



POLISH HEALTHCARE SYSTEM: EXPERIENCE IN REFORMS

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REPUBLIC OF POLAND

Population:

~ 38 mln

Area:

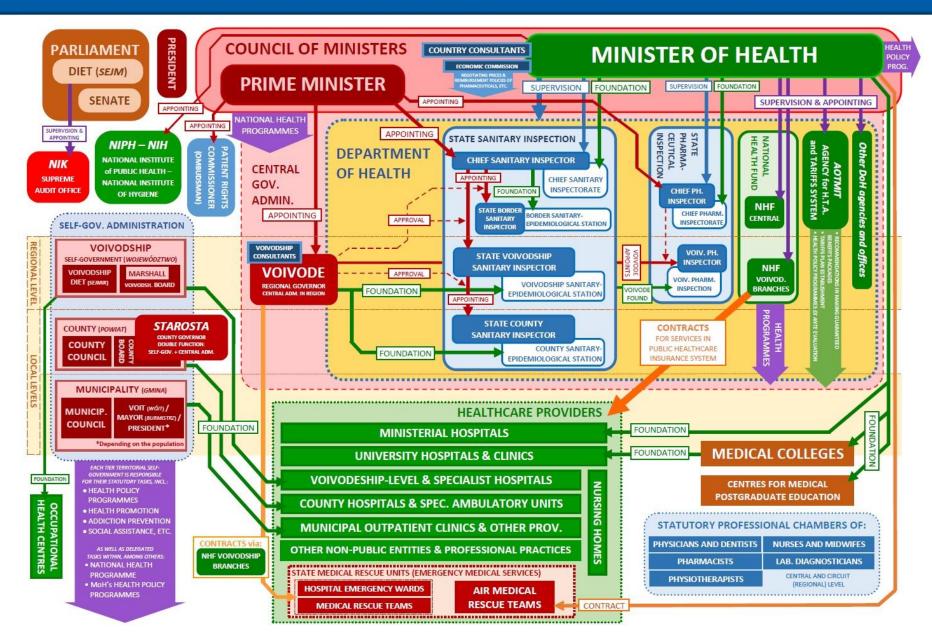
312,679 km²

Currency:

1PLN = 0,23 EUR

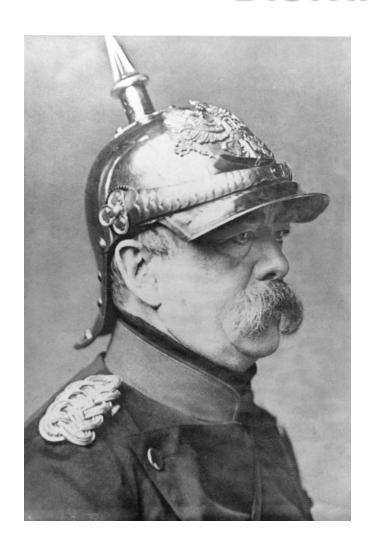








BISMARCK MODEL



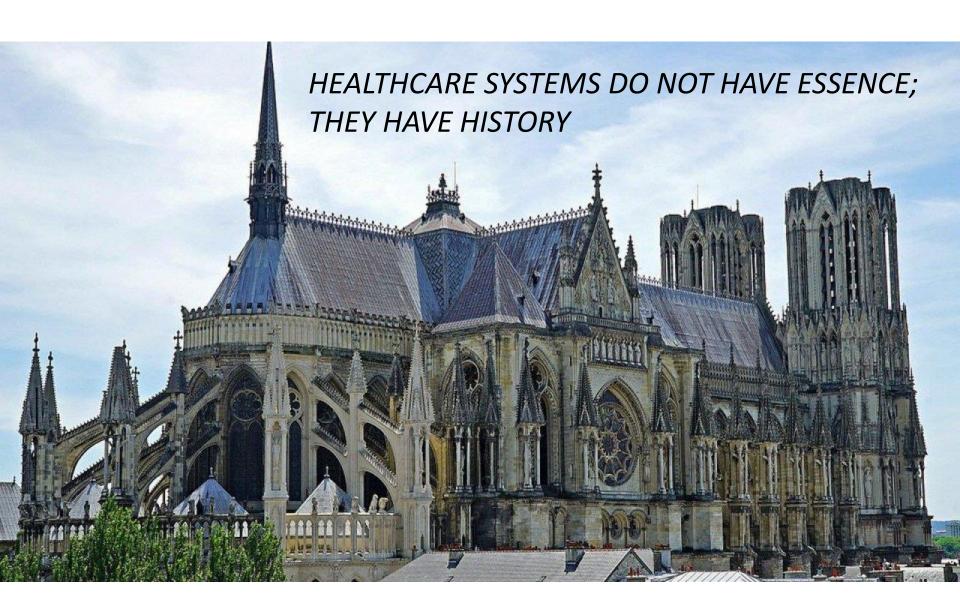
A go-to model in the history of Polish healthcare system



