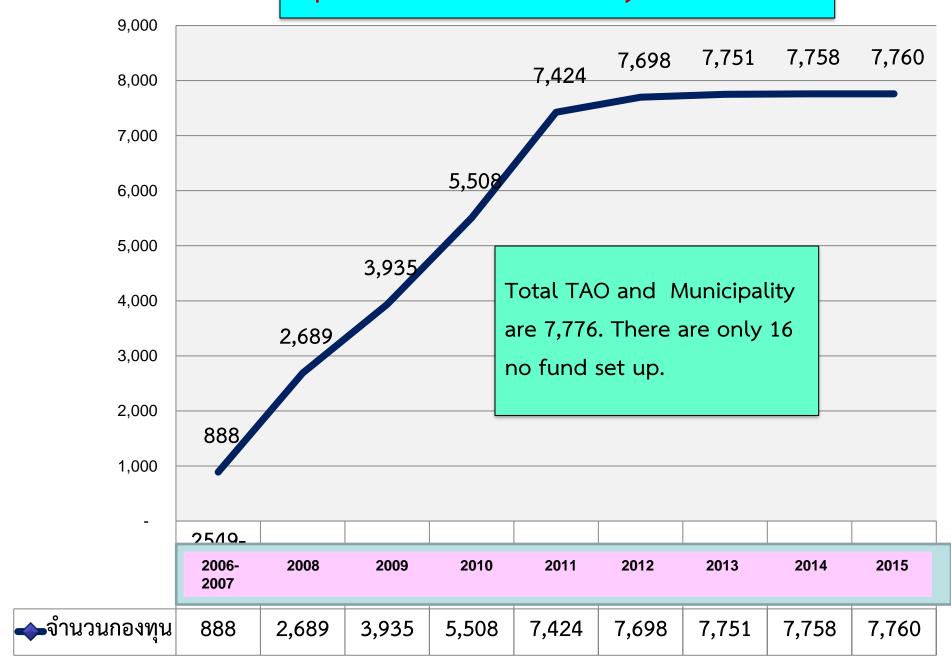
in order that all vulnerable groups and chronic patient groups can efficiently and widely get access to healthcare service with proper participation of the people according to their needs.



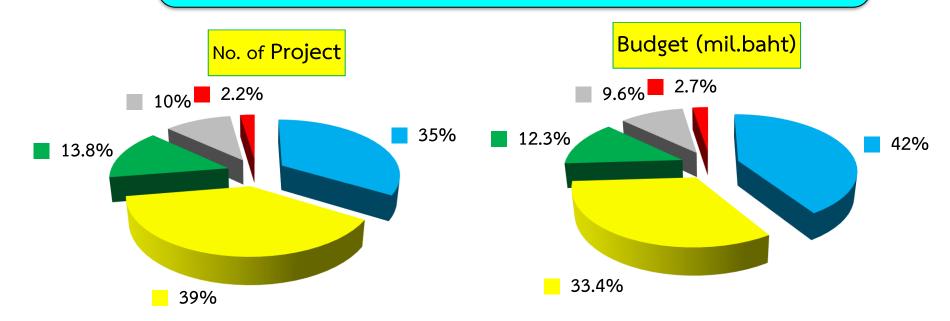




Expansion of Fund from year 2006-2015

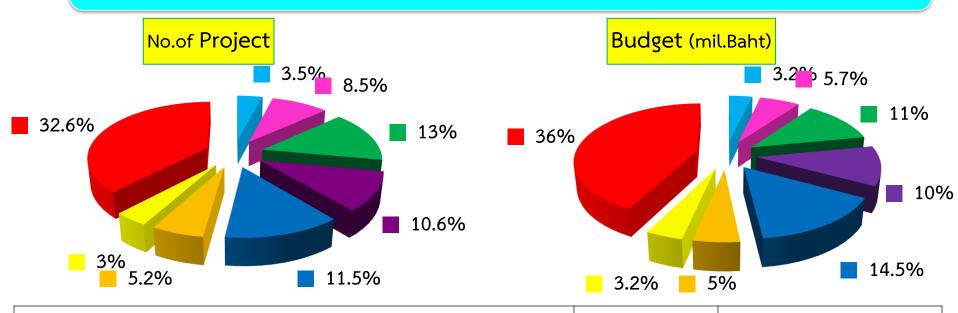


No. of Project and Budget in each Activity Category (30 June 2015)



