

European healthcare systems and their issues and trends

Money vs. Wisdom



Health For All

PAHO
Pan American
Health Organization

120
YEARS
1918-2018

World Health
Organization

75
HEALTH
FOR ALL

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WORLD POPULATION

8,031,242,630

Current World Population

45,463,657

Births this year

326,105

Births today

22,766,069

Deaths this year

163,298

Deaths today

22,697,587

Net population growth this year

162,807

Net population growth today

\$ 14,695,655,188

Public Healthcare expenditure **today**

\$ 9,843,694,628

Public Education expenditure **today**

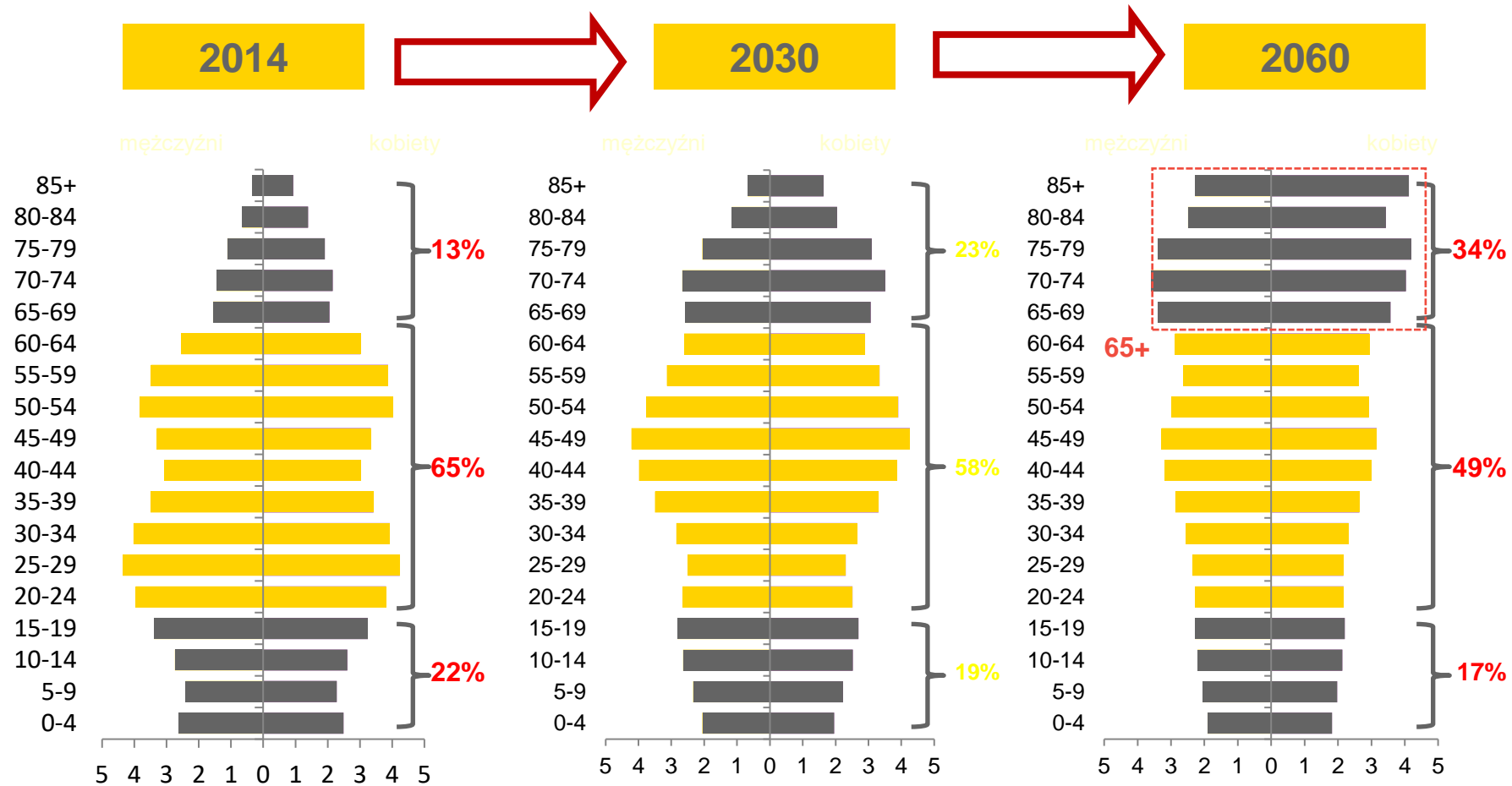
\$. 4,223,190,028

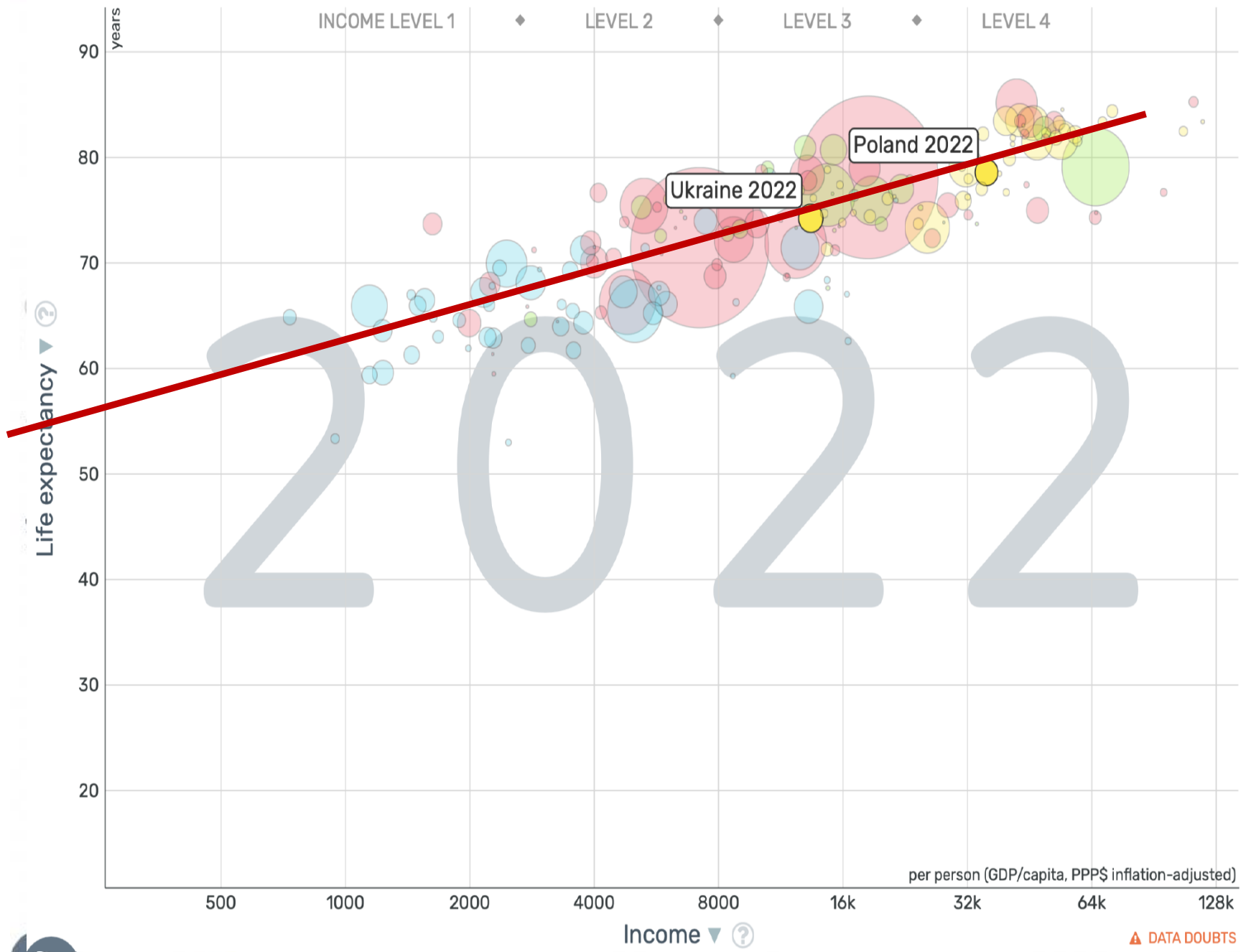
Public Military expenditure **today**

<https://www.worldometers.info/pl/> (accessed 08.04.2023)

Demographic effect (Poland)

- Number of people 65+ will increase from 5,1 mln in 2010 (13% of population) to 11,3 mln in 2060 roku (over 34%).
- **Percentage of working age people will decrease from 65% to 49%**





Color World Regions ▼



Select Search...