GENERAL TYPOLOGY of HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS

- Bismarck (Germany, Netherlands, etc.);
- Beveridge (UK, Scandinavian countries);
- Market model (USA);
- Currently, all systems evolved and copied from one-another (CONVERGENCE);







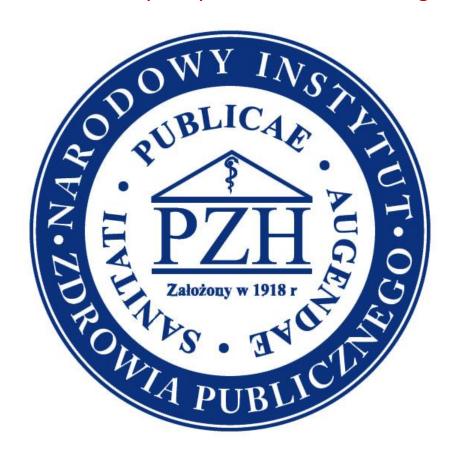
BEFORE 1989 SIEMASZKO MODEL





National Institute of Public Health – National Institute of Hygiene (NIPH–NIH)

Narodowy Instytut Zdrowia Publicznego – Państwowy Zakład Higieny or NIZP–PZH



State Research institute under the Minister of Health



State Sanitary Inspection



- Public health
 "police" under the
 Minister of Health
- Derived form NIH (1928/23)
- Currentyly based on the Act of 1985 (with amendments)



1989 – The fall of the Polish People's Republic





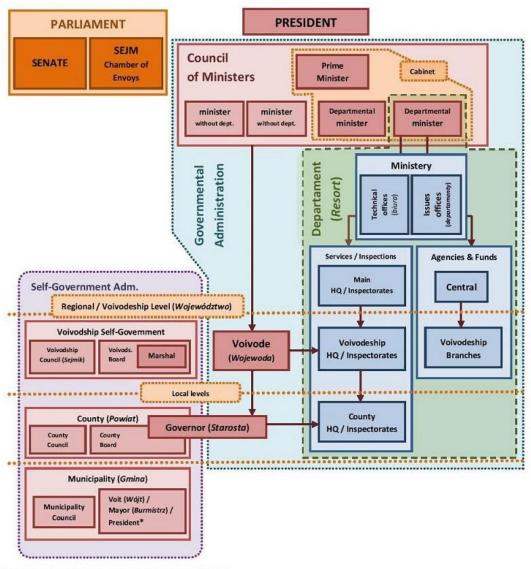


- 1990 Municipality Introduced
- 1991 Act on Healthcare Units
- 1990s pilot programme for Counties
- 1999 4 GRAND REFORMS
 - EDUCATION
 - RETIREMENT PENTIONS
 - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
 - HEALTHCARE





