Health Care System and Health Policy

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January 11th, 2021

Introduction to Community Health I

Department of Community Medicine,

Faculty of Medicine, Chiang Mai University











Medical Competency Assessment Criteria for National License 2012

ประกาศแพทยสภา ที่ 12 /2555

เรื่อง เกณฑ์กวามรู้กวามสามารถในการประเมินเพื่อรับใบอนุญาตเป็นผู้ประกอบวิชาชีพเวชกรรม พ.ศ. 2555

(Medical Competency Assessment Criteria for National License 2012)

 2. ให้ศูนย์ประเมินและรับรองความรู้ความสามารถในการประกอบวิชาชีพเวชกรรม ใช้เป็นเกณฑ์ ความรู้ความสามารถในการประเมินเพื่อรับใบอนุญาตเป็นผู้ประกอบวิชาชีพเวชกรรม ของแพทยสภา รายถะเอียดประกอบด้วยเกณฑ์ฯทั้งหมด 5 ส่วนดังนี้ ส่วนที่ 1 ก. วิทยาศาสตร์การแพทย์พื้นฐาน ส่วนที่ 2 ข. ความรู้ความสามารถทางวิชาชีพและทักษะทางกลินิก ส่วนที่ 3 ค. สุขภาพและการสร้างเสริมสุขภาพ ส่วนที่ 4 ง. เวชจริยศาสตร์ ส่วนที่ 5 จ. กฎหมายที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการประกอบวิชาชีพแวชกรรม



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Medical Competency Assessment Criteria for National License 2012

ความรู้พื้นฐานทางการแพทย์ (Scientific knowledge of medicine)

3.1 มีความรู้ความเข้าใจในวิทยาศาสตร์การแพทย์พื้นฐาน (ภาคผนวก ก) ความรู้ความสามารถ ทางวิชาชีพและทักษะทางคลินิก (ภาคผนวก ข) สามารถค้นคว้าความรู้เพิ่มเติมจากแหล่งข้อมูลต่างๆ เพื่อ นำไปประยุกต์ในการตรวจวินิจฉัยและบำบัดรักษาผู้ป่วย ตลอดจนวางแผนการสร้างเสริมสุขภาพและ

ป้องกันการเจ็บป่วยได้อย่างถูกต้องเหมาะสม

3.2 มีความรู้ความเข้าใจในเรื่องต่อไปนี้

3.2.1 การสร้างเสริมสุขภาพระบบบริบาลสุขภาพ ภาคผนวก ค)

3.2. งานลาธารณสุขมูลฐาน วชศาลตร์ชุมชน และเวชศาลตร์ครอบครัว อาชีวเวชศาลตร์

3.2.3 เศรษฐศาลตร์คลินิกที่เกี่ยวข้องและเหมาะลมในการทำเวชปฏิบัติ

3.2.4 หลักการด้านระบาดวิทยา ชีวสถิติ เวชลารลนเทศ วิทยาการระบาดคลินิก และเวช ศาสตร์เชิงประจักษ์

3.2.5 เวชจริยศาลตร์ (ภาคผนวก ง) และกฎหมายที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการประกอบวิชาชีพ เวชกรรม (ภาคผนวก จ)



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Outline

- Overview of Thai Health Care Service System
- Overview of UHC and Health Financing in Thailand
- Hospital Accreditation
- Health Policy



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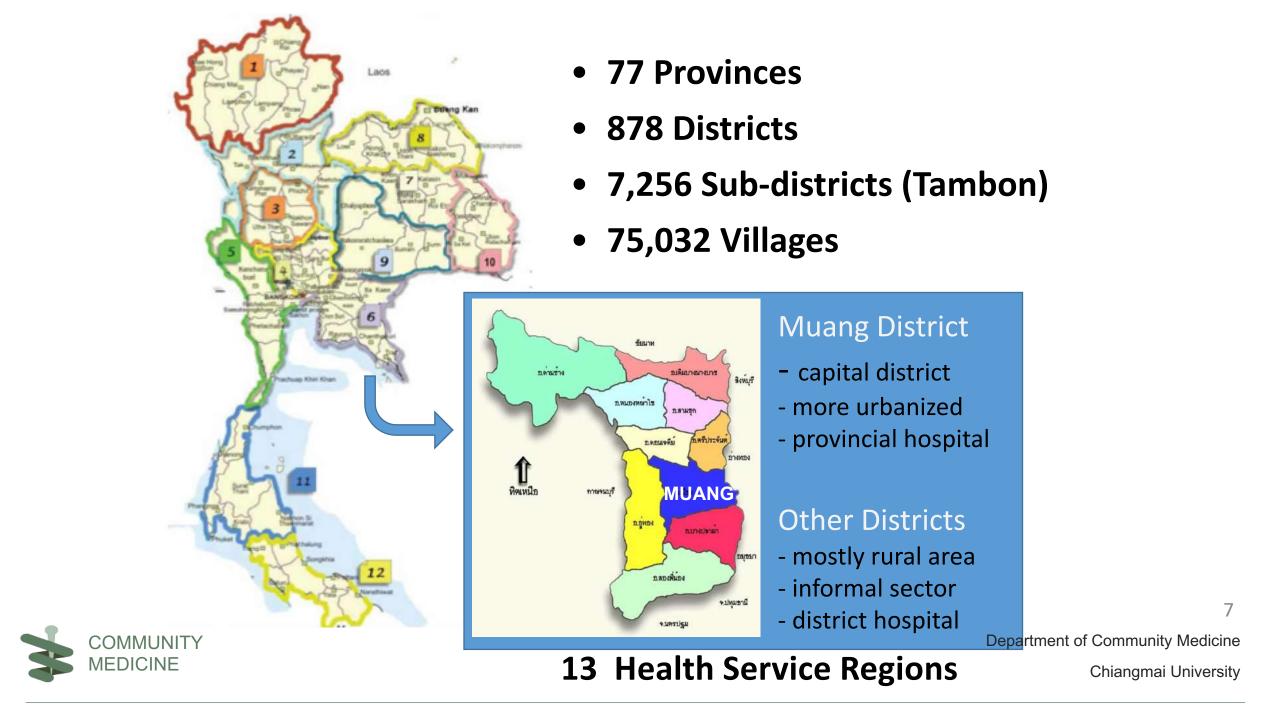
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Thailand Health Systems



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Definition: UHC

 Universal health coverage (UHC) is defined as ensuring that all people have access to needed health services (including promotion, prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and palliation), of sufficient quality to be effective, while also ensuring that the use of these services does not expose the user to financial hardship.

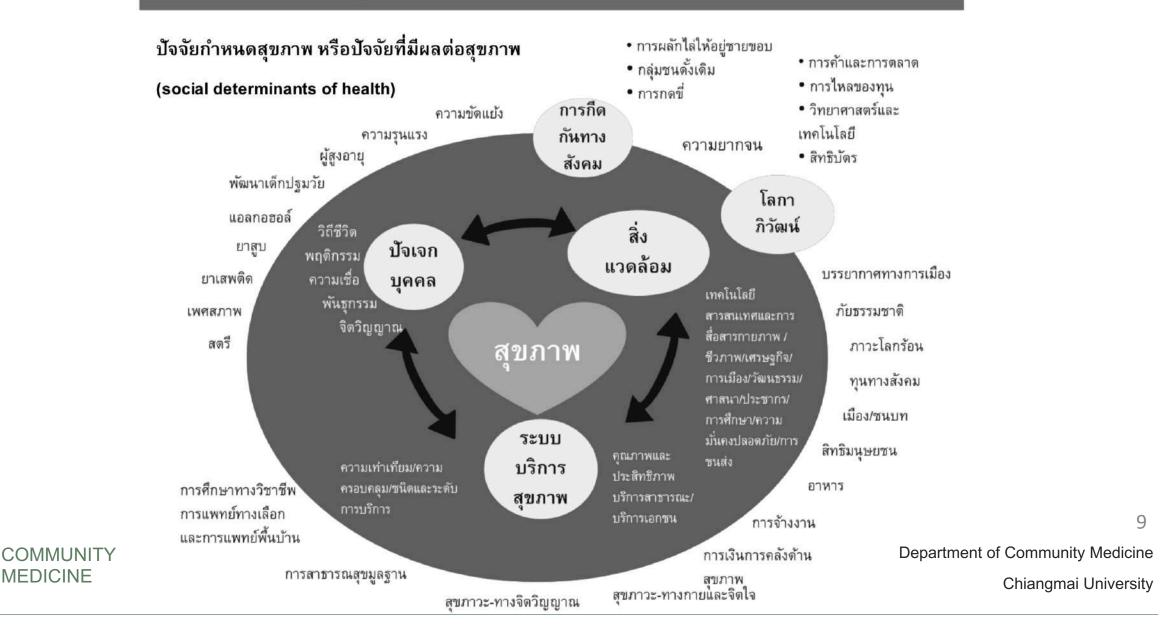
https://www.who.int/healthsystems/universal_health_coverage/en/



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ระบบบริการสุขภาพของประเทศไทย (Health service system)



Health Equity

- The opportunity for everyone to attain his or her full health potential
- No one is disadvantaged from achieving this potential because of his or her social position or other socially determined circumstance.
- Distinct from health equality

Reference: Whitehead M. et al



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ความเท่าเทียมทางสุขภาพ (Health Equity)

สิทธิทางสุขภาพเป็นสิทธิขั้นพื้นฐานของมนุษย์ "ทุกคนมีสิทธิในการมี มาตรฐานชีวิตที่เพียงพอต่อสุขภาพความเป็นอยู่ของเขาและครอบครัว" มนุษย์ควรมีโอกาสได้รับการรักษาไม่ว่าจะเกิดมาอยู่ในสถานะใด ๆ

<u>กรณีศึกษา</u>

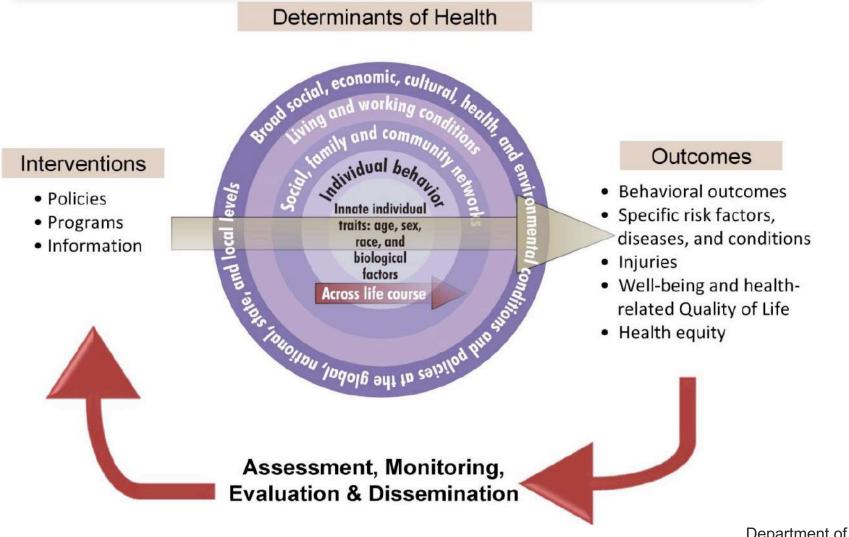
นายอาเสาะ เยอเซอมือ เป็นคนไทยภูเขา อาศัยอยู่บนพื้นที่สูงห่างไกล ติดชายแดนพม่า ครอบครัวได้อพยพมาอยู่ในพื้นที่นานแล้ว นายอาเสาะ ตกสำรวจ ไม่ได้มีบัตรประชาชน นายอาเสาะเริ่มป่วย อ่อนเพลียลงเรื่อย ๆ ญาติต้องการพานายอาเสาะมา รพ. แต่นายอา เสาะไม่กล้ามา เพราะไม่มีเงินเก็บเลย



