



MINISTRY OF HEALTH
OF THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA

THE ORGANISATION AND FINANCING OF HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IN LATVIA

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General facts, financial resources



Ministry of Health



Reforms from 2009



Organization of health care system

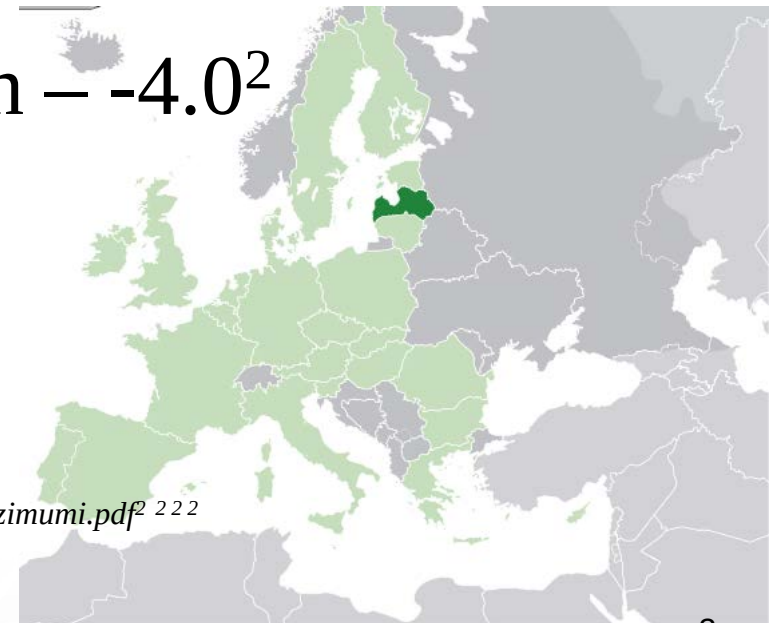


Main challenges in the future



General Facts

- Area - 64, 589 km²
- Number of inhabitants – 2 160 125 (January, 2015)¹
 - male – 1 004 973/ 46,52%¹
 - female – 1 155 152/ 53,48%¹
- Natural growth of population – -4.0²



¹Data source : The Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs (OCMA)

http://www.pmlp.gov.lv/lv/assets/documents/statistika/01.01.2015/ISPD_Pasvaldibas_dzimumi.pdf^{2 2 2}