		No.of	Budget
Activity	/ Catagory	Project	(mil.baht)
1 = Suppo	rt Healthcare		
Unit		27,938	1.045.98

No. of Project and Budget in each Target Group (as 30 June 2015)



	No.of	Budget
Target Group	Project	(mil.baht)
1 = Pregnant and Post Partum		
Women	2,770	79.37

Key Success Factors

- Good collaboration between TAO/ Municipality & Healthcare unit.
- Experiences in health promotion prevention and rehabilitation activities.
- Efficient management team.
- Co-finance from local authorities.
- Available of health data and plan.
- Effective monitoring and evaluation.



Next Step From Community Health **Promotion Fund to** Vulnerable and Elderly Welfare Fund



Provincial Rehabilitation Fund collaboration with Provincial Administration Organization

Fund Objectives

- 1. To enable the accessibility to rehabilitation service of the people with disability (PWD), elder people and sub acute care patient.
- 2. To support the development of rehabilitation service system in order to respond to the needs of people in the community.
- 3, To support the model development of rehabilitation services at home and community in collaboration with healthcare facility.
- 4. To strengthen the rehabilitation capacity of PWD organization, elderly organization and others.
- 5. To support the standard services needed for daily life of the PWD, elder and sub acute care patient.
- 6. To support the administration cost not more than 10% of the annual budget of the fund

Fund Management Committee (2 year term)

Matching Fund between NHSO & PAO in equal amount

Expert/PWD org./
Prov.Social Dev. Officer
(3 members)

Local authority officers (5 members)

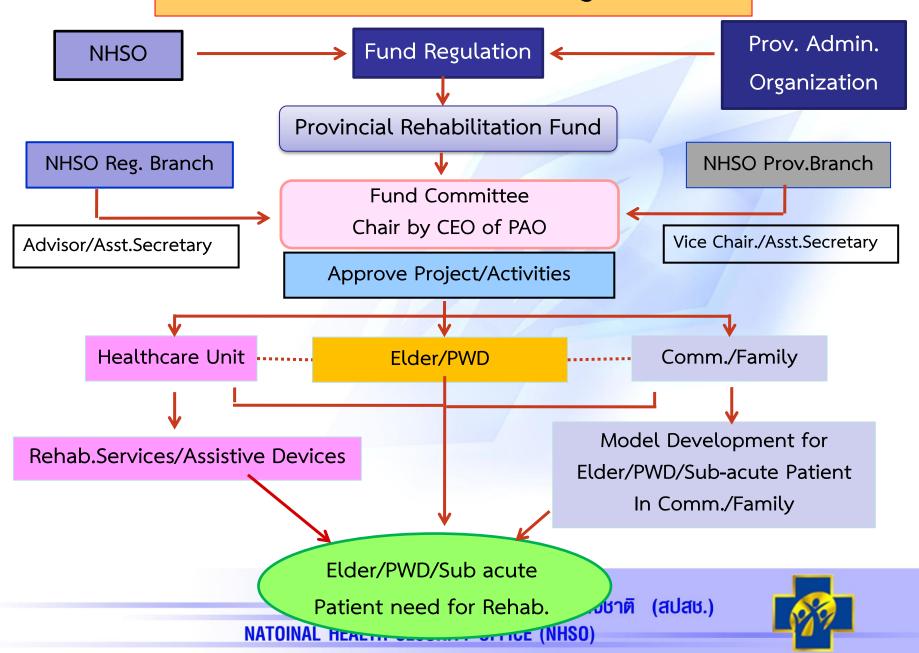
Chair by CEO of PAO 16 members (2 advisors) Healthcare providers/ professionals (5 members)