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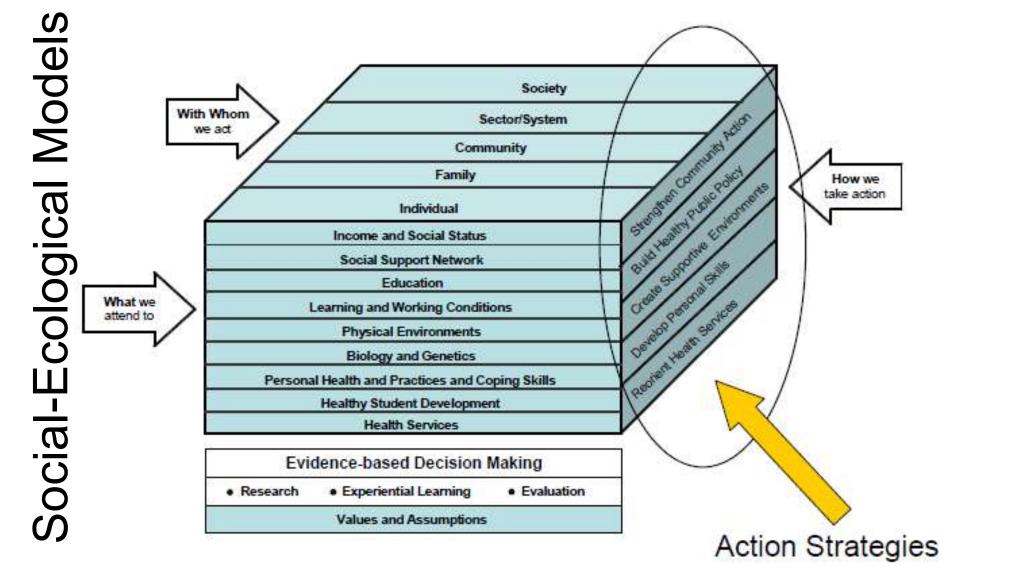
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Action Model to Achieve Healthy People 2020 Overarching Goals



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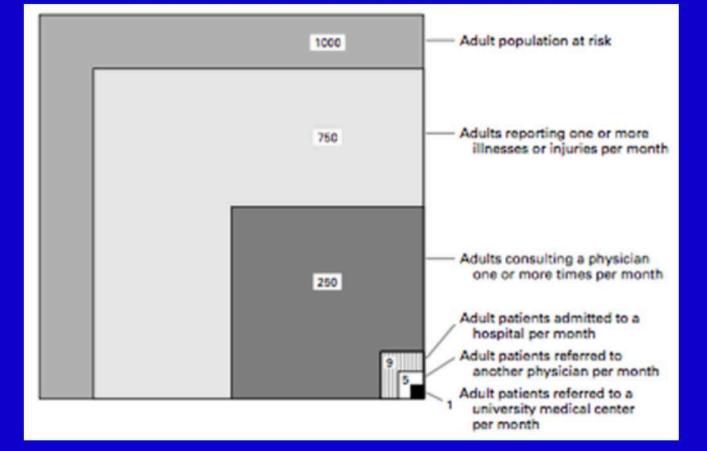
COMMUNITY MEDICINE

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"Majority of the global citizens go to the primary level

medical care in the rural areas"



Data are for persons 16 years of age and older.

Reprinted "The Ecology of Medical Care" report by White et al. Department of Community Medicine

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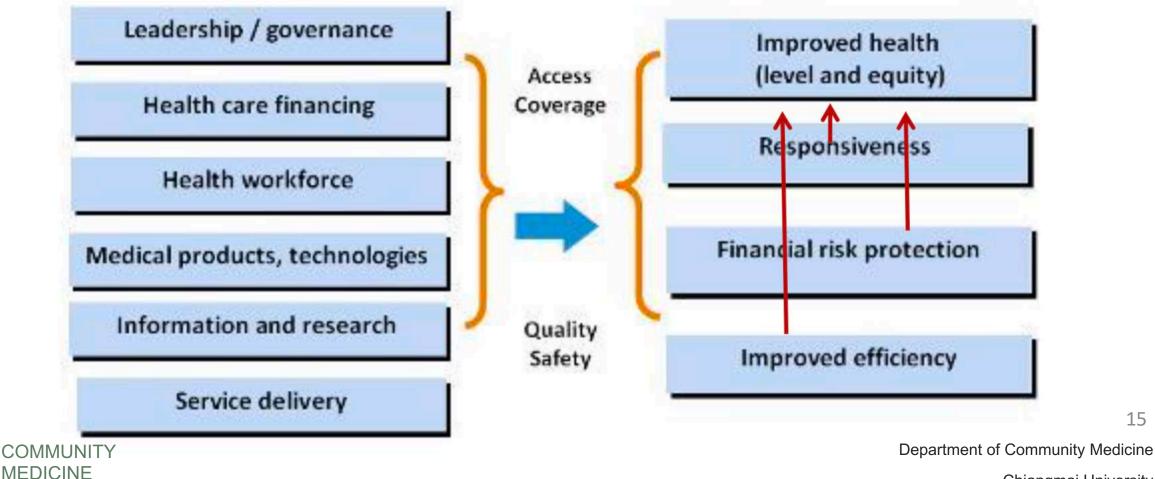
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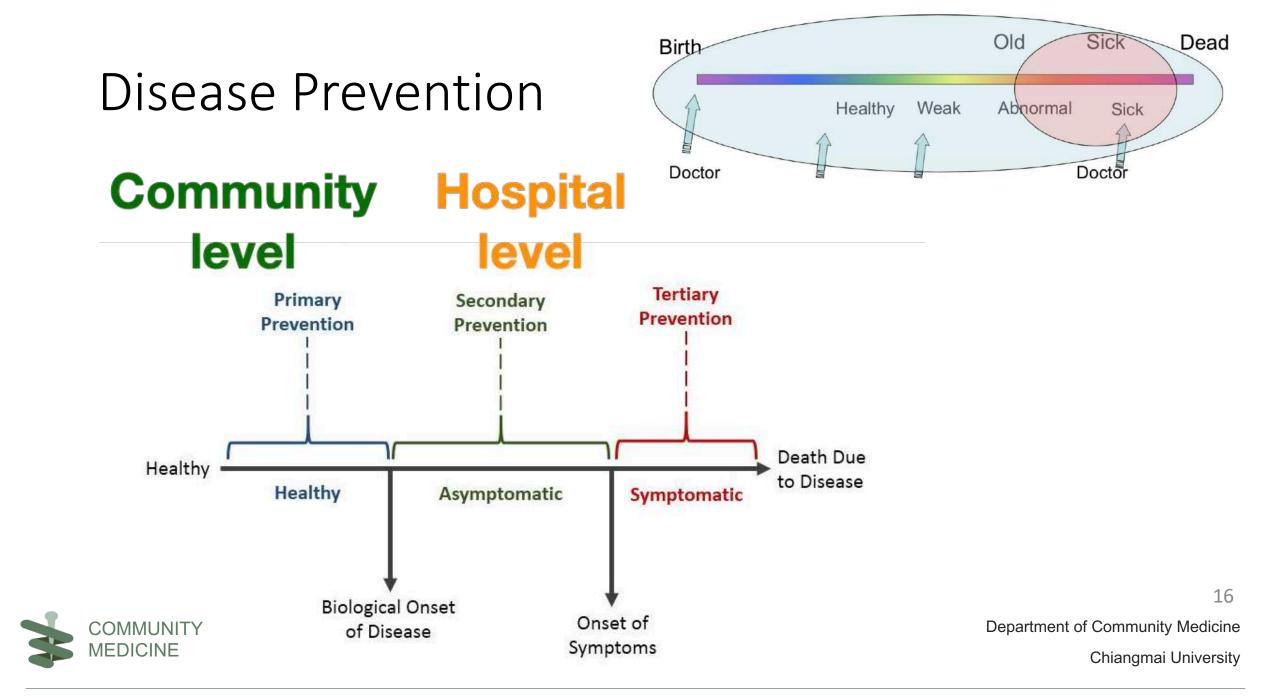
WHO's Health system Six building blocks

System building blocks

Goals/outcomes



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ระบบบริการสุขภาพ ของประเทศไทย (Health service system)

- ระบบสุขภาพอาจนิยามจากบทบาทหน้าที่ หรือ องค์ประกอบ
- ในเชิงบทบาทหน้าที่ ระบบสุขภาพมุ่งหวังให้ประชาชนมีสุขภาวะ กายและจิตที่ดี ผ่านกระบวนการสร้างเสริมสุขภาพ ป้องกันโรค รักษาโรค ฟื้นฟูการทำงานของร่างกาย และกระบวนการสร้างความแข็งแกร่งและ ความพร้อมของสาธารณสุขในการรับมือโรคติดต่อ โรคไม่ติดต่อ และภัย พิบัติ
- นอกเหนือการตอบสนองความคาดหวังของประชาชนดังกล่าว ข้างต้น ระบบสุขภาพที่ดีควรเห็นคุณค่าและศักดิ์ศรีในความเป็นมนุษย์ของ ทุกคน ยึดมั่นในหลักศีลธรรม คุณธรรม จริยธรรมในการดำเนินการ และ ให้ความเท่าเทียมด้านสิทธิประโยชน์แก่ชนทุกกลุ่มอย่างเหมาะสม



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Universal Health Coverage

World Health Organization

" all people receive the health services they need

without suffering financial hardship when paying for them."

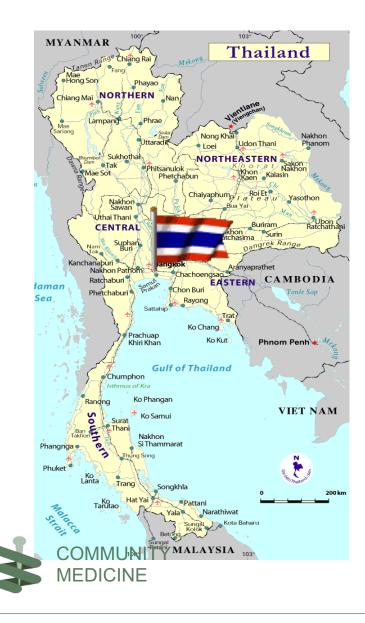


http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs395/en/

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Thailand: at a glance



- Population
- GDP per Capita (2017) \$US 6,000
- Life Expectancy 75 Years
- Total Health Expenditure (2016)
 - 4.1 % GDP [< \$US 245/cap]
 - Out of pocket 12 % of THE

UHC achieved in 2002

66 million

3 Main public health insurance schemes (Source: NHSO, March 2018)

- Universal Coverage Scheme
- Social Security Scheme
- : SSS 18.2% (12 million)

: UCS 72.5% (48 million)

Civil Servant Medical Benefit : CSMBS 8.5% (5 million)

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Principles for moving forward UHC

 Thai UHC does not mean only 'financial protection' but more on 'universal access to comprehensive essential quality health services' based on adequate health systems

• Thailand gradually *build up its health care systems in parallel to financial protection*



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A solid foundation for UHC in Thailand: two strands of development

- 1. Health infrastructure development: ensure services availability and universal access to essential health services under UHC
 - Equitable access to *health facilities*
 - Adequate number and equitable distribution of *health workforce*
- 2. Expanding financial risk protection:
 - Population coverage expansion through financial protection:
 - Formal sector
 - Informal sector
 - The poor and vulnerable
 - Health Benefit package expansion as needed

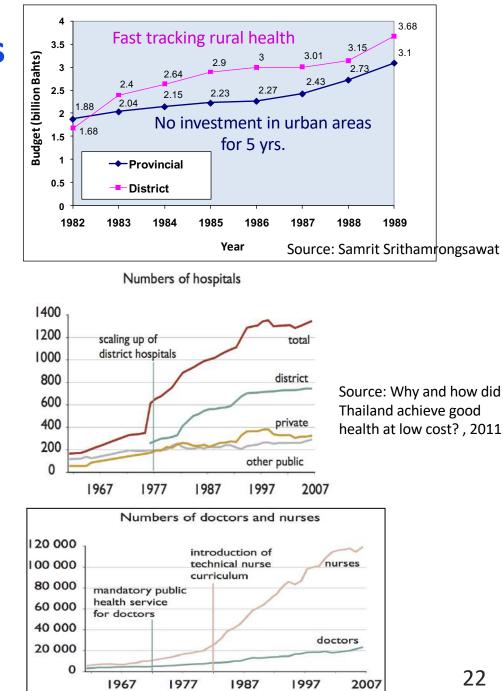


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Four concrete examples of big decisions

- 1. Reallocation of resources to build PHC / rural health facilities with continuous development
- 2. Strong concrete policies for Rural Health Workforces
 - Increase production of rural HRH the concept of "Rural recruitment, local training, hometown placement"
 - Reorientation, Bonding, Motivation and Incentives, Working and living environment
- 3. Access to Essential Medicines Maximum list and inclusion of Traditional Medicine, CL
- 4. Active involvement of Civil Society and community in the governing structure of UHC

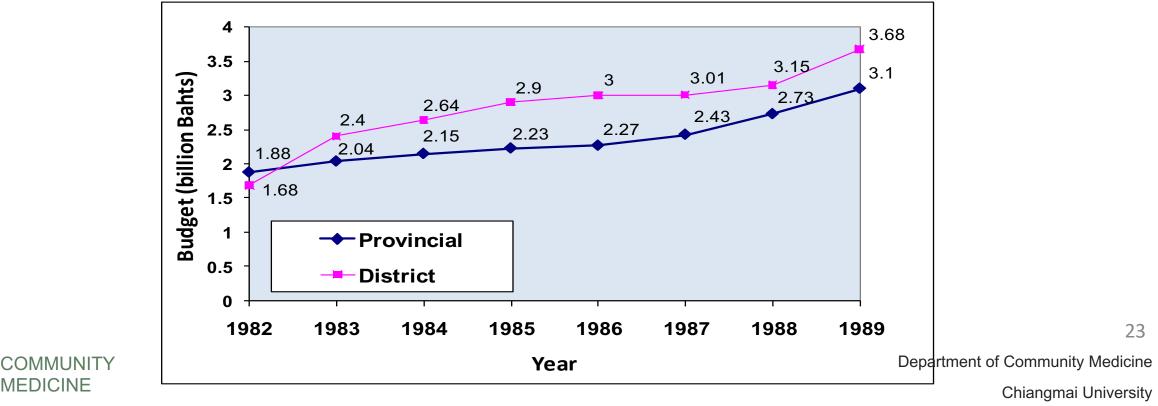


Evolution of District health systems

During late 70s to early 90s

MEDICINE

- Reallocation of budget for district health facilities
- 100 per cent coverage of hospitals in all rural districts
- 100 per cent coverage of health centers in all sub-districts



Primary health care

Primary health care is essential health care made accessible at a cost a country and community can afford, with methods that are practical, scientifically sound and socially acceptable.

