



Thai Health Care Policy: Chronic illness Aspect



Noot Tipseankhum

Three Eras of Public Health System (Thailand)

| | Socio-political Ideology | Health Infrastructure |
|-------------|---|--|
| Before 1977 | State's involvement in health development, with restricted sense of individual natural endowment. | Vertical programme with central pool of authority, technology and resources. |
| 1978 – 1996 | State's accountability for expansion of health service to cover all citizens. | Comprehensive health service and responsibility to the poor, including rural development. |
| From 1997 | Health as a human right and cross-cutting issue for all development sectors. | Decentralization, devolution and empowerment of health response as mandatory role of broader stakeholders. |

Table: Evolution and development cycle Thailand's Health System: form "Health for All" to "All for Health" Phoolcharoen W.,2005.

The public health situation in each era.

| | Health Care Situation | Innovation |
|-------------|--|--|
| Before 1978 | 🌸 Reform of the health care system: from traditional to Western medicine | grade I, II health center, and midwifery station |
| 1978-1996 | 🌸 Primary health care and health care financing reform to improve access to care for some specific populations | Basic Need Indicator, Referral system, Primary Health Center: PHC, village Health Volunteers: VHVs; VHCs, Community Primary Health Care Centers; CPHCCs Village drug Fund, Medical Welfare Schemes; MWS, Civil Servant Medical Benefit Scheme; CSMBS, Health promotion Program |
| Since 1997 | 🌸 Universal access to essential care and the strengthening of primary care | Mini-health Center, health promotion program prior cure and care, UCs |