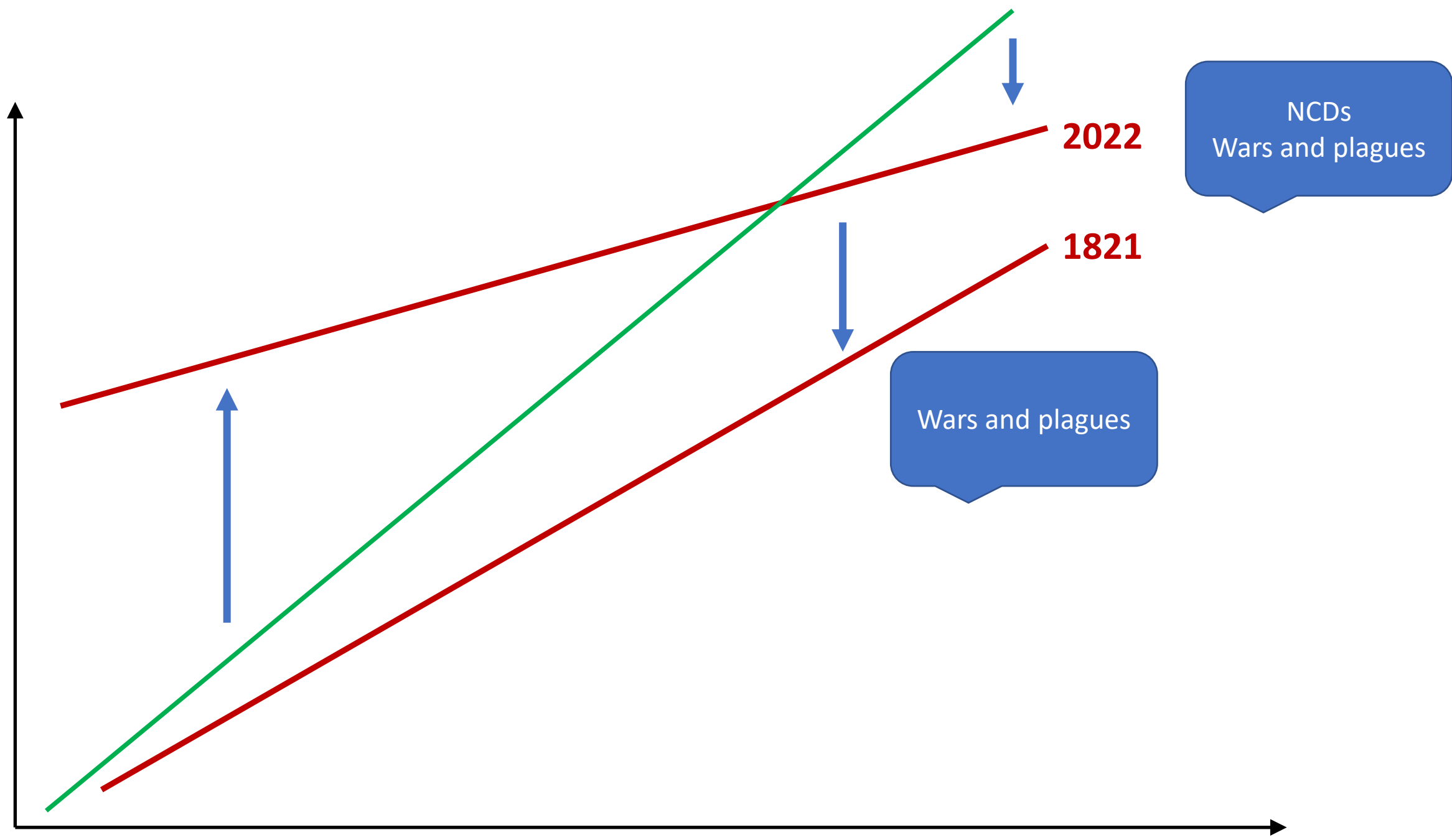
- ☒ Ukraine
- ☒ Poland
- ☐ Afghanistan
- ☐ Albania
- ☐ Algeria
- ☐ Andorra
- ☐ Angola
- ☐ Antigua and Barbuda
- ☐ Argentina
- ☐ Armenia
- ☐ Australia
- ☐ Austria
- ☐ Azerbaijan
- ☐ Bahamas
- ☐ Bahrain
- ☐ Bangladesh

DESELECT

Size Population ▼

Zoom 100%

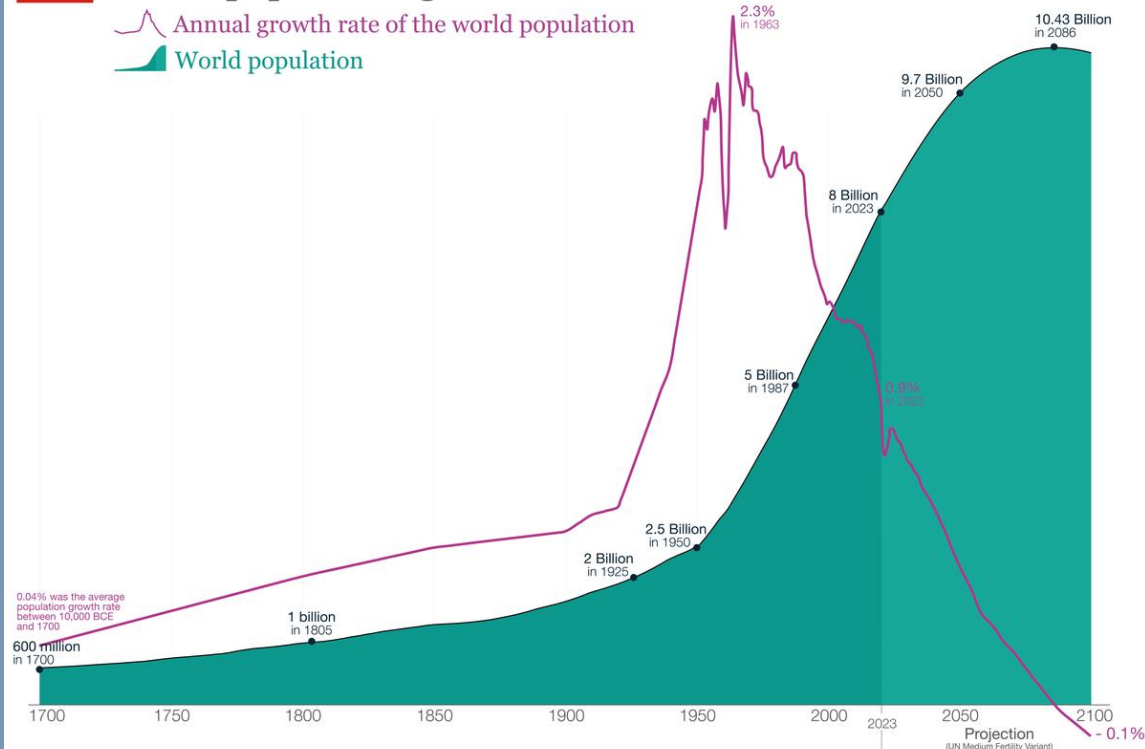
DATA DOUBTS



The correlation in the XIX century was much stronger

World population growth, 1700-2100

Annual growth rate of the world population
World population

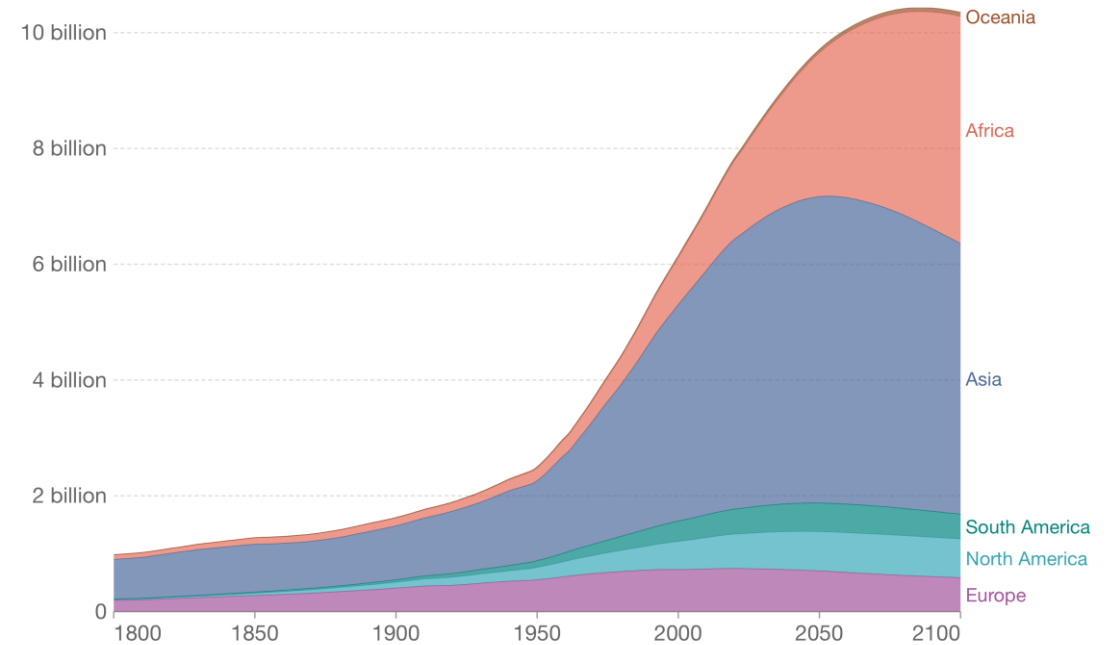


Data sources: Our World in Data based on HYDE, UN, and UN Population Division [2022 Revision]
This is a visualization from OurWorldinData.org, where you find data and research on how the world is changing.

