Presentation Notes:
Comparative Analysis of Healthcare Systems:
A Focus on India

Presented by:

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[1] Brief explanation of the country's healthcare system

India's healthcare system is a mix of public and private providers. The public healthcare system offers primary, secondary, and tertiary care services. Private healthcare providers are often more concentrated in urban areas and may range from small clinics to large hospitals.

Health Insurance:

Health insurance is available through both public schemes like Ayushman Bharat and private insurance companies. Ayushman Bharat, launched in 2018, aims to provide health insurance coverage to over 500 million economically vulnerable individuals.

Traditional Medicine:

India has a rich tradition of alternative medicine systems like Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy (AYUSH), which coexist and are integrated into mainstream medical practices.

Regulatory Environment:

The system is regulated by various bodies, including the Medical Council of India (MCI), the Indian Nursing Council, and the Pharmacy Council of India, along with respective state-level authorities.

[2] What type of structure does it follow: Models from lectures.

India's healthcare system shows elements of different models:
- **Public System:** Has aspects of the Beveridge Model, offering services to all citizens funded through general taxation.
- **Private System:** Has elements of the Bismarck and Out-of-Pocket Models, where individuals either buy private insurance or pay directly for care.

[3] What type of philosophy underpins the system? Profit, Social
- **Social Philosophy:** The public healthcare system aims to provide access to all citizens, particularly focusing on vulnerable populations.
- **Profit Philosophy:** The private healthcare sector operates largely on a for-profit basis, attracting patients who can afford to pay.

[4] Outcomes achieved in terms of overall level of health of population, life expectancy, key performance indicators.
- **Overall Level of Health:** India has a population of 1.4 billion people, with a young population and few elderly. Despite progress in reducing mortality rates and improving health, disparities exist across regions and social groups. 22% of the population is below the poverty line, and 3.9% of the population is obese.
- **Life Expectancy:** As of 2021, the life expectancy at birth is approximately 69.7 years, and the healthy life expectancy at birth is 60.3 years. This is an improvement at an above-average rate compared to other countries.

- **Key Performance Indicators:**
  - **Neonatal Mortality Rate:** 19.1 per 1000 live births.
  - **Under-5 Mortality Rate:** 38 per 1000 live births.
  - **Maternal Mortality Rate:** 103 per 1000 births.
  - **Leading causes of death:** Ischaemic Heart Disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), Stroke, Diarrhoeal diseases, Neonatal conditions.
  - **Health Expenditure:** $211 per capita, which is 2.96% of gross domestic product (GDP).
- **Alignment with sustainable development goals (SDGs):** Progress in areas like reducing poverty and improving sanitation, but ongoing challenges in achieving universal health coverage and reducing inequalities.

[5] Your critical analysis of the system:

Strengths:
- Diversity of services and providers.
- Growth in medical tourism due to lower costs for certain procedures.
- Initiatives like Ayushman Bharat aim to provide health insurance coverage to poorer populations.

Weaknesses:
- Significant disparities in access to and quality of healthcare between urban and rural areas, and across states.
- High out-of-pocket expenses, which can lead to financial hardship.
- Insufficient public healthcare funding and staffing, leading to reliance on private providers.
- Fragmentation between public and private systems, leading to inefficiencies and inequalities.

Review Outcomes:
- Poor neonatal, under-5, and maternal mortality rates indicate a need for strengthening the health system.
- Underspending on health, as indicated by the low percentage of GDP spent on health, is a significant concern.

Conclusion:

India's healthcare system is complex and multifaceted, reflecting a blend of different models and philosophies. While there have been notable achievements in improving health outcomes, significant challenges remain in achieving equitable access, controlling costs, and ensuring quality across the diverse and populous country. Efforts to strengthen public healthcare, integrate services across providers, and align with SDGs could further enhance the system's effectiveness and equity.