

Healthcare: the State of Play, an OECD perspective

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How to analyze the performance of health systems?

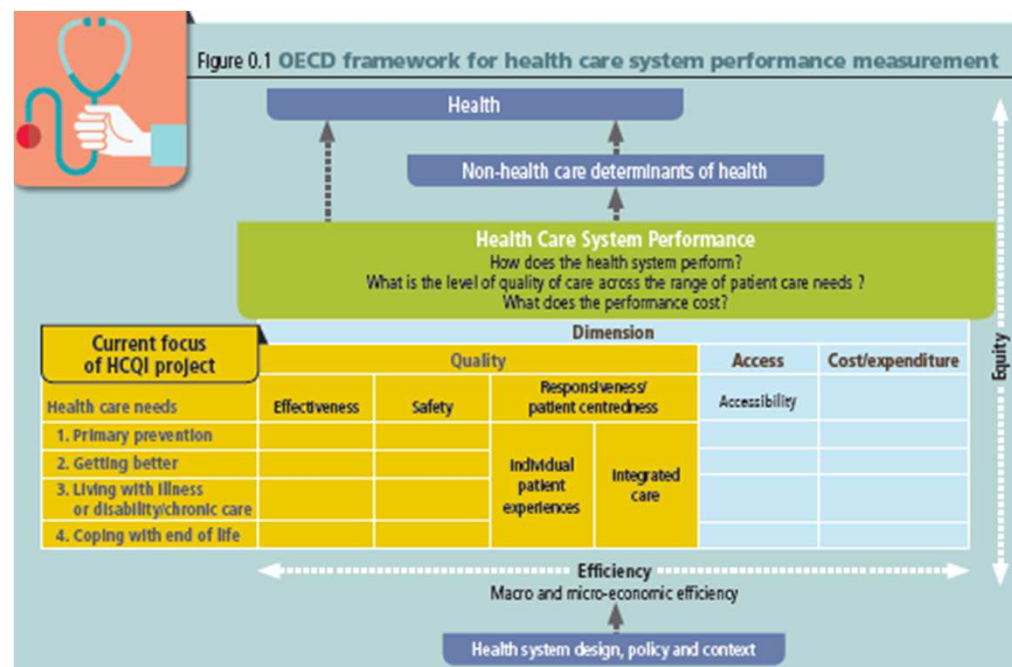
What is a health system?

- A health system is **all the organizations, institutions, resources and people** whose primary purpose is to improve health (WHO)
- To function, a health system needs:
 - staff, financial resources
 - infrastructure, information, communication and general guidelines
- It must provide services that are responsive and financially fair while ensuring a decent treatment of patients

Objectives of a health system

- To protect and improve the health of populations, governments must design **strong and effective health systems** that can prevent disease and provide treatment
- The **medical care system is a health subsystem** that contributes to the health level of a population. It is all the organizations that provide services to the population, with the aim of improving health

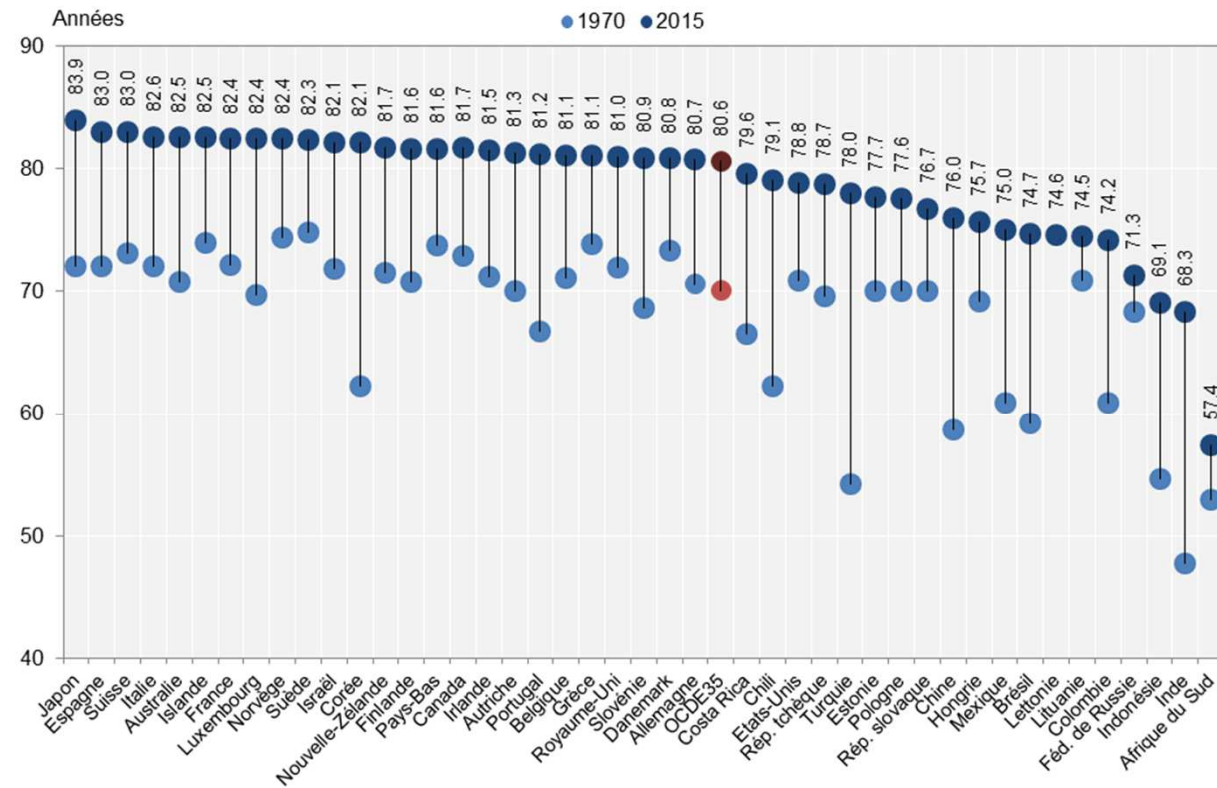
How to evaluate performance?