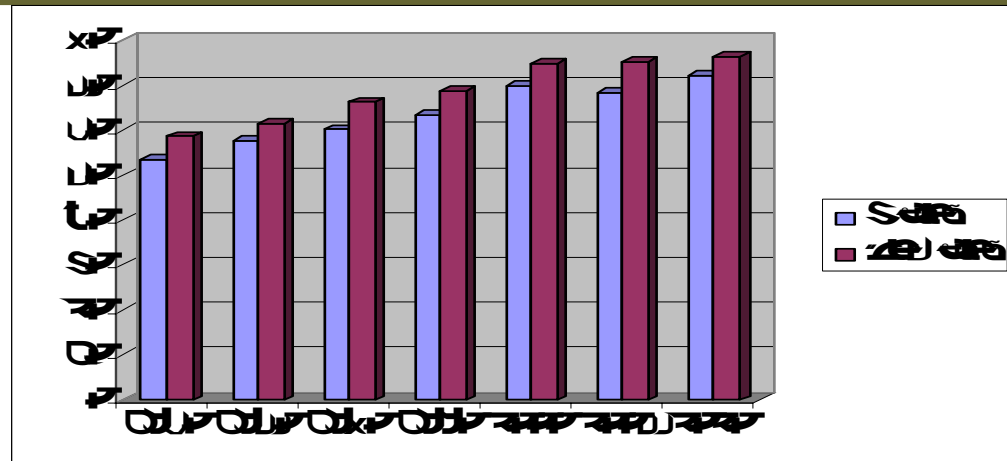


Current MOPH's Vision

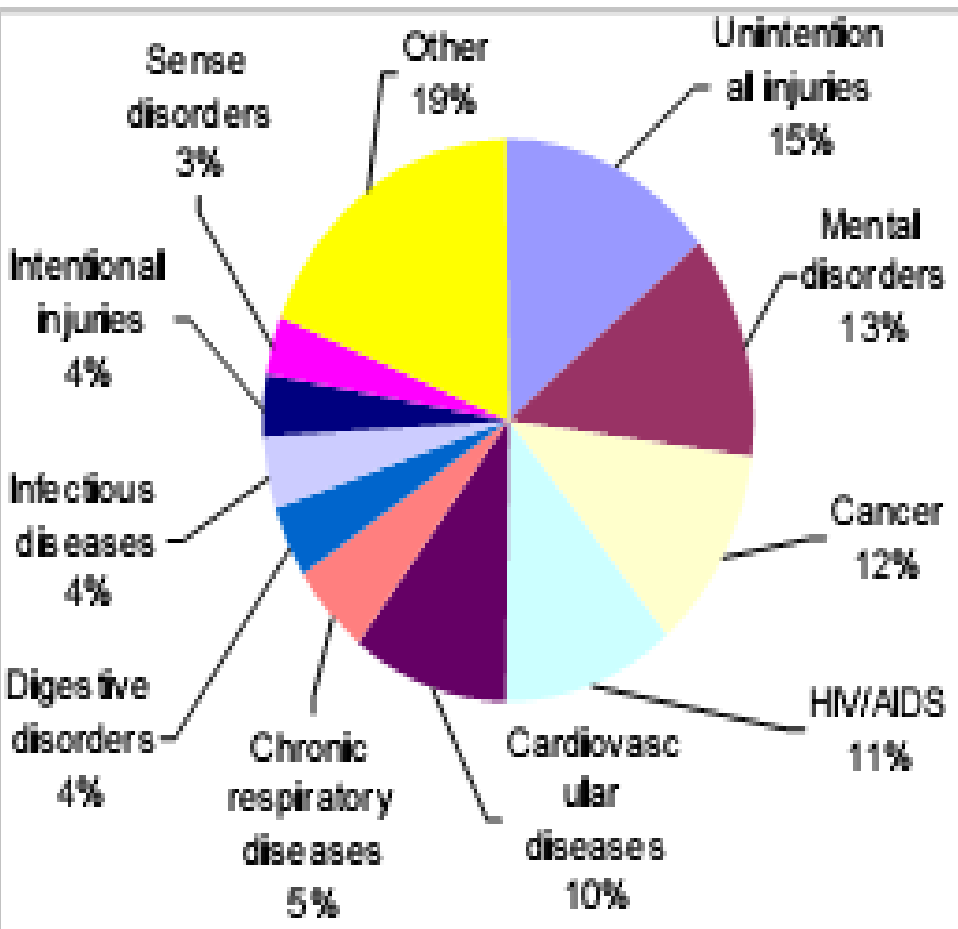
- ☯ To be principal organization responsible in development of sustainable and efficient health systems to provide service to all people with quality and equity
- ☯ Regard to this vision, societal and community involvement is crucial partners to lead towards "Healthy Thailand"

