### HEALTH ECONOMICS



# Health Care Economics اقتصادیات الرعایة الصحیة

عفدياس كير وعدد ناس كير لازم اجتاد B, A (ا مكانيات) عهم اسامها نختار حاجات كبيرة من المجتمع مع قلة الموارد ويستحيل تلبية جميع المطالب

: assell alsolculated X

كيف استخدم كل المصادر الموجودة حتى اوصل الاكبر عدد من الفوائد والخدمات الصحية للجميع

ليامذم رعاية معتوله الجيح



### Introduction and Purpose

#### This course:

- •Describes the scope of health economics and its key information resources.
- Explain some important terms used in health and health economics.
- •Highlights the sources and characteristics of health, disease, factors affecting health and health care financing.
- Highlights the types and sources of health care.
   Answer the question: why it is important to study health economics.
- Explain methods of payments to health care and health care providers. \* was de les Kares 1 bear & was
- Outlines issues relating to the quality of health economic الخطوط العربين المعقايا المتعلمة للعقايا المتعلمة للمعالي المتعلمة للمتعلم المتعلمة المتعلمات المعتمى المتعلمة evaluation methods.

### Outlines

\*What is economics?

\*What is "Health"?

\*What is "Health Economics"?

\*Why Health Economics?????



Economics is about

>Limited resources

>Unlimited "wants"

