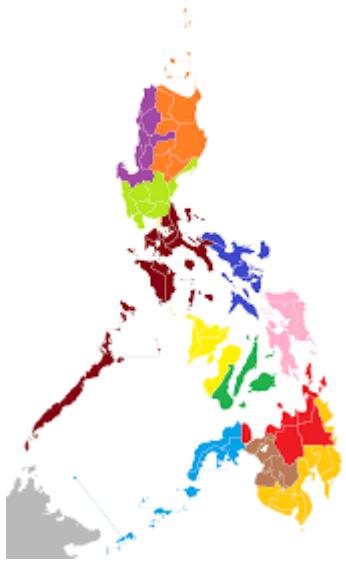


Philippine Healthcare Delivery System

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DEMOGRAPHICS AND HEALTH SITUATION

- ▶ Positioned on the western edge of the Pacific Ocean, on the south-eastern rim of Asia, the Philippines is the second-largest archipelago on the planet, with over 7,107 islands.
- ▶ In 2010, the population of the Philippines was 92.3 million, with a growth rate of 1.9% per year.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND HEALTH SITUATION

- ▶ There are 80 provinces, 138 cities and 1,496 municipalities and half the population (50.3%) live in urban areas, and of that, 44% live in slums.
- ▶ Both urban and rural poverty are high but steadily decreasing.
- ▶ Malays make up the majority and there are tribes of indigenous peoples in mountainous areas throughout the country. The majority of the population is Christian and there is a Muslim minority concentrated in the south.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND HEALTH SITUATION

- ▶ Health service delivery is based on a **Western biomedical model of health** initially introduced during the Spanish colonial era and strengthened during American colonization.
- ▶ According to the biomedical model, health constitutes the freedom from disease, pain, or defect, thus making the normal human condition "healthy". The model's focus on the physical processes, such as the pathology, the biochemistry and the physiology of a disease, does not take into account the role of social factors or individual subjectivity.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND HEALTH SITUATION

- ▶ This Western system is superimposed on a pre-existing alternative model of health care based on a mix of folk and herbal medicines, religious beliefs, and traditional practices that has persisted throughout the country.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND HEALTH SITUATION

- ▶ Indicators of health status have steadily improved since the 1970s. However, there is a high inequality in many health outcomes between socio-economic classes and disparities between geographical regions.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND HEALTH SITUATION

- ▶ The top five causes of death include:
 - 1.) heart diseases
 - 2.) cerebrovascular diseases,
 - 3.) malignant neoplasm,
 - 4.) pneumonia, and
 - 5.) tuberculosis.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND HEALTH SITUATION

The top five causes of morbidity include acute respiratory infection, ALRTI and pneumonia, bronchitis, hypertension and acute watery diarrhoea.

- ▶ Tell me why??

HEALTH SYSTEM STRATEGIES, OBJECTIVES AND LEGISLATION

Health Functions are largely devolved to provinces and municipalities.

The Local Government Code (1991) outlines the roles of different levels in health care, including barangay (village), municipality and province.

The Aquino Health Agenda: Achieving Universal Health Care for All Filipinos is the Philippines Government's continuing commitment to health sector reform and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

HEALTH SYSTEM STRATEGIES, OBJECTIVES AND LEGISLATION

The National Objectives for Health (2011-2016) sets all the health program goals, strategies, performance indicators and targets that lead the health sector towards achieving it's primary goal of Kalusugan Pangkalahatan (KP), or universal health care.

HEALTH SYSTEM STRATEGIES, OBJECTIVES AND LEGISLATION

The overall goal is to achieve the health system goals of financial risk protection, better health outcomes and responsive health system and it includes three strategic thrusts:

1) financial risk protection through expansion of the National Health Insurance Program, enrolment and benefit delivery(KP), or universal health care.

HEALTH SYSTEM STRATEGIES, OBJECTIVES AND LEGISLATION

- 2) improved access to quality hospitals and health care facilities and
- 3) Attainment of the health -related MDGs The Aquino Health Agenda's six strategic instruments are health financing, service delivery, policy, standards and regulation, governance, human resources, and health information.

Legislation that forms the regulatory framework for health system functioning and public health in the Philippines includes the following:

Organ Donation Act (1991);

Hospital Licensure Act; Pharmacy Act,

Dangerous Drugs Act (1972) and 2002,

Generics Act of 1988;

Republic Act No. 7600 - Rooming-in- and Breastfeeding Act of 1992;

National Blood Services Act of 1994;

Magna Carta for Disabled Persons;

Legislation that forms the regulatory framework for health system functioning and public health in the Philippines includes the following:

National Health Insurance Act of 1995;

Traditional and Alternative Medicine Act (TAMA of 1997);

HIV Prevention and Control of 1988 Philippine Food Fortification Act of 2000;

Tobacco Regulation Act of 2003;

Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2003;

Newborn Screening Act of 2004;

the Universally Accessible Cheaper and Quality Medicines Act (2008), and the Food and Drug Administration Act (2009)

PHILHEALTH

PhilHealth, the country's national health insurance program, is governed by the National Health Insurance Act of 1995 or the Republic Act 7875 which replaced the Medicare Act of 1969.

PhilHealth is mandated to provide health insurance coverage and ensure affordable, acceptable, available and accessible health care services for all citizens of the Philippines and is mandated to regulate public and private providers through accreditation in compliance with its quality guidelines, standards and procedures.