Licensed under CC-BY by the authors Max Roser and Hannah Ritchie.

Population by world region, including UN projections

Historic estimates from 1950 to 2021, and projected to 2100 based on the UN medium-fertility scenario.



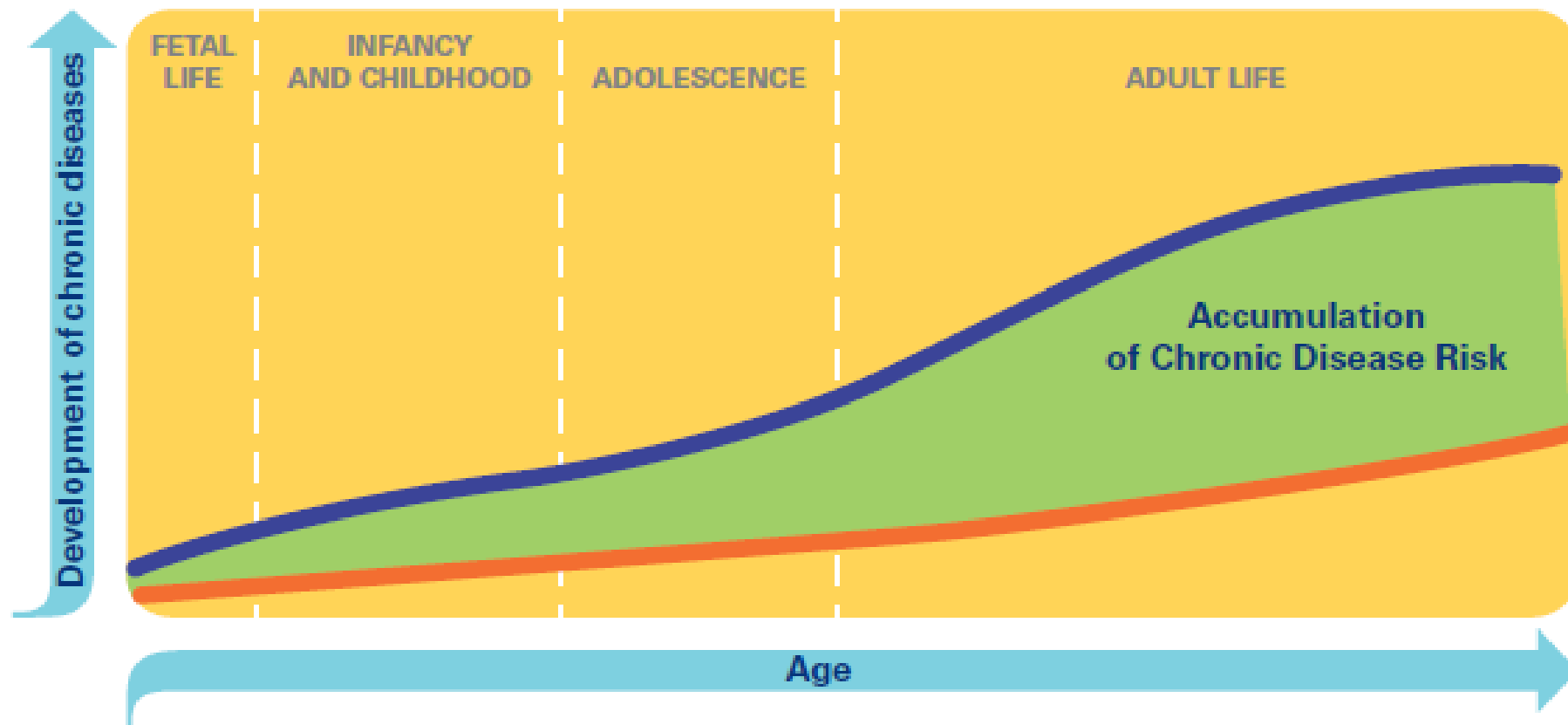
Source: HYDE (2017); Gapminder (2023); UN (2022)

OurWorldinData.org/world-population-growth/ • CC BY

Figure 11

A Life Course Approach to Chronic Diseases

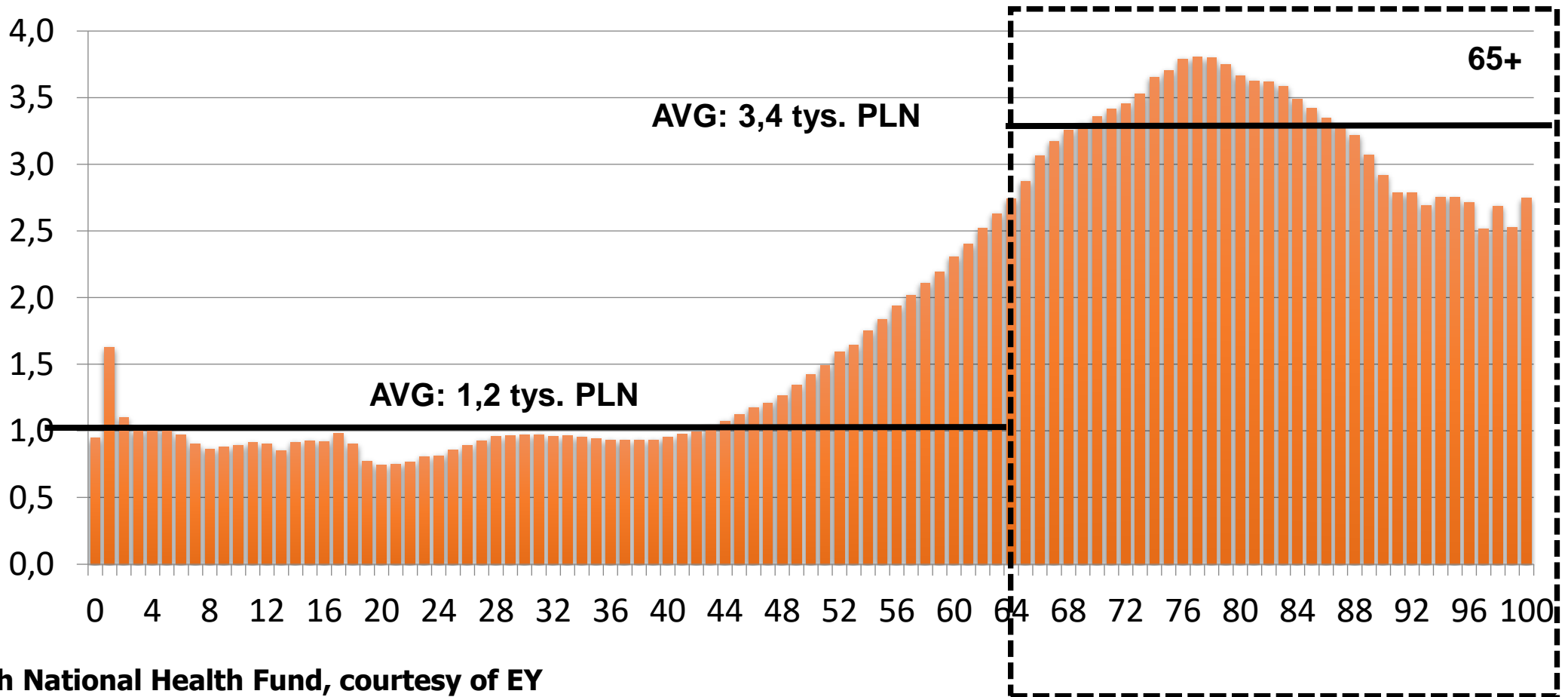
The risk of a chronic disease development increases with age due to the disparity between preventive measures and negative influences.