Fig.01. Public administration system in Poland since 1999

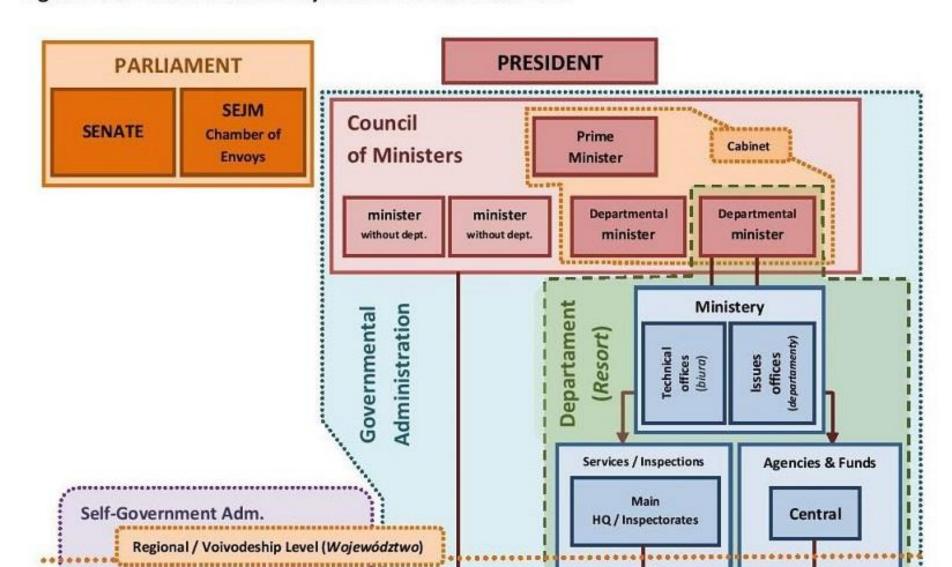


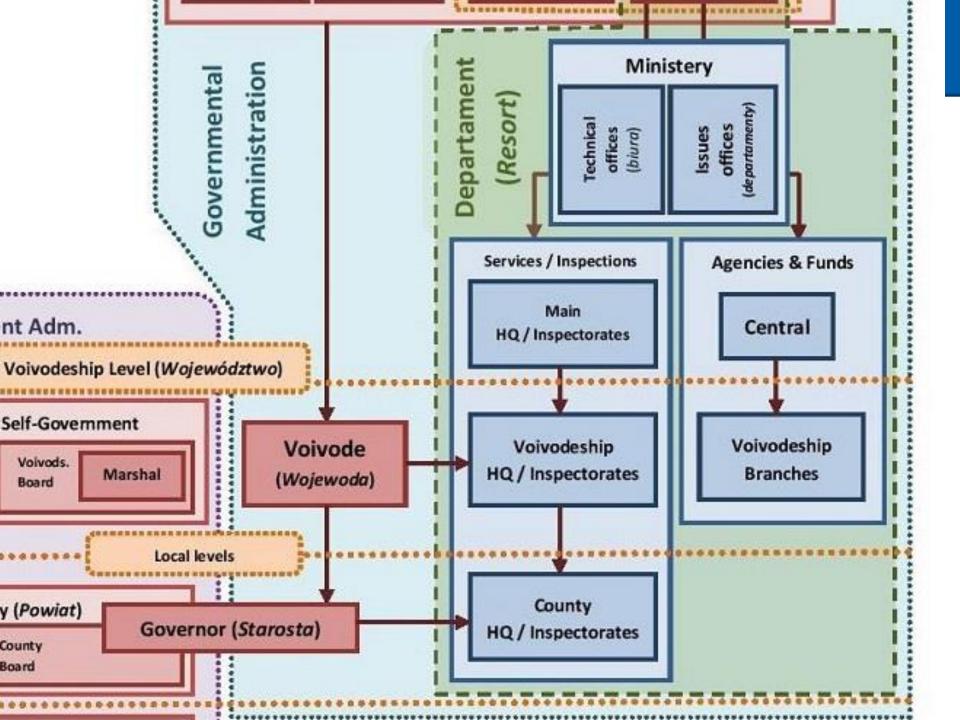
^{*} Since 2002. Depending on the population of the Municipality

Source: Authors of the graphic project of the presented scheme – Team of Health Policy and Management Department, Institute of Public Health, Jagiellonian University Collegium Medicum, Cracow 2012 – Zabdyr-Jamróz M., Badora K., Kwoka A.