اناعتلاف الهناريد موارد محدوده

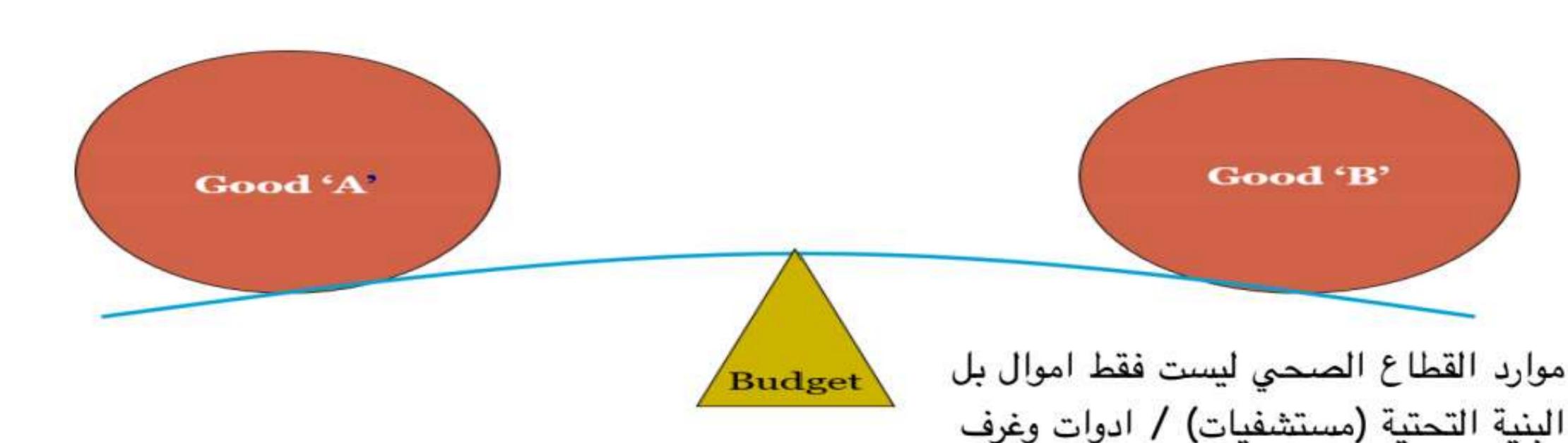
رعبات تعر فحدودة

Choosing between which 'wants' we

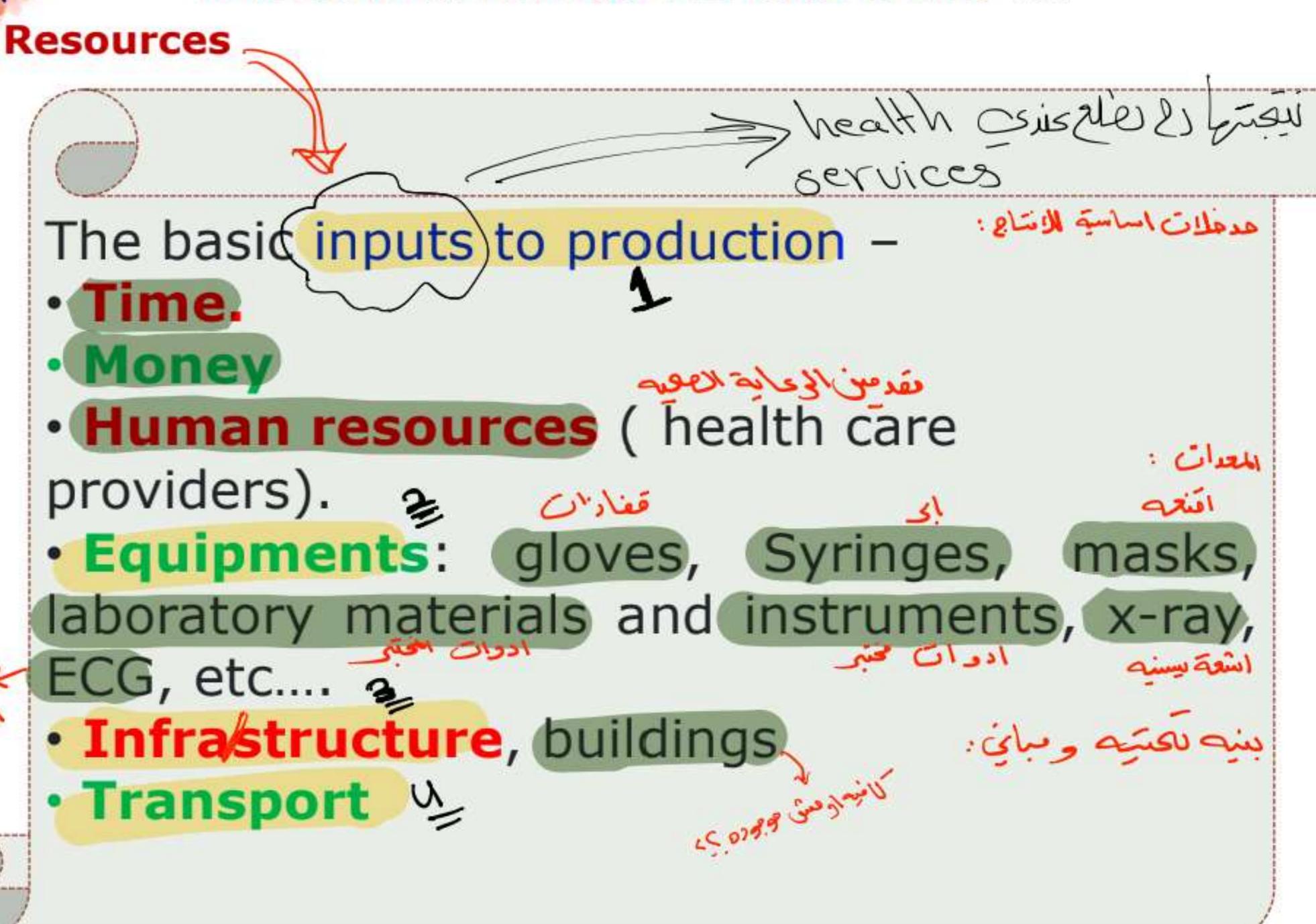
can 'afford' given our resource 'budget

الاجتيارين الي عبات القي تستفيع ان نوفرها في هنود ميزابة مواردنا

Economics is about choice



### Economics is about ...



economics
is about:

of sheshein is

Resources (in put)

Tran sport

to production Equip ments Infrastructure gloves Time buildings syringes masks money X-Yay Laboratory material 8 FC5 Human resources

علم الاهتماع - متى مرتوع مانحه موجود عدم عدم الم

The discipline of economics is founded on the premise that there will never be enough resources to completely satisfy human desires, referred to by

economists as scarcity) درة

Unlimited
Wants

Limited
Resources

يقوم علم الاقتصاد على فرضية وهي انه لن يكون هناك ابدا من الموارد لاشباع رغبات الانسان بالكامل (الندرة)

### SCARCITY

لانه عندب درة لام افتارين

Choices

عندي مصادر محدودة limited resources وعندي رغبات غير محدودة unlimited wants رح يكون عندي ندرة بهاي الموارد scarcity بالتالي i have to choices اختار

What to Produce

How to Produce

For Whom Produce

### ادارهٔ الملتيمعات Economics is the study of how society manages

its scarce resources

مواددها للقليلة

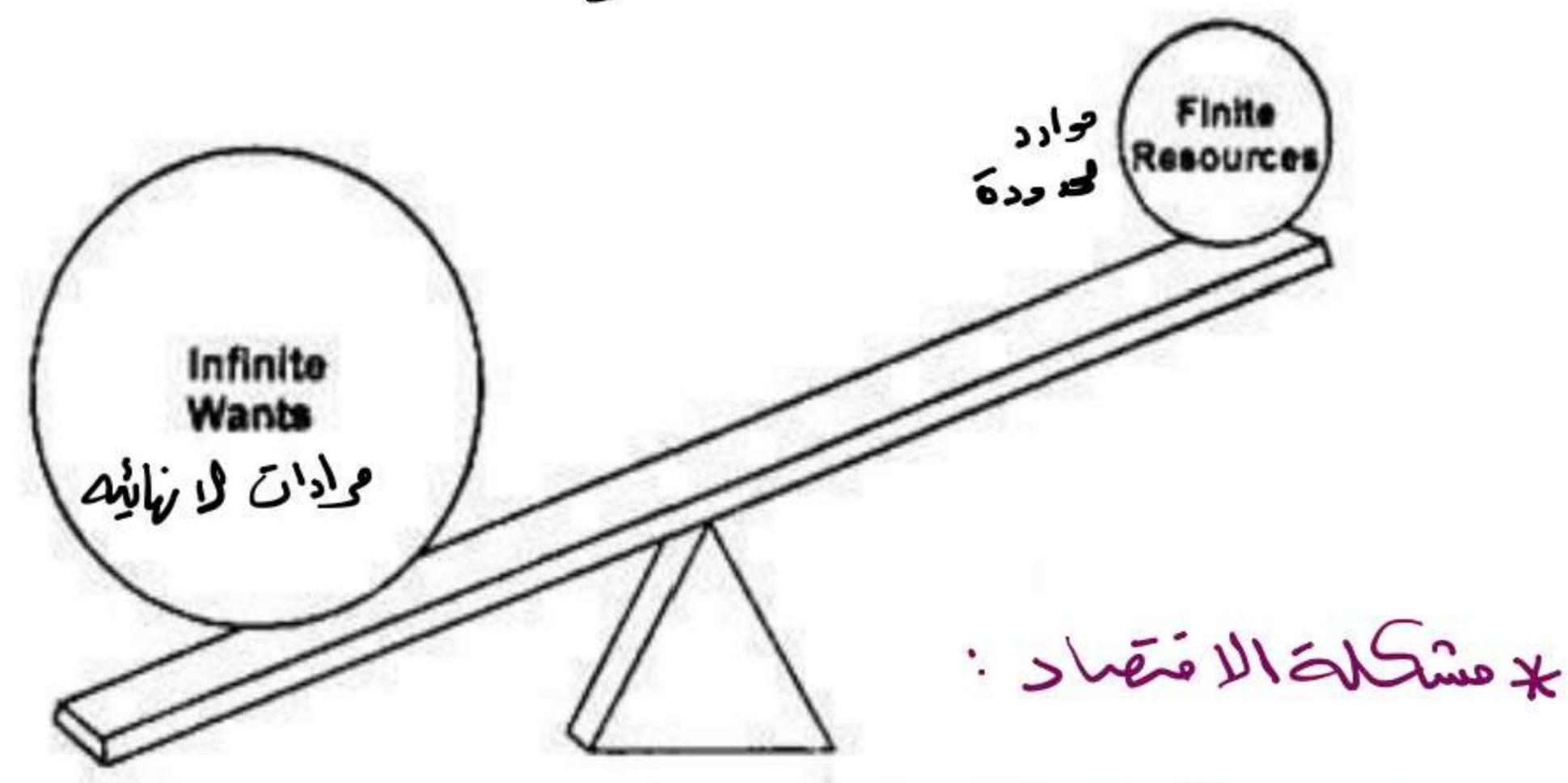


Fig. 1.1: The economic problem: finite resources and infinite wants

As individuals we are constantly making choices as to how we allocate our time, into which activities we channel our energies and on what we spend our available funds. In other words,

