



From About Health Care

There are 10 million health care workers in Europe but only 100M of the population.

There are 100 million people in Europe.

The Market for Healthcare, Portuguese Version Thecasesolutions.com

Health Care in Portugal

The health care system in Portugal is a mix of public and private services. The public system is funded by taxes and social security contributions. The private system is funded by out-of-pocket payments and private health insurance.

Primary Healthcare

Primary healthcare is the first level of care, involving general practitioners and nurses. It is funded by the state and is free of charge for citizens.

Weaknesses Continued...

- There are concerns about people being with a lot of medicine to be delivered over the counter without a prescription drug shop. It may give people a false sense of security and delay seeking professional help.

Weaknesses of Portugal's Healthcare System

Weak management and ineffective spending. Spending has been long in reaching its target. Portugal's system is ranked as one of the lowest in Europe.

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Problem in Portugal

Asa Querida Maria Dada

How Portugal's Healthcare System Works

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Healthcare in Portugal

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Conclusion

- Portugal's healthcare system is a mix of public and private services. The public system is funded by taxes and social security contributions. The private system is funded by out-of-pocket payments and private health insurance.

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Health Care in Portugal

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Healthcare in Portugal

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Example continued...

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Healthcare in Portugal

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Administrative Management

The administrative management of the healthcare system in Portugal involves the coordination of resources, personnel, and services to ensure the efficient delivery of care.

GDP

GDP is the total value of goods and services produced in a country. It is a key indicator of a country's economic health.

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Healthcare in Portugal

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Strengths of Portugal's Healthcare System

- Portugal's healthcare system is a mix of public and private services. The public system is funded by taxes and social security contributions. The private system is funded by out-of-pocket payments and private health insurance.



Portugal Reporting EU Budget

Portugal reports its budget to the European Union as part of its membership in the Eurozone.

Working in Portugal

Working in Portugal involves understanding the local labor market, which is characterized by a high unemployment rate and a strong emphasis on family and community ties.

Moving to Portugal

Moving to Portugal involves understanding the local culture, language, and legal requirements for residency and citizenship.

GDP and GNI

GDP and GNI are key indicators of a country's economic health. GDP measures the total value of goods and services produced, while GNI measures the total income earned by a country's residents.



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Problems in Portugal Are Deeper Than Debt

After the global economic crisis in 2007, Portugal's economic problems are getting worse and deeper than debt.



Melissa Damiano

Health Care in Portugal

- the health care system is basically available to all the eligible population in Portugal and efficiently works in the same manner as it does in other European Union states
- characterized by a long waiting list for specialist services
- National Health System (NHS)
- national co-insurance system
- Public and Private Insurance Scheme
- for certain professions
- state-subsidized health insurance
- Private Voluntary Health Insurance
- mix of private and public funding

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Primary Healthcare

- one of public and private healthcare providers deliver primary healthcare in Portugal
- also have private sector primary care providers who work for both public and non-for-profit organizations
- primary care is mainly delivered by first health centers
- over the decades, there has been a significant decrease in the number of public hospitals from 614 in 1970 to 396 in 2005



Weaknesses Continued...

- there are currently 42,000 people living with HIV/AIDS in Portugal
- a lot of medicine can easily be obtained over the counter without a prescription; this may result in more people being subject to drug addictions and needing treatment



the most important contribution to the Portuguese health system is that:

- the state is the main organization responsible for regulating the activity of healthcare providers
- The National Authority of Medicines and Health Products is responsible for the regulation of pharmaceuticals and medical equipment
- professional associations like doctors, nurses, dentists, physiotherapists, and pharmacists are self-regulated



Weaknesses of Portugal's Healthcare System

- weak management and ineffective spending controls
- waiting lists can be long & technology is lacking
- Portugal's system is ranked as one of the lowest in Europe
- the country had to ask for external financial assistance from the European Union and the International Monetary Fund
- life expectancy in Portugal is 78.2 years of age which is one of the lowest in the European Union
- 14.2% of the population is obese and that number is on the rise

Never forget your European Health Insurance Card!



Conclusion

- Portugal's objectives are to improve efficiency and effectiveness in the healthcare system, including a more rational use of services and control of expenditures, and to generate additional savings in the areas of pharmaceuticals and hospital operating costs
- They will need to make significant budget cuts and undergo structural reforms in several areas
- The Portuguese healthcare system faces difficult challenges in the near future

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Health Care in Portugal



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Short-Term Visitation

- visitors to Portugal are required to obtain a Portuguese Health Insurance Card, and then submit it to a hospital or clinic where medical attention is needed




Strengths continued...