HEALTH STATUS

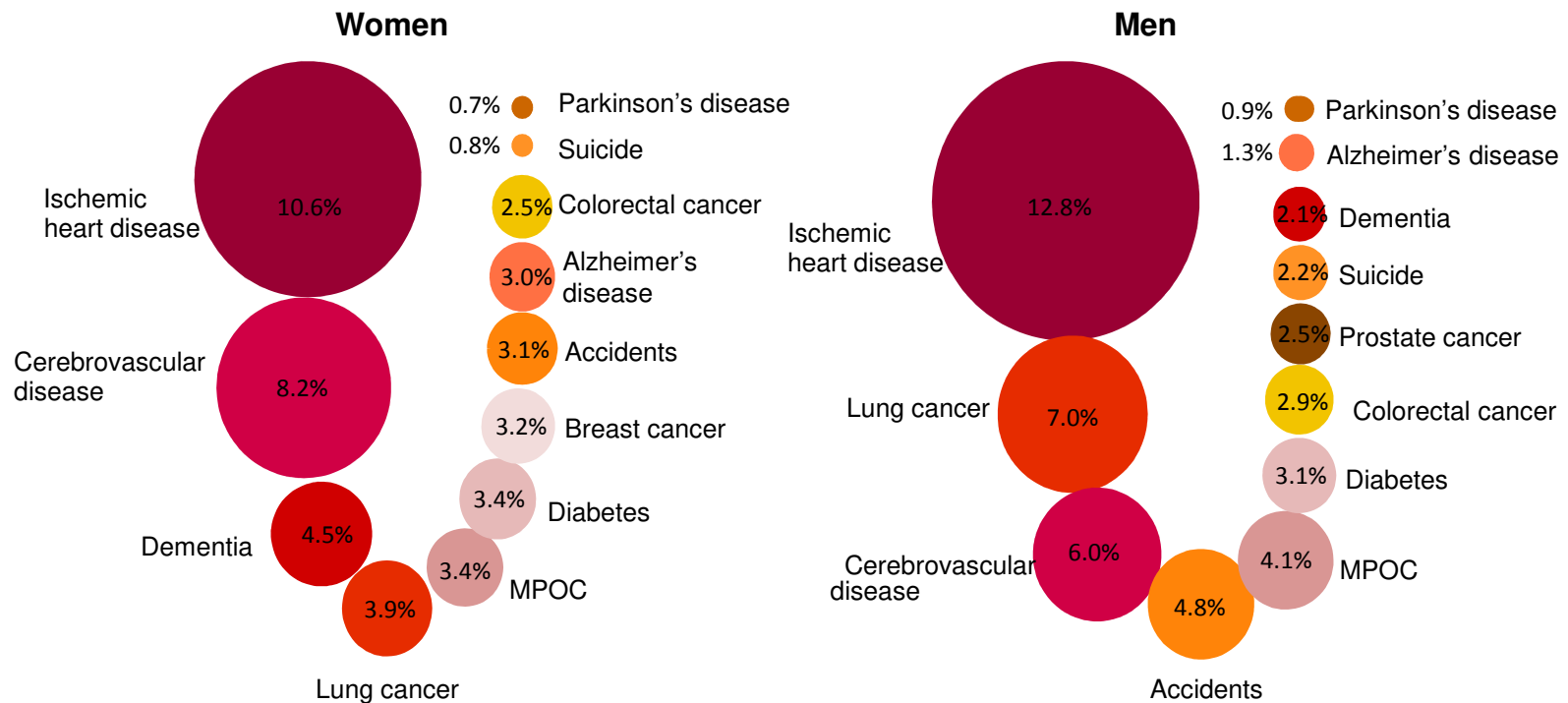
People are living longer and longer

Life expectancy
at birth, 1970
and 2015

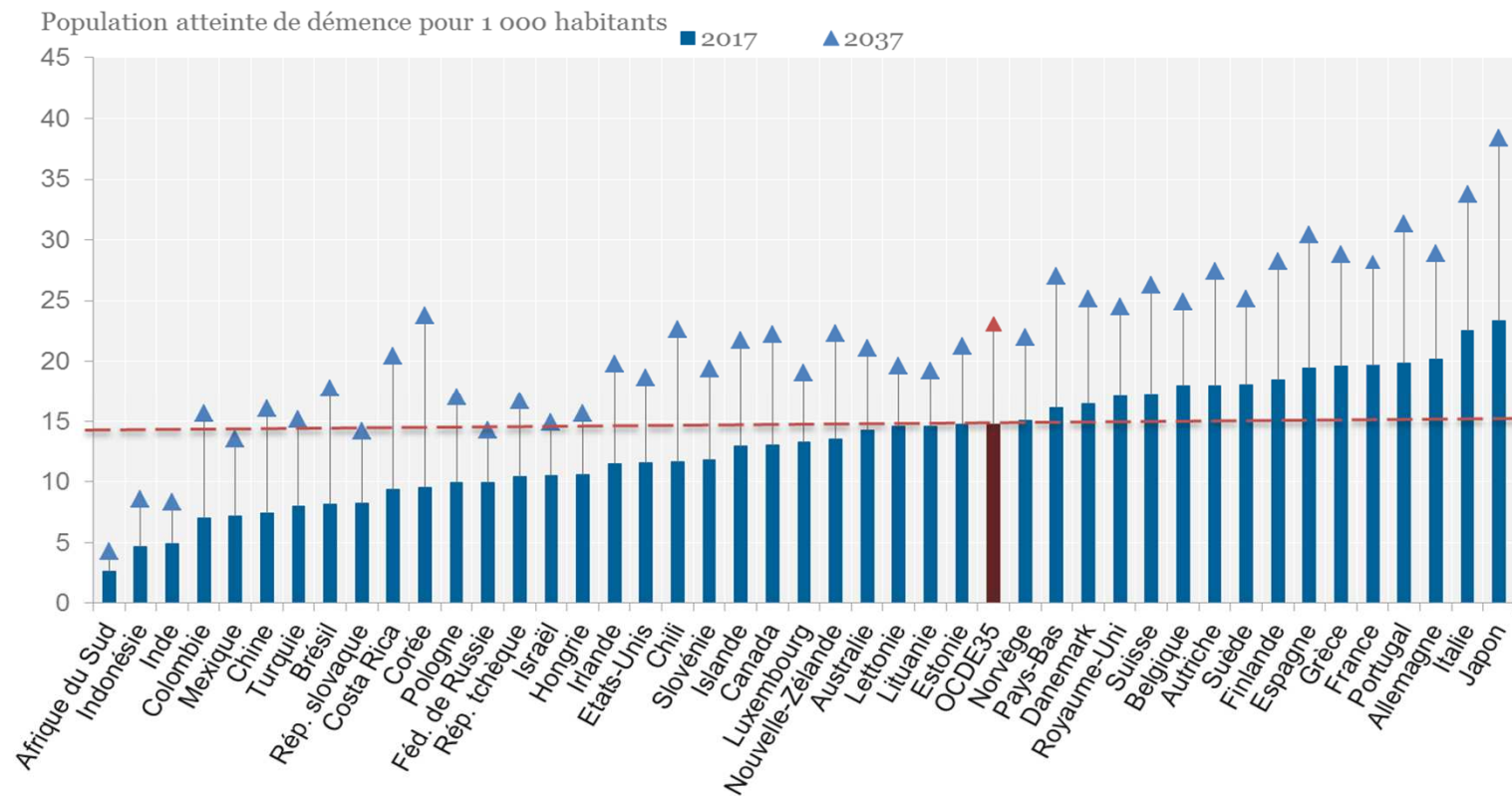


Ischemic heart disease is the leading cause of death...

Main causes of mortality by gender 2015



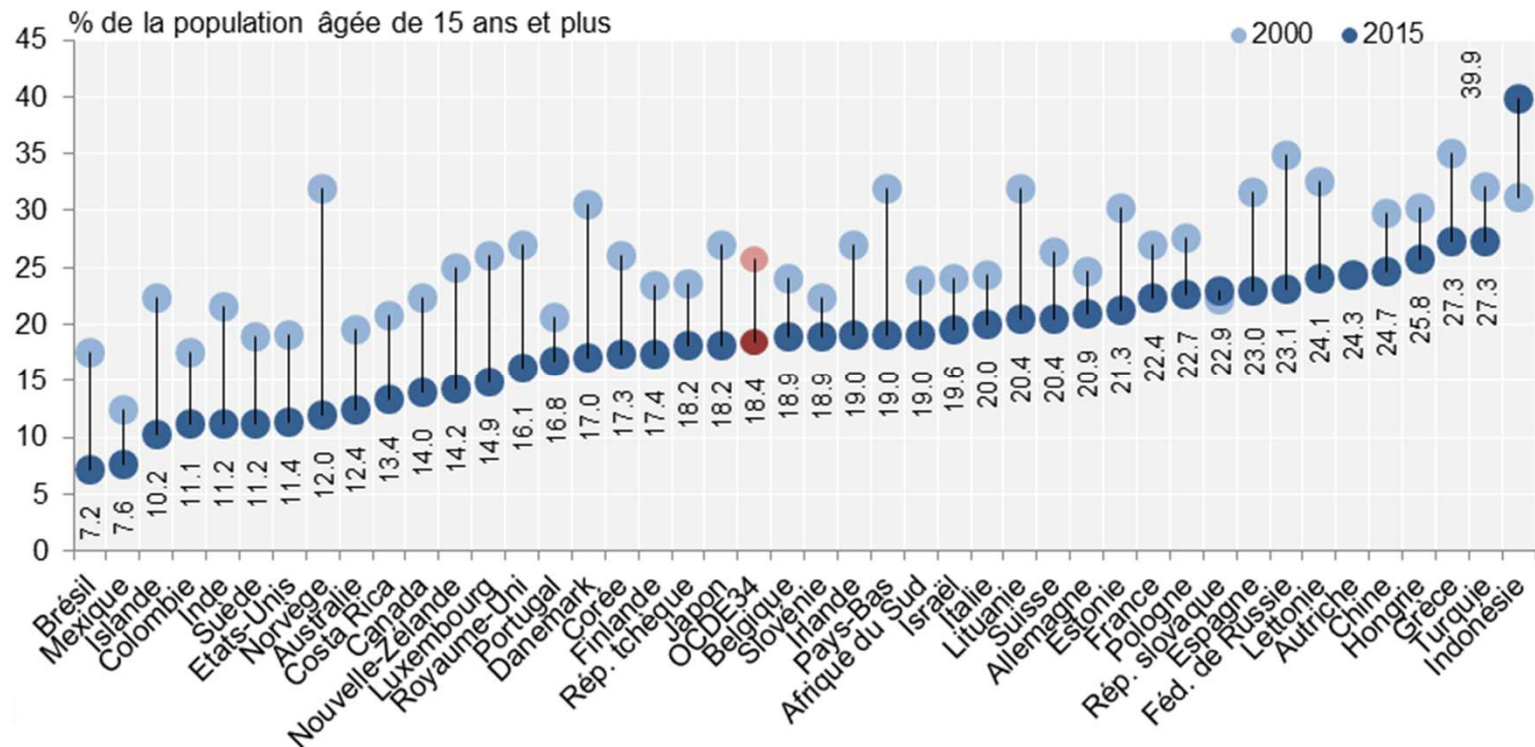
The prevalence of dementia could increase by more than 50% within 20 years



