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New fair financing system on health & pharmaceuticals creating sustainable health services & health care

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Background: Macroeconomics, according to health income & expenditure account, based on OECD-data1 for Belgium (B) resp. OECD-average (O) for 2015, total public income on health is 77% (B) [72% (O)], from which government social security system is 18% (B) [36% (O)], resp. compulsory social insurance contributions is 59% (B) [36% (O)]. Total private income on health is 23% (B) [28% (O)], from which private health insurance is 5% (B) [6% (O)], resp. out-of-pocket is 18% (B) [20% (O)].

Aim: To describe, according to Pareto Principle [80/20-rule] that total expenditure on personal health [HC.1-HC.5] for B has to decrease from 95% to 84%, total medical services [HC.1-HC.4] from 79% to 68% (from which service of curative and rehabilitative care (SCRC) [HC.1-HC.2] from 55% to 46% (inpatient-care-scr from 30% to 24%; outpatient-care-scr from 25% to 22%). In SCRC, Pharmaceuticals from 28% to 19%. Medical goods dispensed to outpatients [HC.5] from 16% to 5%.

Methods and results: According to Pareto Principle, expenditures on services of prevention [HC.6] have to be revolutionary increased from 5% to 16%, which will (r)evolutionary increase both total personal and collective health status and will (r)evolutionary decrease total expenditure on personal health [HC1-HC5], i.e. on total medical services [HC.1-HC.4] – service of curative and rehabilitative care [HC.1-HC.2], scr-in- resp.outpatient care and consequently pharmaceuticals, and medical goods [HC.5].

Conclusions: A new financing system by increasing total expenditure on prevention according to Pareto Principle will balance health income(s) and expenditure(s) in the world. Financial details will be presented at the congress.

Recent Publications

1. OECD Health at a Glance [Website]: See: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/health_glance-2017-en.

Biography

Yannick Pots has been graduated from the Univ. of Ghent as Jurist and subsequently graduated in Complementary Studies of Corporate Law from the Univ. of Brussels, with specialities including (Inter) National Financial-, Stock-&Stock-Exchange-, Securities- & Bank-Law. Later on he obtained his post-graduation "Business Economics" (Great Distinct.) from the (Univ.) Antwerp Management School. He also obtained his post-graduation "Financial Management of Enterprises" (Distinct.) from the (U) AMS with subjects Corporate Finance, Financial Management, Capital Budgeting and Value-Based Management.

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