Reference: Alma Ata Declaration, WHO, Geneva, 1978

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Roles of village health volunteer

- Messenger: news, events, between villagers and health staff
 Health educator
- Basic service: for patient transferred from health center
- Health surveillance: malnutrition, pregnant, mosquito
- Leader for health activities
- Cooperate with local leaders



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Rural Health care facilities

District Hospital : 30-120 beds (community hospital) with 2-8 doctors cover 30-80,000 population







Rural Health care facilities



Sub-district Health center

3-6 health personnel (nurses, public health workers) cover 2,000-5,000 population



health volunteers

- Health promotion
- Simple OP service
- Disease surveillance
- Home healthcare

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Seamless Health Service Networks

For more complex service, secondary and tertiary hospitals with specialized personnel, highly diagnostic and treatment technology are available. **Referral system** was set up.



General hospital in every province

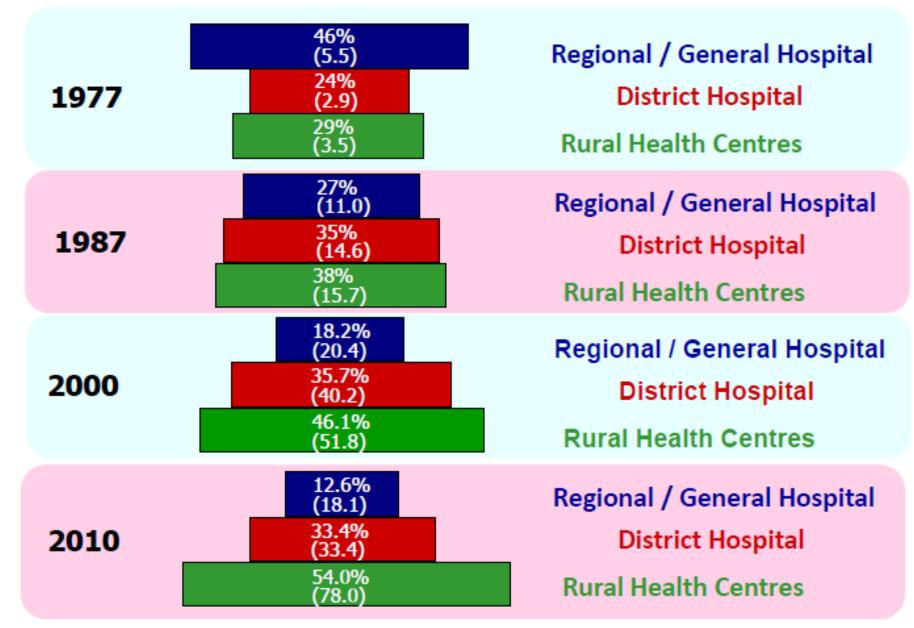


Medical school hospital

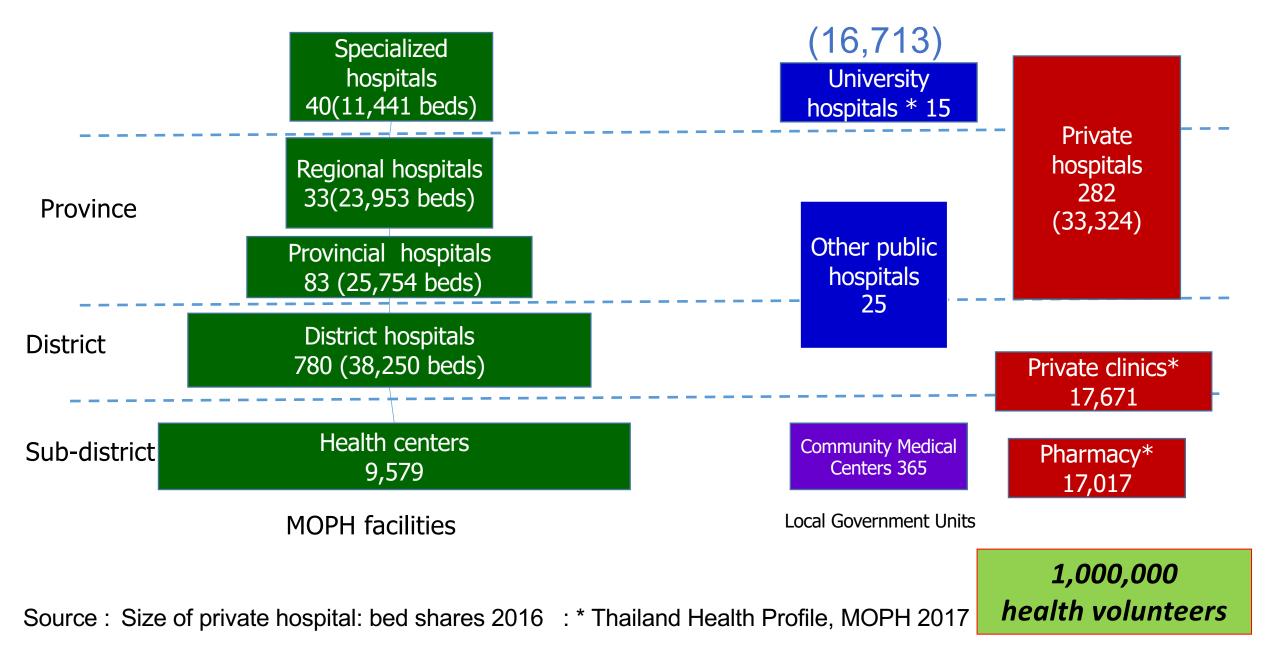


Regional hospital in every region

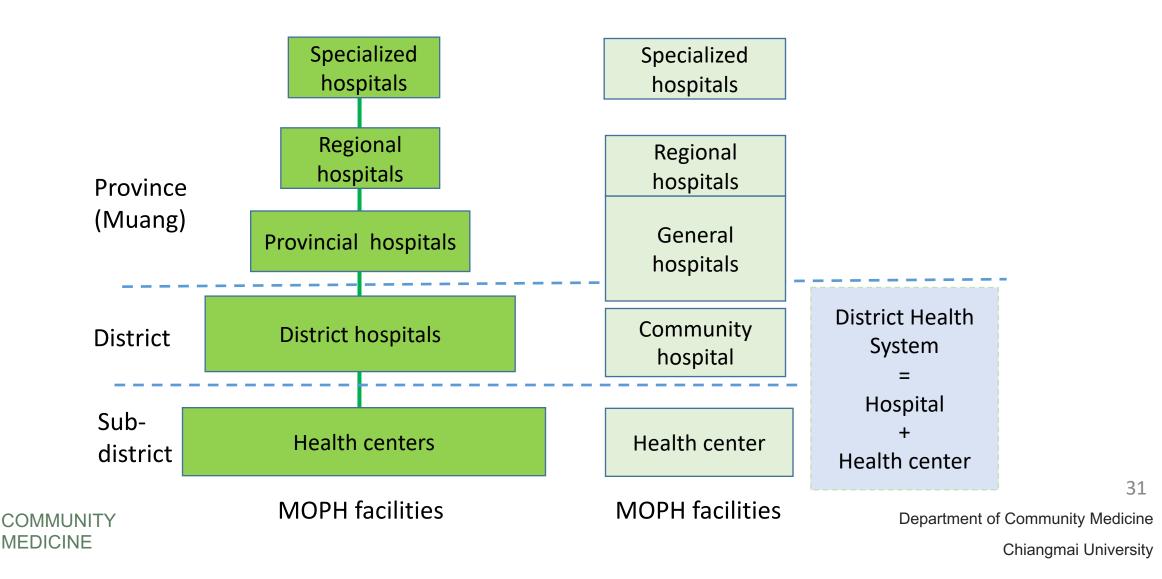
Strengthen Primary Care to increase access (OP visits)

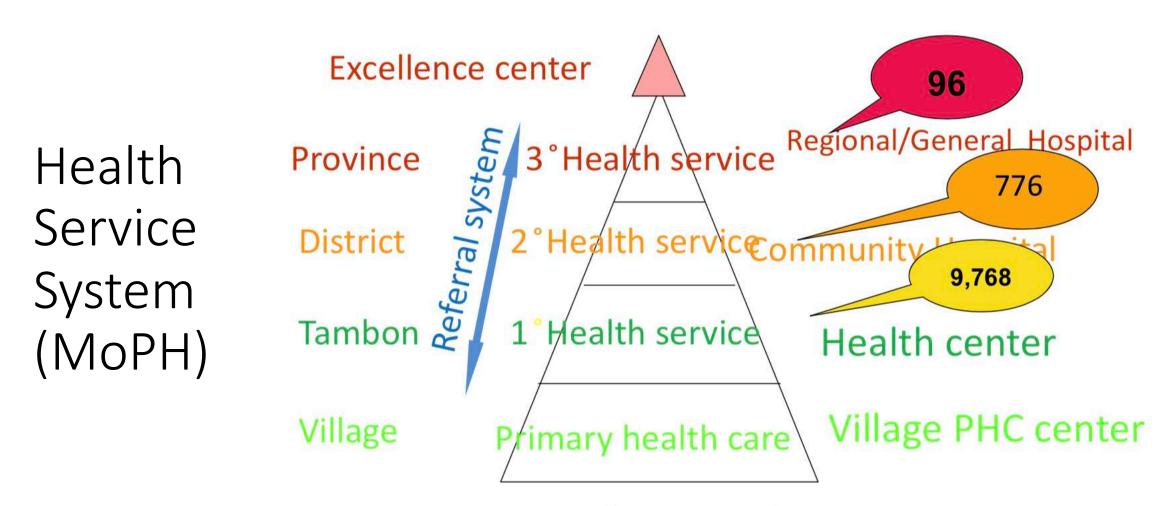


Health service delivery system in Thailand :1,221 units(141,500 Beds)



Multi-level service delivery system





Plus 323 private hospitals (34,123 beds) and 197 Government hospitals

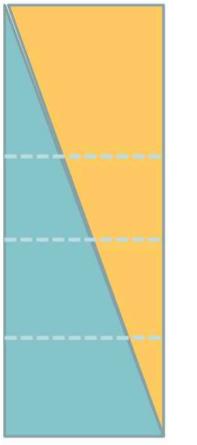


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3.Treatment



1.Promotion & 2. Prevention



5.Palliative care

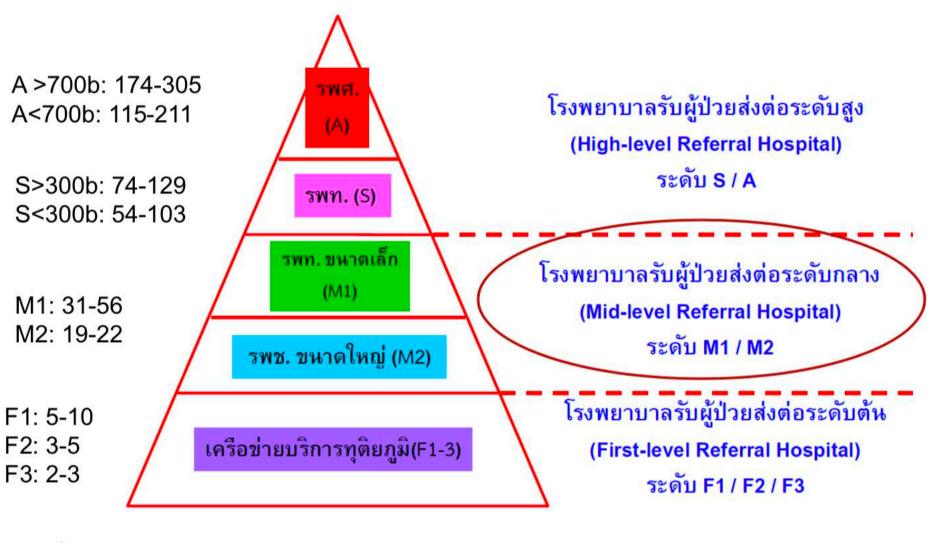
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4.Rehabilitation