RISK FACTORS

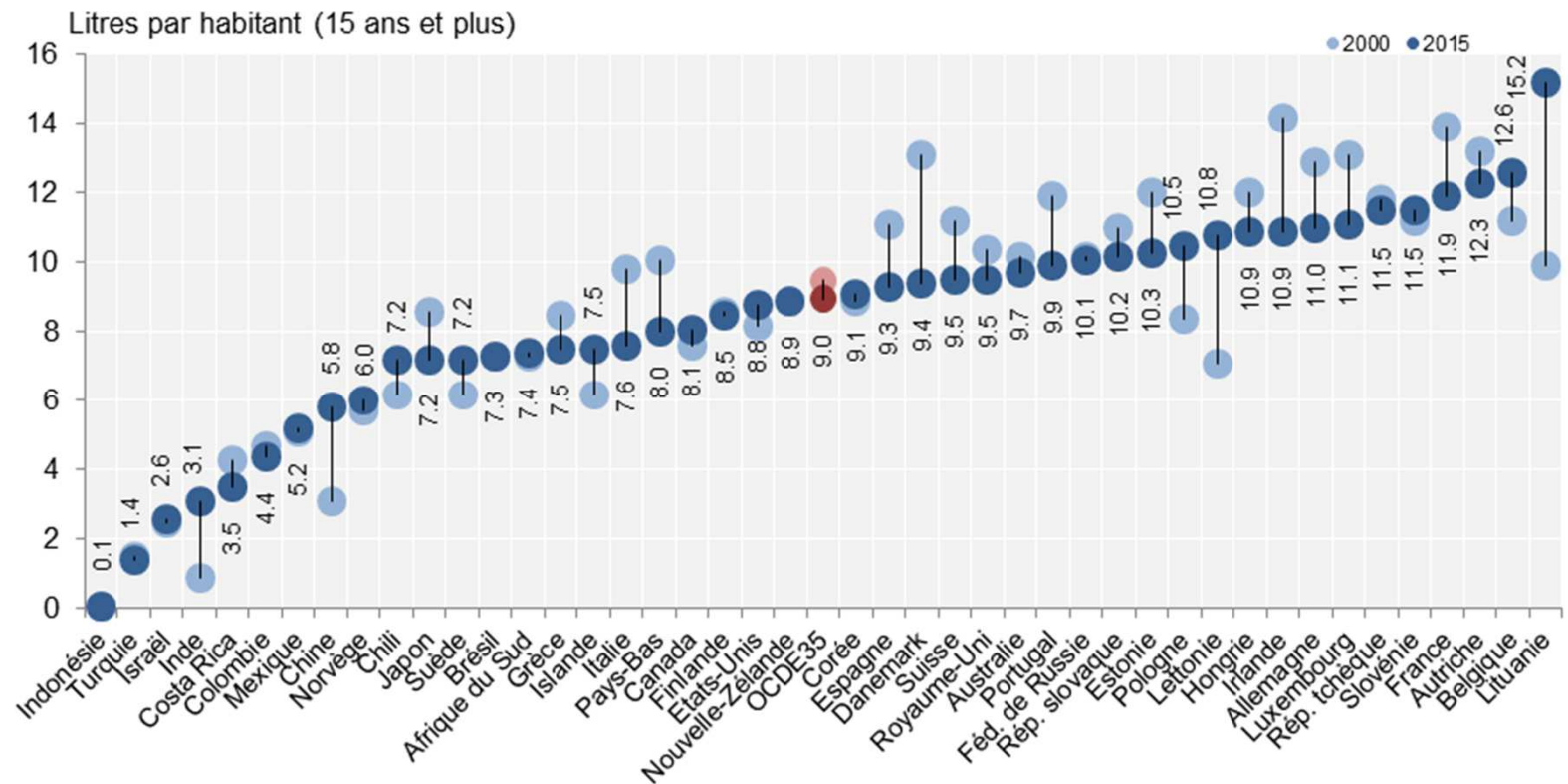
Most countries have been successful in reducing smoking in recent years

Adult population reporting daily smoking, 2000 and 2015



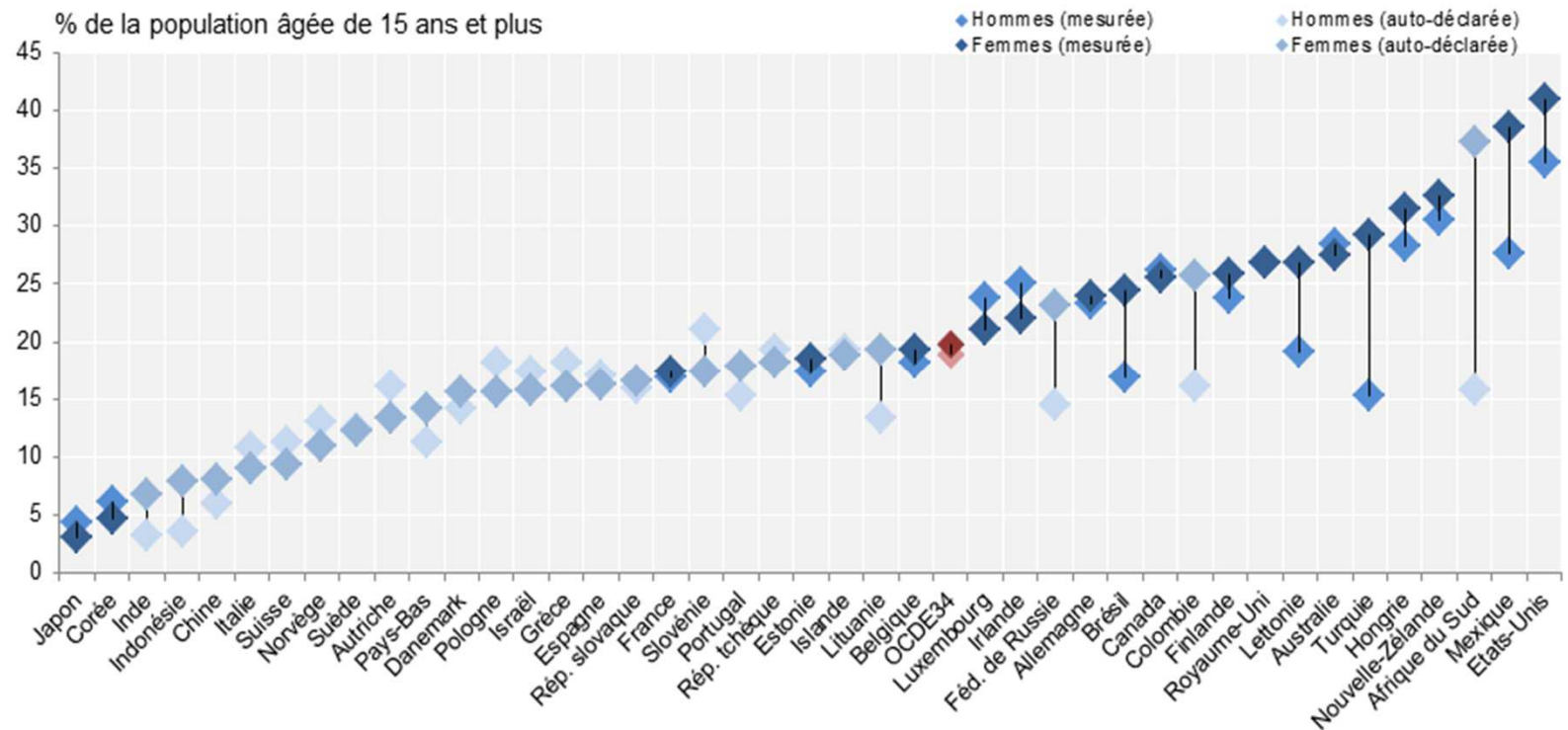
Alcohol consumption shows a slight decline across OECD countries