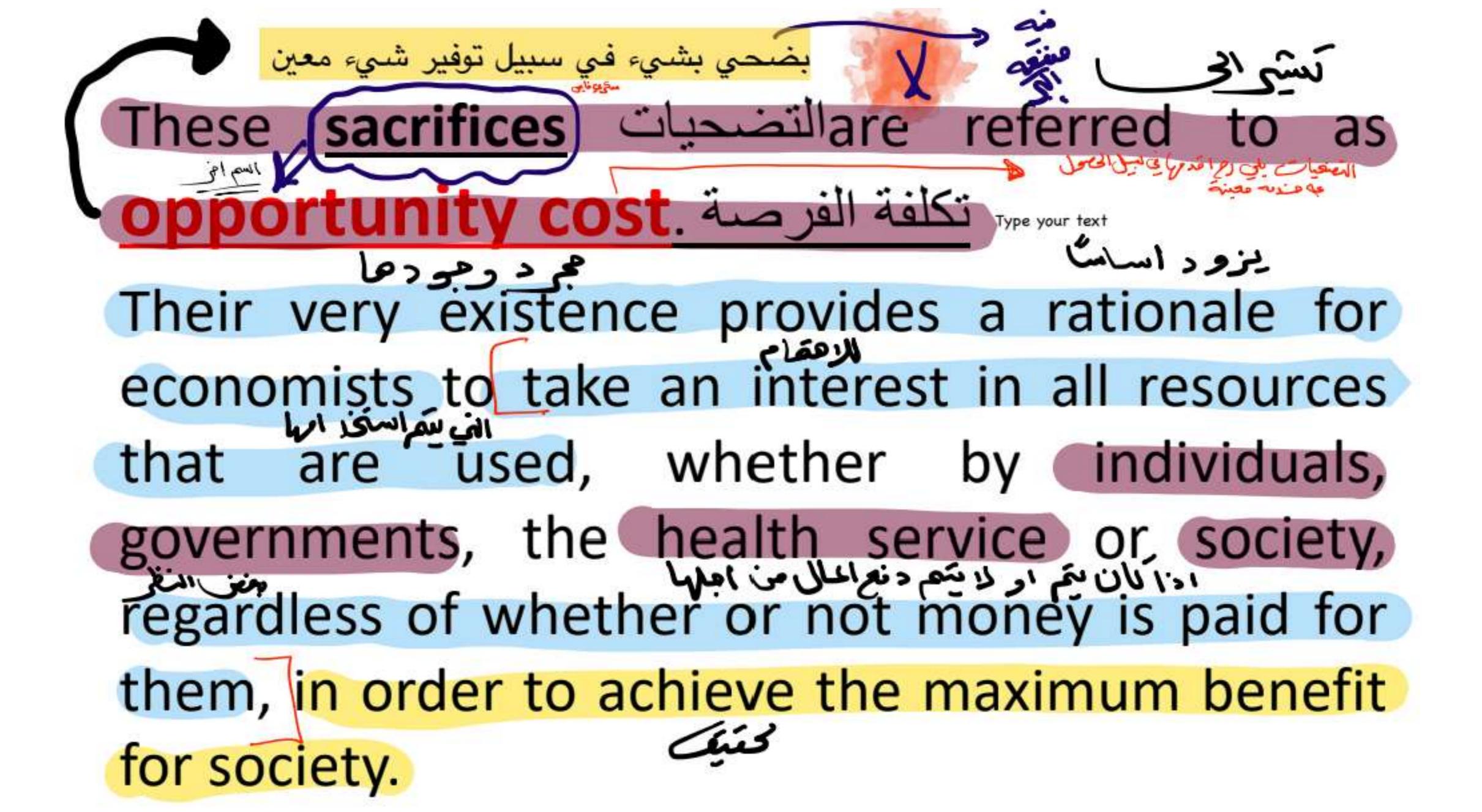
نحن كافراد ناخذ قراراتنا في التحكم في وقتنا او بشو نوظف طاقتنا او كيف ننفق اموالنا

بهاي الحالة نحن بناخذ قرارات 🤷

### Which one will you choose ?!!!!!!!!!!

we are making choices







Scarcity means that all resources are limited

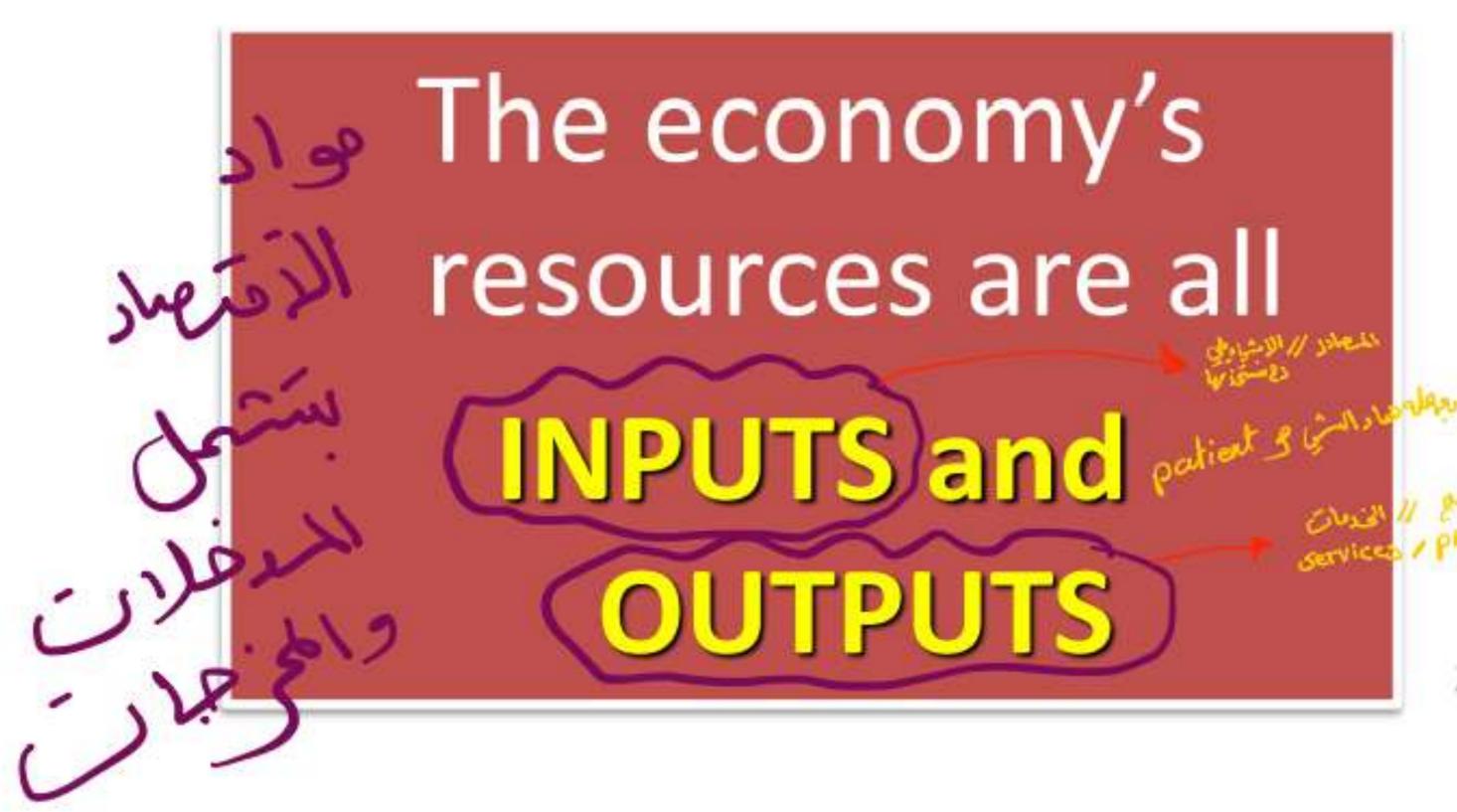
جميع الحراد هددان يعني مافي شيء بيشبع حاجات الانسان للابد لانه مواردنا بالعالم محدوده زي النفط ، اله وقت ورح يخلص

