



HEALTH ECONOMICS

Title :

8

Lecture no :

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وَقَلِّبْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا يَرَهُ



Example

Long after the land, buildings and equipment have been paid for, there is a **capital cost of continuing to use a hospital** to provide health care, that is, as long as it could be used in an alternative way. For example, if the hospital could be sold, the opportunity cost would be its market value.

There are many examples of **ex-hospital sites** now occupied by **houses**, with the street names the only visible indicator that a hospital was located there.

هناك تكاليف الاستمرار في الاستخدام

مواقع مستشفيات سابقة

سكنها

هو متى في ربي حله

* الحكومة بعد بناء
الشيء يمكنه استخدامه
بفلس الخزين الذي عمل لاجله

لو الحكومة اشترت ارض وبنيت عليها مستشفى
هذا المستشفى يعتبر Capital cost
الحكومة ممكن تبيعها لشركة خاصة او دولة
اذا اما الدولة ستستخدم هذا القطاع وتضحى
ب extra money, التي عرضت عليها او
اما تضحى في فتح مستشفى للناس وهذه هي
تكلفة الفرصة

حتى يكمل Capital cost
يجب ان تضحى الحكومة باي استثمارات

It is important to remember that the **cost of**

treatment is not only the cost of drugs or

medical and nursing time but includes recovery

times, incidence of side-effects, rate of delayed

discharge, use of other care resources and the cost of system deficiencies and

problems.



لانا فترة التعافي
رغ
تأخرت على
الانتاجية

اوله العصور

It has been argued that the **cost of system deficiencies** and problems **are**

much more expensive than **drug costs** and 'it is important to remember

that the cost to a facility of a 30-minute delay in the arrival of a surgeon

is greater than the cost of a 2-hour infusion of propofol.

تأخر الجراح 30 د

منع البروفول

لان كل دواء
العمليات بعدها
تأخرت

كامل
لوني في
التيه الخزان

Other factors that inflate costs of health care provision

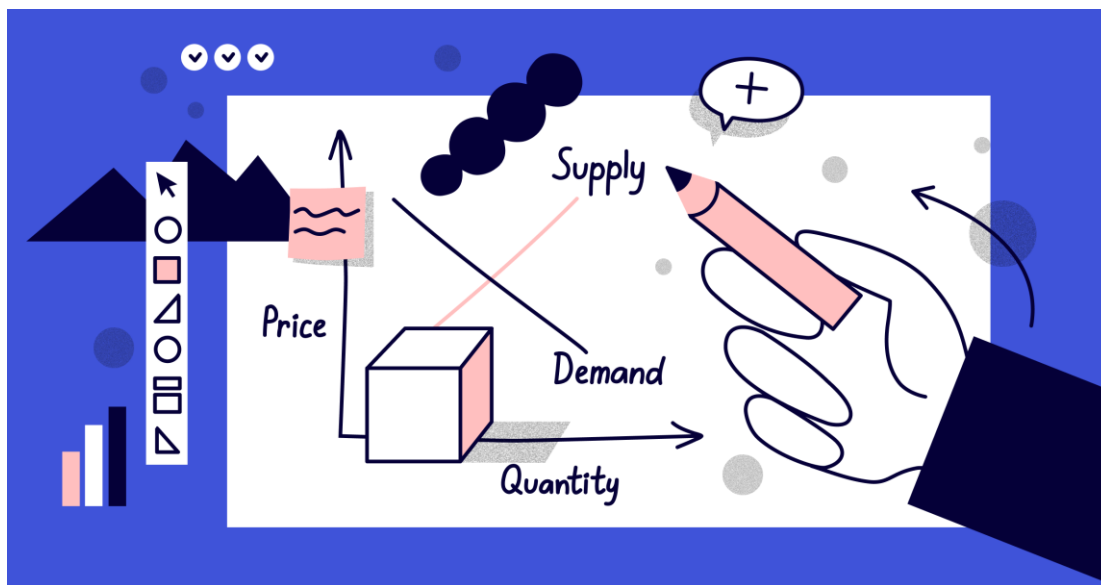
كقد لي

- Many people **fail to comply with their treatment requirements** ^{عدم الامتثال} leading to **disposal of old pharmaceuticals** ^{التخلص} and **repetition of prescriptions** ^{تكرار وصفة لهم} and eventually the increase in cost of medications. ^{زيادة في تكلفة الادوية}
- The **unnecessary consultations** ^{تتم استشارة} that result from **inappropriate and ineffective treatments** ^{غير مناسبة} being utilised. ^{في مقالة}
- The **costs resulting from litigation and claims for damages following treatment and care**, ^{التقاضي والمطالبات بالتعويض عن الأضرار بعد العلاج والرعاية} which have gone wrong. ^{الستادى}



Healthcare Economic Terms:

2- NEED, WANT and DEMAND



Dr. Omnia
Elmahdy

الاقتصاد الكلي

Macroeconomics

← على مستوى واسع

National input
الدخل القومي

فاهي بالدولة
لااملة



Nation

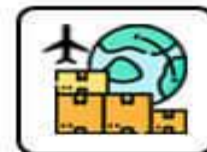
أمة

+



Production & Consumption

استهلاك



Export & Import

Macroeconomics studies a nation's economy on a global level

المتغيرات الاقتصادية الرئيسية

The major Macroeconomic variables including:

- National **income**, الدخل القومي
- National **expenditure**, الإنفاق القومي
- **GDP** (Gross Domestic Product) الناتج المحلي الإجمالي
- General level of prices (**inflation**), المستوى العام للأسعار التضخم
- **Unemployment** rates,
- Budget **deficits**, العجز في الموازنة
- Foreign **debt**, الديون الخارجية

Macroeconomics
[ma-krō-e-kā-'nä-miks]

فروع
A branch of economics
that studies how an overall
economy behaves.
أهم

Investopedia

• In healthcare, the macroeconomic market is the entire country's health care system including the way that it performs in terms of profit, loss and efficiency.

كفاءة
مشاركة
الربح

• Macroeconomics of health is concerned with parallel sets of large – scale system issues concerning:

مجموعات متوازنة
مترابطة
مقياس نظام الصحة

○ Spending for employment and other aspects of health as part of the economy.

العمالة

○ Biological health status: life expectancy/ fertility/
productivity

حالة صحية بيولوجية

الخصوبة

إنتاجية

الاقتصاد الجزئي

قرارات

افراد

سجلات

- **Microeconomics** studies the **decisions** of **individuals and firms** to allocate resources of **production, exchange, and consumption.**

لما تخصيص الموارد

على مستوى افراد و مؤسسات

يترك

- Microeconomics deals with **prices and production in single markets** and the **interaction between different markets** but leaves the study of economy-wide aggregates to macroeconomics.

لجميع الاقتصاد

لجميع

Microeconomics is the **study of individual and business economic activity.** Two examples are:

في ائنه

- An individual creating a budget to put themselves **in a better financial position**; and
- A business cutting costs **in order to maximize profit**

