

各國醫療融資比較及香港醫療改革展望研討會

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香港醫療衛生制度 及 世界醫療衛生改革的趨勢



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HK Healthcare Status

- One of the best in the world
 - infant mortality (2.7/ 1000 births)¹
 - maternity mortality (2.03/ 10,000 births)¹
 - life expectancy (78.4 M; 84.6 F)²
- Healthcare: 4.6% of GDP³
 - less than major developed countries, except Singapore

	Little Dragons	Western World
Healthcare Spending	Average	Low
Dr/ Nurse/ Bed Level	Average	Low

- Equal hospital treatment for all

Source: 1 Table 1.5 Population, Live Births, Deaths, Stillbirths and Infant Mortality (rates) 1961 – 2001, HA

2 Table 1.7 Expectation of Life at Selected Age by Sex 1981-2031, HA

3 Table 1. GDP per capita, personal income taxation & proportion of healthcare expenditure of selected economics (2001 data). Studies on Healthcare Financing and Feasibility of a Medical Savings Scheme in HK. June 2004



**Principles and
Philosophies
(原則)**

Three goals 目的

- Universal and equal access to reasonable health care 公平達到
- Control of health care costs at affordable level 醫療費用
- Effective use of resources 資源運用

Obstacles to develop a health care system 阻礙

- Socioeconomic and political objectives
社會、經濟、政治
- Free enterprise and government planning
自由貿易及政府計劃
- Inadequate knowledge and insufficient empirical information about various types of health systems
醫療制度資料不足夠

Fundamental Policy Questions

政策問題

- What proportion of its total resources are to be spent on health care? 資源運用

Fundamental Policy Questions

政策問題

- How and by whom scarce health resources are to be allocated among programmes, 資源分配

- **Diseases and regions:**

- *By market forces?* 市場需求
- *By a planning agency?* 政府計劃

- **Allocation of services:**

- *By price?* 收費
- *By some other measures?* 其他方法

Fundamental Policy Questions

- **How to obtain maximum efficiency in the production of health services? 怎樣提高效率**

2 factors:

- **Nature of ownership, organization and management of health facilitates 組織架構**
- **Incentive structure 鼓勵作用**

香港醫療政策

- To safeguard public health and to protect the health of the population
- To provide medical and health care to that large section of the population which need subsidized medical attention
- No one should be denied of adequate medical care because of lack of means

Assessment of Hong Kong's Health Care System

- ***Achievements*** 成績
 - Hong Kong has a relatively equitable system
 - The establishment of the Hospital Authority (HA) in 1990 has brought steady improvement to certain specific aspects of quality and efficiency.
 - Hong Kong's health care system has often been praised for its cost-effectiveness

Assessment of Hong Kong's Health Care System

- ***Weaknesses / Areas Needing Improvement*** 弱點
 - The quality of health care is highly variable
 - The long-term financial sustainability of the current health care system is highly questionable
 - Hong Kong's health care system is highly compartmentalized, threatening the organizational sustainability, quality and efficiency of the system.
 - Hospitals are the dominant institutions providing health care in Hong Kong. Priority is given to hospital-based services

香港醫療改革

1989

Splitting the former Medical and Health Department into the Department of Health and Hospital Services Department

A Working Party on Primary Health Care was appointed

1991

Hospital Authority was set up. Taking over the functions of the Hospital Services Department

1993

A Review on Health Care Financing was carried out

香港醫療改革

1995

A Preparatory Committee on Chinese Medicine was established

1998

A Review on the health care system by Harvard University

2000

The Consultation Document – “Lifelong Investment in Health” was established

2002 / 2003

Transfer of GOPD from DH to HA. Revised charges at A & E Depts.

醫療改革壓力

- **Aging population**
- **Rising medical cost**
- **Rising expectations**
- **New technology**
- **Changing diseases pattern**
- **Changing lifestyle and behaviour**

Thank You