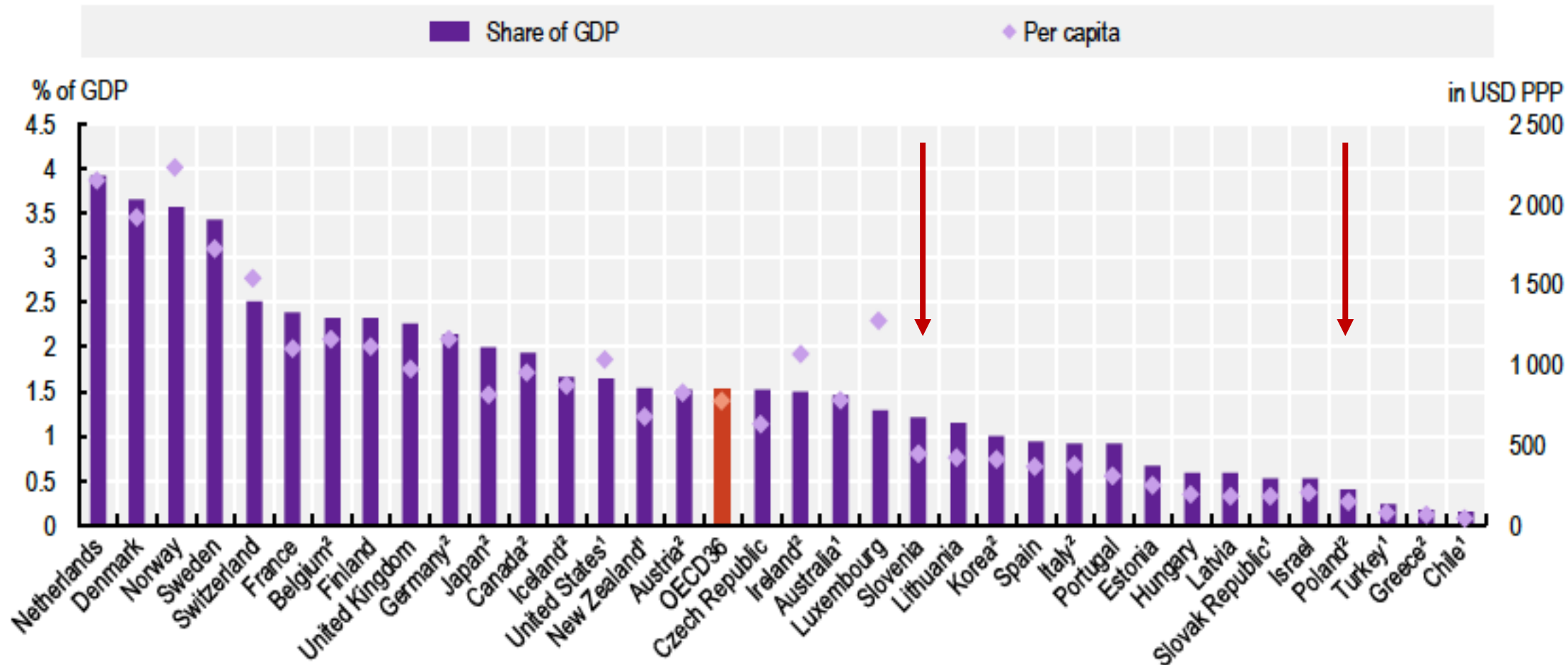
Source: World Health Organization. (2005). "Preventing Chronic Disease, A Vital Investment".

Assuming no change in the proportions of the demand, **population ageing will cause:**

- **increased demand,**
- **changed structure of the demand,**
- **increased need for financing.**



Source: Polish National Health Fund, courtesy of EY

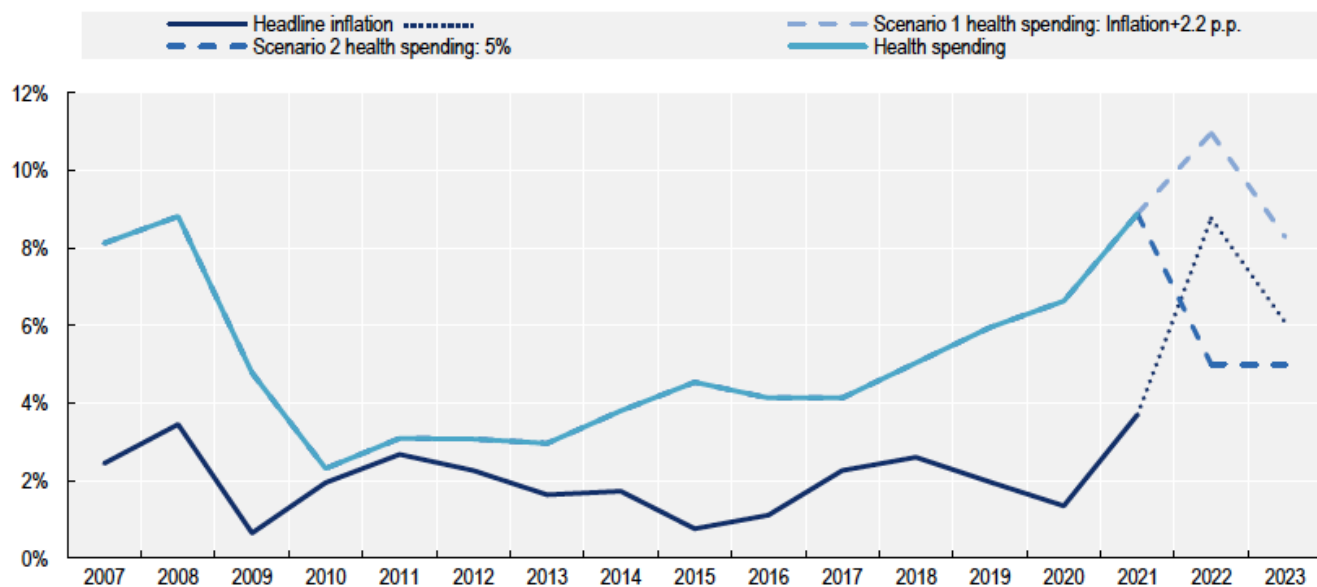


1. Estimated by the OECD Secretariat. 2. Countries not reporting spending for LTC (social). In many countries this component is therefore missing from total LTC but in some countries it is partly included under LTC (health). Colombia became an OECD member after the 2020 data collection and is missing from the chart.

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2020, <https://doi.org/10.1787/health-data-en>; Mueller, Bourke and Morgan. (2020^[1]) "Assessing the comparability of Long-Term Care spending estimates under the Joint Health Accounts Questionnaire", <https://www.oecd.org/health/health-systems/LTC-Spending-Estimates-under-the-Joint-Health-Accounts-Questionnaire.pdf>.

Figure 1. Health spending has consistently outpaced headline inflation over the last 15 years

Annual changes in current health expenditure, in nominal terms, compared to headline inflation, OECD average