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ที่มา: Service Plan กระทรวงสาธารณสุข

Levels of Medical Services

Primary >

- OP
- GP doc /nurse / paramedics
- Common disease
- First contact
- Holistic care**
- Plus CAM-TM

Secondary Tertiary

- OP or IP
- GP/Major specialties
- Complicated dis
- Referred case
- Systematic care
 - Some CAM

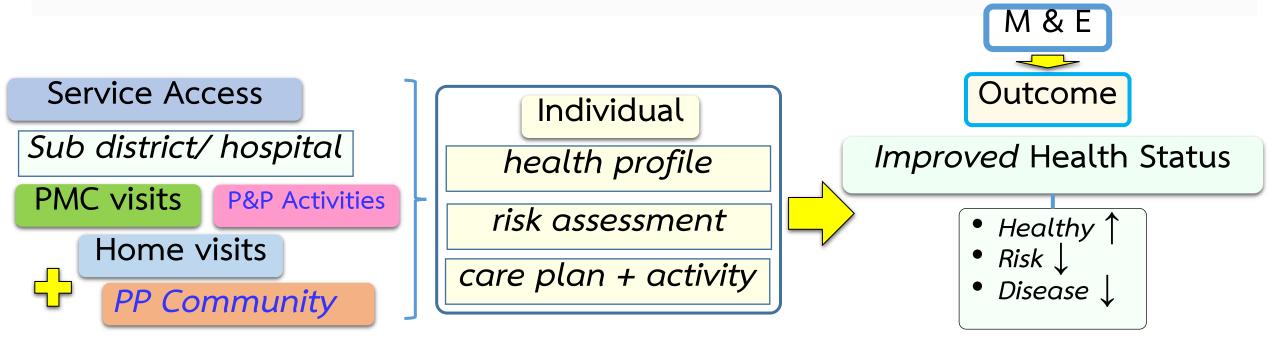
- IP -ICU -CCU
- Major & Sub specialties
- Rare disease
- Referred case
- Systematic care
- No CAM-TM

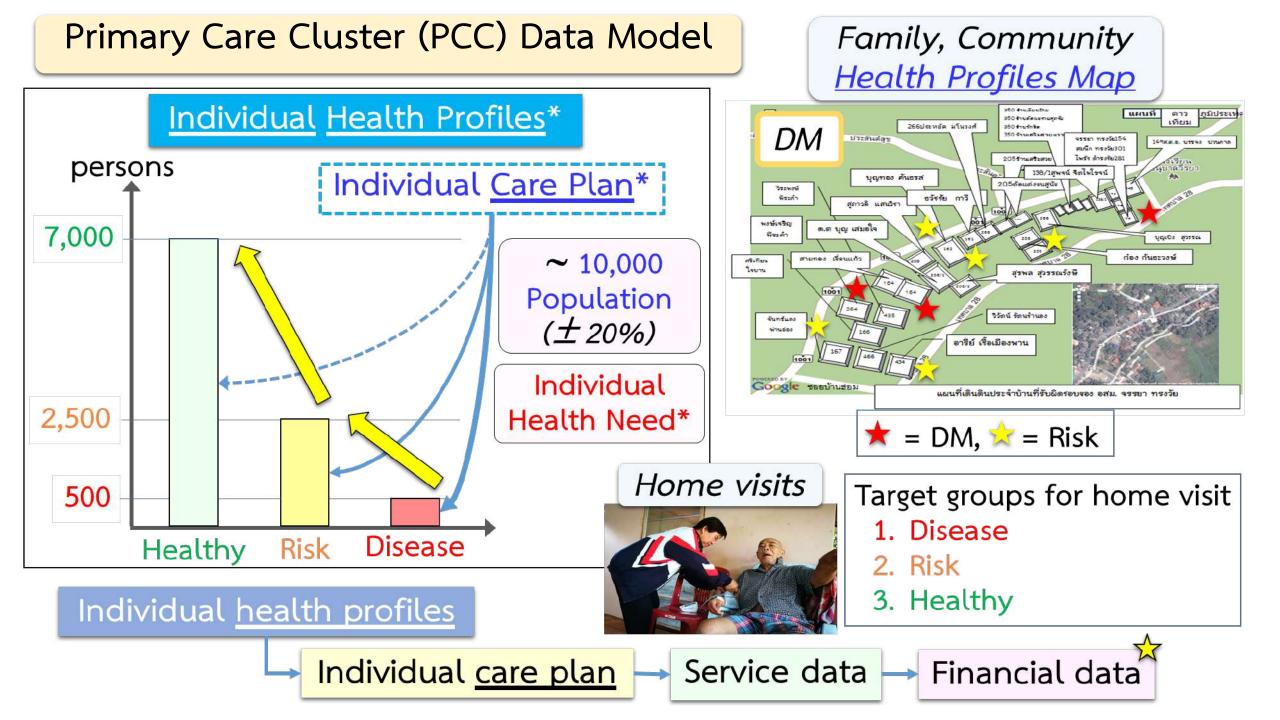
Quaternary and Quinary Health Service System.....

Standard requirement for <u>quality Primary Care Unit (PCU)</u>

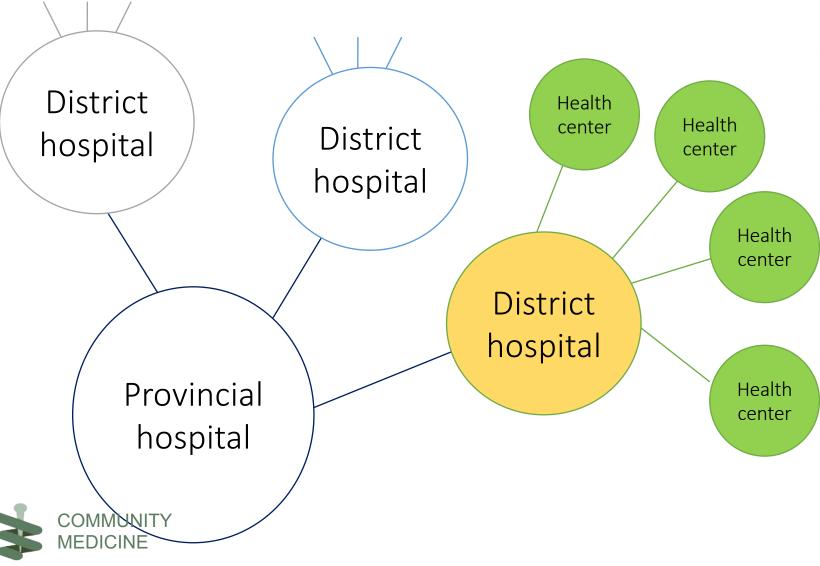
A group of 3 primary care services with multi professional staffs headed by 3 family doctors: one PCC for 30,000 people.

- Family physician's role
- Primary care: first contact
- Holistic care: bio, psycho, social, spiritual
- Continuing care: patient-doctor relationship*
- Comprehensive care: treat, promote, prevent, rehab Consultation & referral system





District Health System



- A key hub in translating health policies into health outcomes
- Provides services to 50,000-100,000 catchment population in a typical district Consists of

One district hospital 30-120 beds, 150-200 staffs
10-15 sub-district health centers, with 4-6 staffs for a catchment of 5,000 people

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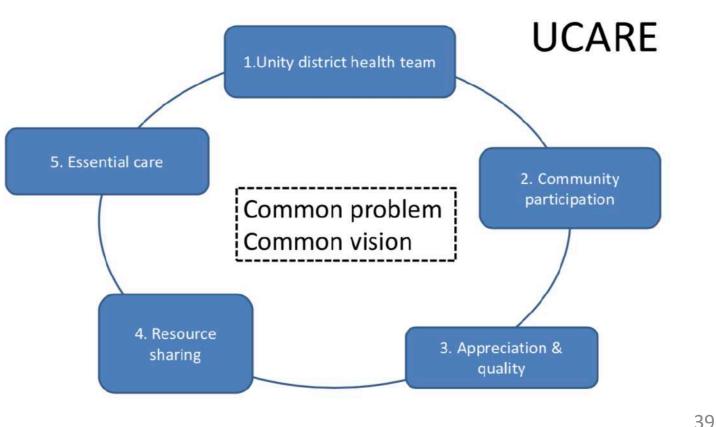
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District Health System - Principle

- Unity district health team
- Community participation
- Appreciation and quality
- Resource sharing and human development
- Essential care

ODOP - One District One Project





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Health workforce: recruitment and production

- Rapidly increase number of nurses and allied profession
 - Technical nurse
 - Public health officers
- MOPH nursing and public health schools
- Local recruitment
 - Rural recruitment policy: doctor, dentist, pharmacist, nurse, dental nurse
 - Collaboration Project to Increase Production of Doctor (CPIRD) started in 1995
 - One District One Doctor program (ODOD) started in 2004

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Health workforce: distribution and retention

- Compulsory public service •
 - 3 years to serve in public health facilities
- **Financial incentive**
 - hardship allowance, non-private practice allowance
- Non-financial benefit
 - Housing
 - Social recognition







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SERVICE DELIVERY

Service	District Hospital	Health center
Out-patient	Complex	Simple
In-patient	\checkmark	X
Dental service	Complex	Simple
Labour service	\checkmark	X
Family planning, MCH	\checkmark	\checkmark
Other prevention and promotion	\checkmark	\checkmark
Disease control, surveillance	\checkmark	\checkmark
Lab investigation	\checkmark	Basic
Rehabilitation	\checkmark	X
Traditional medicine	\checkmark	\checkmark
Home visit	\checkmark	✓ Department of C
		C

HEALTH WORKFORCE

	Ratio (per1,000pop)	Hospital	Health center	
Doctor	0.5	\checkmark	X	
Dentist	0.1	\checkmark	Rotate from	
Pharmacist	0.2	\checkmark	hospital	
Nurse	2.5	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Public health officer	0.5	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Others e.g. dental assistant, traditional medicine, physical therapist, etc.	-	✓	Depend on each health center	
Village health volunteer	15 Voluntary in communit			



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COMMUNITY MEDICINE Source: <u>http://gishealth.moph.go.th/healthmap/gmap.php#result</u>, 2019

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Health care financing

- National Health Security Office(NHSO) สปสช
- Comptroller General's Department(CGD) กบก
- Social Security Office (SSO) สปส
- Office of Insurance Commission (OIC) –สำนักงานคณะกรรมการกำกับและ ส่งเสริมการประกอบธุรกิจประกันภัย–คปก.--พรบ.คุ้มครองผู้ประสบภัยจากรถ
- National Institute of Emergency Medicine สพฉ
- Private (Out of pocket)
- Thai health สสส.



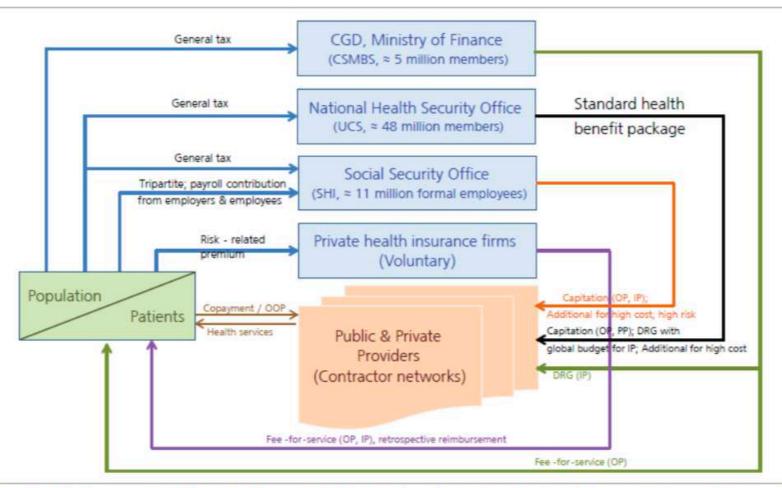
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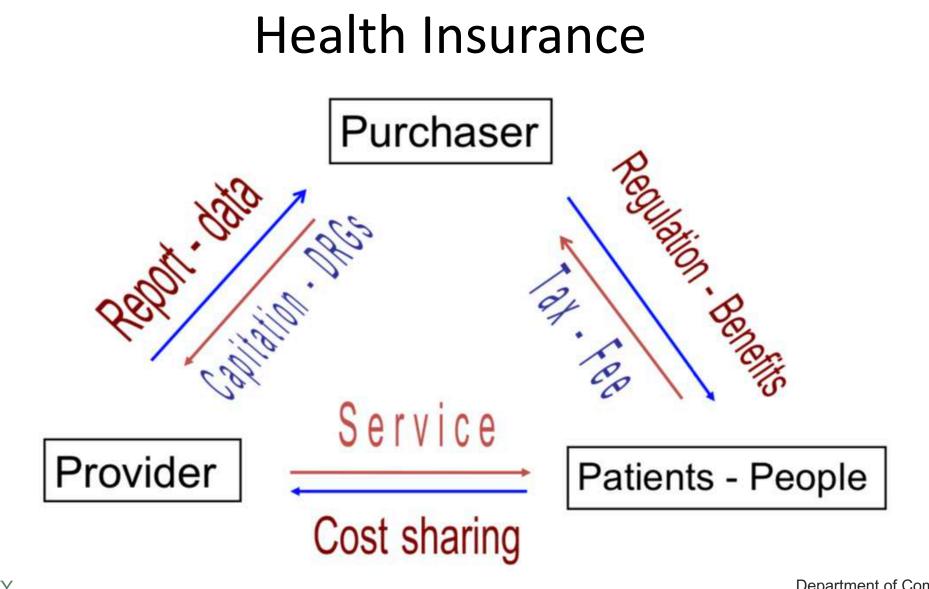
Health financing profile 2017 Thailand

Fig. 7: Health financing flow



CGD: The Comptroller General's Department; CSMBS: Civil Servant Medical Benefit Scheme; UCS: Universal Coverage Scheme; SHI: Social Health Insurance; DRG: Diagnosis-related groups; OP: Outpatient; IP: Inpatient

Source: Adapted from Tangcharoensathien V. (editor). The kingdom of Thailand Health System Review: Health Systems in Transition, 2015.