Alcohol consumption among adults, 2000 and 2015



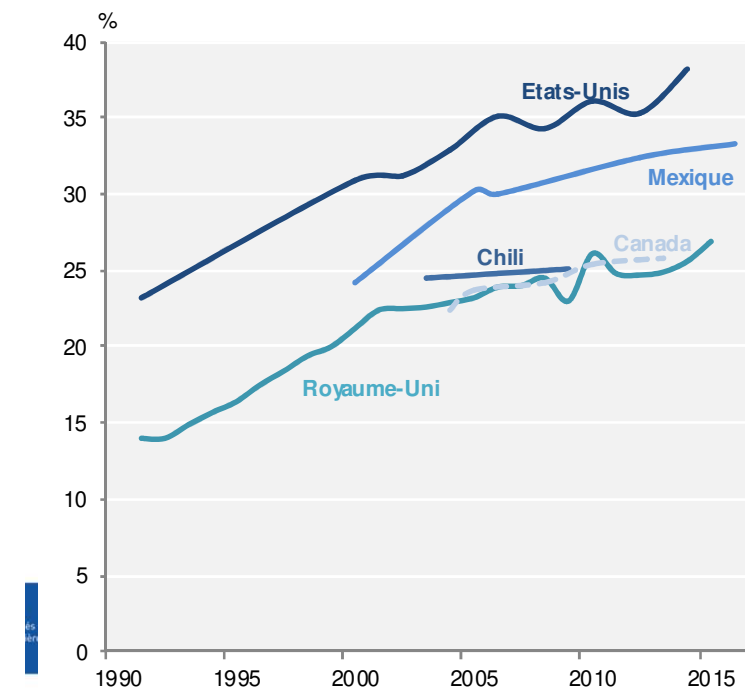
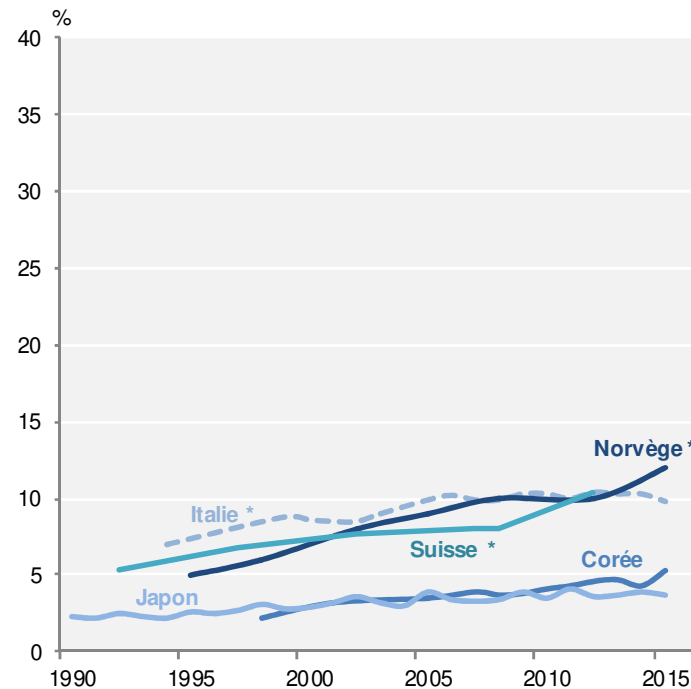
Almost one in five individuals is obese in OECD countries

Adult
obesity,
2015



Obesity rates are rising in almost all OECD countries

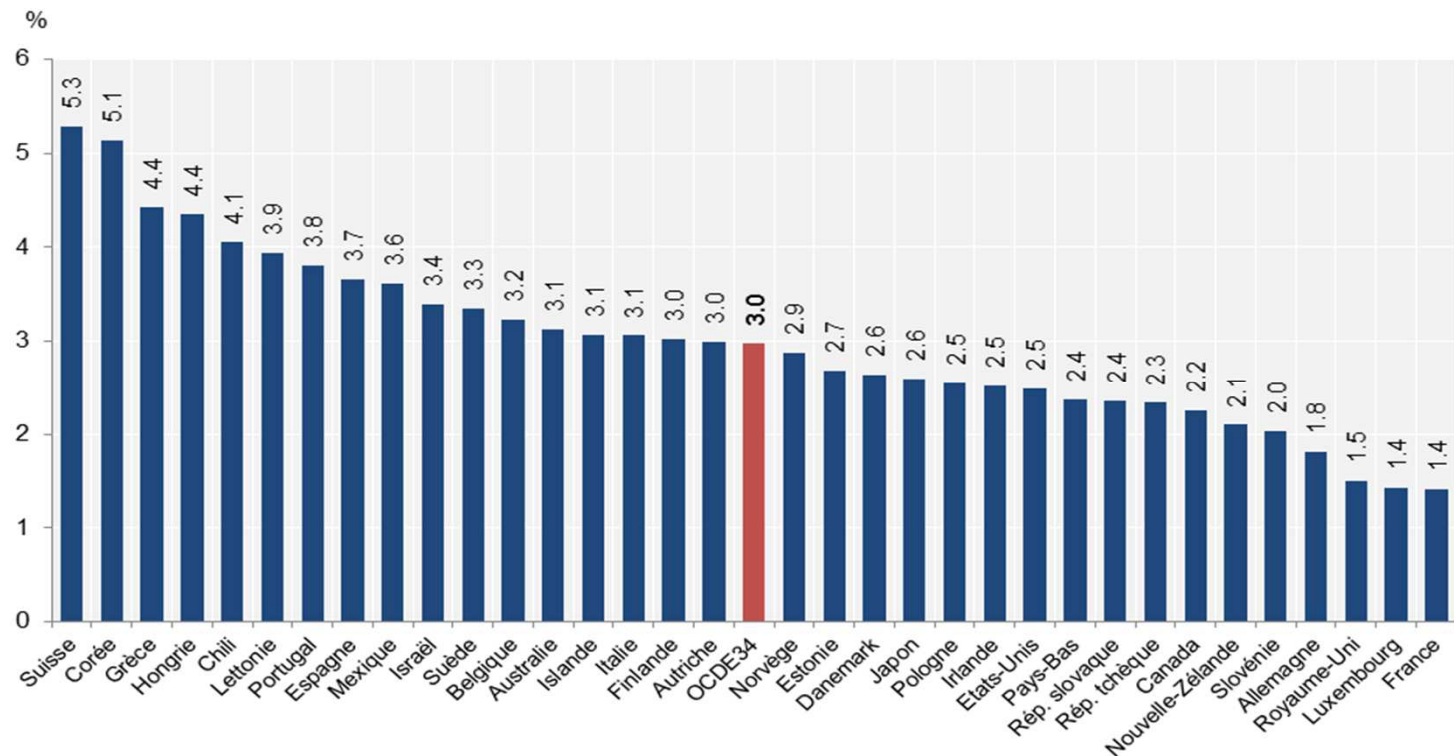
Evolution of
obesity in
selected OECD
countries, 1990-
2015



ACCESS TO CARE

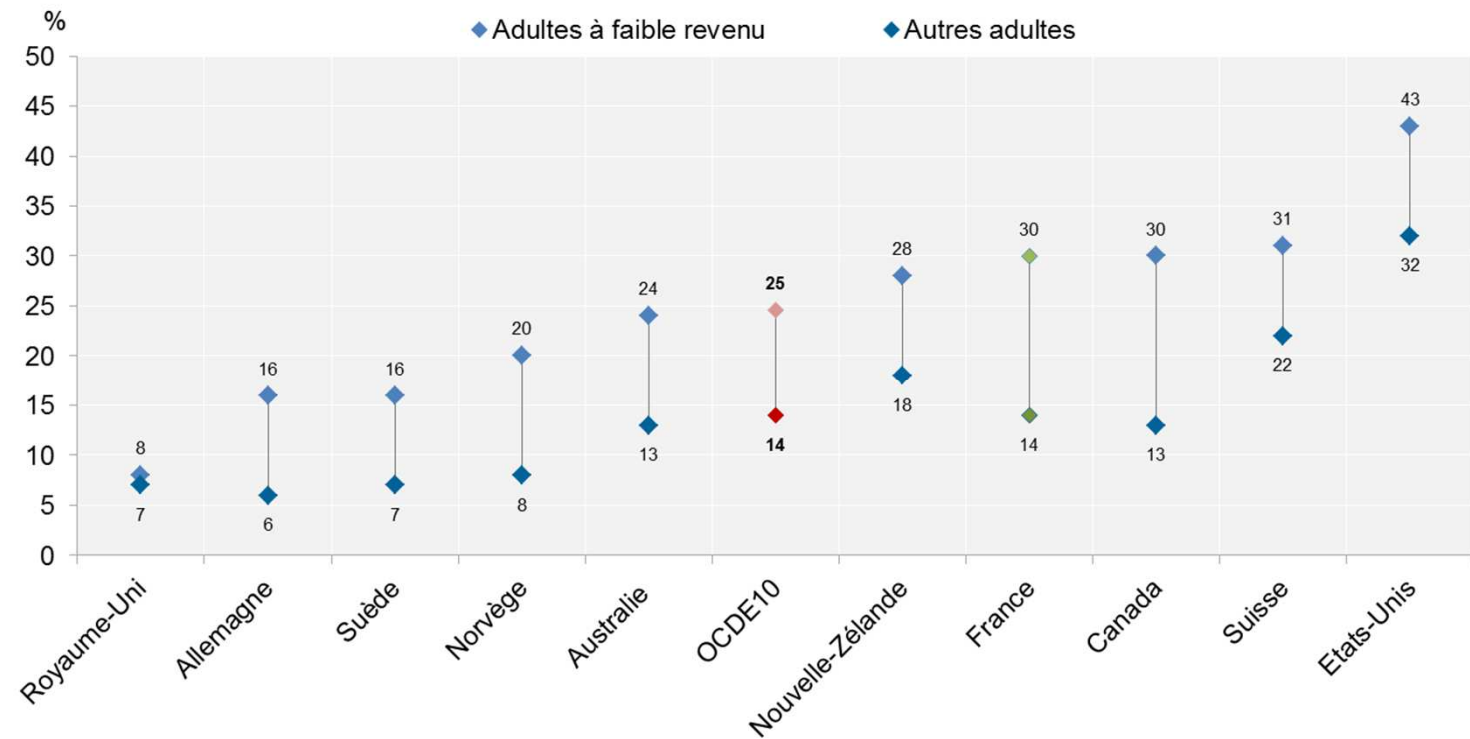
Direct household spending has increased slightly over time