Thai's Life Expectancy and Birth (years)

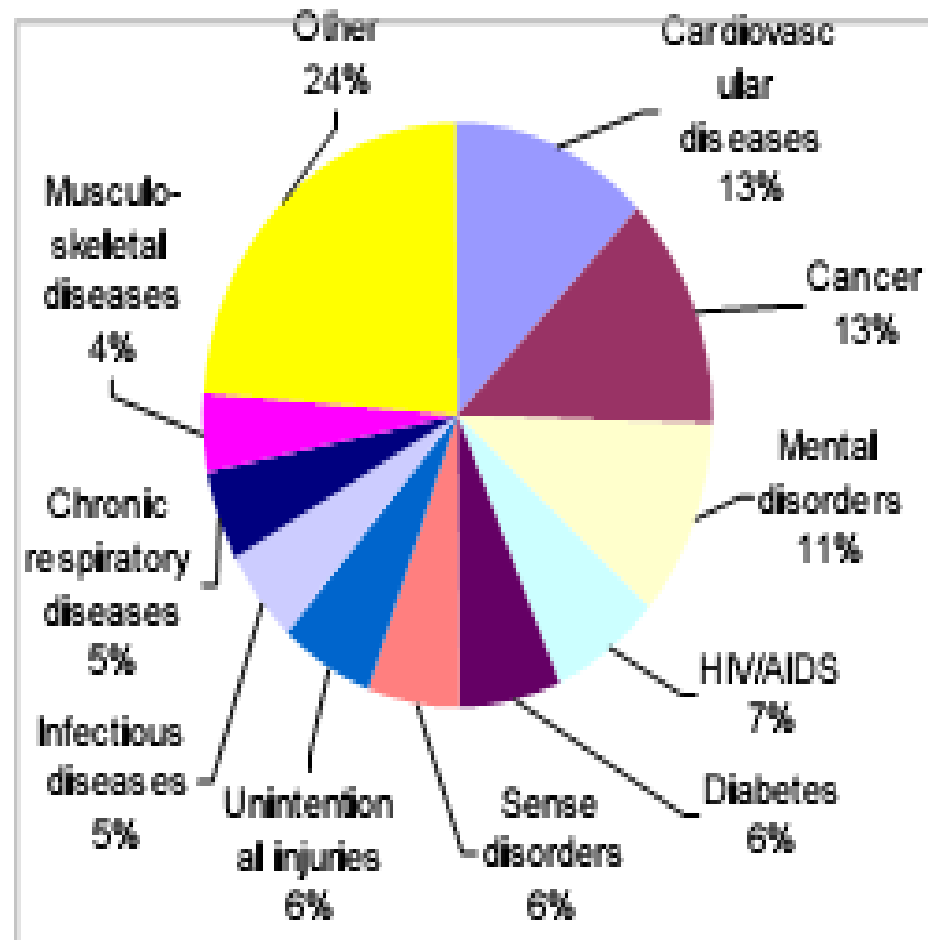
| | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2020 |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| Males | 53.64 | 57.73 | 60.25 | 63.5 | 70 | 68.4 | 72.2 |
| Females | 58.74 | 61.57 | 66.25 | 68.75 | 75 | 75.2 | 76.5 |



