كلية الطب والجراحة

جـــامعة ٦ اكـــتوبر
October 6 University Egypt

National Health System

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Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) Public Health Programs in Egypt

Aim

- Improving Health Outcomes and Ensuring Universal Health Coverage

Public Health Challenges in Egypt

- High prevalence of non-communicable diseases (e.g., diabetes, hypertension).
- Infectious diseases (e.g., hepatitis C)
- Maternal and child health disparities.
- Malnutrition and obesity.

1. Population, Reproductive Health, and Family Planning Program

- **In 1953**, a "**National Committee for Population Matters**"

was established to review population issues.

- **This committee developed three successive population**

policies:

1. The **First** was enacted in **1973;**
2. The **Second** was enacted in **1980,** which saw the creation of the National Population Council in 1985;
3. The third was enacted in **1986**.

In 1991, Egypt launched a National Population Strategy.

Aim: controlling population growth and improving reproductive health.

The strategy *focused on:*

- Increasing access to family planning services,
- Enhancing women's education and employment,
- Promoting awareness of population issues to support sustainable development.

2. **Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)**

Launched in 1976 under the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP).

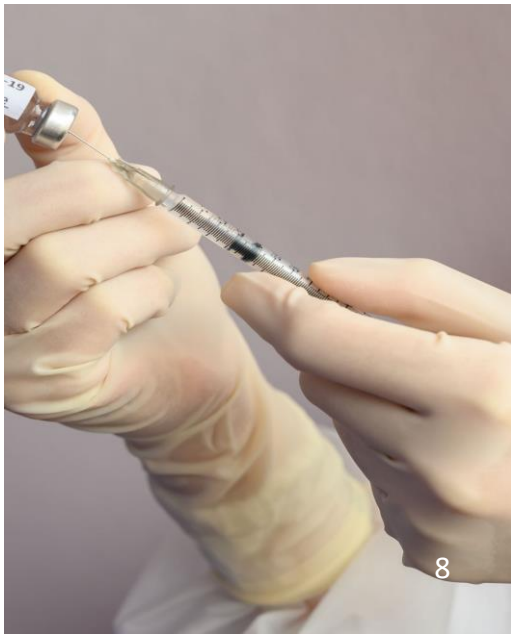
Aim:

to provide free vaccinations to all children in Egypt and

Reduce morbidity and mortality from vaccine-preventable diseases

Vaccines Included in EPI

- **Routine Vaccines:**
  - BCG (tuberculosis).
  - Hepatitis B.
  - Polio (oral and inactivated).
  - DPT (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus).
  - Measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR).
  - Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b).



Achievements of EPI

Egypt declared **polio-free** by the WHO in 2006.

Significant reduction in **measles** and **neonatal tetanus** cases.

High vaccination coverage rates (over 95% for most vaccines).

Challenges Faced by EPI

Vaccine hesitancy and misinformation.

Reaching remote and underserved communities.

Maintaining cold chain logistics for vaccine storage and transport.

Efforts to Address Challenges

Public awareness campaigns to combat misinformation.

Strengthening healthcare infrastructure and cold chain systems.

Impact of EPI on Public Health

Health Outcomes:

- Reduced child mortality and morbidity.
- Improved quality of life for children and families.

Economic Benefits:

- Lower healthcare costs due to disease prevention.
- Increased productivity and economic growth.

3. **Maternal and Child Health Programs**

Aim: improve the health outcomes of mothers and children through preventive and curative services.

Part of Egypt's national strategy for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Objectives

1

Reduce maternal and child mortality rates.

2

Improve access to quality healthcare services.

3

Promote healthy practices and behaviors.

3. **Maternal and Child Health Programs**

Initiatives:

Prenatal and postnatal care programs.

Vaccination campaigns (e.g., polio, measles).

Family planning services to reduce maternal mortality.

Impact:

Reduced infant and maternal **mortality rates** over the past decade.

4. Controls of Diarrheal Diseases and Acute Respiratory Infections Programs

Diarrheal diseases and ARIs are among the leading causes of child mortality in Egypt.

MOHP has implemented targeted programs to prevent, manage, and treat these conditions.

Objectives

Improve

Early diagnosis and

Treatment.

Promote

Preventive measures and

Community awareness.

Diarrheal Diseases Control Program

- **Diarrheal Diseases Control Program:** Focuses on prevention, management, and treatment of diarrheal diseases
- **Acute Respiratory Infections (ARIs) Control Program:** Aims to reduce the burden of ARIs, including pneumonia, which is a leading cause of child mortality.