Out-of-pocket medical spending as a share of final household consumption, 2015



Almost one-quarter of low-income individuals report avoiding medical care because of cost

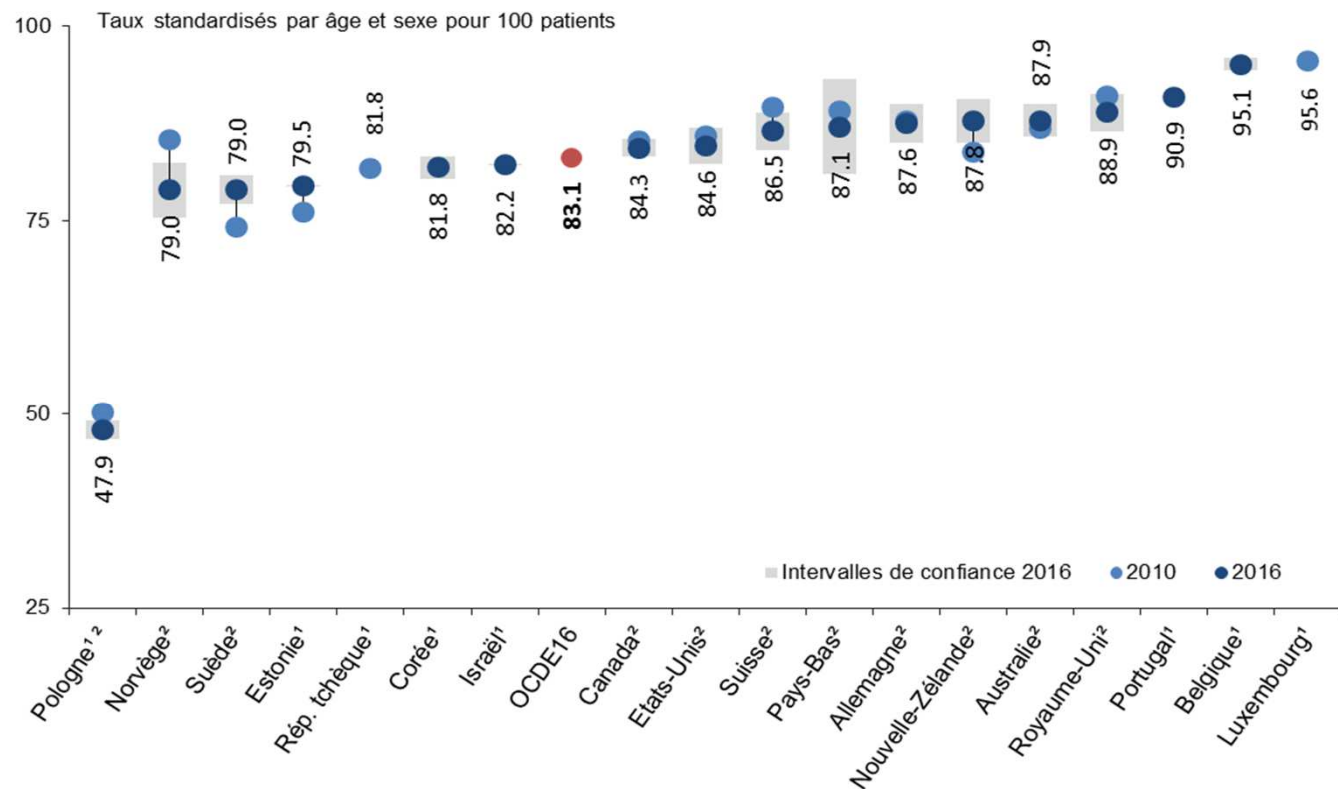
Unmet care needs due to cost, 2015



QUALITY OF CARE

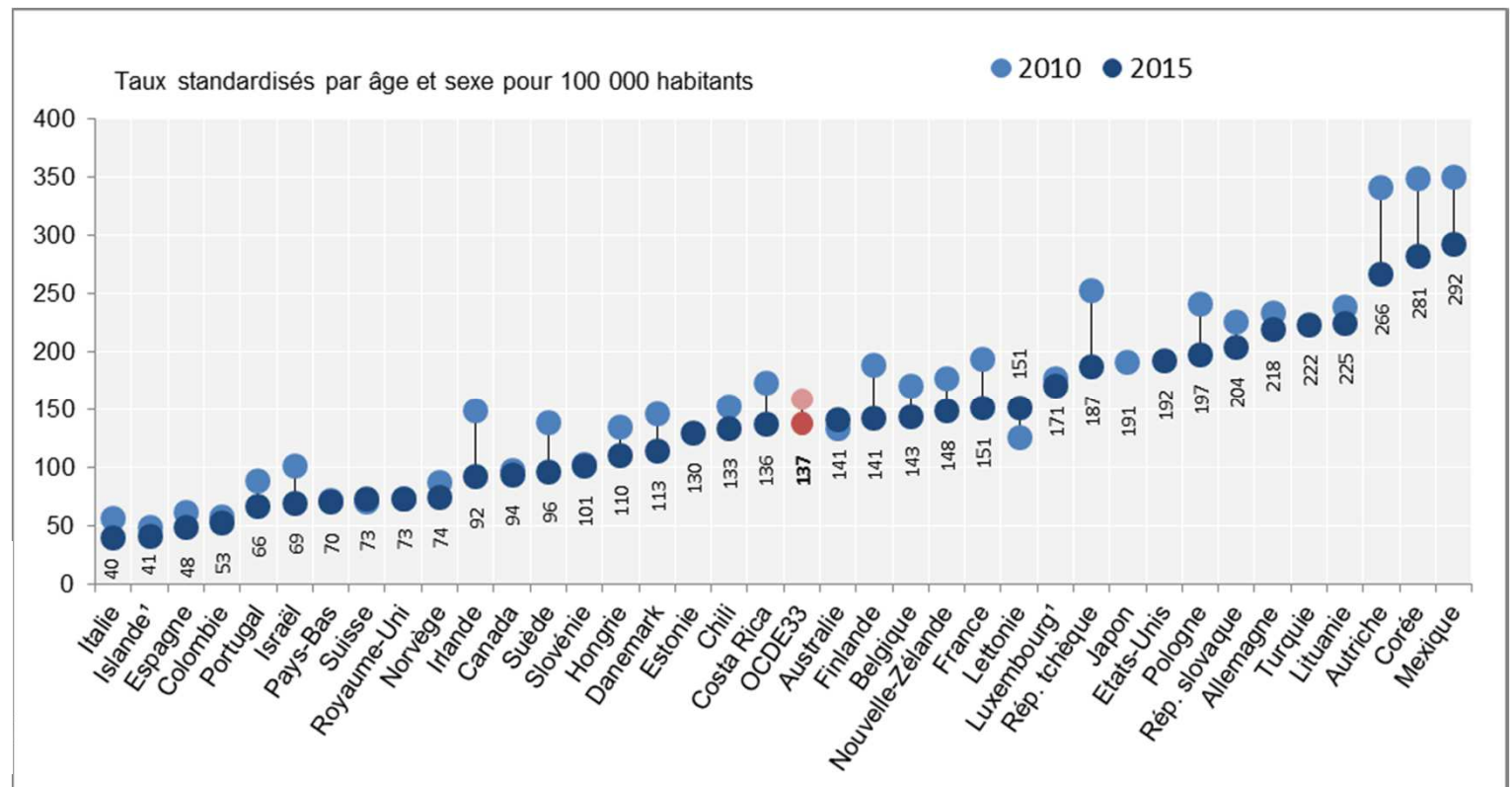
Patients are generally satisfied with the primary care system