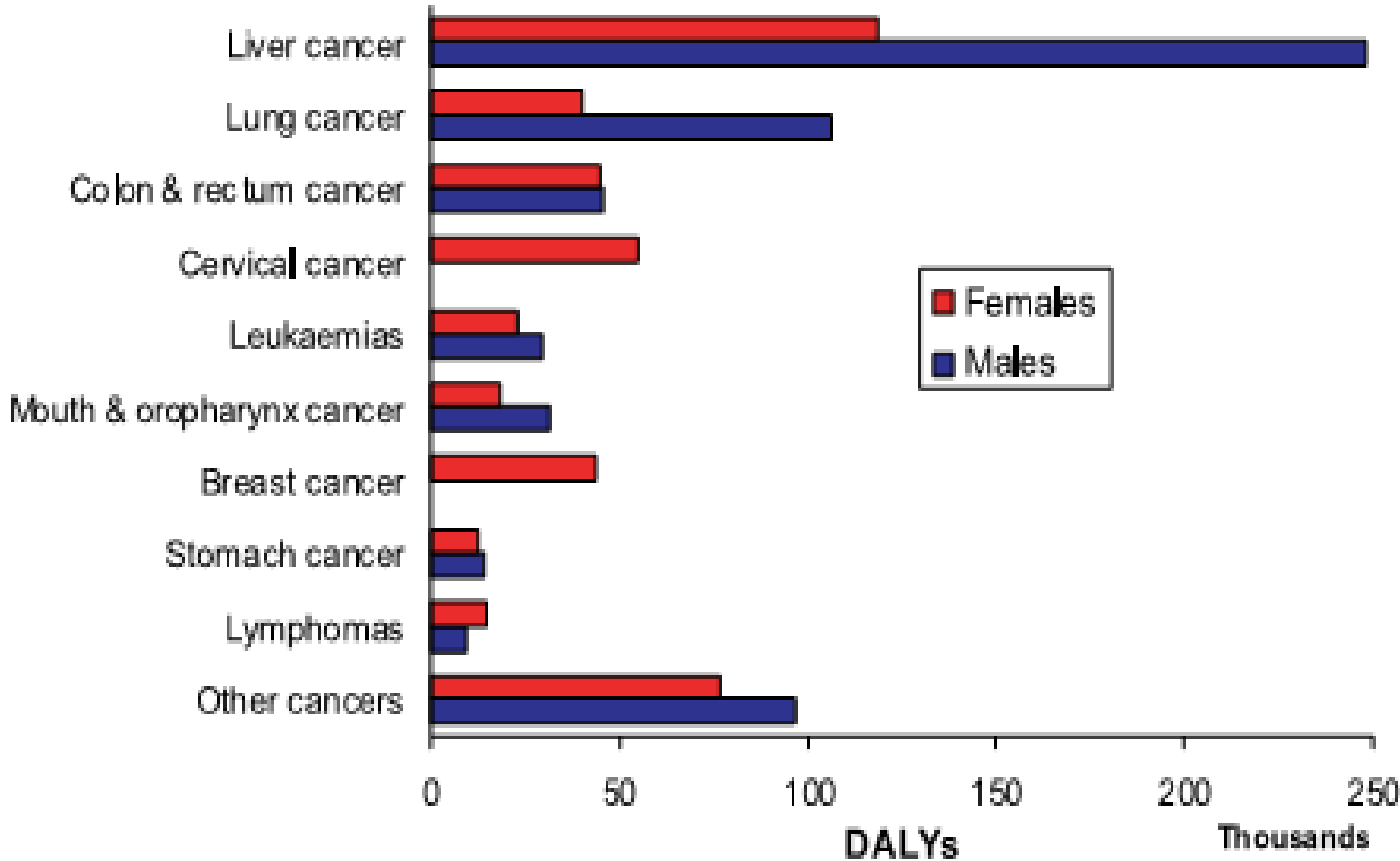
Health Status. Thailand 2004



5.7 Millions DALYs
Male



