

Case Study

Benchmarking Healthcare Delivery Systems across Key Geographies

About the Client

- The client is an independent body mandated to oversee transparency and accountability across the Abu Dhabi Government and public entities by providing independent and objective assurance and advisory services

Business Objective

- To evaluate the various healthcare delivery systems operational in key geographies, such as US, Europe and Singapore
- To benchmark their impact and gain insights from their best practices in order to revamp the existing system in Abu Dhabi

Results & Value Add

- The comparative assessment of healthcare delivery system in different countries helped the client understand certain best practices, and devise customised policies to improve the existing framework in their country

Research Methodology and Approach

- The team employed in-depth secondary research for this assignment
- The research team provided an assessment of various healthcare systems in operation worldwide, highlighting their key characteristics, relative advantages and disadvantages
- The team also analyzed the trend of private participation, looking at few inherent drivers and challenges in the process
- Finally, the team examined the existing healthcare system in Abu Dhabi, analyzing the key issues, and proposed the appropriate solutions for them

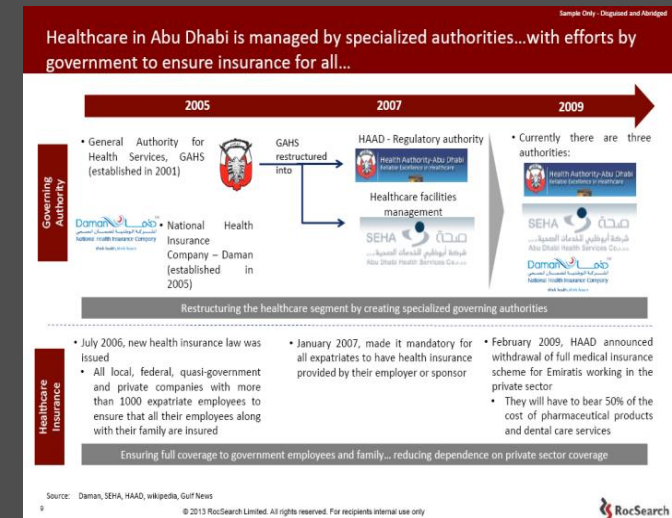
Screenshots

Sample Only - Digitized and Abridged

...with varying levels of public-private participation, and each having its individual characteristics

Country Name	US	Europe	Singapore
Model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public and Private presence- Predominance of private sector participation both in the provision of hospital infrastructure and insurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primarily publicly funded Done through taxation to create a system of Universal healthcare Presence of private funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universal healthcare model with both public and private sector participation Private sector participation was high and is estimated to contribute around 67% of the total healthcare spending Government keeps a check on costs and price rises in public hospitals
Reimbursement System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal insurance such as Medicare and Medicaid Centers to select target groups-Seniors and low-income groups respectively Private insurance mandatory for reimbursing costlier treatments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most UK residents rely on NHS for health care. Few choose private insurance Only 11.5% of the population in 2001. In France, national insurance funds provides basic healthcare coverage, while... about 90% of the population also buys supplementary private insurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government mandates a health savings plan where employees contribute 6-8% of their monthly salary to meet medical expenses Subsidies are provided to low-income groups to the tune of 60-80% which makes the system more affordable
What has worked	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor sections of society gain access to emergency care irrespective of insurance Medicaid also covers certain level of cost pertaining to pharmaceutical/medication requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to a greater variety of clinical equipment through NHS' scale of operation and funds NHS' infrastructural edge over private providers allows better care Private players offer-elderly care, nursing care, etc-not provided by NHS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandatory savings have placed the onus on the citizen in terms of healthcare rather than passing on the entire burden to the government Strong outcomes have been witnessed across health indicators viz. infant mortality rates and death rates which reflects the strength of the healthcare model
What has not worked	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of premiums has made insurance coverage unaffordable Even with the high cost of coverage people don't get access to quality healthcare which is revealed in poor patient outcomes Long waiting times for care aggravate patient situation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long waiting time and a lack of choice in choosing doctor or hospital under NHS Increasing pressure on NHS to provide better facilities for the ageing population Poor infrastructure -building, décor, maintenance- due to budget constraints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidies even though aligned in the right direction of helping out lower income groups has been missed by the higher income segment due to irreversibility of income documents Subsidies indirectly increasing health costs as patients demand more quality and comfort in treatment

© 2013 RocSearch Limited. All rights reserved. For recipients internal use only





rocsearch
advantage through intelligence

Contact Us

Business Enquiries – sales@rocsearch.com

General Enquiries – info@rocsearch.com

www.rocsearch.com