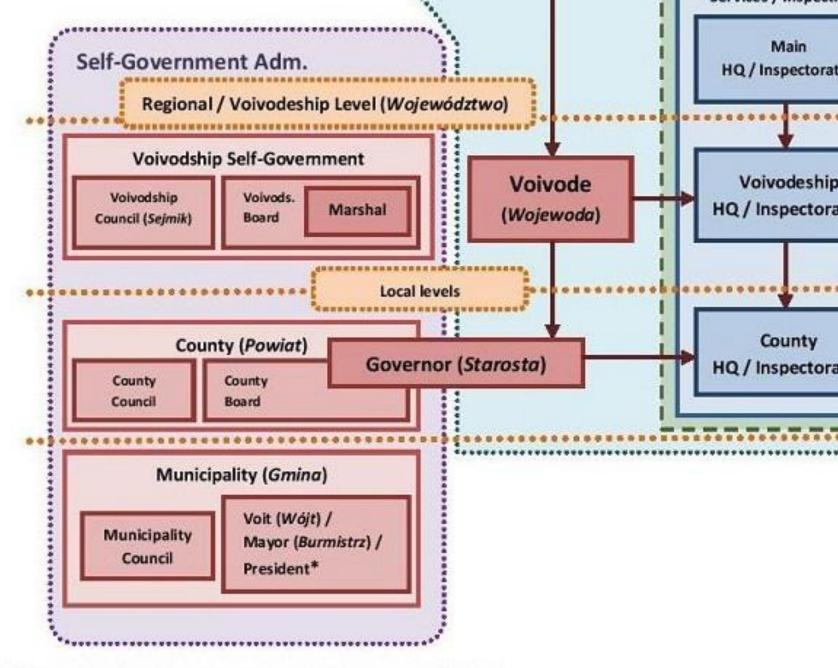


Fig.01. Public administration system in Poland since 1999









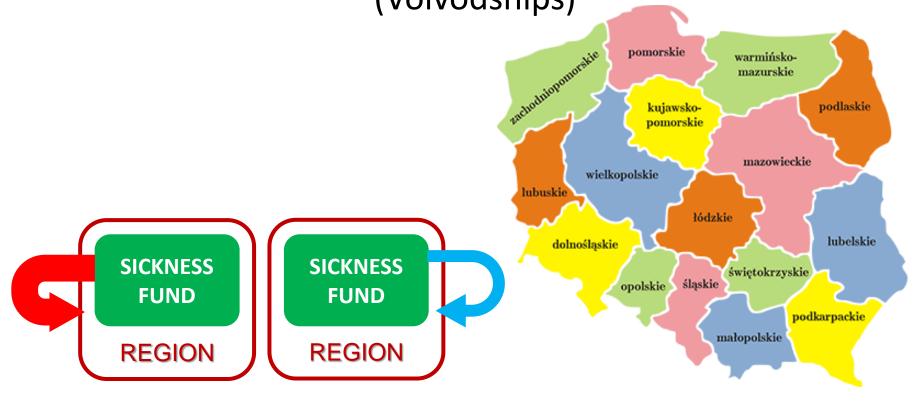
^{*} Since 2002. Depending on the population of the Municipality



1999 Quasi-Bismarck Model adopted

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16 Sickness Funds owned by regional self-governments (Voivodships)





### **REFORM IMPULS:**

INEQUITY IN RESOURCE REDISTRIBUTION FOR HEALTHCARE SERVICES BETWEEN REGIONS DUE TO DECENTRALIZATION OF THE PAYER FUNCTION