² Data source : Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia

http://www.csb.gov.lv/sites/default/files/nr_11_demografija_2014_14_00_lv_en.pdf



Health Care Resource Allocation

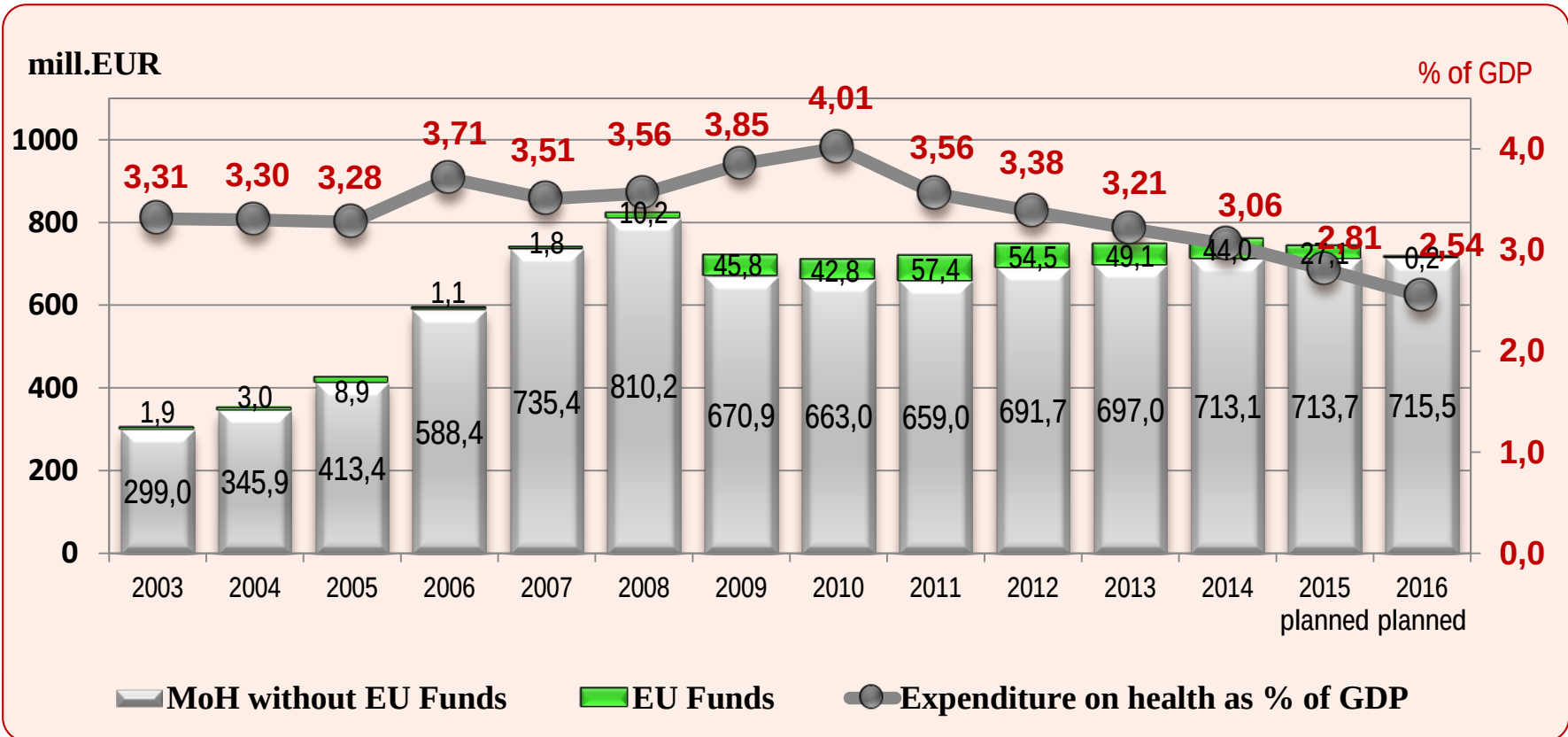
State budget law – determines scale of subsidy for health care (public financing through general taxation)