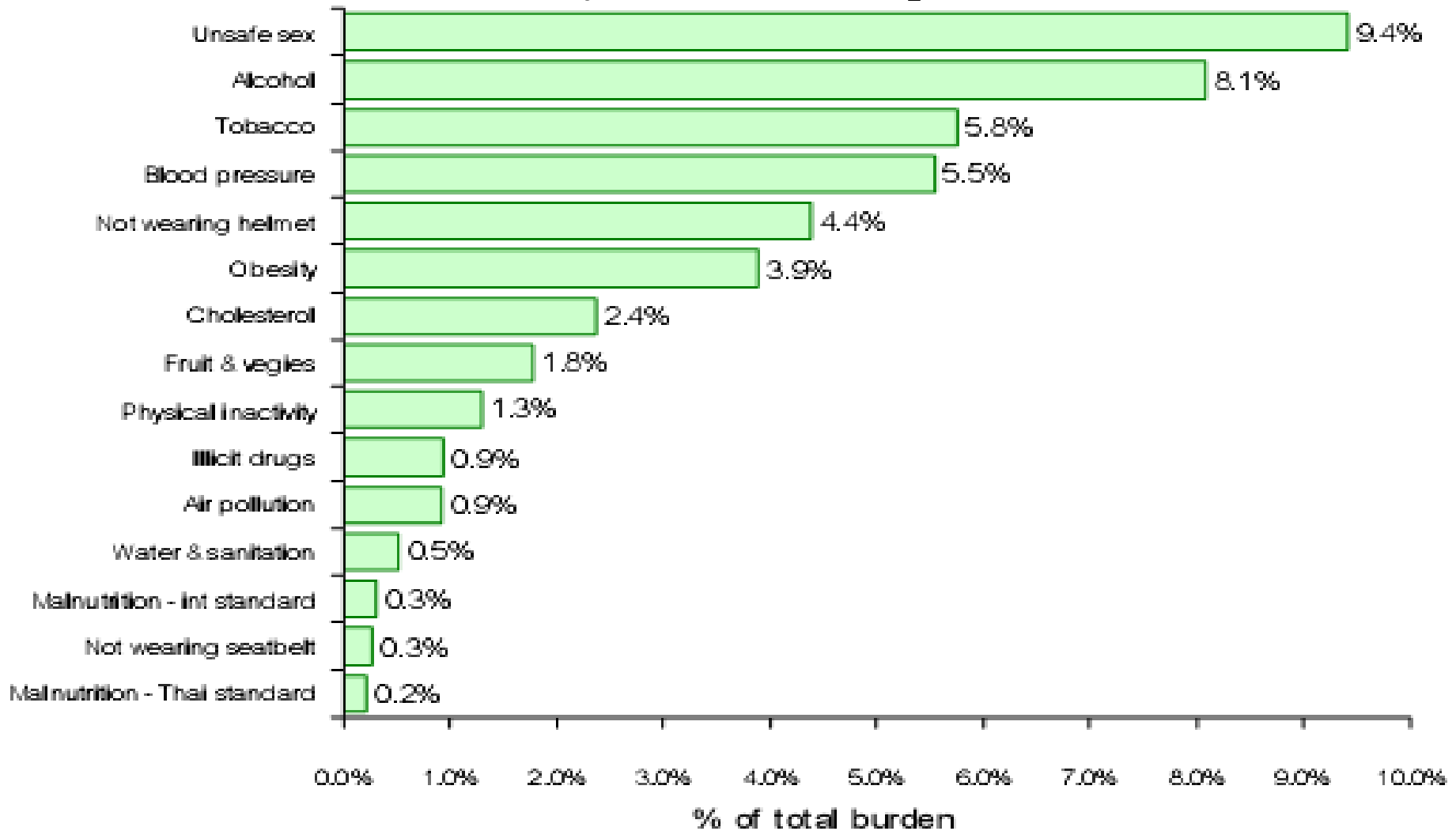
4.2 Millions DALYs
Female



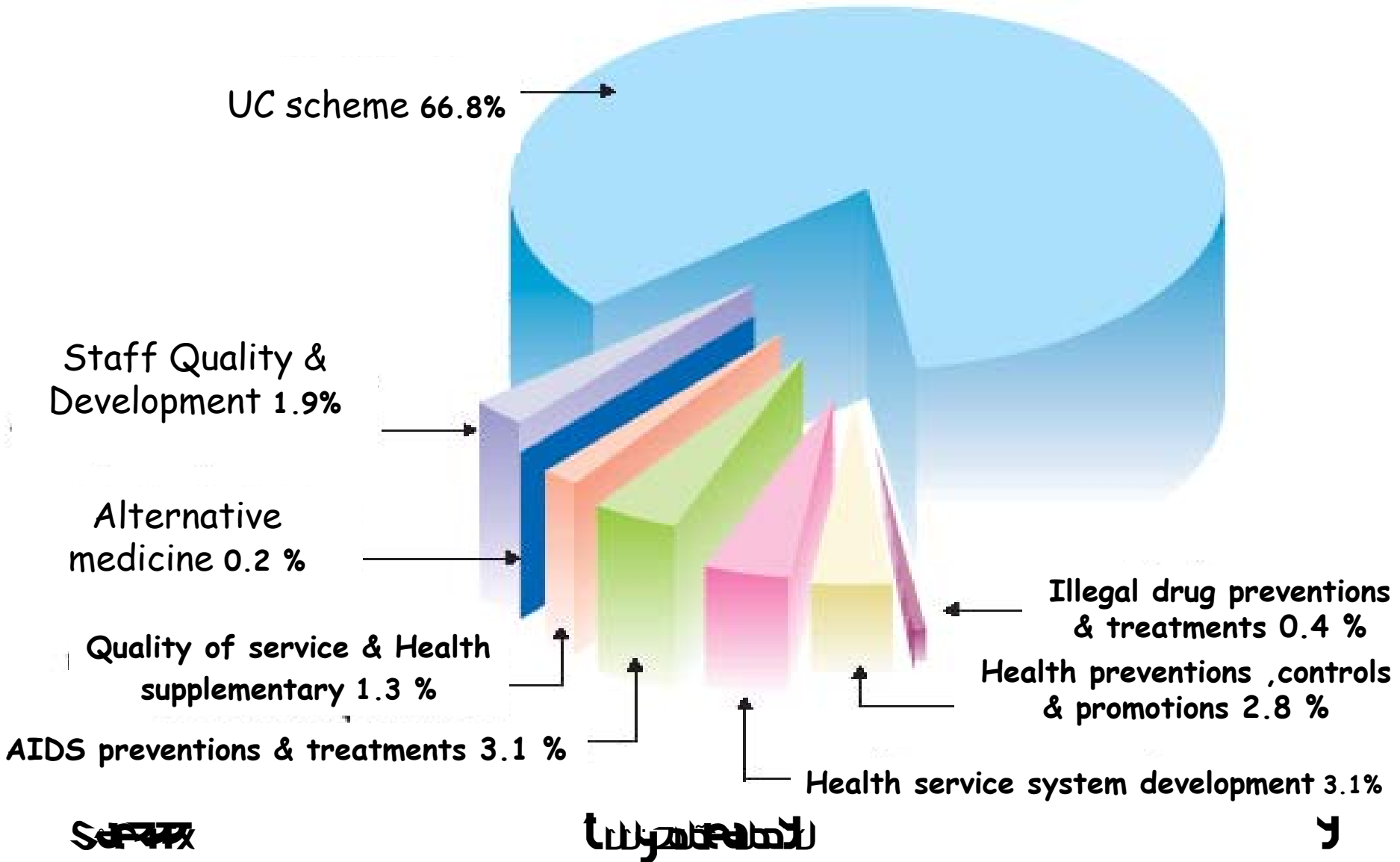
Cancer burden by sex, Thailand*