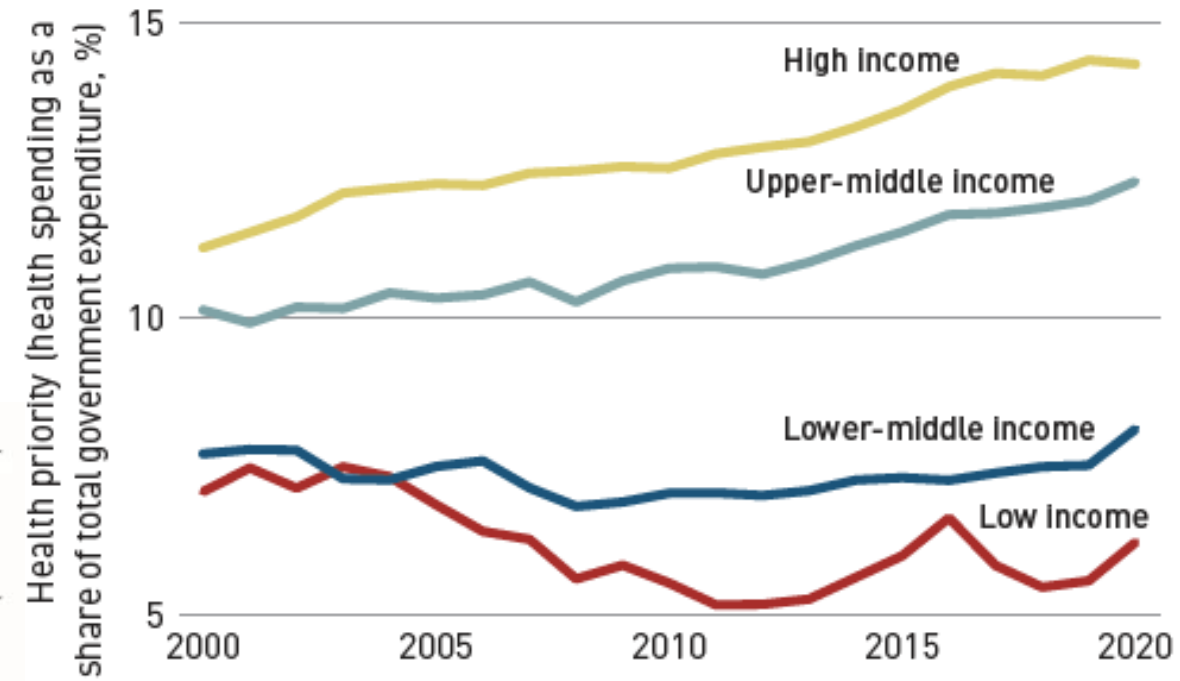
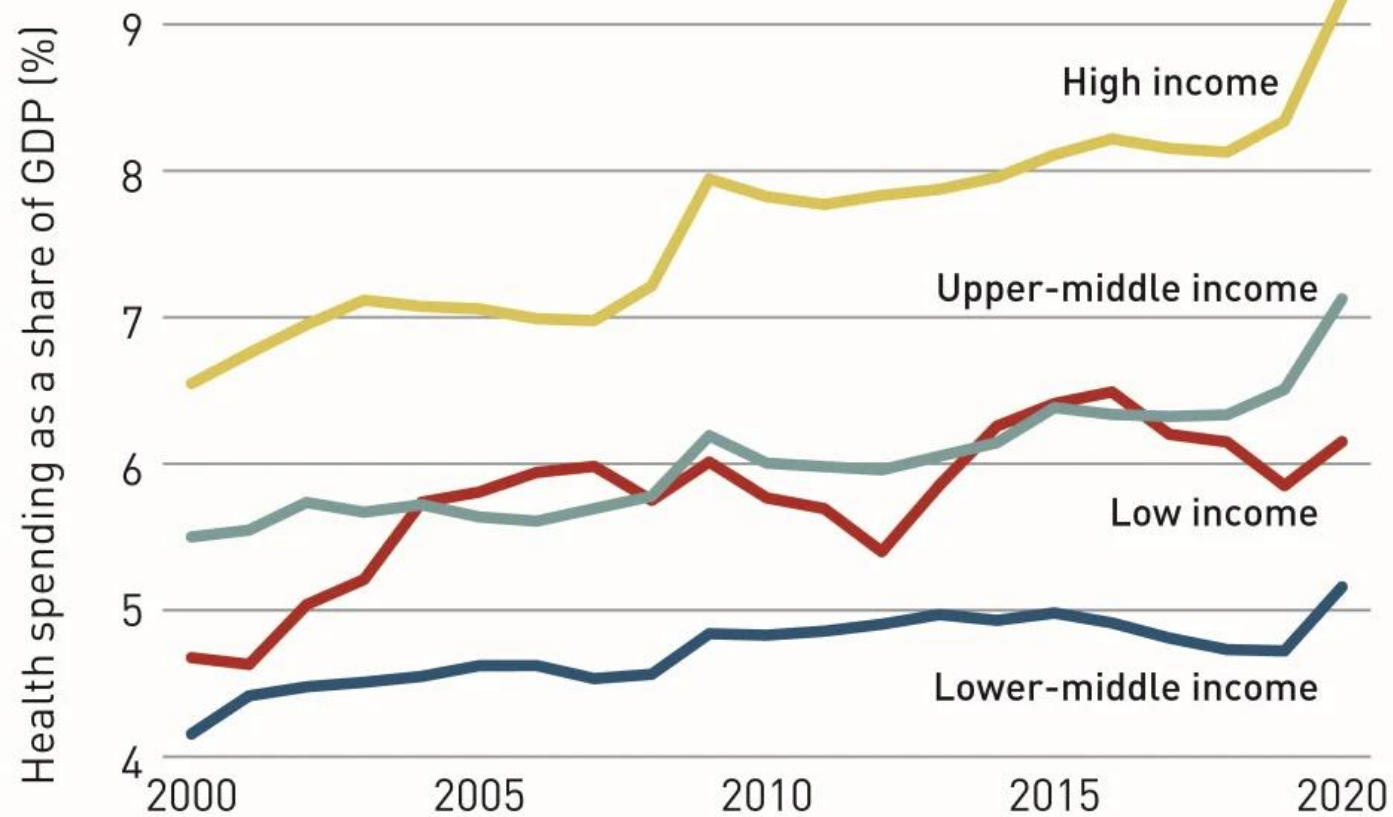


Note: Scenario 1 (light blue dashed line) shows average health spending growth at 2.2 percentage points (the average between 2010 and 2019) above projected inflation (dotted line). Scenario 2 (dark blue dashed line) shows health spending growth at 5% – the average observed growth of health spending over the last 15 years.

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2022. OECD Economic Outlook, June 2022.



FIGURE 1.6 Health priority rose sharply in low, lower-middle and upper-middle income countries in 2020



Money

Aging societies are the main cost driver in health care

The demand rose during the pandemics (health debt)

We're still not satisfied with the quality and availability of health care

Inflation rose to its maximum in over a decade – „medical inflation” seems to be even higher.

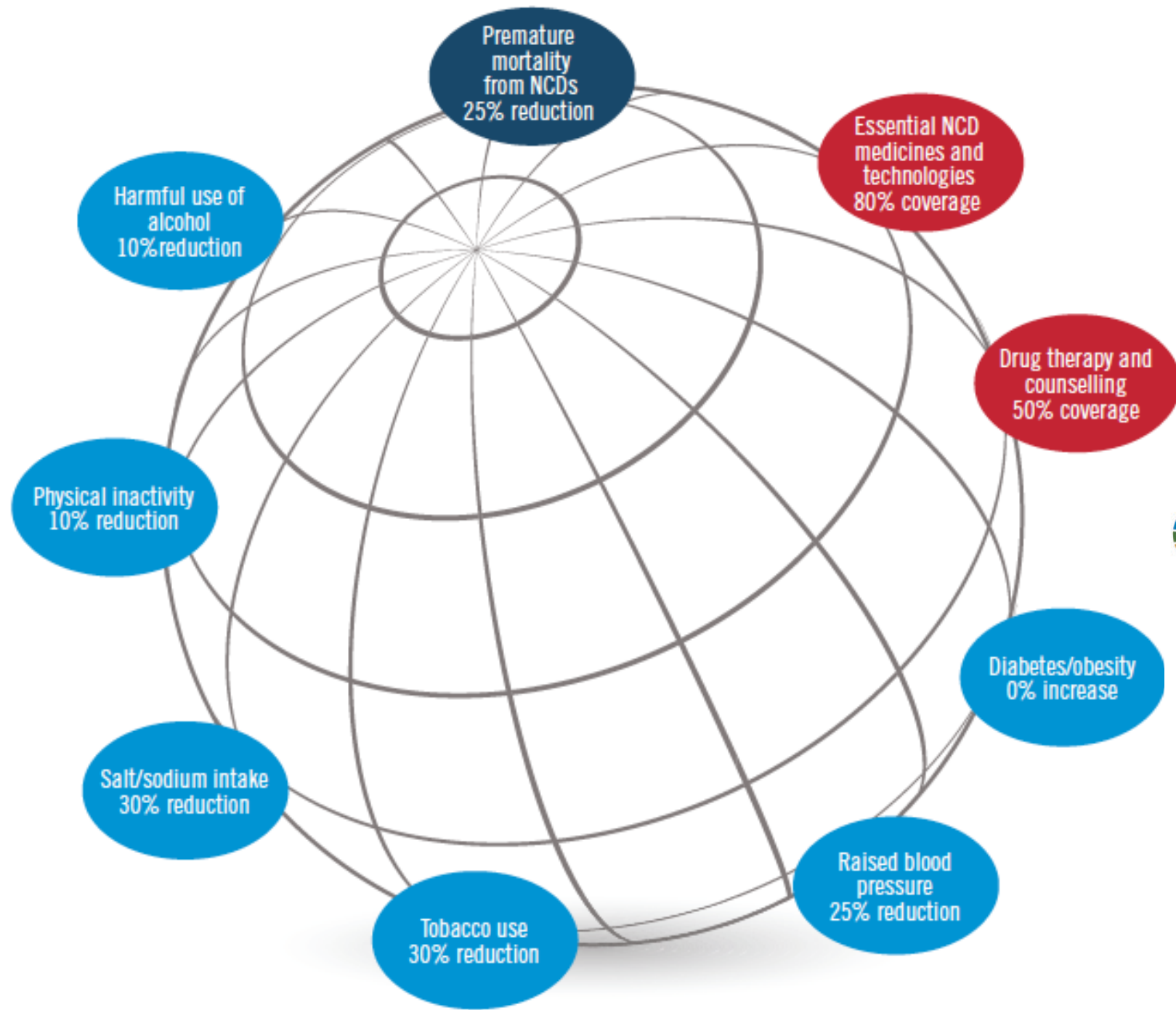
The image features a minimalist design with a white background. On the left side, there are two vertical yellow bars of different heights. On the right side, there is a large yellow rectangle that covers the top and bottom portions of the page. The word "Wisdom" is written in a bold, black, sans-serif font, positioned on the left side of the white area.

Wisdom



SDG Target 3.4: By 2030 **reduce by 1/3 premature mortality from NCDs** through prevention and treatment and promoting mental health and wellbeing.