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Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in Thailand





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Moving toward Thai UHC Expanding financial risk protection

From 1975

- Long march of reforms of Thai public health insurances
- Expansion of health financial risk protection by targeting approaches

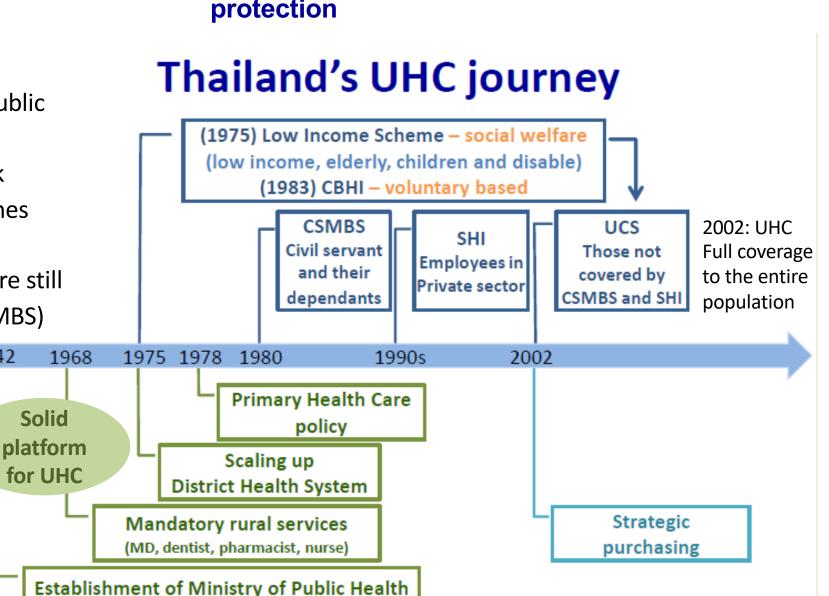
By 2001

• 30% of 60 million population were still uninsured [non-SHI and non-CSMBS)

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In 2002 and afterward

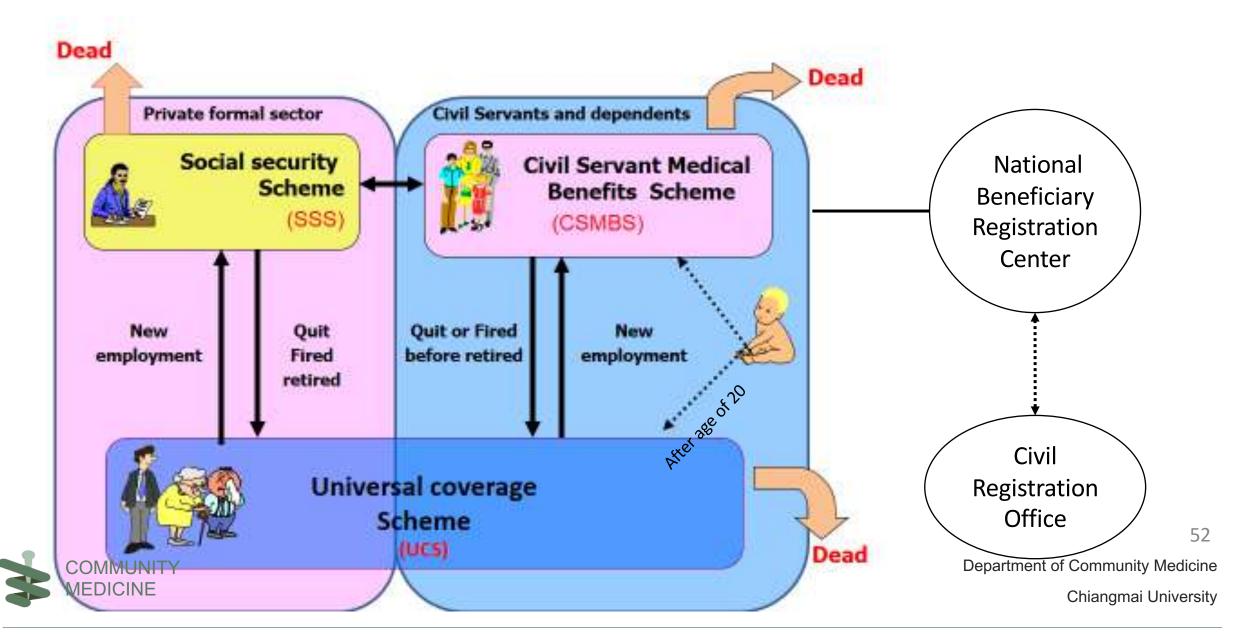
- All residual population were covered by UCS,
- established by NHS Act

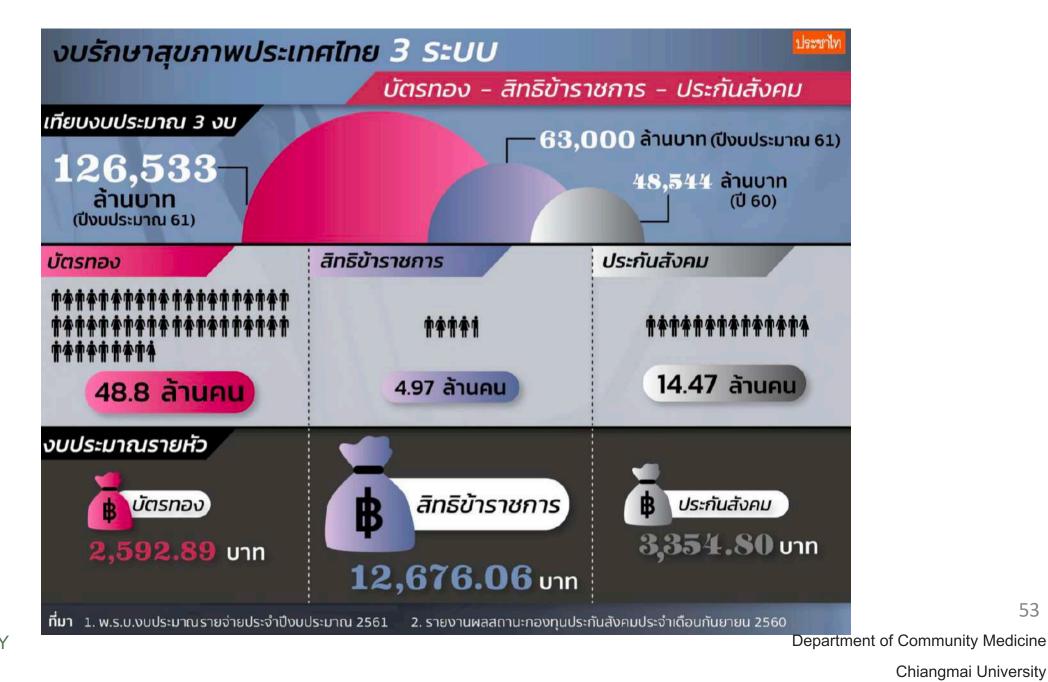


Thailand UHC: 99.9% of 67 million population : 3 main schemes from 2002

Characteristics	Civil Servant Medical Benefit Scheme (CSMBS)	Social Health Insurance (SSS	Universal Coverage Scheme (UCS)
Legislation	Royal Decree 1980	Social Security Act 1990	National Health Security Act 2002
People covered	Civil servants and dependents (7% of pop)	Private employees (18% of pop)	The rest of Thai citizens (75% of pop)
Source of Finance	Tax funded	Tripartite contribution	Tax funded
Payment method	FFS for OP DRGs for IP	Capitation for OP and IP DRGs for IP AdjRW>2	Capitation for OP & PP DRGs with global budget for IP Fee Schedule for high-cost drugs and procedures , QOF
Governing bodies	Medical committee	Social Security BoardMedical committee	 National Health Security Board Standard and Quality Control Board
Responsible agency	Comptroller General's Department (CGD), MOF	Social Security Office (SSO), MOL	National Health Security Office (NHSO)

Dynamic of people's health insurance status



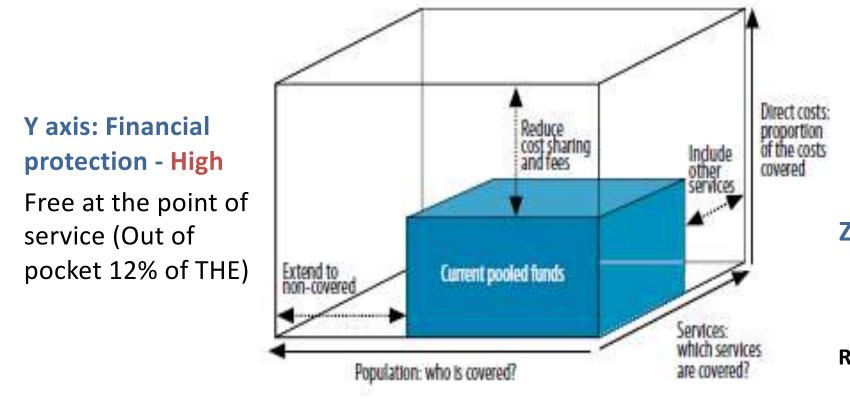


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COMMUNITY MEDICINE

THREE DIMENSIONS OF THAI UHC

Under three public health insurance schemes (CSMBS (6%), SSS (18%), UCS (75%)



X axis: Population coverage universal population coverage (99.95% of population)

WHO, Health financing for universal coverage: universal coverage-three dimensions, http://www.who.int/health_financing/strategy/dimensions/en/

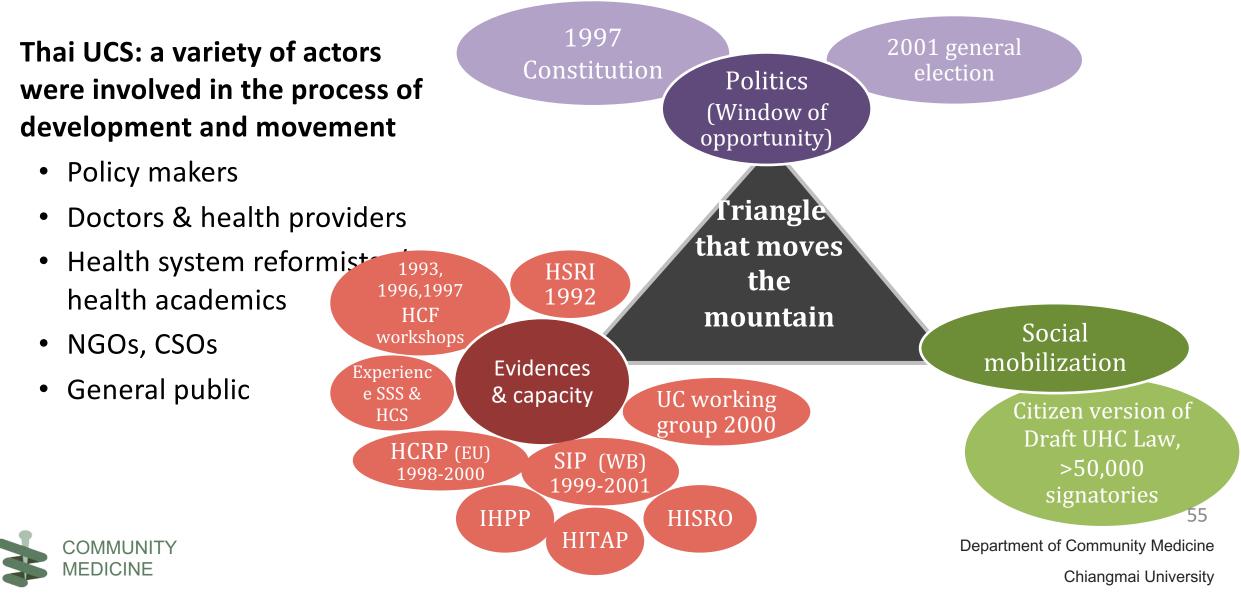
Z axis: Depth of services

Comprehensive package with small exclusion list. P&P, All essential drugs, Renal Replacement Therapies, organ transplant, CABG, cataract, dental services and dentures, etc.