Other Government and Public Sector Agencies

- Organizations are governmental establishments operated through the MOHP or other ministries.

✓ General Organization of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes

✓ The Curative Care Organizations

✓ Health insurance organization “HIO”

✓ University hospitals

✓ Hospitals related to certain ministries

1. General Organization of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes (GOTHI)

- A key governmental body in Egypt responsible for managing and overseeing **teaching hospitals** and **medical institutes.**

1. General Organization of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes (GOTHI)

- **These institutions play a critical role in Egypt's healthcare system by:**

1. providing advanced medical services,
2. training healthcare professionals,
3. conducting medical research

1. General Organization of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes (GOTHI)

- **Examples:**

1. **National Heart Institute (NHI)**: Specializes in cardiovascular diseases and offers training programs for cardiologists.
2. **Egyptian Liver Research Institute and Hospital (ELRIAH)**: Focuses on liver diseases and transplantation.

2. **Curative Care Organizations (CCOs)**

- **Tasked with** managing public hospitals and healthcare facilities that provide curative (treatment-based) services,
- They oversee a wide range of healthcare services, including general medicine, surgery, specialized care, and emergency services.

3. Health insurance organization “HIO”

- Established in ***1964,*** the HIO operates under the supervision of the **Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP)**

- ***Mission:*** To provide comprehensive health insurance coverage to eligible citizens, ensuring access to quality healthcare services

3. Health insurance organization “HIO”

- **Beneficiaries:** all employees working in the government sector, some public and private sector employees, pensioners, and widows.
- **In February 1993, the Student Health Insurance Program (SHIP)** was introduced to cover students and school age children
- **The 1997 Ministerial Decree 380** extended coverage to newborns (under one)

3. Health insurance organization “HIO”

- **Fund source:**

1. ***Premiums:*** The Social Insurance Organization (SIO) and the Pensioners Insurance Organization (PIO) receive contributions as a proportion of employees’ salaries;
2. SHIP receives contributions through a fixed amount from school registration fees and from government subsidy.

3. Health insurance organization “HIO”

HIO manages

- 39 hospitals,
- 7,141 school health clinics
- 1,040 specialist clinics or polyclinics
- 51 owned and 49 contracted pharmacies

Promotive services as:

- ✓ Recording of health files
- ✓ Screening tests (schools)
- ✓ Micronutrient supplement (infants), growth monitoring, vaccination & health education.
- ✓ Inpatient & outpatient services are available

4. Hospitals related to certain ministries

- **Ministry of Interior**, which operates health facilities for police and the prison population;
- **Transport Ministry**, which operates at least two hospitals for railway employees;
- **Ministry of Agriculture;**
- **Ministry of Defense**, which is responsible for health facilities run by the Armed Forces.

Health Sector Reform Strategy

Health Sector Reform Strategy

- The **Health Sector Reform Strategy** in Egypt is a comprehensive plan aimed at

1. improving the country's healthcare system
2. to ensure universal access to quality healthcare services.

- **Major components of the strategy include**

1. **Expanding the social health insurance coverage** from 47 % (in 2003) of the population to universal coverage based on the "**family**" as the basic unit. An affordable and cost-effective ***package of basic health services***
2. **Reorganizing services** so that they are provided through a ***holistic family health approach.***

3. **Strengthening management systems** and **developing a regulatory framework** and institutional relationships to ensure *quality of care* and to *support the reform* of the health sector.
4. **Developing the domestic pharmaceutical** industry and reducing government involvement in the production of pharmaceuticals while strengthening its role as a financier.

New Universal Health Insurance law

New Universal Health Insurance Law

New Universal Health Insurance Law (Law No. 2 of 2018) aimed at achieving **Universal Health Coverage (UHC)**.

This law represents a significant shift in Egypt's healthcare system, ***focusing on*** providing **comprehensive health insurance coverage** to all citizens, regardless of their socioeconomic status.

New Universal Health Insurance Law

- **The primary aim** of the Universal Health Insurance Law is:

To ensure that all Egyptians have access to quality healthcare services without facing financial hardship.

A. Implementation

- The Universal Health Insurance Law will be progressively implemented across Egypt, with the aim of **covering all Egyptian governorates by 2032**.