• Our world is finite, so everything is scarce by criterion

مای مورد مروف یز محدود (کله محدد)

- There is NO known resource that is not limited المستستنى داس الملال العلى الملال الملال العلى الملال الم
- Land, labour, water, capital, hospital beds, ............ all are limited

 If the goods that go into the production process (raw material, labour, land) are called inputs, and the goods that come out of the production process are called outputs



من المستحيل اوفر كل الخدمات الصحية لكل الناس مجانا وبسهوله ن في في اشيلء بحاجة تضحية

في فرق اني الموارد عندي قليلة او اني الموارد موجودة لكن تقصير مني مش مستغلها او جايبها وهاد الفرق بين النقص والندرة

Cist Puts

• Scarcity of goods in an economy can be traced back to a scarcity of means for producing them

them

المواد يلى دخلت بانتاجها بالتالى مارح اقدر انتج هاي

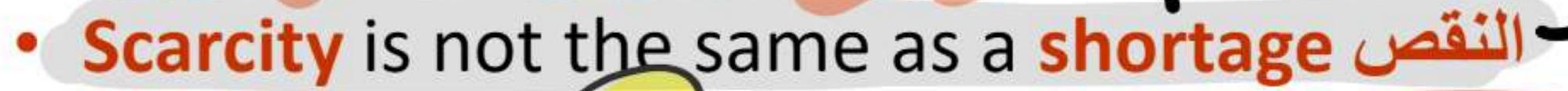
ندرة الخذمات العاميه

 E.g; <u>scarcity of health services</u> would be no problem if building hospitals, health personnel, were all free goods

اذا كان عندي العاملين في المستشفيات و بناء المستشفى شيء متاح مجانا اكيد مارح يكون عندي ندرة الخدمات الصحية ، ليش؟