Situations that lead to reform:

"The Triangle that move the mountain"

key toward an acceptable consensus on UCS policy



Governance issues

- The National Health Security Act (NHS Act), was promulgated in November 2002
- The concept of purchaser-provider split is adopted
 - To prevent conflict of interest / selection bias
 - Integrated model --> contracting model
 - However, our lessons realized that commissioning and financial facilitators are main methods to deal with healthcare providers
- Multi-stakeholders engagement
 - Governance bodies: National Health Security Board (NHSB) and Health Standard and Quality
 Control Board (HSQCB) were defined in the law (NHS Act)
 - Active citizens and networks involved;
 - Local administrative organizations
 - Civil societies / Non-government organizations



COMMUNITY Public / patients networks



nal Health Security Act E. 2545 (A.D. 2002)

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UCS System design



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Background of Universal Coverage Scheme (UCS)

- The stated goal of the UCS, is "to equally entitle all Thai citizens to quality health care according to their needs, regardless of their socioeconomic status".
- This goal is based on the universality principle: the UCS was conceived as a scheme for everybody, not one that targets only the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged.
- "Health service" in the UCS Benefit package according to National Health Security Act 2002 includes all health services directly provided to a person, not only curative care but also health promotion and disease prevention.



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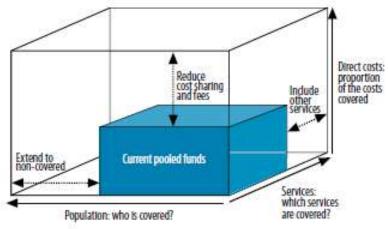
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1) Goals of UCS / What are managed related to UHC Cube

Goals

- To ensure all
 members can access
 to healthcare/ health
 services they need
- To protect financial risk / hardship of household due to illness

: Three dimensions (UHC Cube)^[3]



X axis: Population coverage

- Beneficiary registration and database
- Service utilization
- Right protection and complaint management
- Public hearing and participation

Y axis: Financial protection

- Revenue collection Fund management (Polling) -Purchasing (Payment method)
- Claim process and clearing house
- HIS (Services Utilization / Reimbursement), etc.

Z axis: Depth of services

- Benefit package designed /purchased
- Provider registration
- Service provided
- Auditing system
- Standard & Quality assurance

2) Funding for UCS

Source of finance: Tax-based financed

- ✓ Pooling fund from general taxation; close-end budget
- ✓ No direct contribution from UCS members (*30 baht is as voluntary basis)

General principles for budget estimation

- 1. Per capita budget is based on
 - Volume of services used
 - Unit cost of services provided
 - Projection of increases in service utilization and cost
- 2. Data availability
 - Administrative database , hospital financial reports, beneficiary registration
- 3. Policy direction
 - Increased access, standard protocol, new benefit packages as necessary

3) Purchasing: What to provide (Benefit package design)

• Before 2002

- > Initial package from **historical precedence**
- Starting in 1975, low-income scheme provides "comprehensive package for the poor", No application of cost effectiveness; later inclusion guided by evidences

• In 2002 (UCS Inception)

- Same principle: comprehensive benefit package with (few) exclusion list (negative list approach)
- A platform for decision making on benefit package inclusion called "Sub-committee of Benefit Package and Service Delivery Development"

After 2008 and afterward

At the arrival of HITAP, HTA was introduced, for clarification of new benefits or change payment method for specific interventions

The process of benefit package development in UCS



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4) How to pay for services: Provider payment mechanism

- Closed-end payment methods >> cost containment
 - Capitation: OP (weighted by % ageing population and remoteness), prevention and health promotion
 - Global budget for IP
 - DRG single-base rate for all providers
 - Fee schedule for high cost care, medical devices
 - Risk of under-service provision, counteracted by
 - Complaint management through the 1330 hotline (call centre)
 - Quality assurance, accreditation, medical audit
 - > To ensure access to some specific diseases with high burden
 - Fee schedule with conditions e.g. cataract, stroke fast tract.



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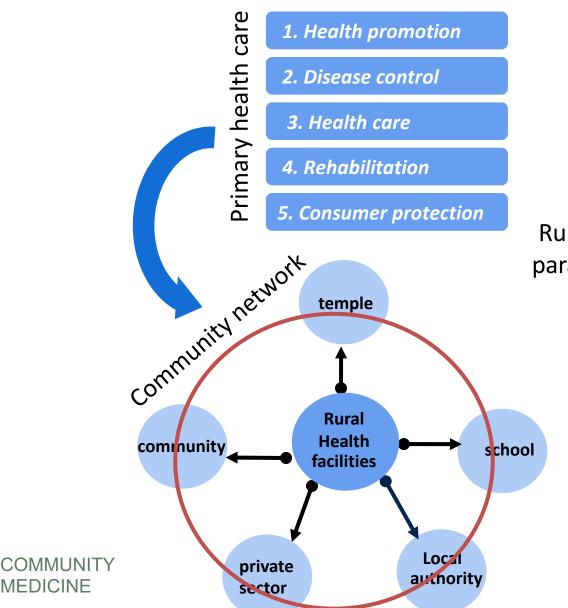
5) Health services delivery management

- Service provider model
 - Integrated model --> Contracting model (CUP: Contracting unit for primary care)
- Contracting Model
 - District health systems (DHS) are main contractors
 - All public facilities are required to be providers under the scheme; only accredited private facilities can be enrolled
- Beneficiaries are assigned to their local DHS
 - Freedom to choose contracted DH and PCUs within the district (catchment area)
- Primary-care focus
 - Gate keeping for outpatient care
- Referral backups
 - Patients will be referred by CUP to tertiary care provincial hospitals / regional excellent centres – when needed
 - Patient bypassing contracted providers are liable for full payment

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District health system: hub for pro-poor outcomes, The Lancet 2013;381:2118-33.

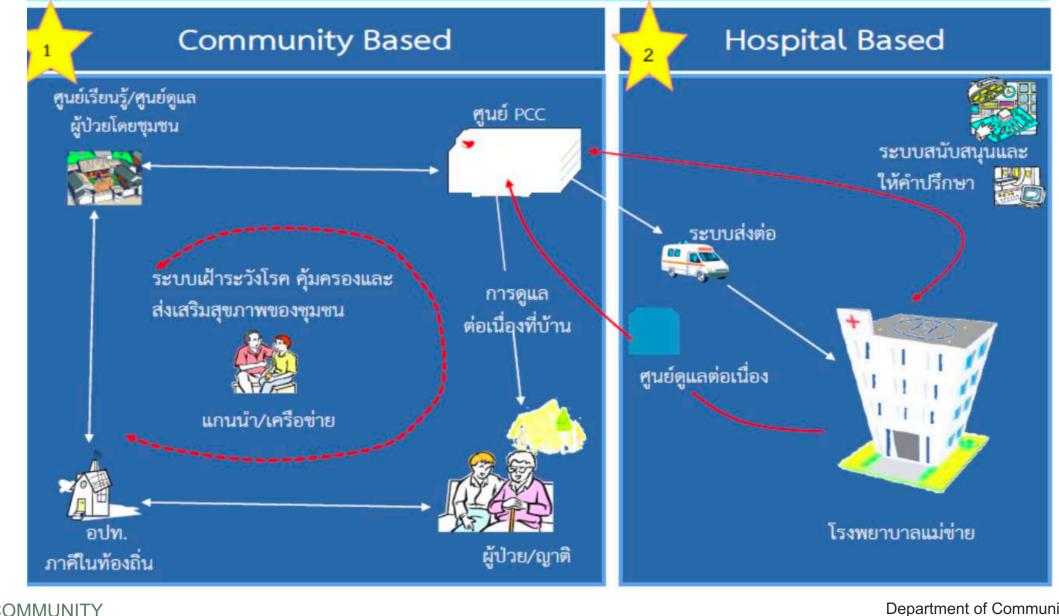




Rural health centers with 3-6 nurses and paramedics cover 2,000-5,000 population



Rural community hospitals with 2-8 Department of Community Medicine doctors cover 30-80,000 population Chiangmai University



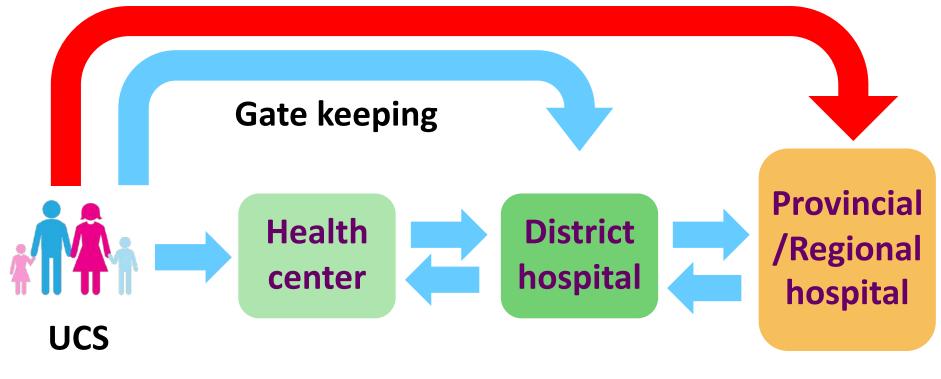


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REFERRAL SYSTEM

patient is responsible for health service fee



Refer up – Refer down



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6) Members' right protection

- Beneficiary registration
- Hotline 1330 as a mechanism to provide information (Q&A) and file complaints
- Active communication through various channels
- Ensure standard and quality of care through promoting and supporting quality improvement program/measure, monitoring, visiting, etc.
- Complaint management handling
- No fault compensation

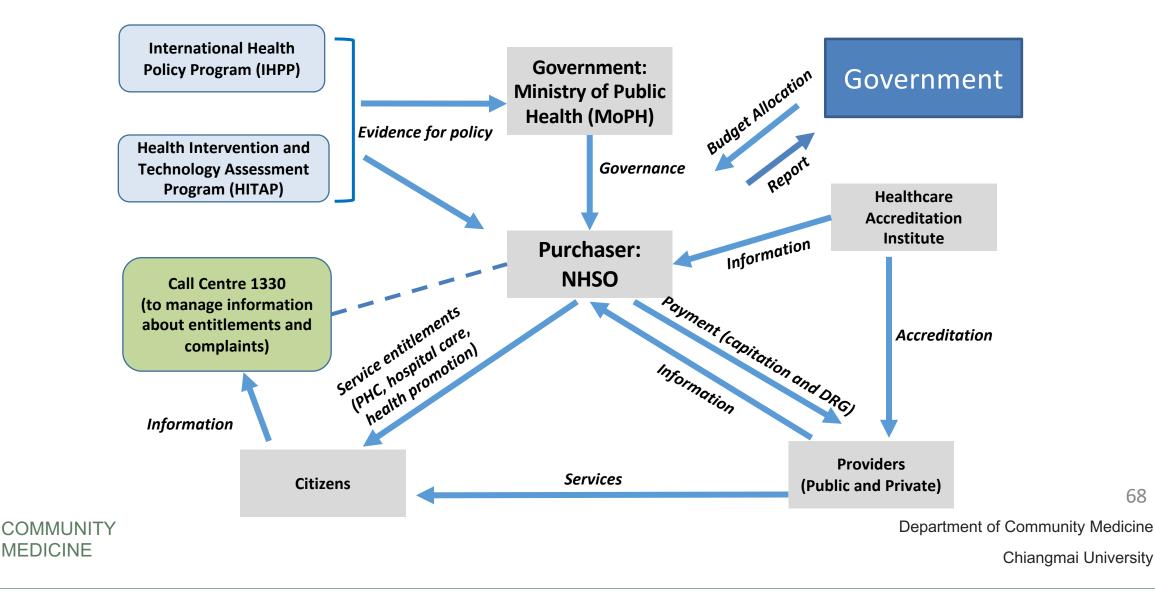




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7) Accountability; Creating the (Synchronous) network of institutions and stakeholders



In conclusion: UCS has been managed to ensure.....