The purpose of implementing the program gradually is to:

A. Allow ample time for each governorate to **prepare and improve the quality of healthcare services provided to Egyptian citizens**,

B. To allow the **regulatory authorities** overseeing the implementation of the program time to assess and rectify the shortcomings of such implementation

B. Regulatory Authorities

Three new independent regulatory authorities

The Generalized Authority for Healthcare Accreditation and Regulation(the 'GAHAR')

Egypt Healthcare Authority Organization

The General Authority for Universal Health Insurance

I. The Generalized Authority for Healthcare Accreditation and Regulation(the 'GAHAR')

Under supervision of the President

Function

I. **Monitor transparency,**

II. Set healthcare quality **standards**, and

III. To **supervise** the compliance of healthcare service providers with national and international standards.

IV. **Select the service providers** to include within the program's network. Private and public healthcare

I. The Generalized Authority for Healthcare Accreditation and Regulation(the 'GAHAR')

- The main role of the GAHAR is to regulate the healthcare service providers and supervise the provision of healthcare services

II. Egypt Healthcare Authority (EHA)

- A governmental body established to oversee and manage the delivery of healthcare services in Egypt.
- It operates under the **Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP)**

II. Egypt Healthcare Authority (EHA)

A cornerstone of Egypt's healthcare system,

- providing high-quality medical services,
- managing public healthcare facilities,
- implementing national health programs

III. The General Authority for Universal Health Insurance

- **Under supervision** of the Prime Minister
- **Function**

1. **Finance** the universal health insurance scheme through the collected funds and to manage such funds.
2. **Invest** such funds based on a pre-determined investment strategy.
3. **Involved in financing** medical services and pricing medical services.

C. Funding

- **Corporate Social Contribution:** corporate tax amounts to **0.25** percent of revenues, payable by all Egyptian companies,

- **Individuals:**

1. Individuals subject will pay their contribution in accordance with **brackets determined by the law**
2. **Unemployed individuals** or those deemed unable to afford payment of such contribution, the government will cover their contribution by paying 5% of the minimum monthly wage on their behalf.

- **Additional Sources of Funding:**

(a) ***An EGP 0.75*** fee on each cigarette packet, subject to an EGP 0.25 increase every three years;

(b) A **10 % tax** on tobacco products (save for cigarettes);

(c) A **fee amounting to EGP 1** on each vehicle passing through a highway toll station;

(d) An **annual fee amounting to EGP 20** from individuals extracting or renewing their driver's license;

(e) **An annual fee** ranging between EGP 50 and EGP 300 on individuals/entities extracting or renewing vehicle licenses, depending on the vehicle's engine capacity;

(f) A **fee varying between EGP 1,000 and EGP 15,000** from clinics, healthcare centers, pharmacies and pharmaceutical companies subscribing to the universal healthcare scheme; and

(g) A fee amounting to EGP 1,000 on each bed upon issuance of a license to **open a hospital or a medical center**

D. Beneficiaries

- Universal Health Insurance Law seeks an all-encompassing reach and implementation, making enrolment mandatory for all Egyptian nationals residing in Egypt

E. Implications of the Universal Health Insurance Law

- The application of the new Law will be on a gradual basis on Egypt's 27 governorates.
- Application of the new Law is divided into **six phases** as following:

1. **1st phase** covers 5 governorates: Port Said, Suez, Ismailia, North Sinai and South Sinai.
2. **2nd phase** covers 5 governorates: Luxor, Marsa Matrouh, Red sea, Qena and Aswan.

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3. **3rd phase** covers 5 governorates: Alexandria, Al-Bihira, Damietta, Suhag and Kafr el-Sheikh.
4. **4th phase** covers 5 governorates: Beni-Suif, Assiout, Minya, Wadi-Algadeed and Fayoum.
5. **5th phase** covers 4 governorates: Al-Dakhleya, Al-Sharqiya, Al-Gharbia and Al-Monofya.
6. **6th phase** covers 3 governorates: Cairo, Giza and Qaliobia

قانون التأمين الصحي الشامل

قيمة الخدمات

1300
جنيه سنويًا

الاشتراك إلزامي
وليس اختياري

يغطي القانون الجديد
جميع الأمراض

600
مليار جنيه
إجمالى تكلفة المشروع

هيئات معنية بتطبيق القانون
هيئة الرعاية الصحية
هيئة الجودة والاعتماد
هيئة التأمين الصحى

سيتم الإلغاء التدريجى
للعلاج على نفقة
الدولة