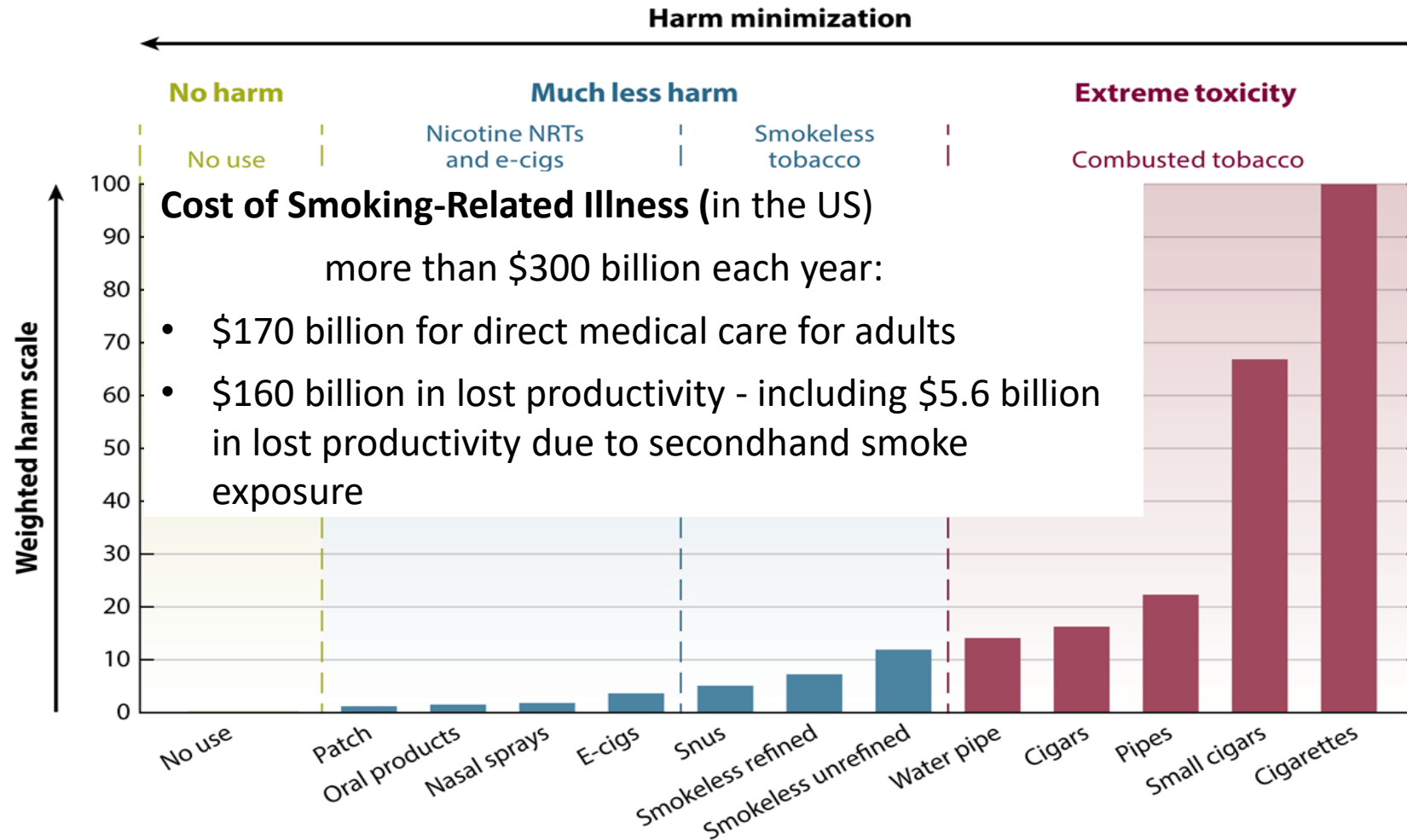




Global status report on alcohol and health 2018

Tobacco products along the harm minimization continuum

Tertiary prevention



The figure depicts 4 panels representing classes of products ranging from exceptionally low harm to exceptionally high harm.

Panel 1 (left) depicts no use and thus no exposure.

Panel 2 (left middle) depicts the class of nicotine delivery products without any tobacco (e-cigs/e-vapor products and nicotine replacement therapies - NRTs).

Panel 3 (right middle) - products containing noncombusted or smokeless tobacco.

Panel 4 (right) - combusted or smoked tobacco.

ALKOHOL W POLSCE

kontekst społeczny,
rynkowy i legislacyjny



Binge drinking ...

In % of drinking population...

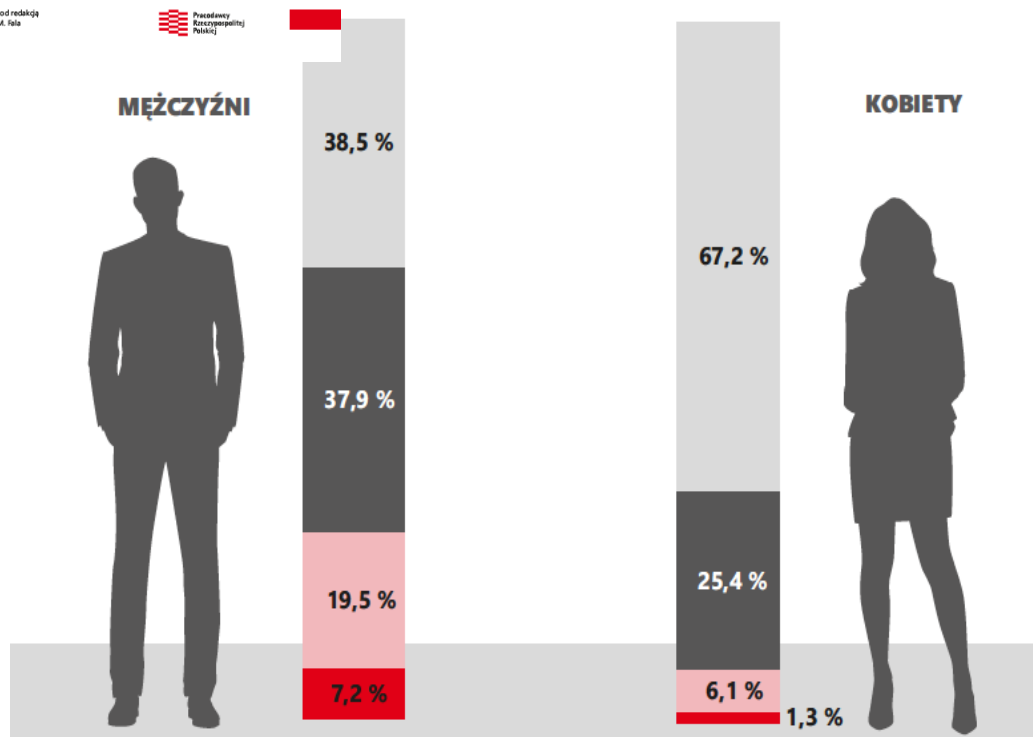


Once a week
Once a month
Once a year
Never

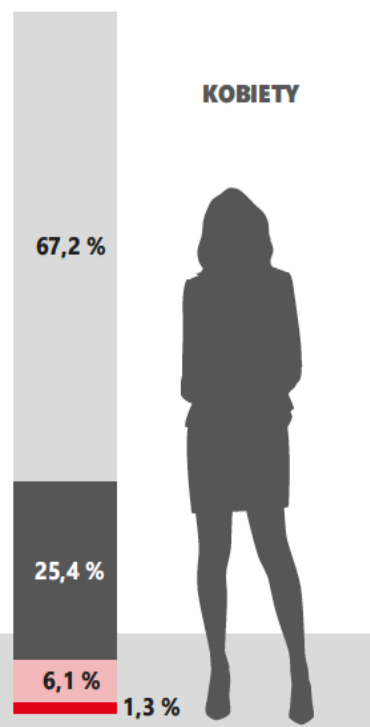
Opracowanie zbiorcze pod redakcją
zespołu prof. Andrzeja M. Fala
WARSZAWA 2020