- Fiscal sustainability: cost containment, value of money
 - Close-ended budget and capitation basis
 - Inclusion of cost effective medical innovations through HTA
- Efficiency
 - Gate keeping PHC as contracting unit for outpatient care and P&P
 - Sending strong signal to use essential drug list
 - Monopsonistic purchasing power: negotiation for the lowest possible price given assured quality results in substantial cost saving
- Access to and quality of care provided
 - Preventing under-provision of health services: additional payment for some high cost care
 - Standard and Quality Control mechanism: Quality Board, CPG applied, Call Center
 24 hrs., Complaint management, Auditing system (coding and quality)
 - Working with The Healthcare Accreditation Institution (Hospital accreditation)

Overall outcomes

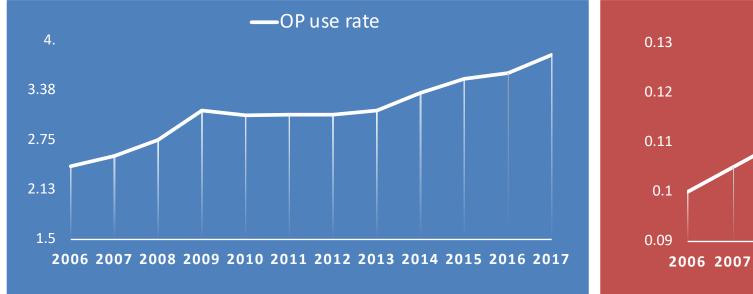


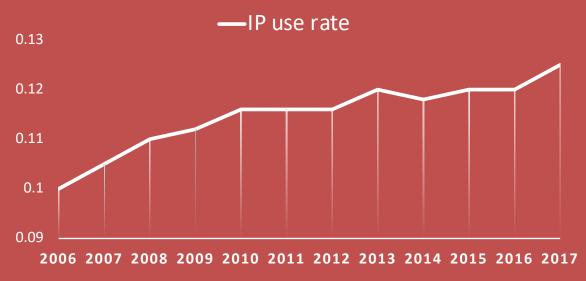
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Increased utilization and reduced unmet needs

/person/year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
OP use rate	2.42	2.55	2.75	3.12	3.06	3.07	3.07	3.12	3.34	3.52	3.59	3.82
IP use rate	0.1	0.105	0.11	0.112	0.116	0.116	0.116	0.12	0.118	0.12	0.12	0.125







Unmet healthcare need was on par with OECD countries

Outpatient 1.4%, Inpatient 0.4%

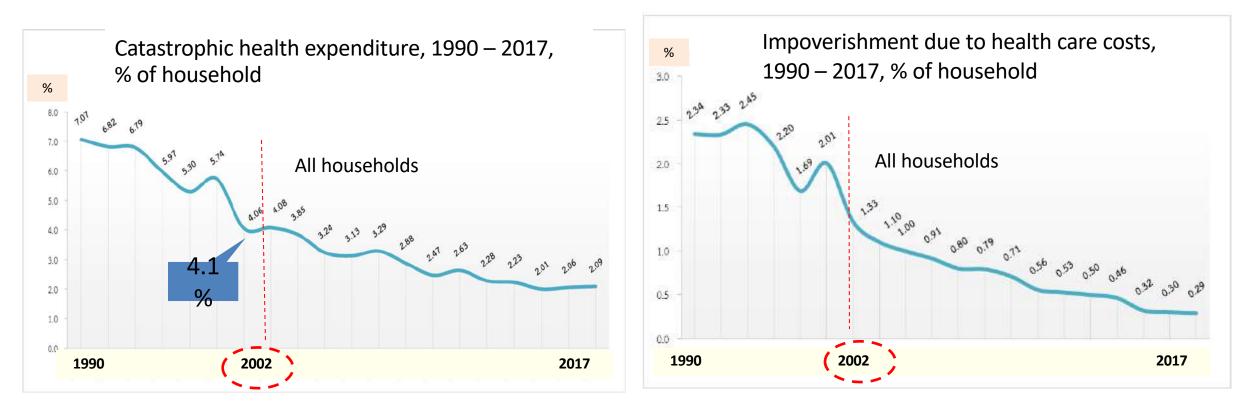
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Source: National Health Security Office and National Statistical Office

Reduction of catastrophic health expenditure & Impoverishment due to healthcare cost



Source: Limwattananon et al, 2018; Health Welfare and Socio-economic Survey; National Statistic Office

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Remaining challenges

Outside

- **Provider side**: demand for adjustment to payment method, while containing cost and ensuring access to quality care, Rapid health technology development
- **Beneficiary side**: Demographic and epidemiologic transition, demand to meet their • needs and rights
- Financial side: \bullet
 - Cost escalation while government budget tend to be limited
 - Preparedness for economic challenge: UCS reliance on tax financing
- Harmonizing among three main schemes whose fundamentals are different •
- The new era of National Policy: National Strategy Plan (2018-2037, 20-years plan) and • The health system reform plan

Inside

- **Sustain institutional capacities** to generate evidence for policy formulation
- **Recruit** the right man for PHI; human capacity is the most critical asset for overcoming • future difficulties

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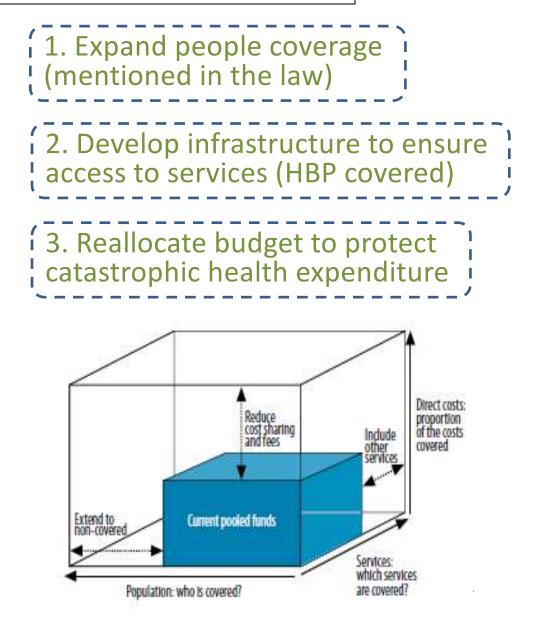


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Conclusions and lesson learned

- Ensuring equitable and good quality health care services is as important as the financial protection.
- The success of UHC depends much on the spirit of committed health workers not only money AND also adequate health system to ensure universal access to comprehensive essential quality health services
- Political commitment is the key on both health systems development and financial protection
- UHC is context specific learn from others and adapt but not copied



Outline

- Overview of Thai Health Care Service System
- Overview of UHC and Health Financing in Thailand
- Hospital Accreditation
- Health Policy



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What is Hospital Accreditation ?

- • Mechanisms for recognition of institutional competence
- • Participation by professional groups
- Applying hospital standards for optimal and achievable performance
- • Emphasis on continuous quality improvement
- • Hospital survey by external peer reviewers
- • Voluntary participation (Usually)



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What is Hospital Accreditation ?

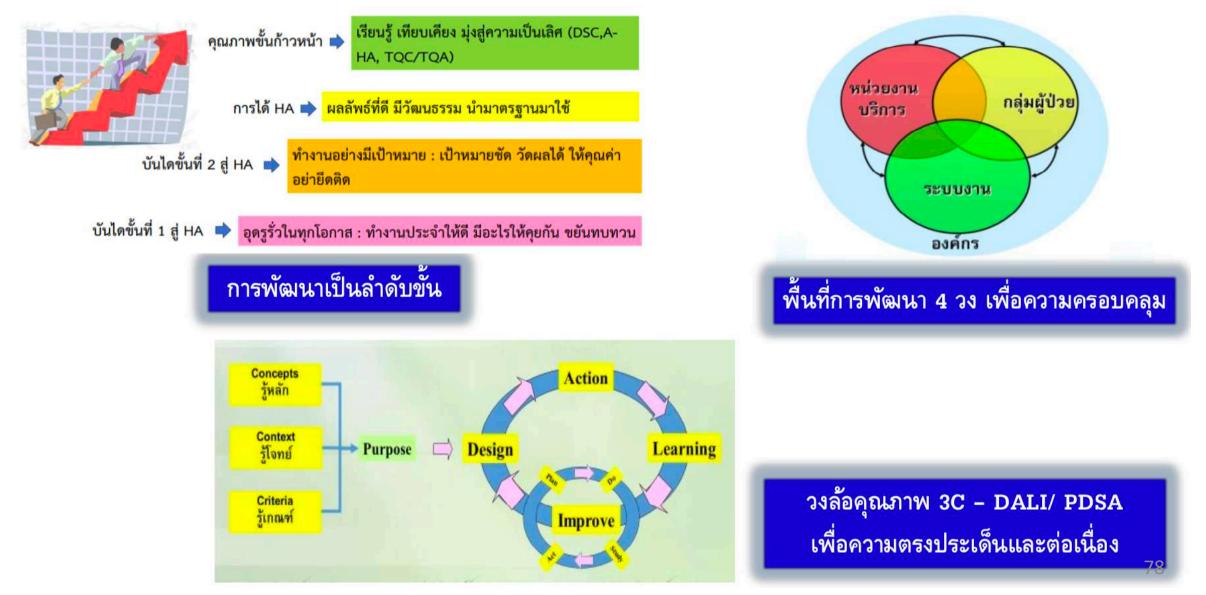
- Hospital accreditation is an education process, not an inspection
- Let's make it together
- Bring the professional organization into the field
- Disperse the concept widely
- Rely upon knowledge, not authority
- It is the method of encourage hospital to do the right things and appropriateness
- Hospital accreditation is therefore one component in the maintenance of patient safety.



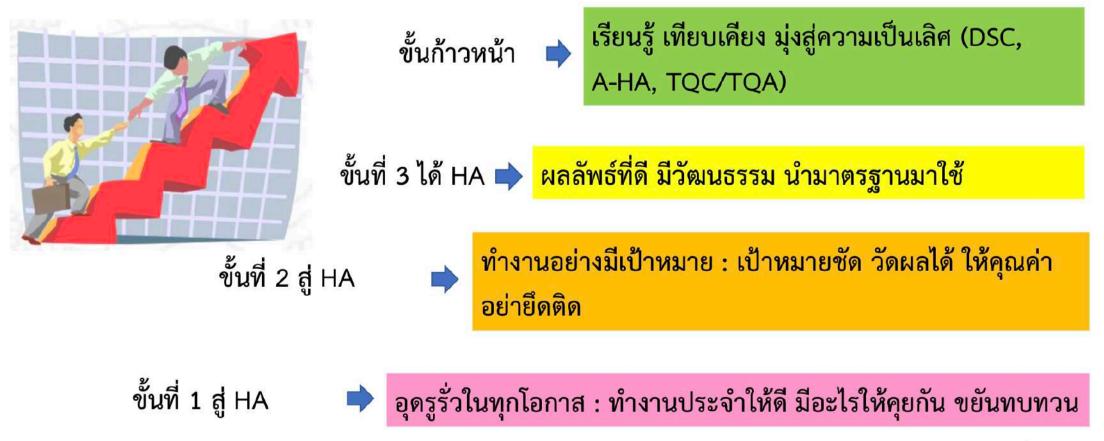
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HA Concepts



HA Steps



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HA step 1 Review routine work regularly

- 1. Review at service point (patient care)
- 2. Review complaint/feedback
- 3. Review transfer/request to leave from hospital
- 4. Review medical specialist treatment
- 5. Risk alert and prevention routine work
- 6. Nosocomial infection surveillance and control
- 7. Medication error surveillance and prevention regularly
- 8. Review adverse event reported
- 9. Medical record review



