



# Health Care Delivery Systems

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# 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





# Evolution of Health Systems

- GOBI/FFF (UNICEF)
- Health economics brought in health care (1980-90)
  - Efficiency & effectiveness
  - 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

# Determinants of Health System:



- **Economic-**
  - Affordability?
  - Availability?
- **Political**
  - **Priorities**
  - Appropriateness?
  - Accessibility
  - Equity
- **Cultural**
  - Acceptability
  - Utilization
  - Participation



# Forces asking for a change in System

- 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

## ▣ Others

- ▣ Defense
- ▣ Railway & ESI

## ▣ Private sector

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

## ▣ Others

- ▣ NGOs
- ▣ Voluntary agencies



## 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



# 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
- Iatrogenic disease
- Voracious resource eater
- Drug use-irrational
- western



# Traditional- Ethno / Alternative / Indigenous / unofficial

- 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)** :UK, Germany
- **Inclusive** :India, Pakistan, Burma, Srilanka, Bangladesh, Thailand
- **Integrated** :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





# Thank You

For more details log on to  
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