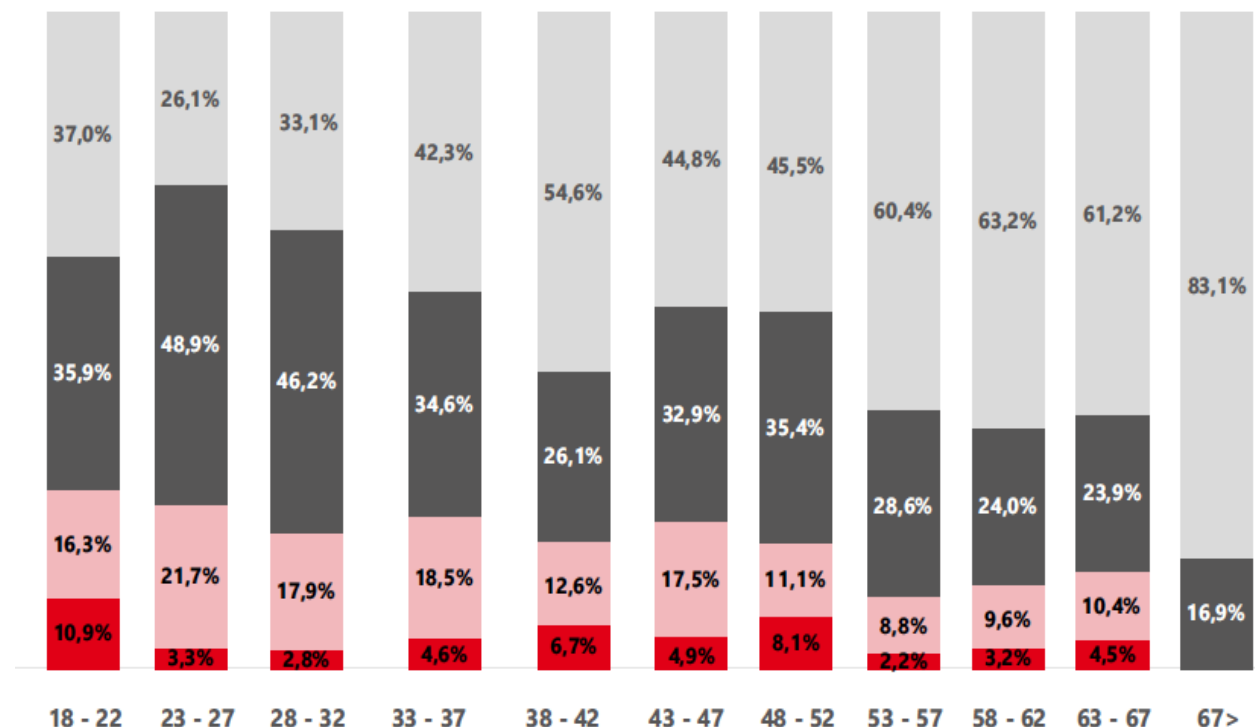
MĘŻCZYŹNI



KOBIETY



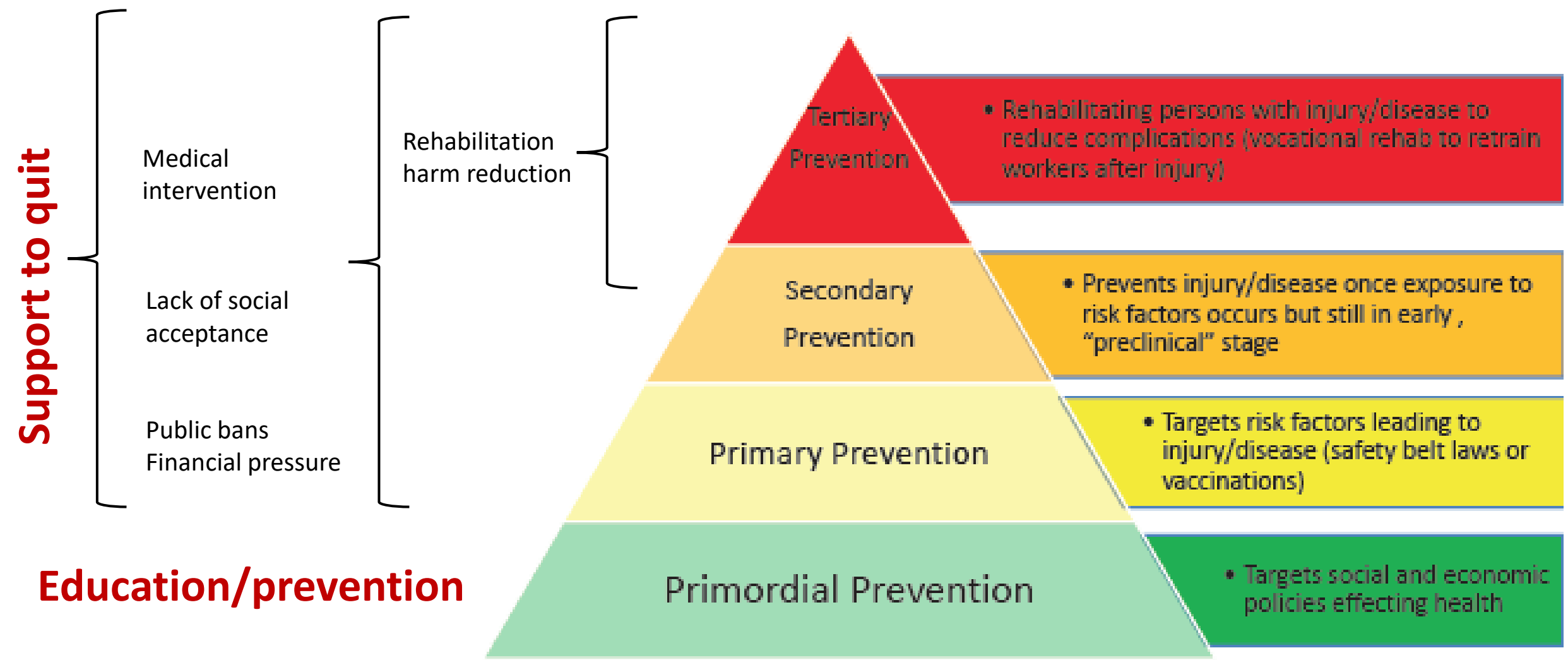
By sex ...



By age ...

Tobacco harm reduction involves providing tobacco users who **are unwilling or unable to quit** using nicotine **products with less harmful** nicotine-containing products for continued use.

Public health - prevention stages



2018



Saving lives, spending less

A strategic response to noncommunicable diseases



US\$ 1 US\$ 7

Every **US\$ 1** invested
in the WHO Best
Buys will yield a
return of at least
US\$ 7 by 2030



15%

A 15% reduction in
premature mortality
could be achieved by
2030 by implementing
the WHO Best Buys