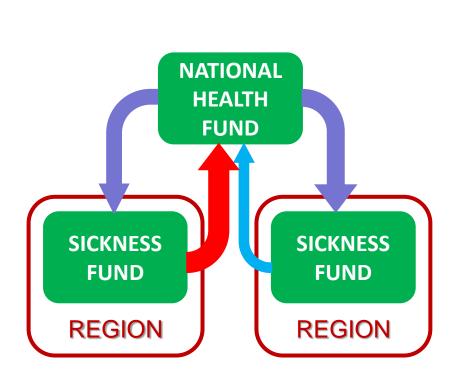


# 2003/2004 Mixed Model adopted

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Central NHF introdced

Sickness Funds turned into Regional (Voivodships) Branches







Similar goal as 2009 healthcare reform in Germany:

Decoupling of 2 functions within the payer function:

- REDISTRIBUTION
 - centralization!
- ALLOCATION –
 retaining of
 decentralisation





Since 2004



National Health Fund



MODELS by OECD: 3 BASIC ELEMENTS

- 1. PROVIDER
- 2. BENEFICIARY
- 3. PAYER (INSURER)



OECD, The Reform of Health Care: A Comparative Analysis of Seven OECD Countries, Health Policy Studies No 2, Paris 1992

Simplest model: direct

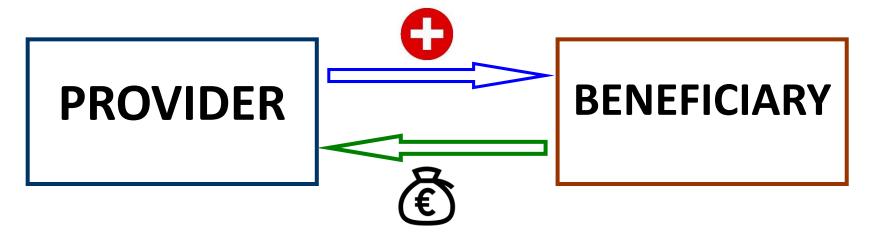
payment by patients

(without

reimbursement) –

voluntary exchange

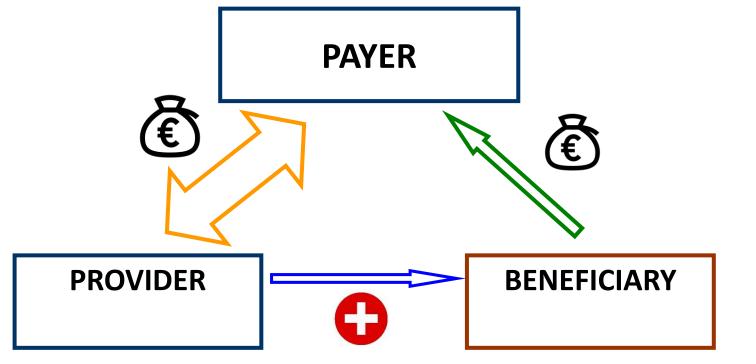






Mandatory insurance with contracts between payer and provider







Mandatory insurance with cost reimbursement in whole or in part **PAYER (E) BENEFICIARY PROVIDER**

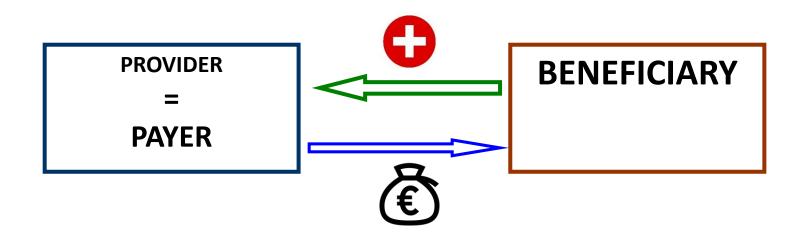


Voluntary insurance within integration of payer and provider

(via employer, eg. corporation)

For instance:







PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.
FOUNDED BY e.g. REGIONAL
SELF-GOV. or... the MoH
(BUT NOT TO the NFZ!)