على مستوى شخصي

تخفيض التكاليف

على مستوى شركة

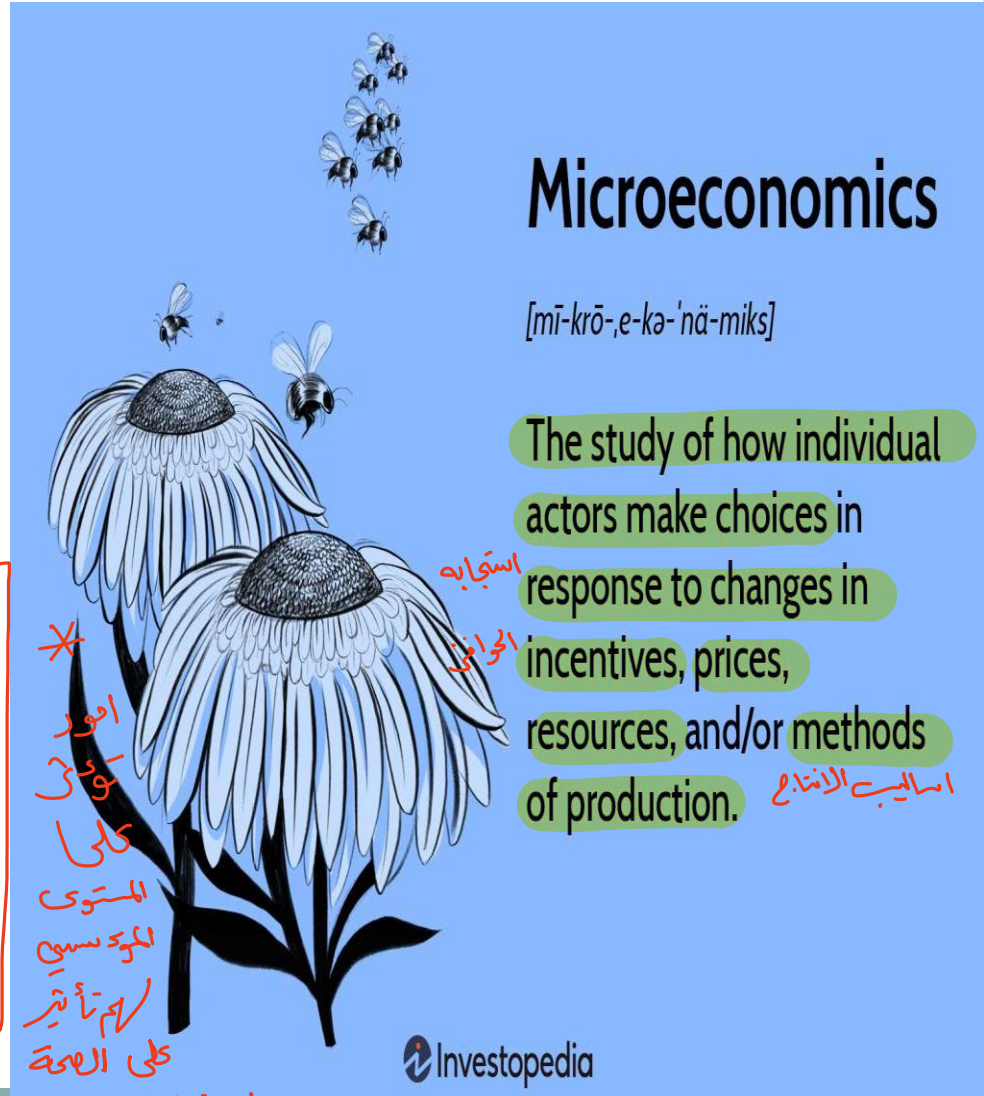
تحسين الربح

دون التأثير على الجودة

MICROECONOMICS

A study concluded that health care quality to an important degree depends on **four institutional factors** at **the microlevel** that strongly impact on health workers:

- 1. Performance,** اداء الطبي
- 2. career choice,** اختيار المهنة (واسطة وحسوية)
- 3. Which deserve more attention in applied research, and** البحوث التطبيقية
- 4. Policy reform.** اصلاح السياسات



Microeconomics
[mī-krō-e-kā-'nä-miks]

The study of how individual actors make choices in response to changes in incentives, prices, resources, and/or methods of production. اساليب الانتاج

استجابة الحوافز
امور
اقتصادى
كلها
المستوى
المركب
لهم تأثير
على الامة

Investopedia



من دوننا
وفاة
(شيء أساسي
للحياة)

الحاجة
Need

• I *physically need* water to survive

النقاء هنا
بلد فيها مجاعة ودولة قدمت لها
مساعدات انسانية تكون هذه
المساعدات عبارة عن Needs



الارادة
Want

• I *want* clean, safe to drink, good tasting water

تبيع اضافي للفوري



Demand

• I *create a demand* for Smartwater since it is vapor distilled with added electrolytes for taste

تَقْبَلُ الفاصحة

يطلب

Difference Between Needs, Wants & Demands



NEED

* متطلبات ضرورية
للبقاء على قيد
الحياة

The basic requirements for human beings to survive.

Ex: Food, Shelter, etc.

مأوى



WANT

* شيء يفضلهُ الشخص
او الثقافة

Need when shaped by culture and individual personality becomes want.

شخصية

سيادة حادية

Ex: Owning a basic car or a two-wheeler

دراجتين

كطشان وادي اسرب بيبي
آلترنا فيه من الـ needs

DEMAND

داعم

القوة
المشراعية

When backed by buying power, want becomes a demand.

آملان

Ex: Owning a BMW or Audi

قدرتي على دفع الخدمة
(القوة الشرائية عند الشخص)
افضل خدمة

Need: This is often thought of as a **physiological or biological** requirement for **maintaining life**, such as the need for **air, water, food, shelter, and sleep.**

للحفاظ على الحياة

Physiological **needs** should be contrasted with psychological **wants** that make life more **enjoyable** but are **not necessary to stay alive.**

* ما رغبات لكن لا يستطيع التي *

* ما عمل اي ر حتى ما البين زفارة *

Wants

Examples of a "need":

Include basic **medical service, educational programs, assistance** in obtaining **food, shelter, clothing, transportation, heat and job training.**

المساعدة

المسول

* ر آل اي آل للبناء صيا ← needs
* ر آل افضل آل ← demand

يُحَيَّر

الأساسي

Needs are distinguished from wants because a deficiency would cause a clear negative outcome, such as dysfunction or death.

الوظيفية

How are such needs satisfied?

يتم تلبيتها

There are broad categories basic needs":

فئات واسعة

أخرية كافية



1. Adequate nutritional food and water
2. Adequate protective housing
3. A safe environment for working
4. A supply of clothing
5. A safe physical environment
6. Appropriate health care
7. Security in childhood
8. Economic security
9. Safe birth control and child-bearing
10. Appropriate basic education

NEEDS VS WANTS

NEEDS

Basic needs refer to the requirements that are essential for an individual to survive and function optimally. Without satisfying these needs, an individual's health, safety, or well-being may be compromised.

تتطلب من الضروري

WANTS

Wants are desires or aspirations that individuals seek to attain or possess, often driven by personal preferences or societal influences. Unlike needs, wants are not crucial for achieving our goals but add comfort, pleasure, or luxury to one's life. They are often influenced by cultural, social, or individual tastes and can change over time.

رغبات
تطلعات
تتمنى
يتمنى
افكارها
مفردية
رفاهية
مستوى

Maslow's hierarchy of needs:

He proposed that people have a hierarchy of psychological needs, which range from security to self-actualization

There are basic and higher needs