Doctor involving patient in decisions about care and treatment, 2010 and 2016



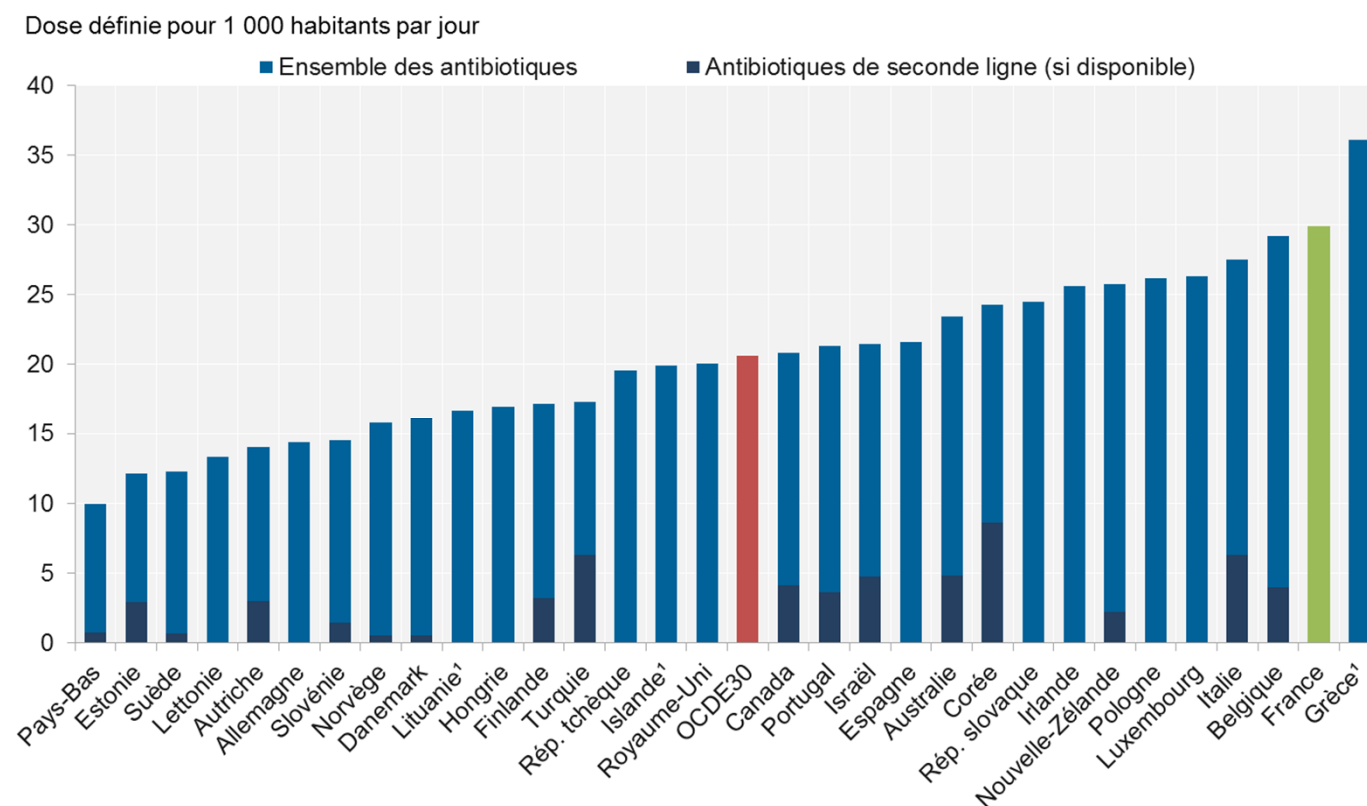
Preventable hospital admissions for chronic illnesses are too high

Diabetes hospital admission in adults, 2010 and 2015



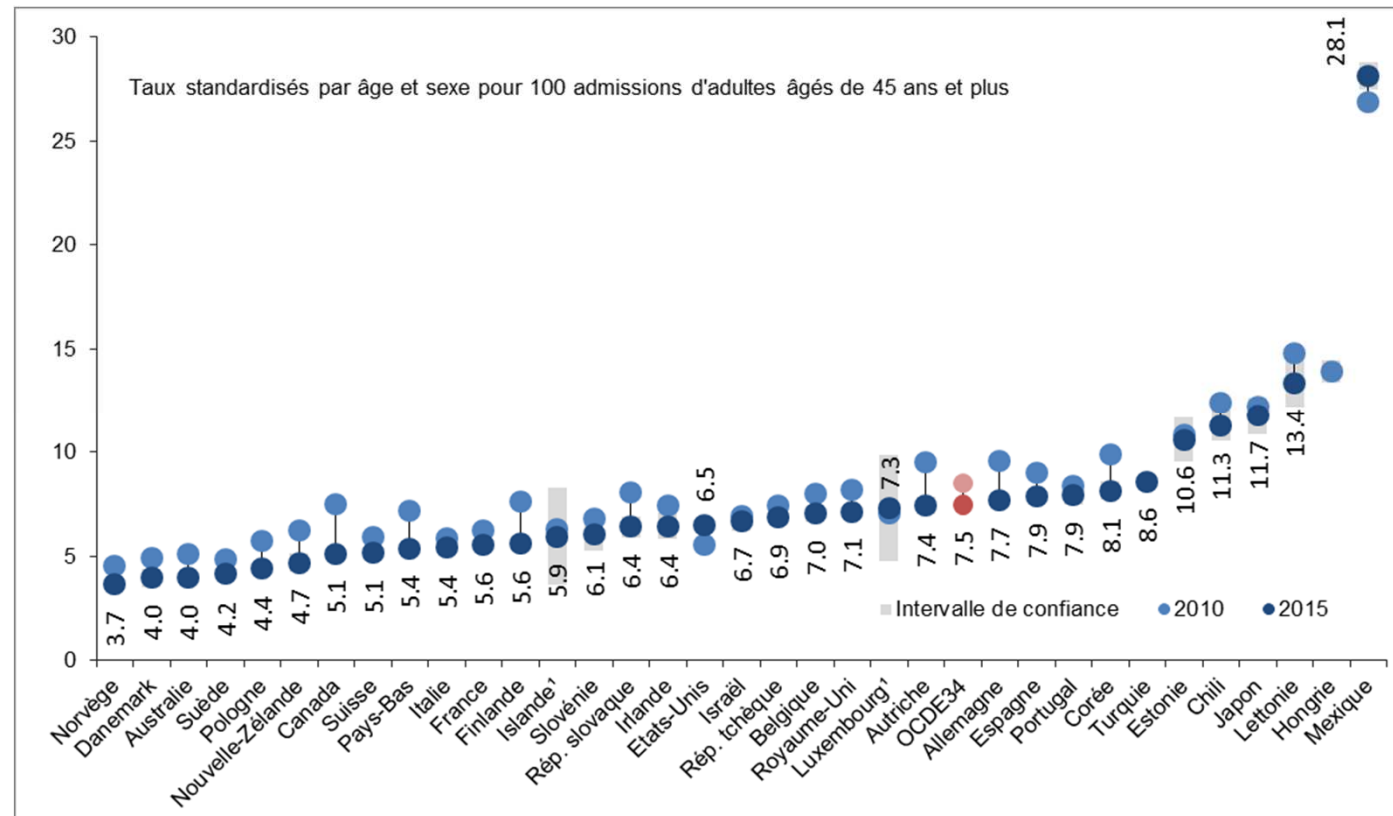
Overuse of antibiotics wastes resources and increases antibiotic resistance