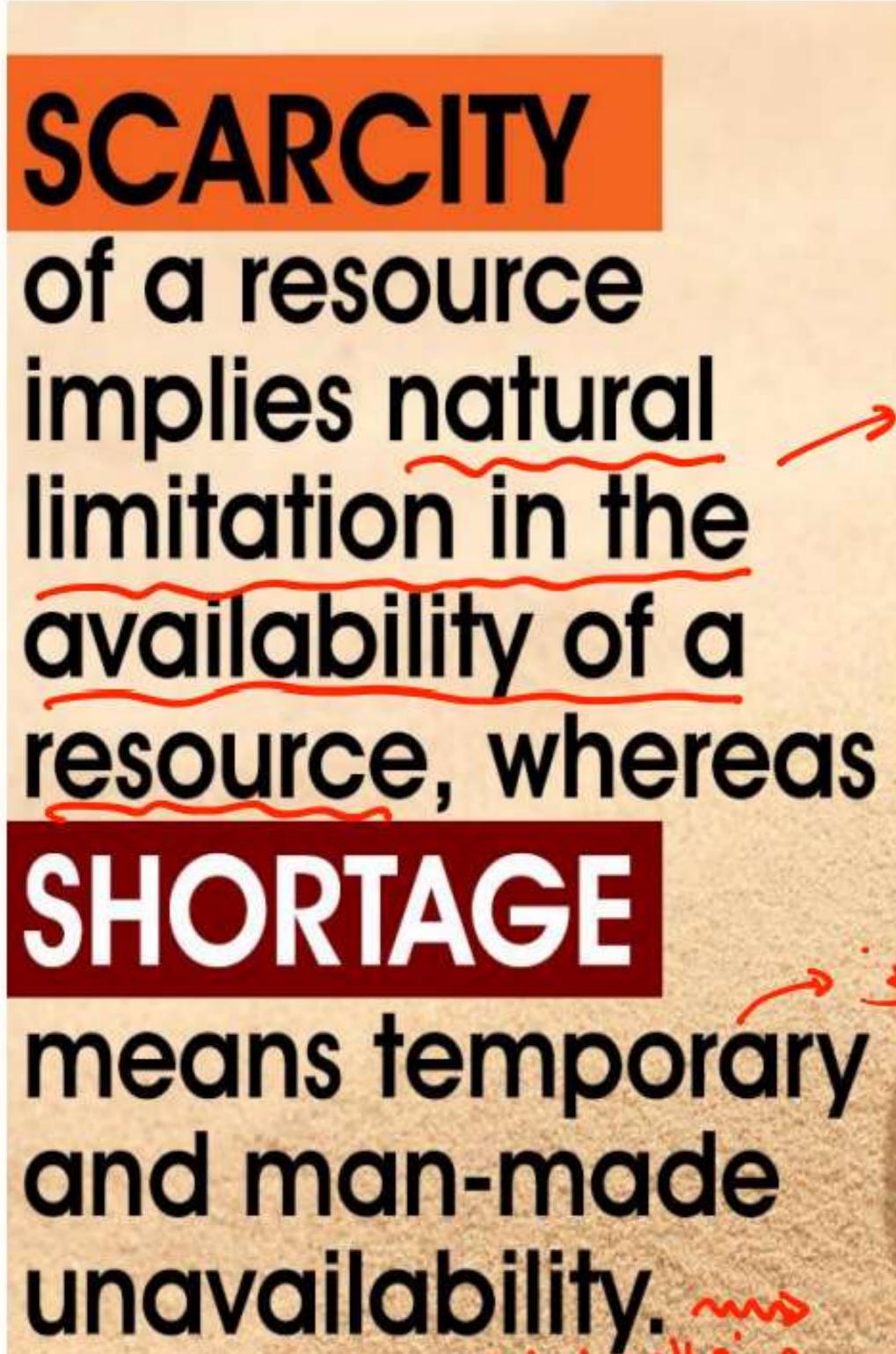
لانهم همه بقدموها یا دکتور ن

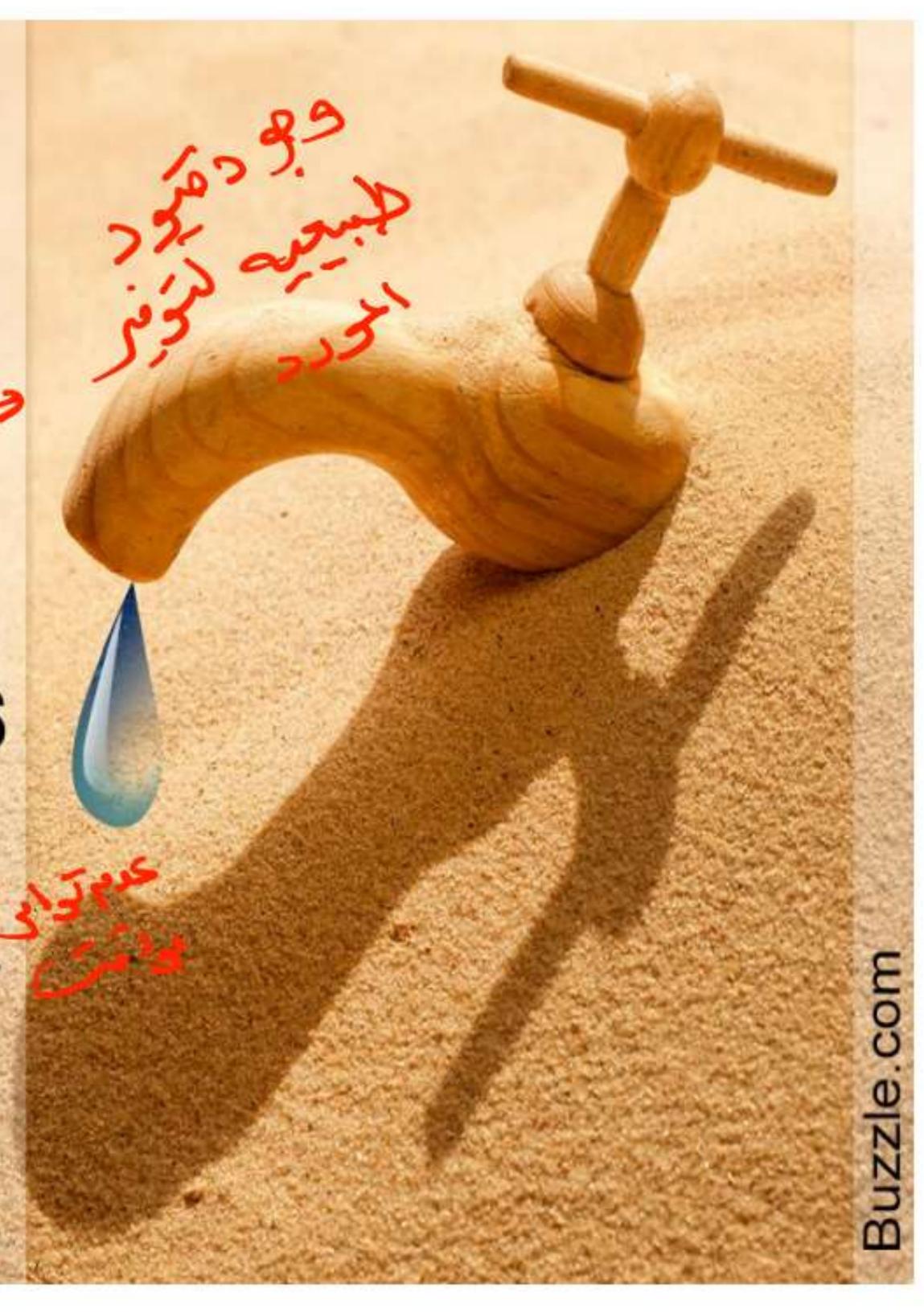
دور الحكومات حل مشكلة النقص بالموارد (الندرة) وعدم حدوث نقص ﴿



Shortage means that the amount supplied is less than the amount demanded

المفلوية





## Sortage and

( Red)

المحافية المحافية المحافية

مصنع بينتج نوع معين من الاغذية مثلا ١٠٠٠ علبة شهريا لكن حاجة السوق ١٥٠٠ فصار عندي نقص مؤقت بشيء من صنع الانسان (شوية وقت والمصنع بيرجع ينتج صح!)

# ع الانسان المسال عرب السراح الانفراء الانفراء الانفراء الانفراء الانفراء المسال عرب المسال عرب المسال المس

عندي غيرها سواء استهلكتها بيوم او لملايين السنين! بالتالي الطبيعة حطت علي قيد انه مافي غير هالكمية هاي بس 🎡

Economics is concerned with....

-Costs (resource use)

ise) Silving

-Benefits



Choice



-Efficiency.



-Effectiveness.