Payment for health care services is determined by the Regulations issued by the Cabinet

Incomings of the medical institutions are made by payments of provided health care services, paid – up by states budget, patients fee and from paid services



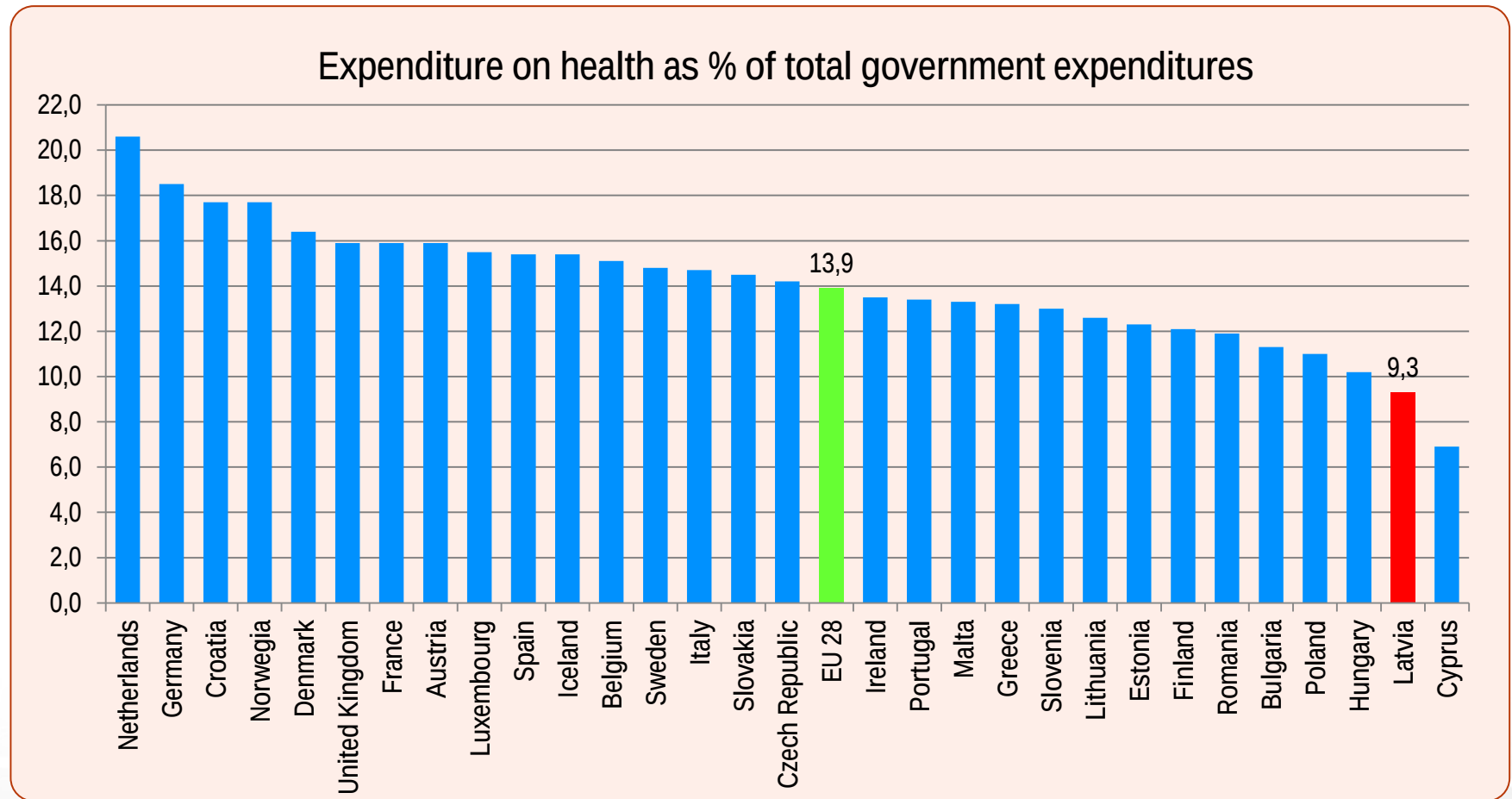
Government Expenditure on Health in Latvia