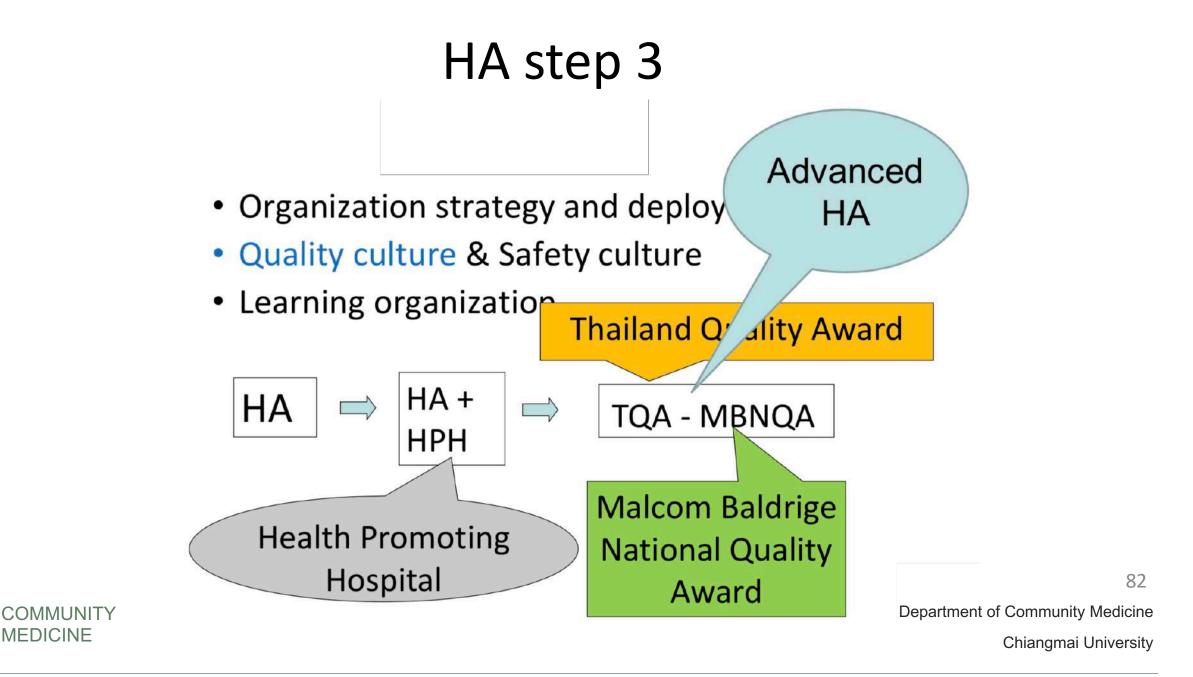
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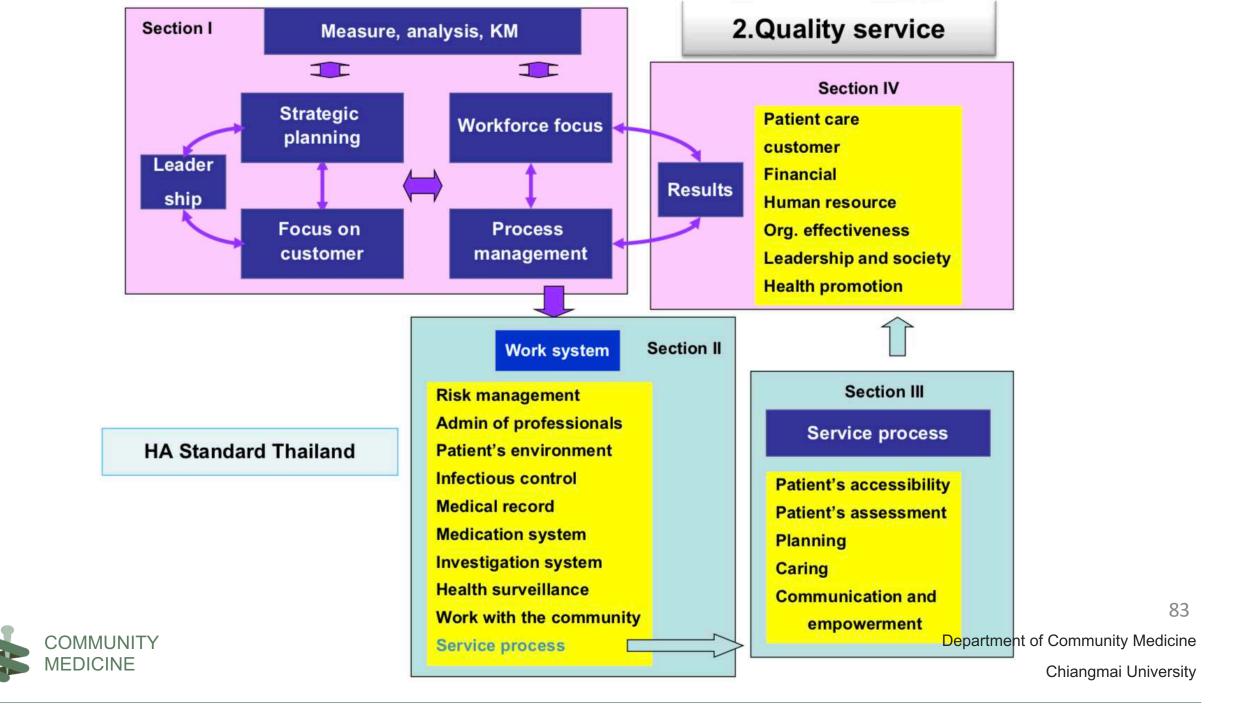
HA step 2 ACT PLAN Continuous Improvement CHECK DO



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Outline

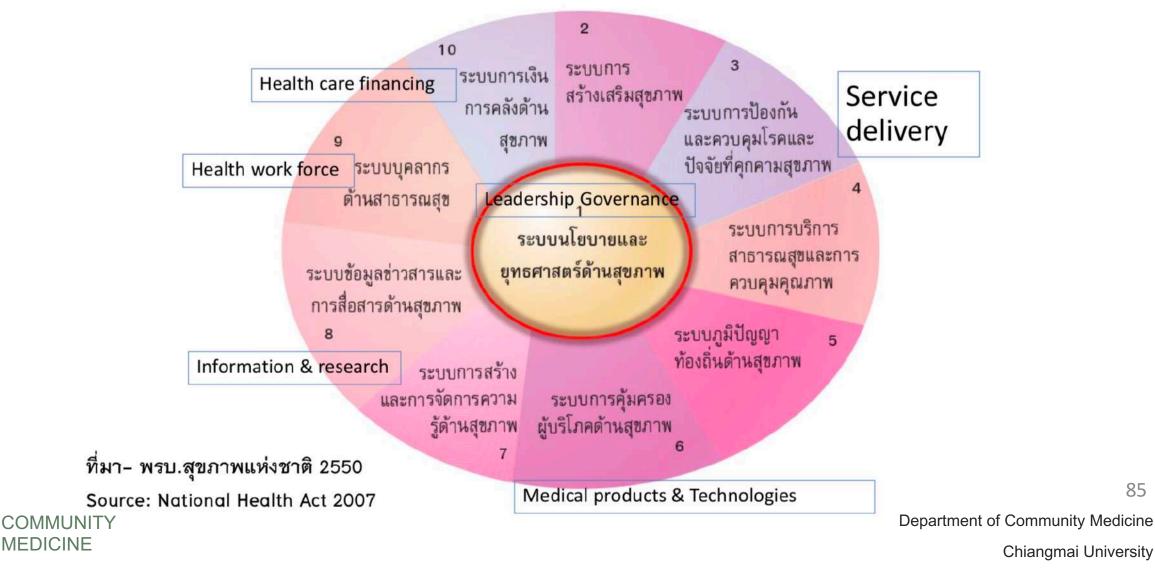
- Overview of Thai Health Care Service System
- Overview of UHC and Health Financing in Thailand
- Hospital Accreditation
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Health Policy and National Health System



Challenges of Thai Health System

- • Aging society long term care
- • Specialized care
 - Migrant workers
 - Primary prevention of traffic accident Mental health
 - Palliative care



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แนวนโยบายสาธารณสุข

WORKPOIL

บางส่วน โดย อนุทิน ซาญวีรกูล รมว.สาธารณสุข

- รพ.สต. ทั้ง 8,000 แห่งทั่วประเทศ ต้องมีแพทย์และพยาบาลประจำ โดยเน้นจ้างแพทย์จบใหม่
- เพิ่มความซำนาญให้ อสม.
 และจ่ายค่าตอบแทนตามความสามารถ
 2,500-10,000 บาท/เดือน
- เมื่อใช้สารสกัดจากกัญชาและกัญชงทางการแพทย์ได้ จะลดจำนวนผู้ป่วยที่ต้องไปรักษาตัวที่โรงพยาบาล

รพ.สต. ย่อมาจาก โรงพยาบาลส่งเสริมสุขภาพตำบล อสม. ย่อมาจาก อาสาสมัครสาธารณสุขประจำหมู่บ้าน 87 Department of Community Medicine





รัฐธรรมนูญแห่งราชอาณาจักรไทย พุทธศักราช 2560

บุคคลยากไร้ย่อมมีสิทธิได้รับ บริการสาธารณสุขของรัฐ โดยไม่ต้องเสียค่าใช้จ่าย ตามที่กฎหมายบัญญัติ

ม.47

รัฐธรรมนูญ

สิทธิของมารดาในช่วงระหว่าง ก่อนและหลังการคลอดบุตร ย่อมได้รับความคุ้มครองและ ช่วยเหลือตามที่กฎหมาย บัญญัติ

ม.48

ม.55

เสริมสร้างให้ประชาชนมีความรู้ พื้นฐานเกี่ยวกับการส่งเสริมสุขภาพ และการป้องกันโรค และส่งเสริม สนับสนุนให้มีการพัฒนาภูมิปัญญา ด้านแพทย์แผนไทย

ครอบคลุมการส่งเริ่มสุขภาพ การควบคุมและป้องกันโรค การรักษาพยาบาล และการฟื้นฟูสุขภาพ ม.258

ช (4) ปรับระบบหลักประกันสุขภาพให้ ประชาชนได้รับสิทธิและประโยชน์จาก การบริหารจัดการ และการเข้าถึงบริการ ที่มีคุณภาพและสะดวกทัดเทียมกัน

ช (5) ให้มีระบบการแพทย์ปฐมภูมิที่มี แพทย์เวชศาสตร์ครอบครัวดูแลประชาชน ในสัดส่วนที่เหมาะสม

WHO Target -- 1Physician :1,500 Population Comparison between Thailand and other countries

Country	Physician:	Tha	iland: 2012	
	Population	Area	Physician:	Northern Doctor to patient ratios
Japan	1: 476		Population	1:1843
Singapore	1: 588	Thailand	1: 1,985	Central 1 : 1706 Northeast
Philippines	1: 862	Bangkok	1: <mark>62</mark> 8	
Malaysia	1:1,145	Center (East and West)	1: 2,533	Southern 1:566 Bangkok
Loas	1:5,347	Northeast	1: 4,682	1:2015
USA	1: 613	North	1: 3,059	Unequal access to medical services
England	1: 746	South	1: 3,138	
				89



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Information and research

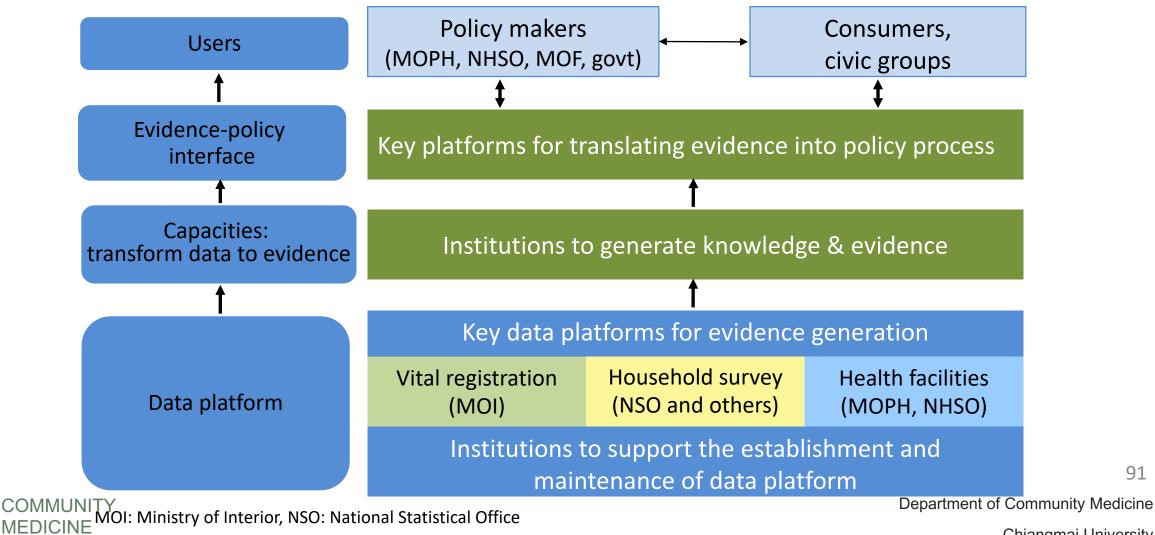
- Bureau of Epidemiology, MoPH สำนักระบาดวิทยา
- Bureau of Policy and Strategy, MoPH สำนักนโยบายและแผนฯ
- Health System Research Institute (HSRI)สวรส
 - International Health Policy Program: IHPP
 - – Hospital Quality Improvement and Accreditation asw
 - – Health Impact Assessment: HIA
 - Health Intervention and Technology Assessment Program: HITAP
 - - Health Information System Development Office: HISO

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Data, knowledge generation and translation into policy and practice



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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