Prov./Regional Health officer

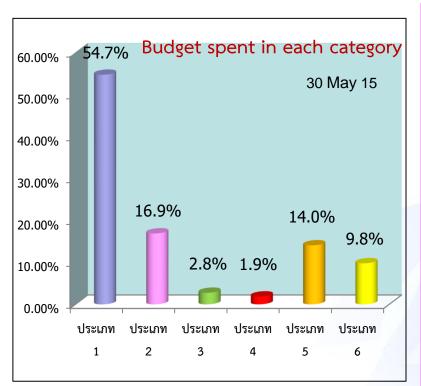
(3 members)



Frame Work Fund Management



Progress of Provincial Rehabilitation Fund



<u>Category 1</u>: Support rehabilitation services & assistive devices

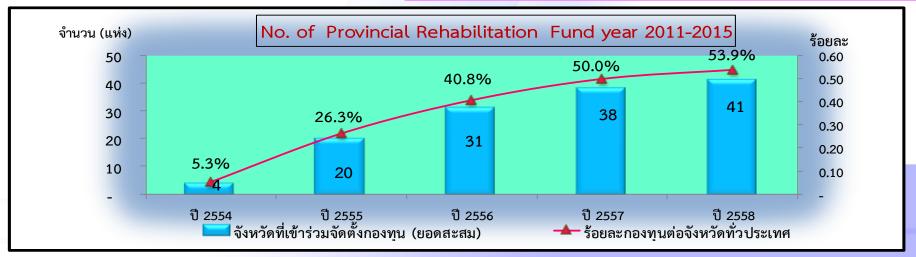
<u>Category 2</u>: Support rehabilitation service system development of healthcare unit

<u>Category 3</u>: Support model development of elder/PWD/sub acute patient rehabilitation

<u>Category 4</u>: Support capacity building and strengthening of disability organization

<u>Category 5</u>: Support elder/PWD/sub acute patient to obtain basic services needed for dairy life

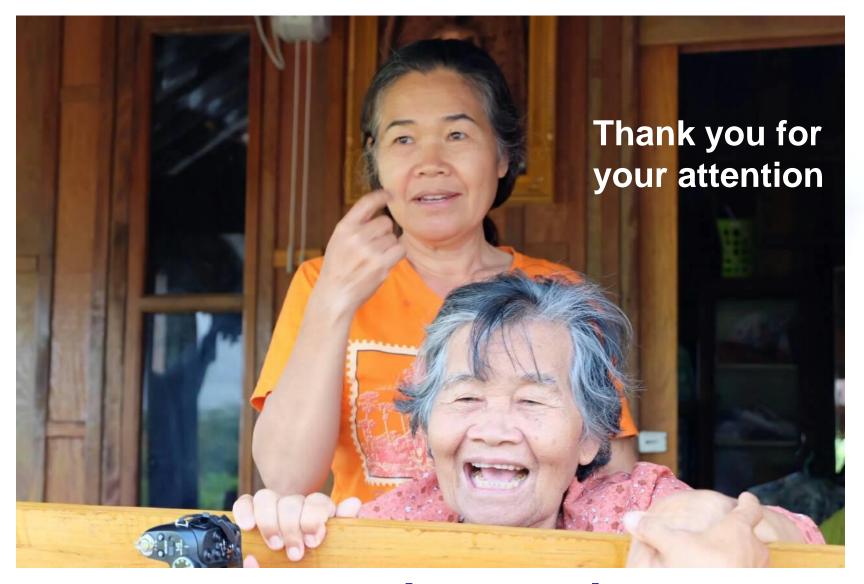
<u>Category 6</u>: Fund admin. cost (not more than 10%)



Challenges

- Integration of health and social services and continuity of care are challenging due to fragmentation of current systems and various vertical programs and policies.
- Resilience and capacity of the current health service delivery system.
- Local Authority and community involvement.





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