Antibiotic
consumption,
2015

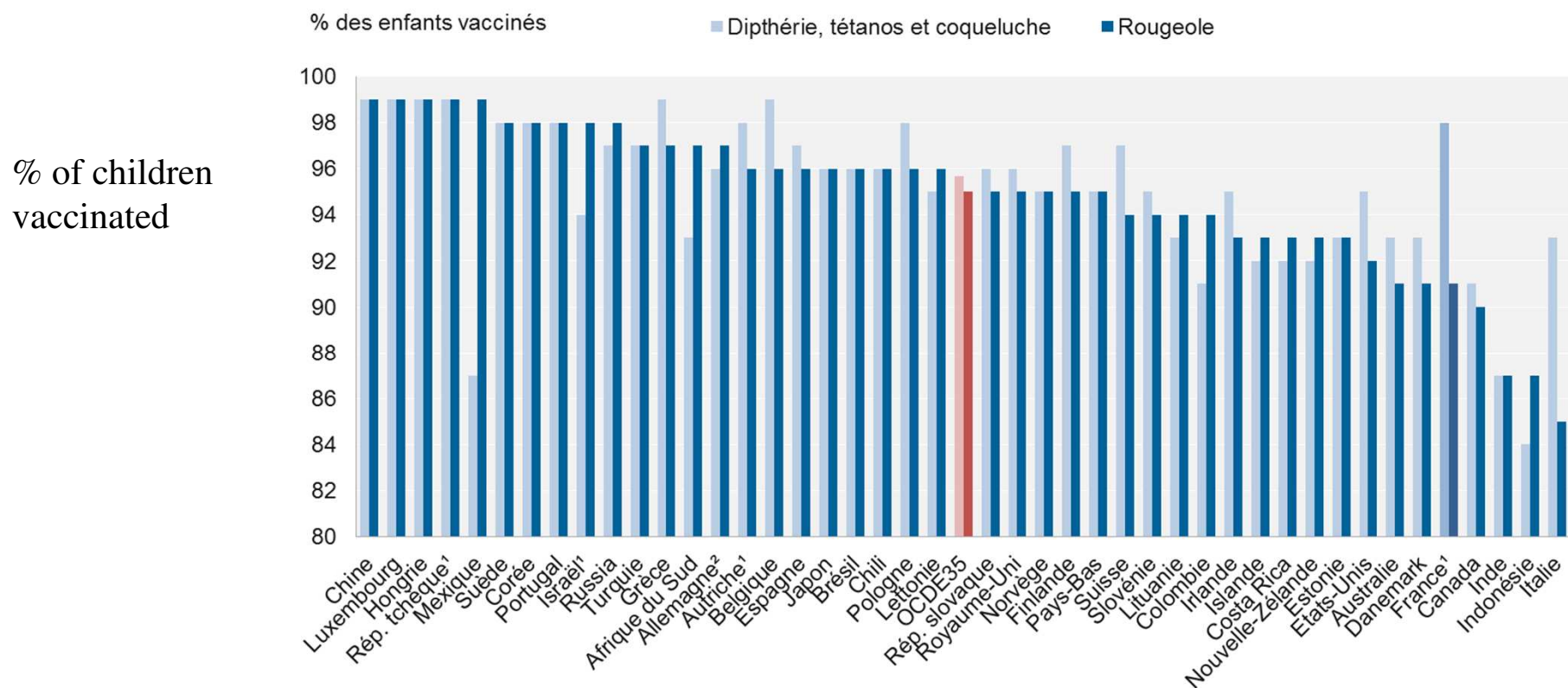


Substantial differences persist between countries in AMI mortality rates

Thirty-day mortality after admission to hospital for acute myocardial infarction (AMI), 2010-2015



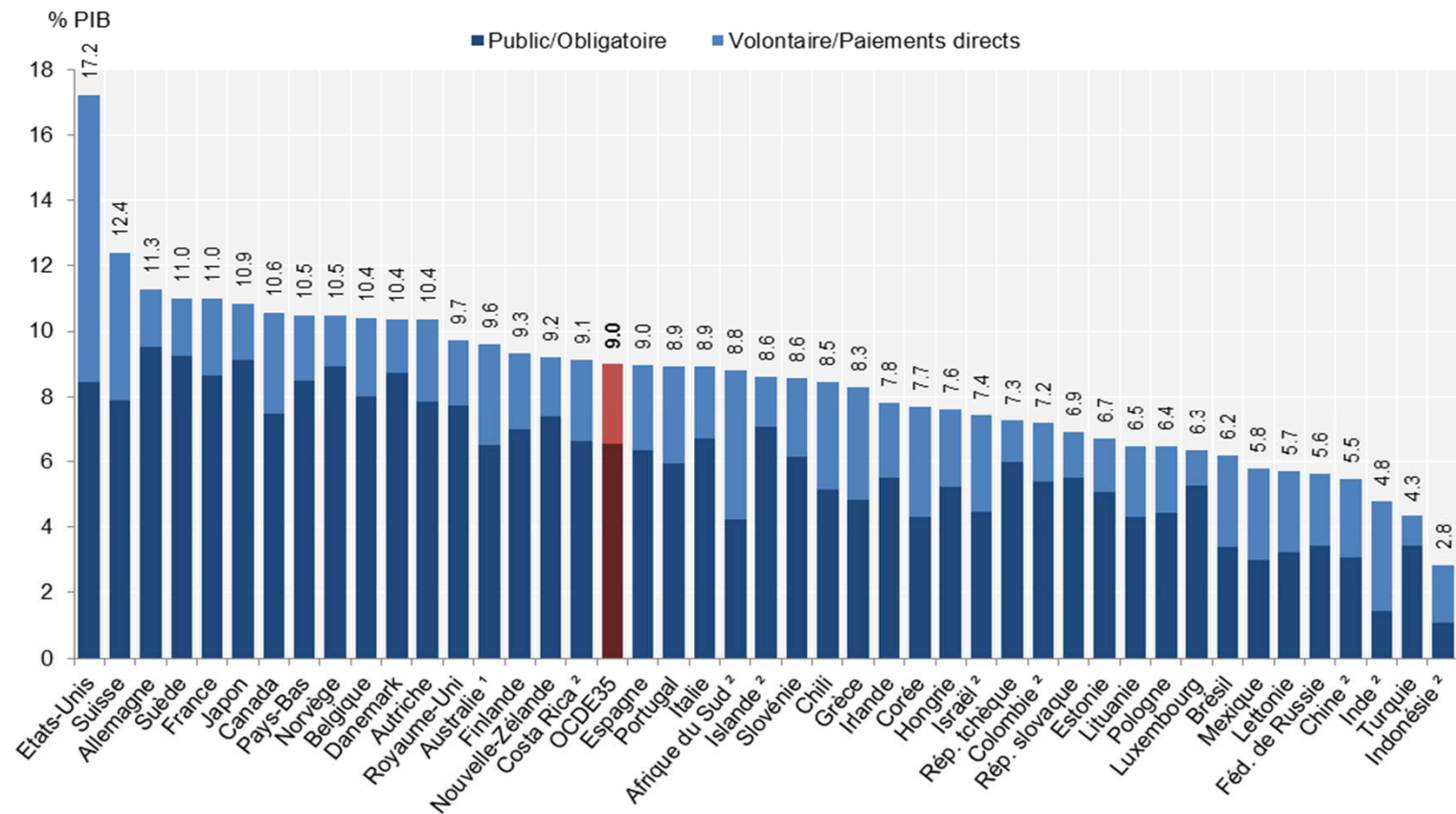
Nearly 10% of children in France, Canada and Italy are not vaccinated against measles



RESOURCES & EFFICIENCY

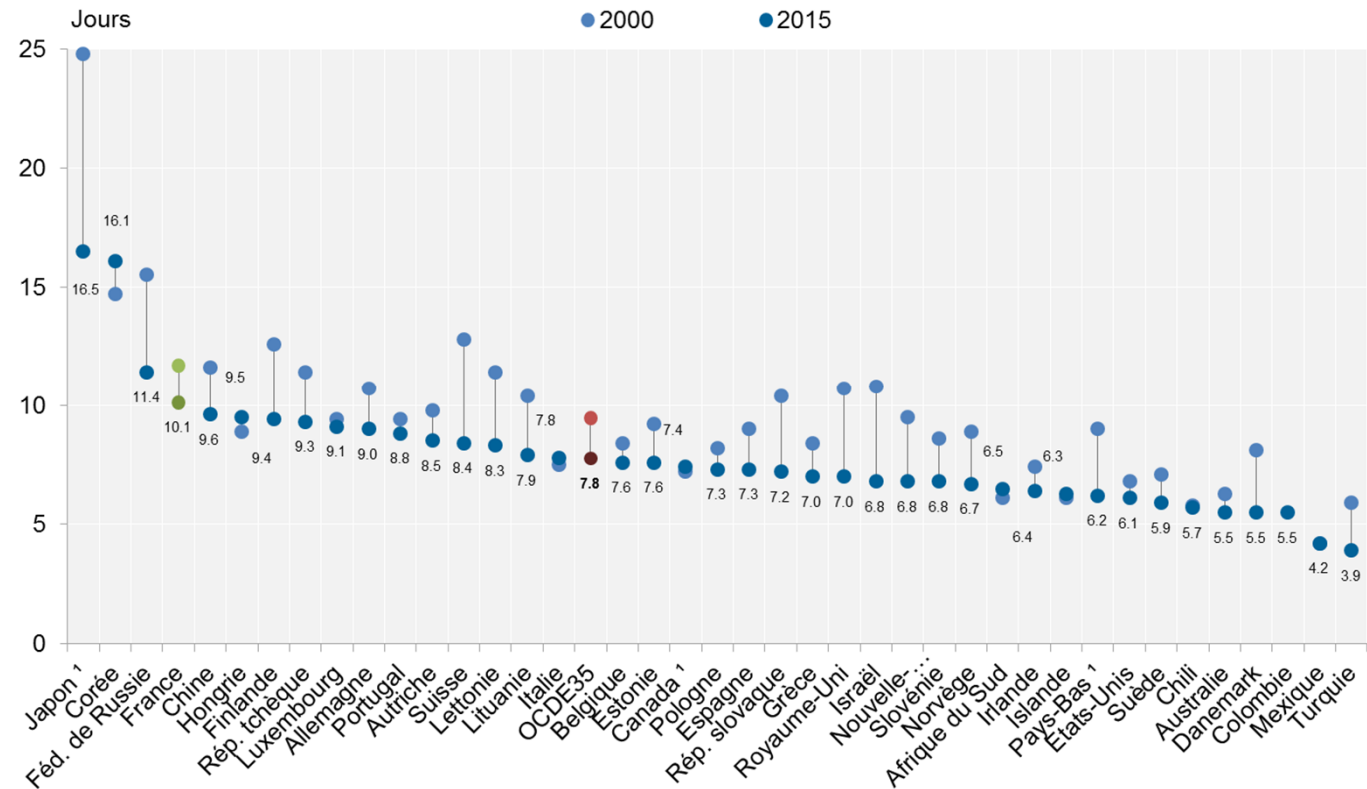
OECD countries spend between 17.2% and 4.3% of GDP