- maternity care is covered by the NHS
- prenatal care and births will take place at the hospital - a woman has the choice of having a midwife present during birth if she wants
- maternity leave is paid at 100% for 120 days, and 80% for the following 150 days
- the countries infant mortality rate had dropped sharply from 24/1000 to the current 3/1000



publicly funded long-term care is mainly delivered by not-for-profit and for-profit private providers

- human resources have been characterized by a higher emphasis than most other countries on specialist hospital care
- the relative number of nurses in Portugal is well below that of other countries



financial responsibility of NHS's are limited to primary care

- private sector hospitals, both for-profit and not-for-profit, have their own management arrangements




Traveling to Portugal

The European Health Insurance Card

- allows the holder access to state provided healthcare in all European Economic Area countries at a reduced cost or sometimes free of charge
- has to be in use when applying for the card
- the EHC does not cover all your medical costs or private treatment
- it is important to purchase travel insurance to cover healthcare costs along with your EHC

Back to Population

- Total Population: 10,263,450
- ages 0-14 (14.2%)
- ages 15-64 (64.7%)
- ages 65 and over (18.7%)
- labor force 24 million residents
- Portugal has 13 million residents
- Average life expectancy: 78.7 years old
- males: 75
- females: 82
- Portugal is ranked 16th with a life expectancy comparison



Administrative Management

- management of the NHS takes place at the regional level
- in each of the 5 regions of Portugal, there is a Regional Health Administration (RHA)
- The RHA is responsible for strategic management of population health, supervision and control of hospitals, management of primary care/NHS primary care centers, and implementation of national health policy objectives
- also responsible for contracting services with hospitals and private sector providers for NHS patients



GDP

- Since the beginning of the global economic crisis in 2007, the Portuguese financial and economic situation has deteriorated greatly
- this event resulted in Portugal asking the European Union and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for financial assistance
- Portugal spent an estimated 10.1% of GDP on healthcare in 2005, which was a higher proportion than in many European countries, including Spain, Italy and the UK
- the government reduced the budget deficit from 10.1% of GDP in 2009 to 4.5% in 2011
- the government is focusing on boosting exports and implementing labor market and other structural reforms to try and raise GDP growth and increase the countries competitiveness

NHS

- provides universal coverage
- provides NHS's funded through tax of Portuguese GDP which is devoted to health expenditure

Public Health Expenditure

- Portugal is among the countries with the highest level of health spending with the European Union (EU) and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

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Natural Resources: fish, cork, iron, copper, zinc, tin, tungsten, silver, gold, uranium, molybdenum, gypsum, salt, marble, jade & hydro power

- Current environmental issues: soil erosion & air pollution
- Language: Portuguese & Mirandese
- Religion: 84.5% Roman Catholic, 2.2% Christianity, 0.7% other, 9% unknown, none 3.9%



Strengths of Portugal's Healthcare System

- the system has become more efficient and effective in comparison to previous years
- most doctors speak English and the country also has foreign doctors present, especially in popular tourist areas
- social security insurance covers most of medicine costs, and the patient only pays a small amount
- any resident paying into social security is entitled to receive dental care
- children between 3 and 16, pregnant women, and pensioners have the right to receive dental care for free as well



Portugal Requesting EU bailout



Working in Portugal

- If you are working and paying for the social security system, you are automatically entitled for free prescriptions
- non-essential medicines are not free
- pharmacies are managed by chemists, so a lot of medicine can only be obtained over the counter without any prescription



Moving to Portugal

- there is free basic healthcare within the Health System of Portugal
- free doctors appointments and free medicine

FREE



All About Portugal..

- Location: Southwestern Europe in the Iberian Peninsula
- Bounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the west and south, and by Spain to the north and east
- Named after its second largest city, Porto
- Capital: Lisboa
- Population: 10,263,450
- Climate: cool and rainy in the north, and warm and dry in the south



GDP and GNI

- 2011 (US DOLLARS) estimate:
- GDP: \$217,522,08 billion
- It is ranked 51st in comparison to the world
- GDP Per Capita PPP: \$23,400
- It is ranked 57th in comparison to the world
- Portugal's Gross National Income (GNI) PPP: \$260,363,5 billion