Data source: Ministry of Health (2003-2013 - budget expenditure at the end of year; 2014 -2016 - planned expenditure)



Expenditure on Health as % of Total Government Expenditures in Europe (2011)

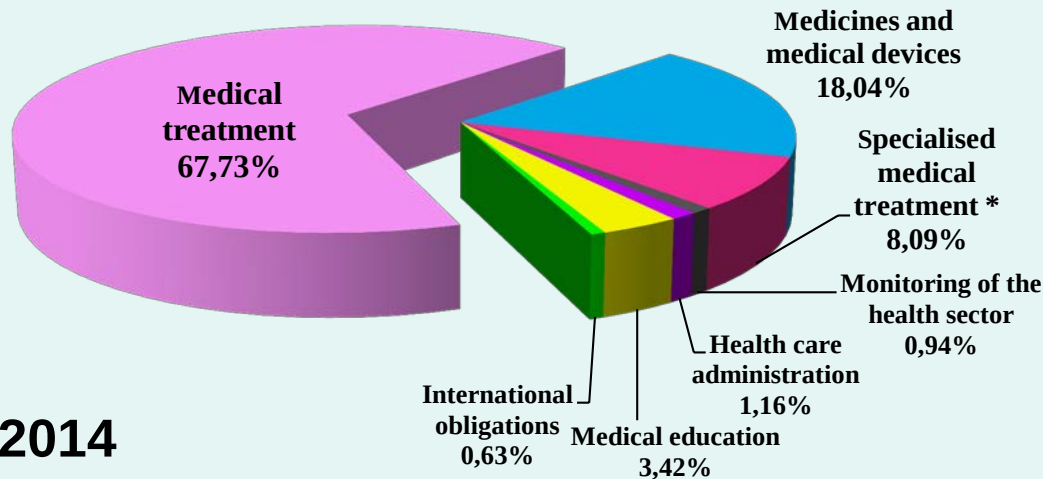


Data source: WHO



Government Health Spending (without EU Funds)

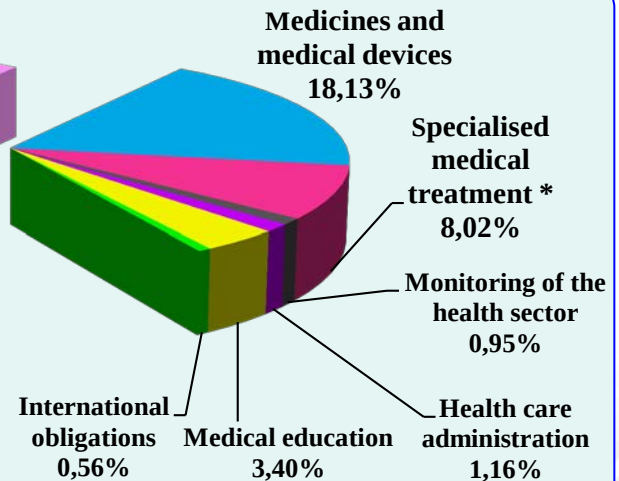
2014



* Specialised medical treatment includes:

- emergency medical assistance,
- sports medicine,
- blood supply,
- forensic medicine

2015



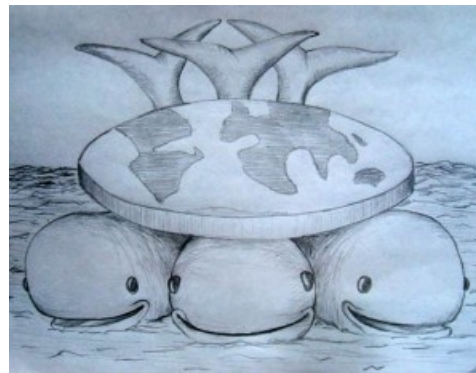


Ministry of Health - Main Points of Action

Public Health

Health Care

Pharmacy





The Parliament

Legislation

The Government

**Policy
planning**

Ministry of Health

**Health
Inspectorate**

Supervision and
control (medical care,
environmental
hygiene, drinking
water, noise,
cosmetics, chemicals,
drugs etc.)

**Centre for Diseases
Prevention and
Control**

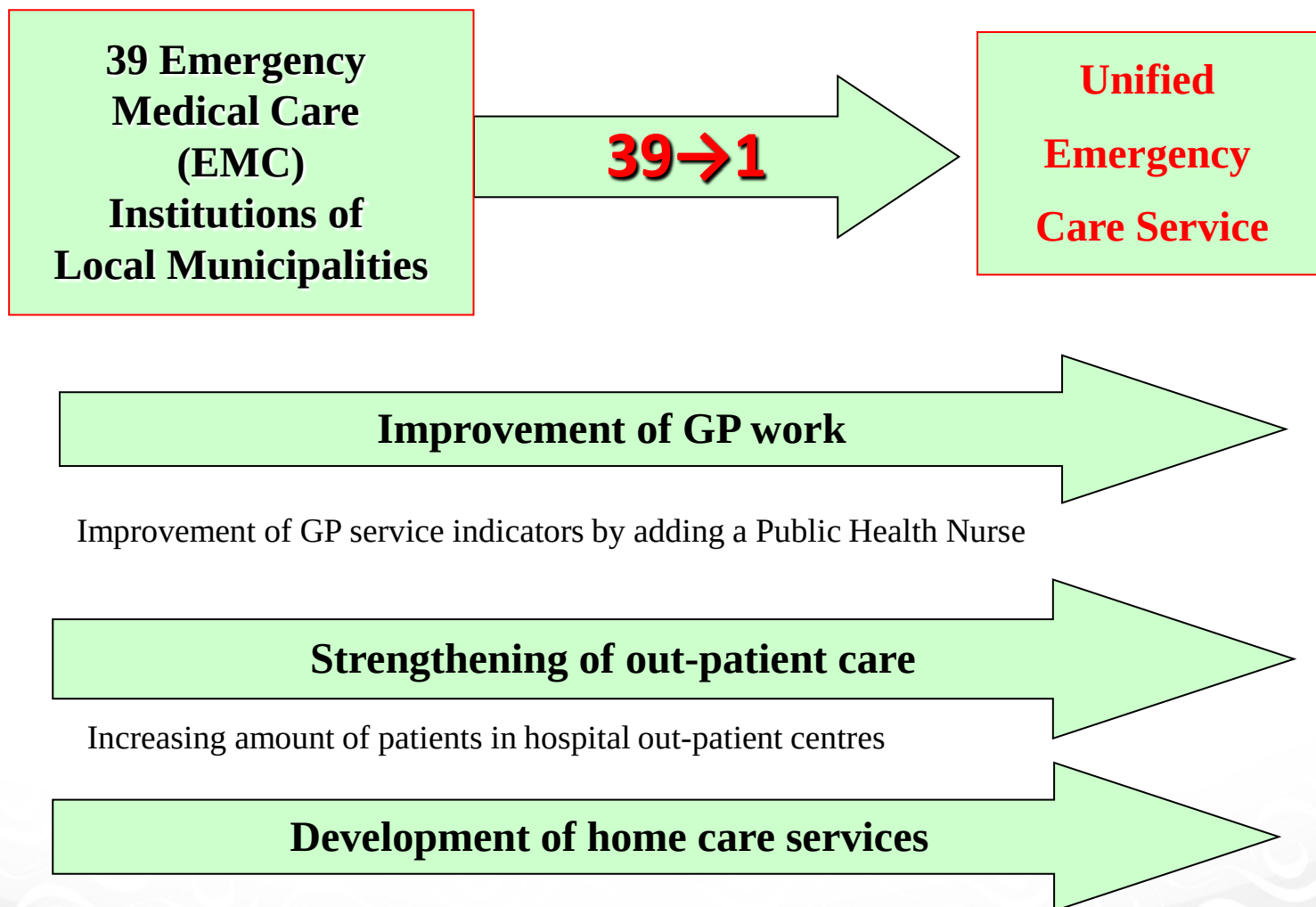
Public health analysis,
surveys, statistics,
epidemiological safety,
preventing diseases
including infectious
and rare diseases