VOLUNTARY CIVIL LAW CONTRACT

PROVIDERS

MINISTER OF HEALTH

NFZ CENTRAL

REGIONAL BRANCHES

"CONTRIBUTIONS"

in actuality aDEDICATEDPAYROLL TAX

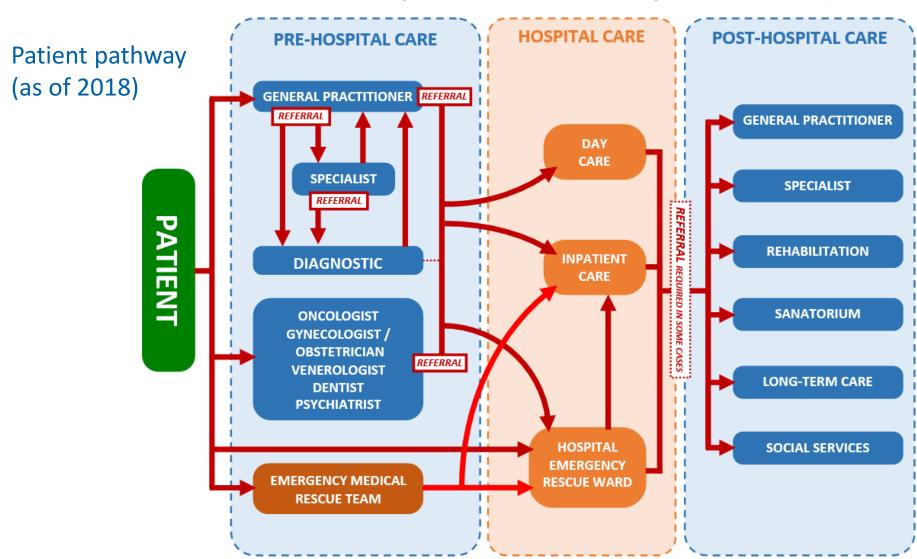
Some problems with universal coverage



BENEFICIARIES



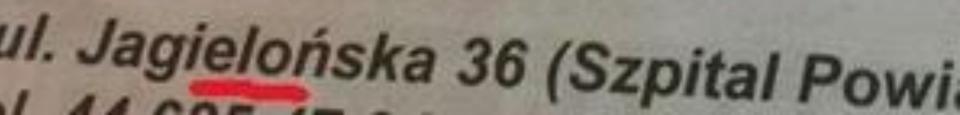
GATEKEEPER SYSTEM – key role of the Primary Healthcare (PHC)



- Koncentratory tienu - ssaki - nebulizatory

materace przeciwodleżeniowe

Narodowy Fundusz Zagłady





REFORM IMPULS:

THE NFZ (NATIONAL HEALTH FUND) HAS
MONOPSONIC POWER TO IMPOSE UNFAVOURABLE
CONTRACT CONDITIONS ON HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS



2003/2004 – creation of the Healthcare Providers Association



- Provate providers
 (employers), mainly on
 the PHC level associated
 to counteract the
 monopsonic power of
 the NFZ in contracting
- Organisation of "strikes"
 - refusal to sign contracts



REFORM IMPULS:

GUARANTEED BENEFIT BASKERS ARE LACKING:

- ARE NOT EVIDENCE-BASED
- ARE NOT MERELY INTERNAL NFZ ORDINANCES AND NOT A SOURCE OF LEGAL ENTITLEMENT TO PATIENTS



Agency for Health Technology Assessment and Tariffs System



- Established in 2006 (originally as AOTM)
- Statutory rank in 2009

 with process for
 establishing

 GUARANTEED
 BENEFITS BASKETS
- Since 2016: PRICING of services



REFORM IMPULS:

ISSUES WITH PUBLIC HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS DEBT



Since 2011 – a new legal systematization of healthcare providers

ENTITIES PERFORMING THERAPEUTIC ACTIVITY THERAPEUTIC ENTITIES **PROFESSIONAL PRACTICES** NON-BUSINESS ENTITIES **BUSINESS ENTITIES** PHYSICIANS / NURSES **BUDGETARY UNIT** JOINT-STOCK PARTNERSHIP COMPANIES (iednostka budżetowa) Founder: Minister (State Treasury) or territorial self-gov. (spółka akcyina, S.A.) - legal person INDIVIDUAL minimum initial capital: 100 000 PLN PUBLIC INDEPENDENT HEALTHCARE INSTITUTIONS One-person business (Samodzielny Publiczny Zakład Opieki Zdrowotnej, SP ZOZ) LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY Remnant of the 1991 Act on Health Care Institutions: CIVIL PARTNERSHIP (sp. z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością, sp. z o.o.) -budgetary independence Founder: Minister (State Treasury) or territorial self-gov. legal person (spółka cywilna, s.c.) minimum initial capital: 5 000 PLN civil law contract – not a legal person **MILITARY FACILITIES** performing therapeutic activity **GENERAL PARTNERSHIP** LTD. JOINT-STOCK PARTNERSHIP OTHER NON-PROFITS (spółka komandytowo-akcyjna, S.K.A.) (spółka jawna, sp. j.) "defective legal person" "defective legal person" -represented by general partner(s) (komplementariusz) solidary proprietary liability of partners proprietarily responsible may be represent by each partner RESEARCH INSTITUTE minimum initial capital: 50 000 PLN -legal person created by Prime Minister's executive ordinance PROFESSIONAL PARTNERSHIP LIMITED PARTNERSHIP (spółka partnerska, sp. p.) **FOUNDATION** -legal person spółka komandytowa, sp. k.) "defective legal person" -founded by assets dedicated for non-profit purpose "defective legal person" only by licensed professionals represented by general partner(s) komplementariusz) – proprietarily responsible ASSOCIATION -legal person ORGANISATIONAL ENTITIES. NOT LEGAL PERSONS BUT HAVING LEGAL CAPACITY group of people organised for non-profit purpose CHURCHES OR RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS in performing therapeutic activity

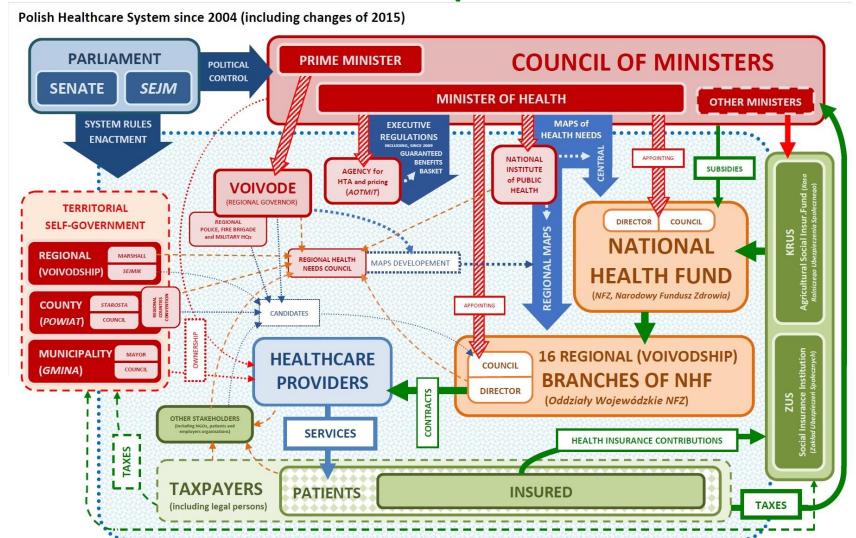


REFORM IMPULS:

CONTRACTING OF SERVICES IS NOT BASED ON NEEDS BUT ON AVAILABLE RESOURCES (INFRASTRUCTURE, HOSPITALS, ETC)