Health expenditure as % of GDP



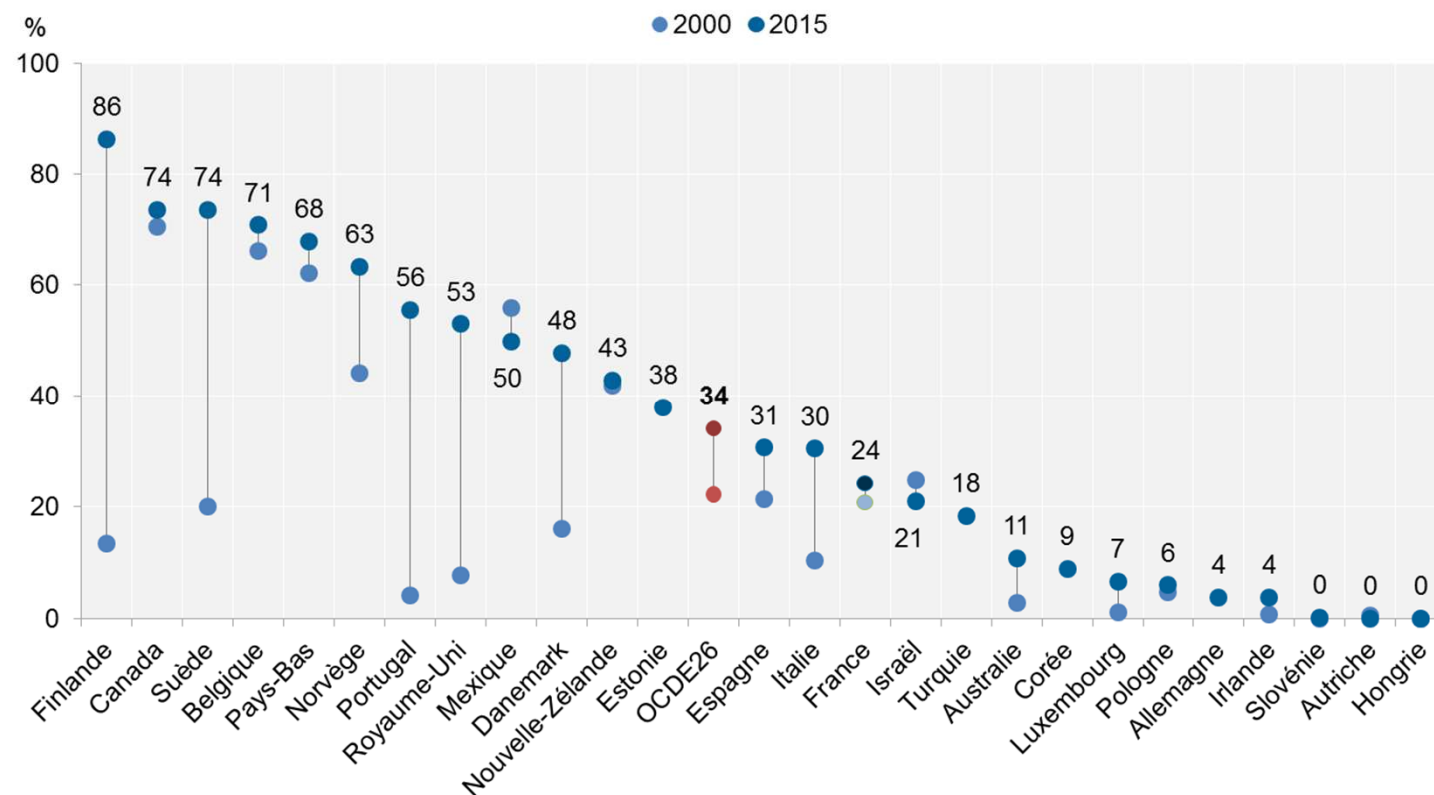
The average length of hospital stay is still too long in Japan, Korea and France

Average length
of stay in
hospital, 2015



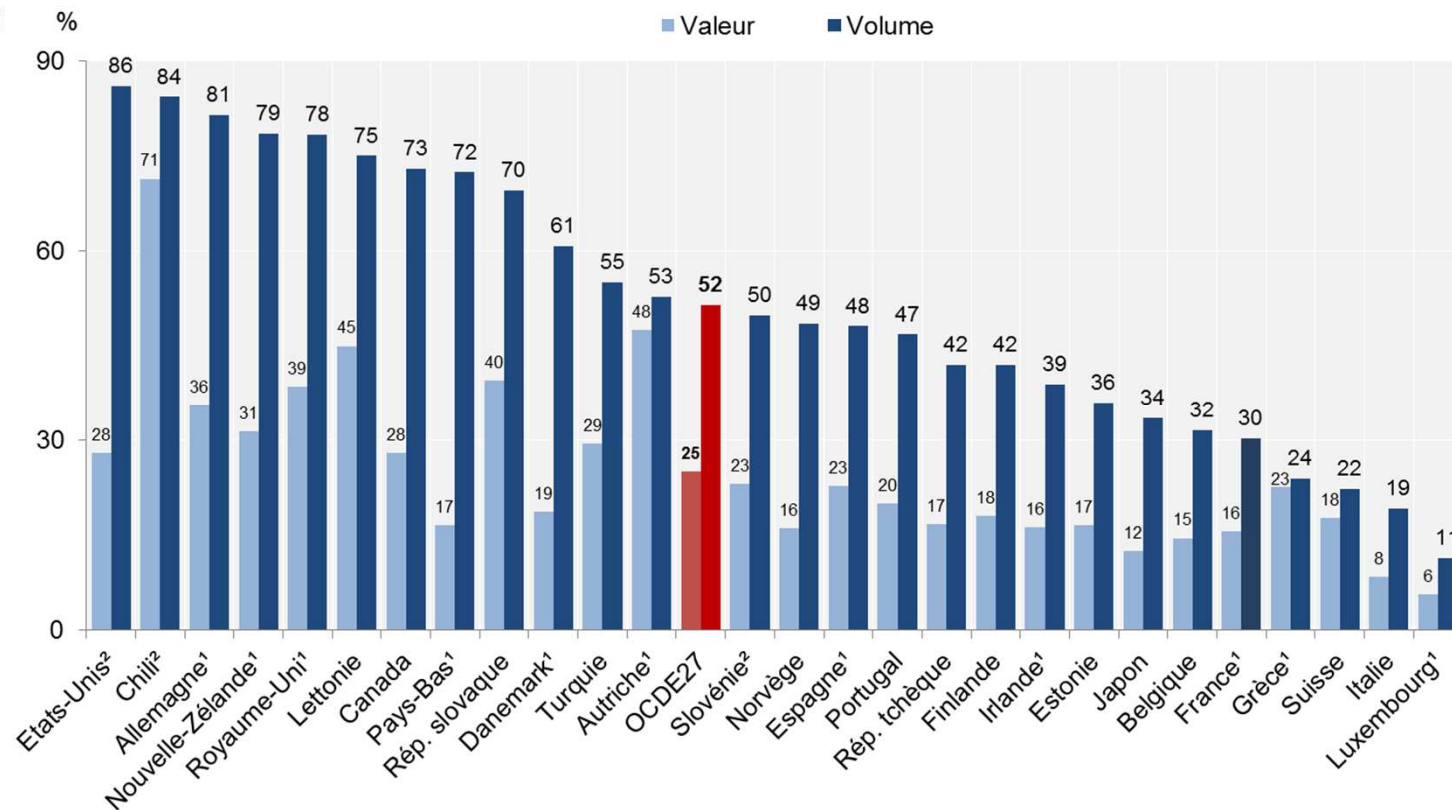
Outpatient surgery rates remain low in most OECD countries

Tonsillectomy
carried out as
ambulatory
cases, 2000-
2015



Generics top out at 52% of drug market volume

Share of generics
in the total
pharmaceutical
market, 2015



Thank you for your attention



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