**National
Health
Service**

Administration of
financial resources,
signing of contracts
with medical
institutions on
provision of health care
services paid by the
State.



Reforms from 2009





State Budget Proportion (%)

	2009	2012	2013	2014
Outpatient care	24	30	33	67
Inpatient care	41	30	33	
Reimbursement of pharmaceuticals	12	12	16	16
Emergency Health Care	4	5	6	6
Health promotion	1	3	0,01	0,04
Other (education, capital investments, international obligations, administrative costs)	18	20	12	11



Health Care Organisation

- At present health care system is based on the residence principle
- Negative list of benefits – the state pays for all services except those that are excluded from the scope
- Health care benefits are available at the state, municipal level and at private inpatient and outpatient health care institutions



Health Care Organisation II

- A patient should pay a contribution in order to receive health care
- Exempted groups from patient contribution:
 - Children up to 18 years
 - Pregnant women
 - Politically repressed persons
 - Poor persons etc.
- Patient contribution ceilings:
 - Each hospitalization: 355 EUR
 - Outpatient and inpatient health care services: 569 EUR



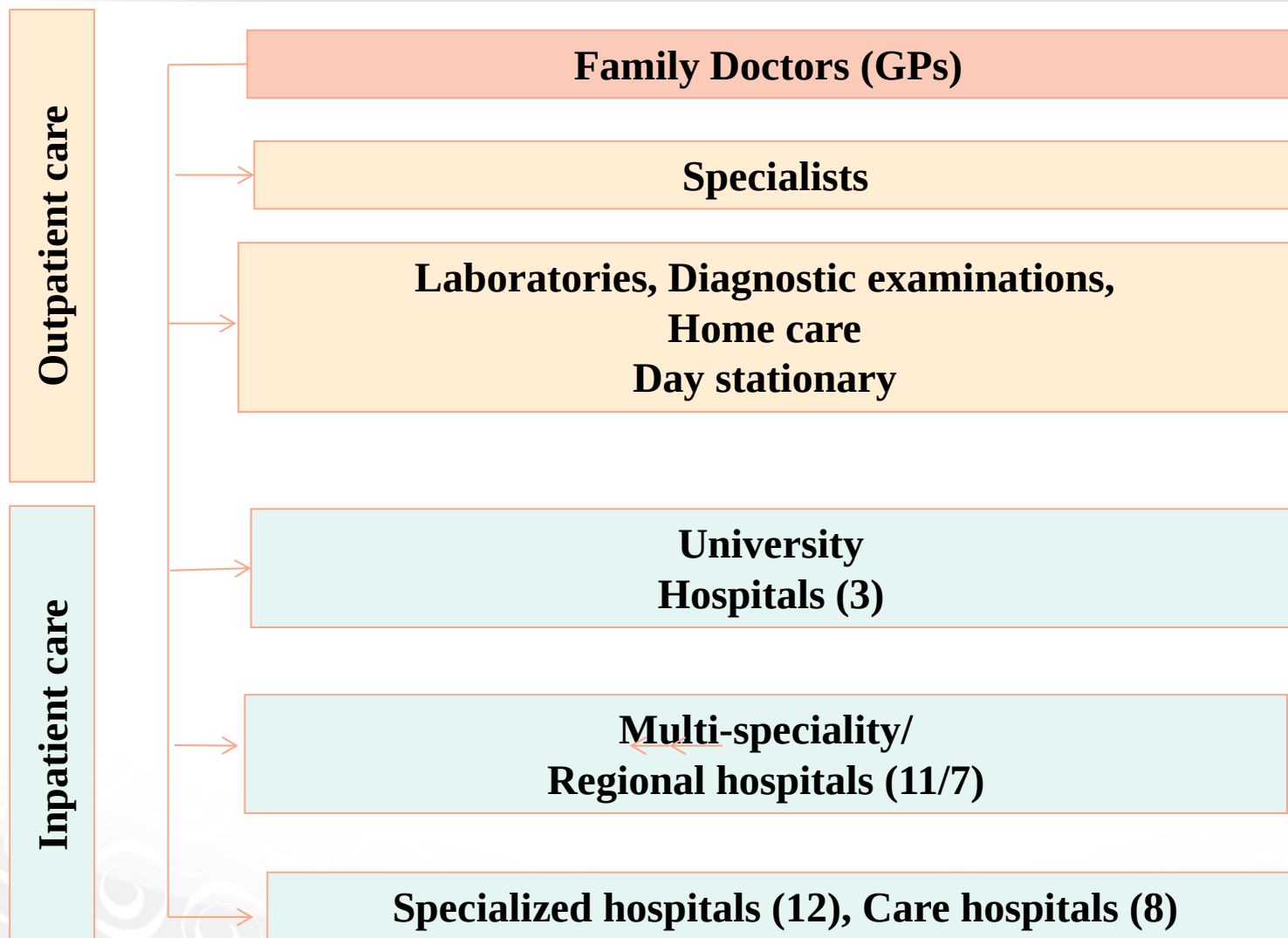
Health Care Organisation III

Patient from the state budget and his own co-payments is provided with:

- General practitioner and his team provided health care
- Specialist's provided health care
- Laboratory tests and medical procedures with the family doctor's or specialist's referral;
- Health care in the day stationary;
- Medical care at home
- Ambulance services
- Emergency medical assistance in the hospitals and trauma centres
- Health care in the emergency medical hospitals by providing more specialists support and necessary examinations
- Care in the hospitals after treatment phase in the emergency medical hospitals, as well as in cases of exacerbation of chronic diseases
- Rehabilitation after the treatment phase in the emergency medical hospitals or dynamic surveillance of the medical rehabilitation
- Reimbursed medicines and medical devices



Levels of Health Care System





General Practitioners

65 GPs per
100 000
inhab.

1365 GPs

98% of
population has
their own GP

Average age –
54
(range
29 - 80)

Average
practice size
– 1561 patients



Income of GPs Practice

Capitation

Fixed payments

- for practice maintenance
- for additional practice sites
- for patients' age structure
- for practice and staff working in rural area
- salary for practice nurse and GP assistant

Additional payments

- for manipulations
- for care of temporary and unregistered patients
- for quality
- for care of chronic patients
- for colorectal screening
- for early detection of cancer

Patient co-payment Paid services



Financing of Secondary Out-patient Health Care

Fee for specialist's performed preventive examinations
(with or without referral from family doctor)

- *episodes of care*
- *procedures*

Fee for specialists providing secondary health care services (with referral from other specialist of secondary health care services or from GPs)

- *episodes of care*
- *procedures*

Fee for other services of secondary outpatient health care

- *estimated financing*



Statistical indicators

Health Care Service/ Providers	Amount in 2008	Amount in 2009	Amount in 2012
Visits at general practitioner	6 780 029	6 681 501	6 828 511
Visits at specialists	3 694 273	2 938 031	3 489 225
Number of hospitalisations	473 409	373 313	330 978
Number of bed days	4 474 893	3 263 804	2 811 059
Average treatment duration	9,45 days	8,74 days	8,5 days (6,3)
Number of prescriptions written	4 889 630	4 824 877	5 394 040
Average price of one prescription	EUR 22,54	EUR 21,24	EUR 21,64



Main Challenges in the Future

- to improve accessibility to the primary health care
- to develop out-patient health care services
- public health as the priority, especially healthy aging
- to sustain availability of reimbursed medicines
- to facilitate medical tourism
- to introduce well timed treatment in order to decrease the time of illness or prevent from forecasted (predictable) disability



Priorities of the Ministry of Health in 2015

- Improvement of health in all policies
- Reduction of administrative burden
- Strengthening primary health care
- Organize the presidency in 2015





Contribution into the health sector is a
breakthrough in the economic development!

THANK YOU!
QUESTIONS?