Health needs maps since 2015



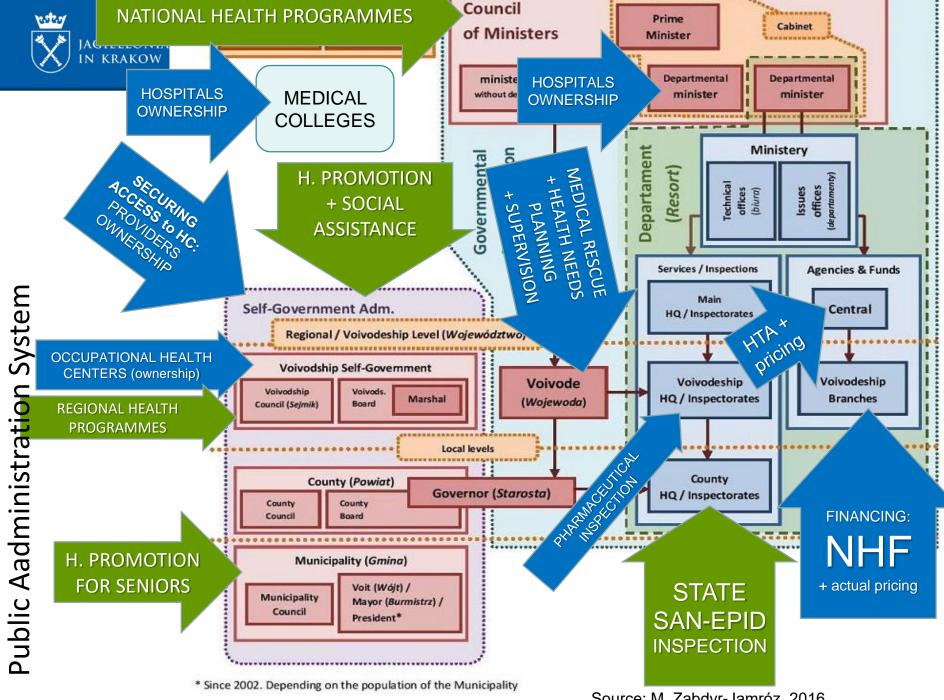
Developed by: Zabdyr-Jamróz M. 2015 (Health Policy and Management Dept., Institute of Public Health, Jagiellonian University MC, Kraków)

IOWISZ

- Instrument Oceny Wniosków
 Inwestycyjnych w Sektorze Zdrowia
 (IOWISZ)
- Evaluation Instrument of Investment Motions in Health Care, (EIIM)
- Electronic tool for coordinating investments in local healtcare providers

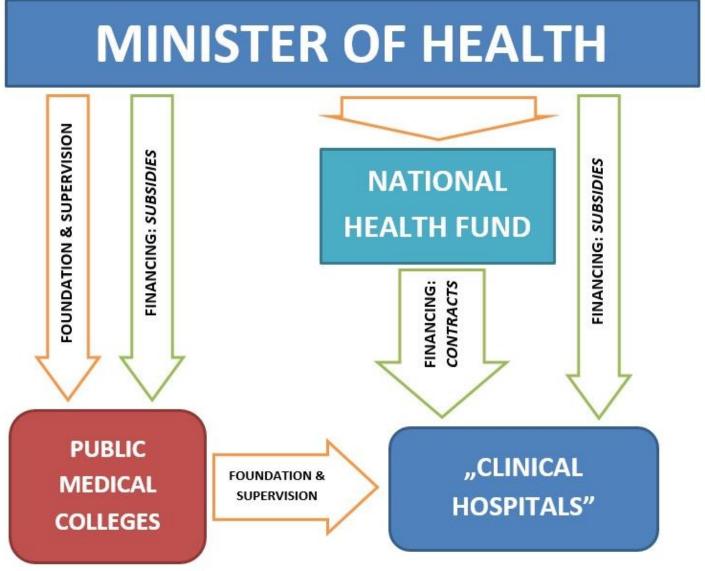


SUMMARY



Source: M. Zabdyr-Jamróz, 2016

Medical Colleges and their Clinics



Source: M. Zabdyr-Jamróz, 2016

OTHER URGENT REFORMS IMPULSES:

- CHRONIC UNDERFINDING
- EXCESS OF "LEAN MANAGEMENT"
- MEDICAL PERSONNEL SHORTAGES
- "SILO POLICYMAKING"
- STRUCTURAL EGOISM
- ETC.