المنافع المنا

Efficiency

الاسكندام الامثل

Means optimal use &

رضين

application of available defined

resources. الامثل وتطبيق الموارد

The best use of available resources

Effectiveness

& Means to what extent the

efined objectives are

الى اي مدى يتم achieved.

تحقيق الهدف المحدد

\* وصليلها بالمهاية

Dr Omnia Elmahdy

17

The simplest idea about efficiency is often referred to as efficiency savings, where output is expected to be maintained, while at the same time making cost reductions, or where additional output is generated with the same level of inputs.

This type of efficiency has been referred to as technical efficiency or operational efficiency, but

بنفس الكفاءة او احافظ على المستوى يلي عندي باقل تكلفة او

اني اقدر اعمل خدمة احسن بنفس ال input يلي عندي

عاده على من معنى مني ونسبل المحاول على التي المحادة المعرول على المحادة المعرودة الإمراد المعرودة الم

In order to determine whether and how certain services should be provided, and in order to establish priorities, allocative efficiency كفاءة must be used.

It represents a situation where no input and no output can be transferred so as to make someone better off without at the same time making someone else worse off.

تحسن وضع المامة This situation is called Pareto-efficient محان دون تد مور وصلح الامخ

provides a weak but widely accepted standard for comparing economic outcomes.

A policy or action that makes at least one person better off without hurting anyone is called a Pareto improvement

\* المفائدة العامد على الفائد ت العاندة كلى الفائد ت العادة كلى الفائد ت العادة كلى الفائد ت العادة كلى الخادة المعامات معينه

بد قدر الرب کان بحادل کمن اعتیاجات انناس مکن بعدر ما اطلای ی عصادر

seallocative efficiency كوريع الحذرات بالمكارى مسب - lalidab) IL tug tuo læero vite læso مع انخنامی تکلندال عمم (الموادالمانخدم) الدولوب من بعطاء قالمرع - الانت الريسط بين في اجبين الهنين Essen) In but 71 (Right علی هدار الاح while the colision of the pareto efficient improve ment pareto لاعك نحسي مي تحسین و فنع میرک دون حورن کو مور و منع ال

### WHAT IS ECONOMICS?

- Economics is the science of scarcity.
- المحال ا
- Economics is the study of distribution of scarce (inadequate) resources commonly known as goods and services across a population.
- The discipline of economics deals with use of scarce resources to satisfy human wants and needs how best to use the resources available.

### What is health economics??

Health economics is a branch of economics concerned with issues related to efficiency, effectiveness, value and behavior in the production and consumption of health\* and health care\*.

In broad terms, health economists study the functioning of the health care systems as well as health-affecting behaviors such as smoking.

### المين المين

کی مستوی الانزاد/المنشآت کے علی مستوی معین (جمغیر)

• Microeconomics focuses on the individual parts

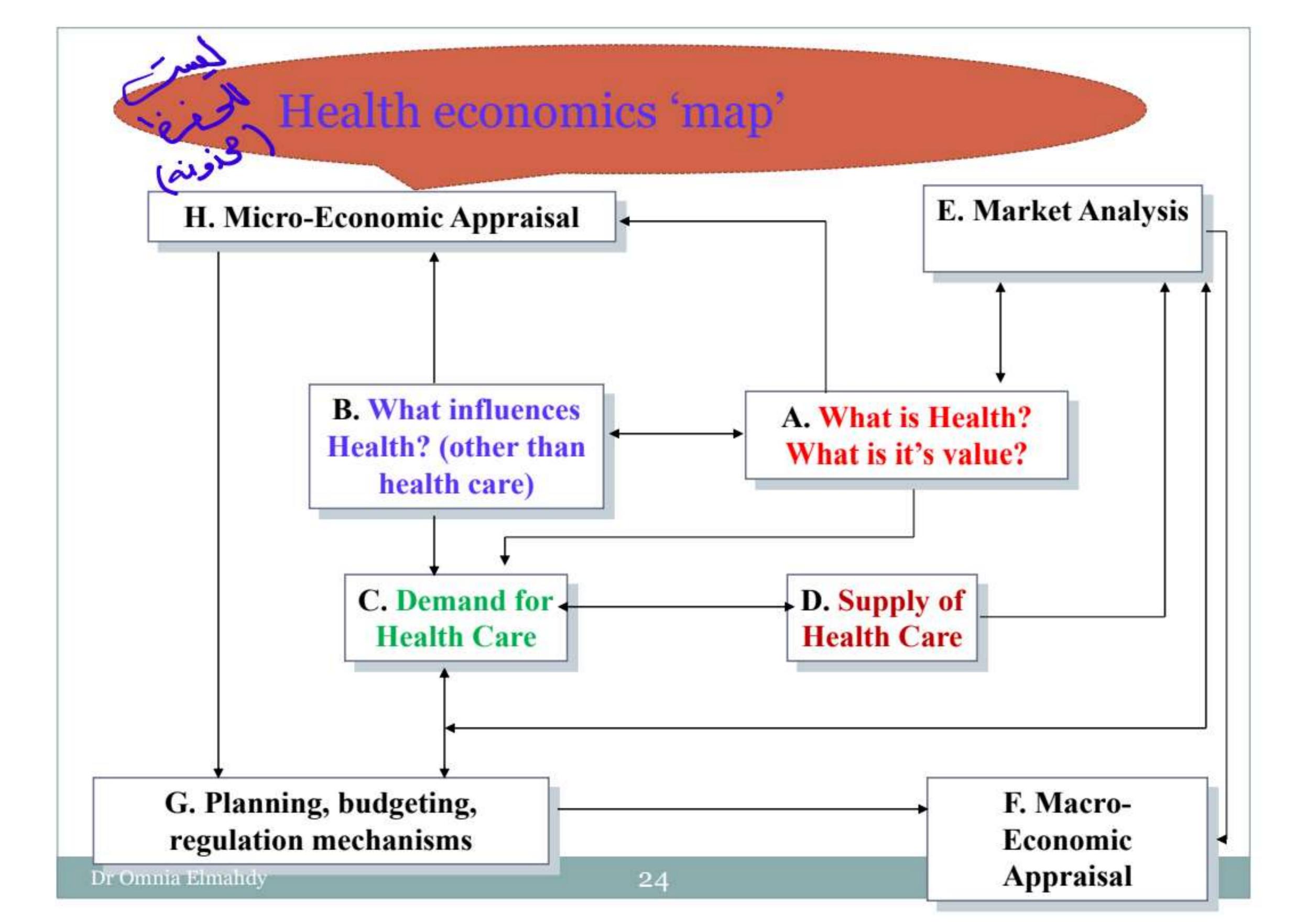
of the economy.