GDP Comparison



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Health Care in Portugal



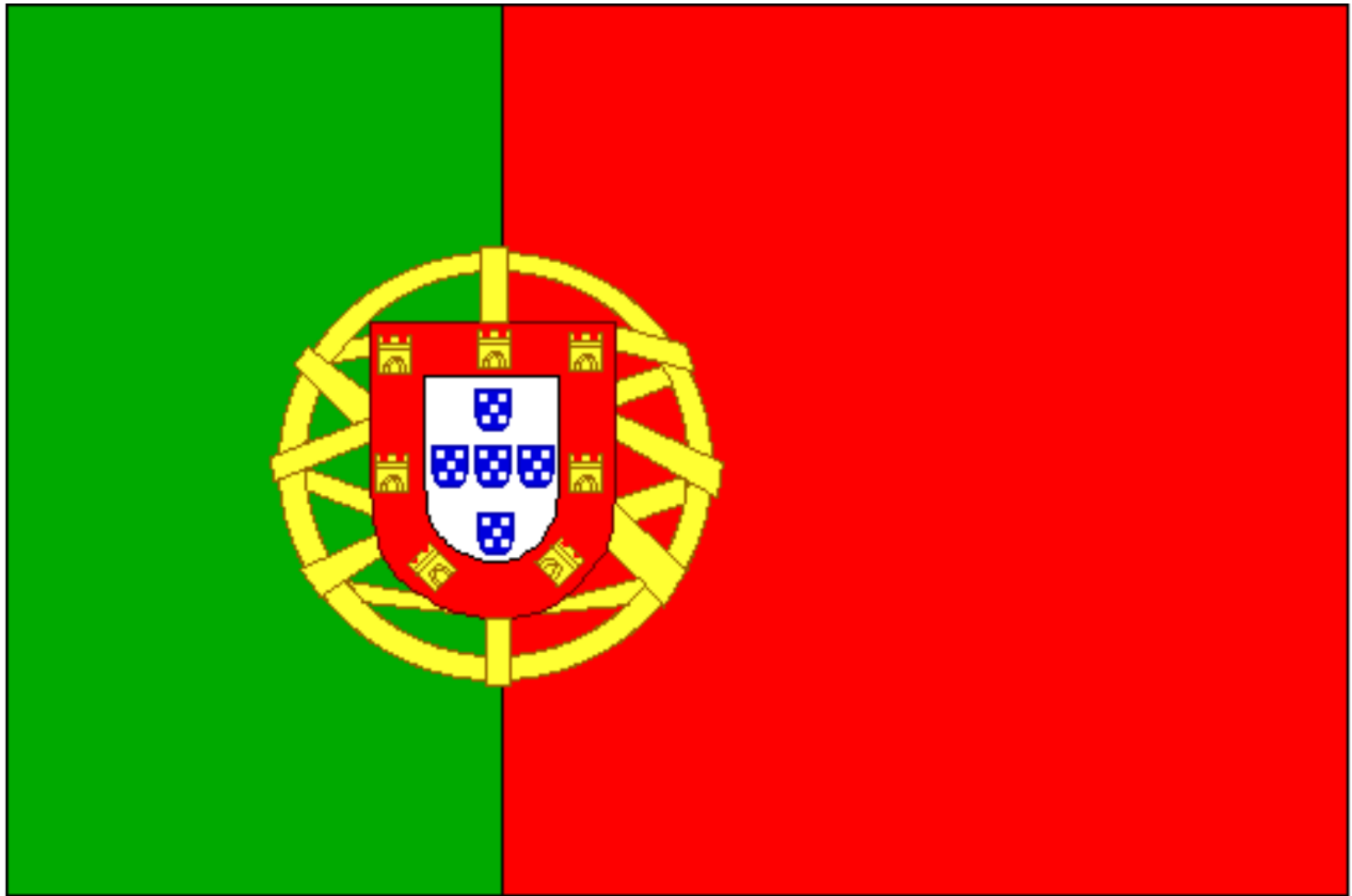
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Sho

- visitors to Portugal
European Health
to a hospital or
needed



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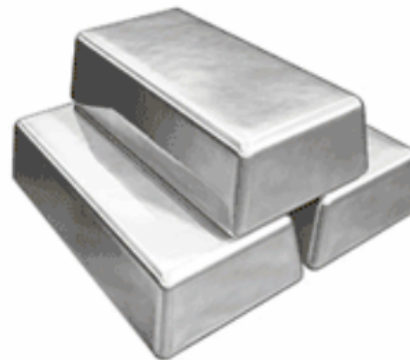
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All About Portugal...

- Location: Southwestern Europe on the Iberian Peninsula
- Bordered by: the Atlantic Ocean to the west and south, and by Spain to the north and east
- Named after: its second largest city, Porto
- Capitol: Lisbon
- Population: 10,781,459
- Climate: cool and rainy in the north, and warm and dry in the south



- Natural Resources: fish, cork, iron ore, copper, zinc, tin, tungsten, silver, gold, uranium, marble, clay, gypsum, salt, arable land & hydropower
- Current environmental issues: soil erosion & air pollution
- Language: Portuguese & Mirandese
- Religions: 84.5% Roman Catholic, 2.2% Christianity, 0.3% other, 9% unknown, none 3.9%



Back to Population

- Total Population: 10,781,459
- ages 0-14 (16.1%)
- ages 15-64 (65.7%)
- ages 65 and over (18.1%)

- Lisbon has 2.8 million residents
- Porto has 1.3 million residents

- Average life expectancy: 78.7 years old
 - --males: 75
 - --females: 82
- Portugal is ranked 49th in the world's life expectancy comparison



Health Care in Portugal

- the health care system is basically available to all the eligible population in Portugal and efficiently works in the same manner as it does in other European Union states
- characterized by 3 coexisting systems that overlap:
- **National Health System (NHS)**
 - universal tax-financed system
- **Public and Private Insurance Schemes**
 - for certain professions
 - also called health subsystems
- **Private Voluntary Health Insurance**
 - mix of private and public funding

NHS

- provides universal coverage
- predominantly funded through 10% of Portuguese GDP which is devoted to health expenditure

Public Health Expenditure

- Portugal is among the countries with the highest level of health spending with the European Union (EU) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)