Invest
US\$ 1



Return
US\$ 7.43



Invest
US\$ 1



Return
US\$ 12.82



Invest
US\$ 1



Return
US\$ 9.13



Invest
US\$ 1



Return
US\$ 2.80



Invest
US\$ 1



Return
US\$ 3.29



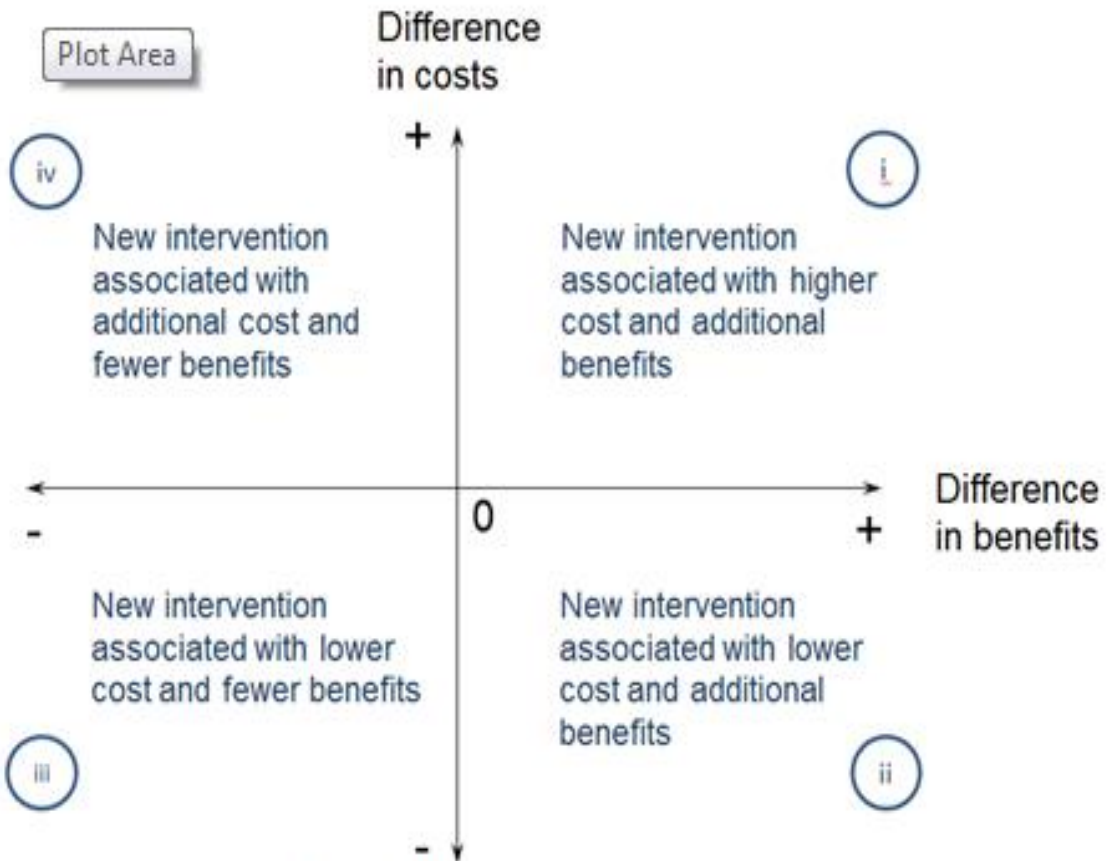
Invest
US\$ 1



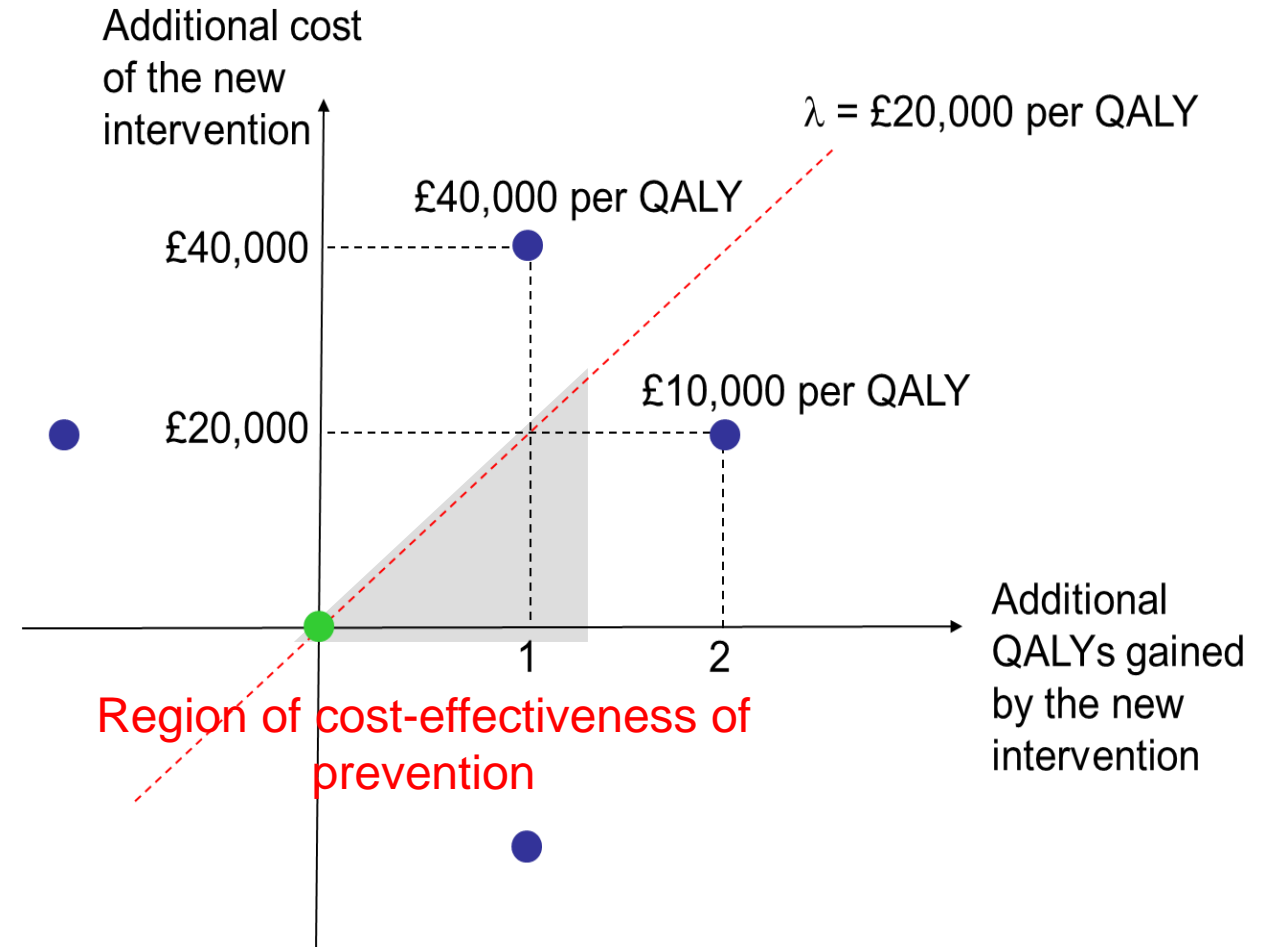
Return
US\$ 2.74



Cost-effectiveness

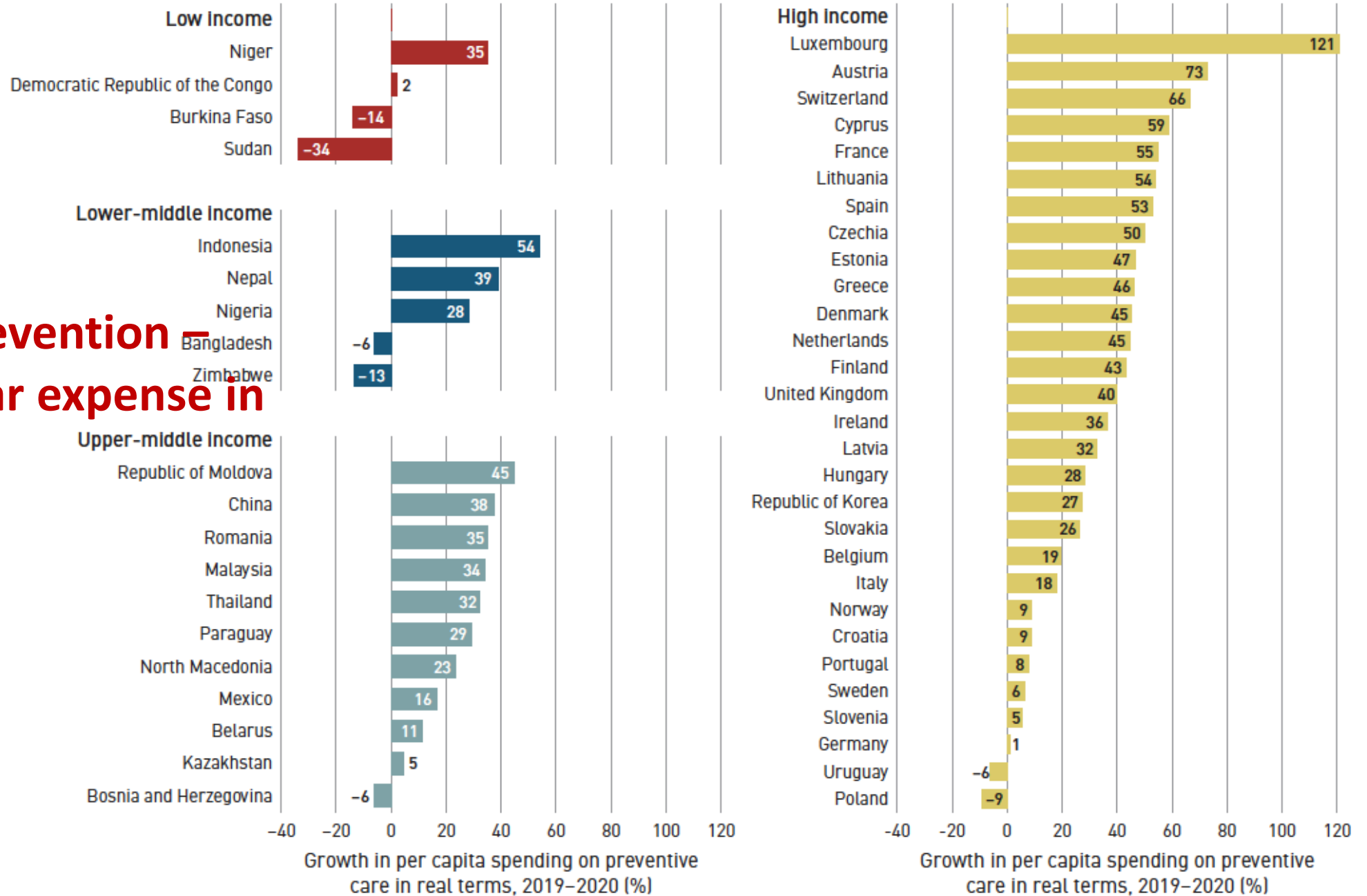


Adapted from Drummond et al. 2005 [20]



WHO – 2017 report; own research

FIGURE 2.7 Per capita spending on preventive care rose substantially in 2020 in most countries with data



Spending on prevention =
the least popular expense in
health

Wisdom

Prevention is the most effective way of investing in future health.

Lifestyle changes, reduction of behavioral risk factors can reduce the burden of NCDs.

NCDs are responsible for over 90% of premature death' and for more than 60% of curative medicine costs.

Harm reduction – employing the innovative techniques should be used for “quitters” support.