المنظم (على ستوى كير) على المنظم (على ستوى كير) • Macroeconomics looks at the economy as a

- whole.
- Economy-wide phenomena, including inflation, التضخم unemployment, and economic growth بالتضخم والبطالة والنمو الاقتصادي

(س) وزير صحة بده يعين مدراء مستشفيات هنا نظاق حكومي macroeconomics

(ص)مدير مستشفى بده يعمل امور داخل المستشفى او على الكوادر فى المستشفى هنا على نطاق داخلى Microeconomics



36:CY

### HEALTH

• Health means a state of complete physical, mental & social wellbeing and not merely absence of disease or infirmity.



### Physical health

All the body systems are properly functioning in harmony

### Mental health

Related to psychological & emotional health

### Social health

The ability of the person to live and react in harmony & to adjust within a social network

Spiritual health

Refers to personal integrity, principles and ethics.

(Un health) is wise our oil will rein bisex

So, Health is a sound mind, in a sound body, in a sound family, in a sound environment.



### SPECTRUM OF HEALTH

عجة الجابية عصوا نورن المي العياد من المي العياد من المي العياد العياد العياد العياد العياد من المي العياد الع **BETTER HEALTH** FREEDOM FROM SICKNESS UNRECOGNIZED SICKNESS مربی حقیق MILD SICKNESS م في سكديد SEVERE SICKNESS

DEATH

### مريات Signs of Good Health

### what are signs of good

- Physical health—no disease
- > Social heath
- > Mental health

### Signs of Good Health

#### B. Social heath

A person with good social

health -

- gets along well with people around
- has pleasant manners
- helps others
- fulfills responsibility towards others

#### C. Mental health

Mental health implies -

- control on emotions
- sensitive to the needs of others
- confidence in one's own abilities
- freedom from unnecessary tensions, anxieties and worries

Disease: Failure of the adaptive mechanism of an organ in human body to counteract (react or work against) the stimuli and stresses to which it is exposed, resulting in abnormal structure and function of one or more parts of the body.

### Health for all:

Attainment (achievement) of a level of health that will enable every individual lead a socially and economically

productive.



ealth for all

changing Lives.



# HEALTH FOR ALL

Are we getting there?







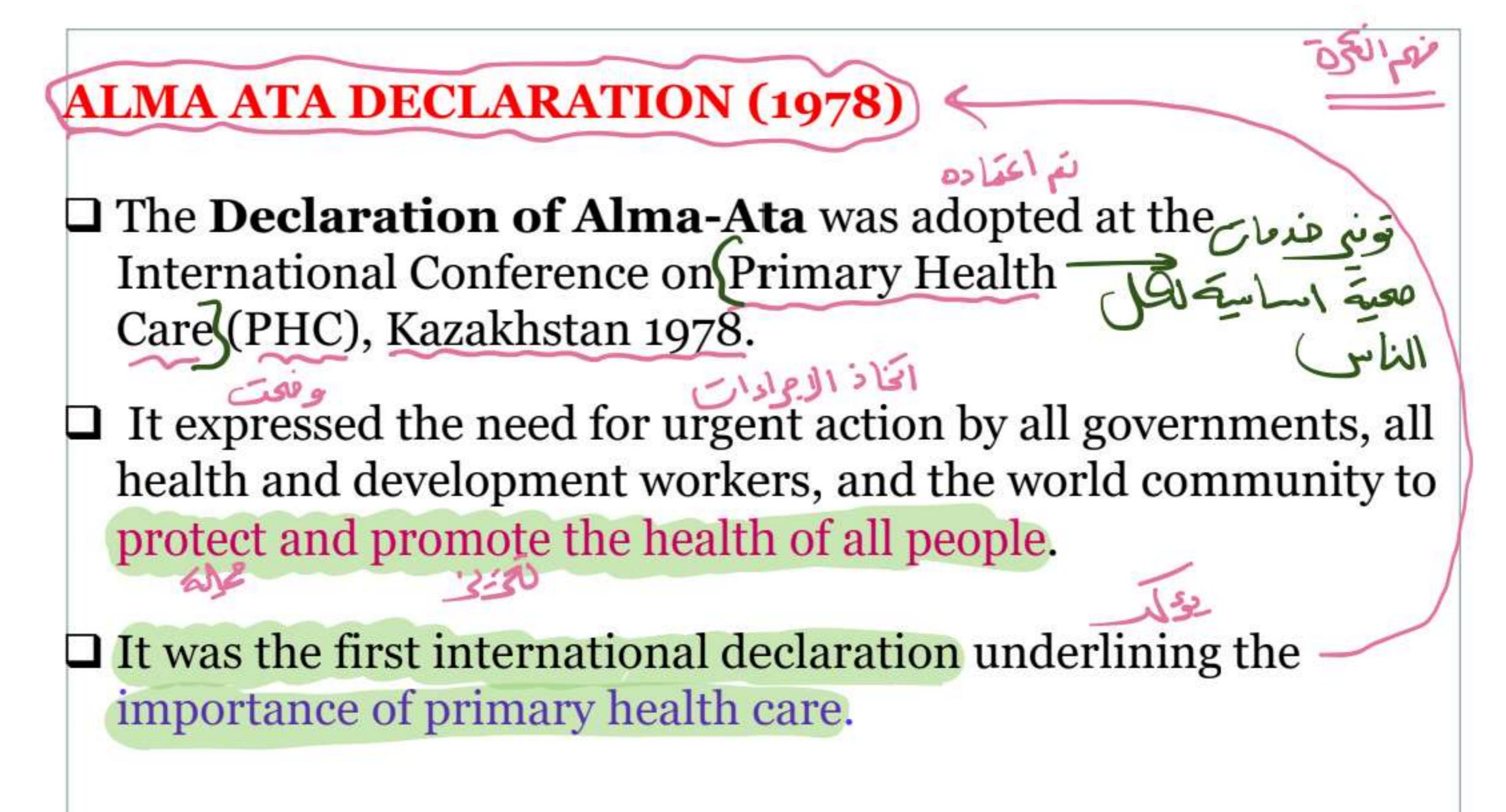
In 2021, about 4.5 billion people were not fully covered by essential health services

لم النطعهان المحية





Around 1.3 billion people faced poverty because of unaffordable healthcare costs



The primary health care approach has since then been accepted by member countries of the World Health Organization (WHO) as the key to achieving the goal of "Health For All" but only in developing countries at first. This applied to all other countries five years later.

It consider health as a <u>human right</u>.



#### There are 2 types of nations or countries

Lel i guz

#### **Developing countries:**

- High crude birth rate (20-40 /1000
- High infant mortality rate
- high percentage of children<15 yrs
- low percentage of elderly people >65 yrs
- Short life expectancy



الي الحنلا

### دول صعد مد

#### **Developed countries**

- •Low crude birth rate (<10/1000)
   Low infant mortality rate
- Low infant mortality rate
- low percentage of children<15</li>

yrs

- high percentage of elderly people >65 yrs
- Long life expectancy

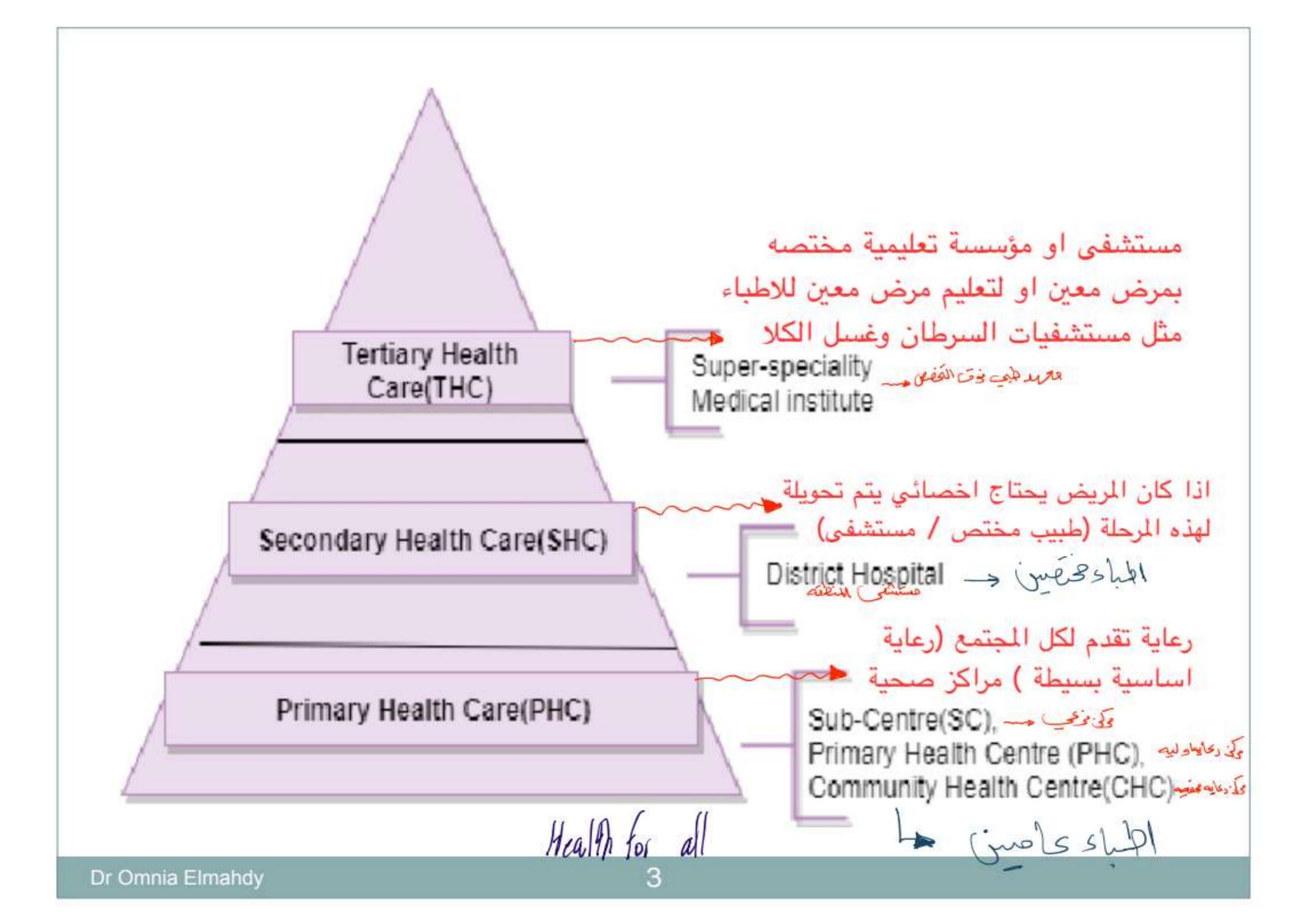
### Health care services:

\*Promotion, i.e., health education

的是川山山 \*Protection, i.e., immunization

\*Curative care, i.e., medical or surgical

اداره الماره ال



### Primary health care





1. The "first" level of contact between the individual and the health system.

Primary

2. Essential health care (PHC) is provided.





- 4. The closest to the people. الانترب للناس
- 5. Provided by the primary health centers. تقدمها الخ العليمة
- 6. Provided by primary care physician, such as a general practitioner or family physician, or a non-physician primary care provider, such as a physician assistant or nurse practitioner

محرجی مرارس)

### Primary health care is:

- **+essential** health care
  - and salvée colis

- with 16 45 ( )

- practically, scientifically and socially acceptable
- universally accessible to individuals and families in the community
- #through their full participation and ---> يومنها للذهاب المراحي
- \* تحالیف لها العدرة ی الد فع ( متوای ق به عدرة ادناس ( محالین بسطم) +at an affordable cost,

### Primary care involves the widest scope of health care, including:

Patients of all socioeconomic levels,

- وزون المحادون
- Patients seeking to maintain optimal health, and
- □ Patients with all manner of communicable diseases \*\* and non-communicable diseases \*\* physical, mental and social health issues, including multiple chronic diseases.
- □Primary care also includes many basic health care services as maternal and child health care services, such as family planning services and vaccinations.

- Primary care physicians:
- 1. treat minor illnesses,

  full participation 2. perform health checkups and routine tests, and
- 3. keep records related to the overall health and علفات لبيانات الركن والحذمان المحمح wellness
- 4. also help coordinate health care with specia or higher levels of care when needed, typically