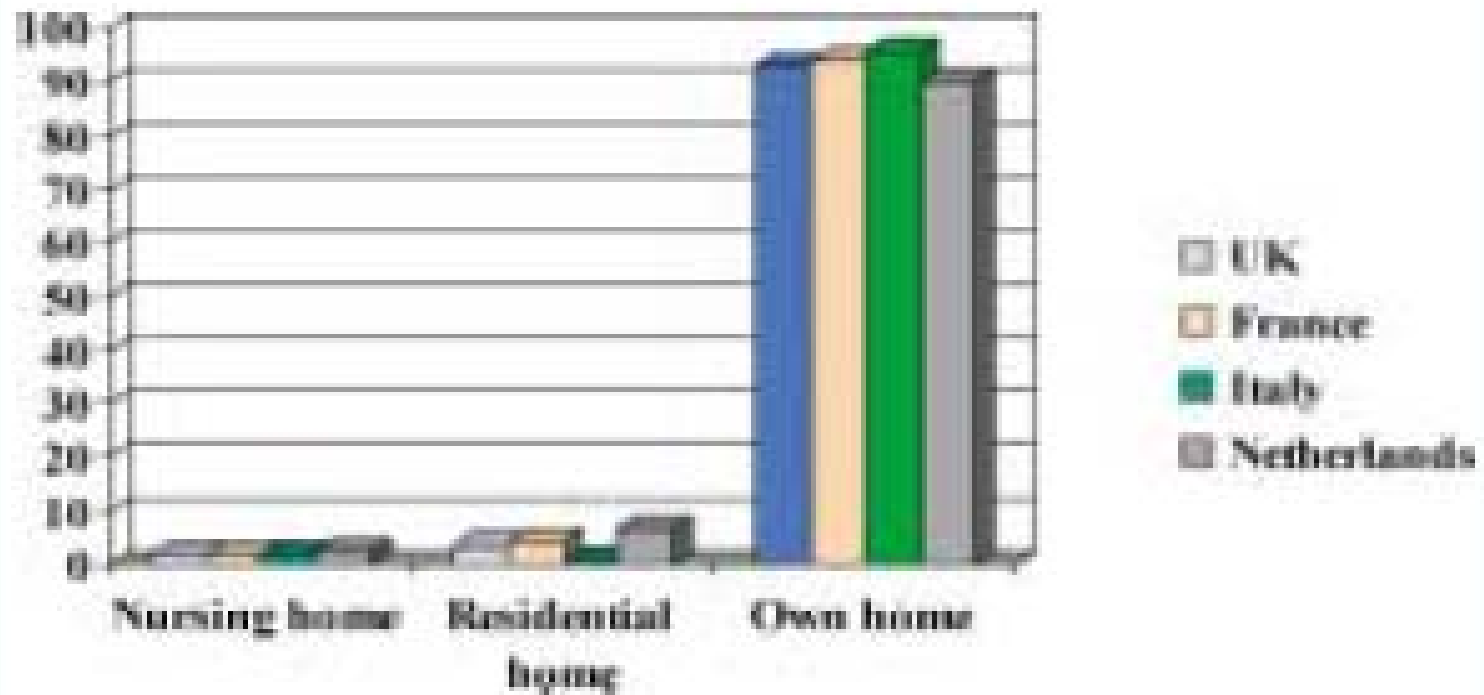
*Bureau of Policy and Strategy-MOPH, 2007

Risk factors, 2004



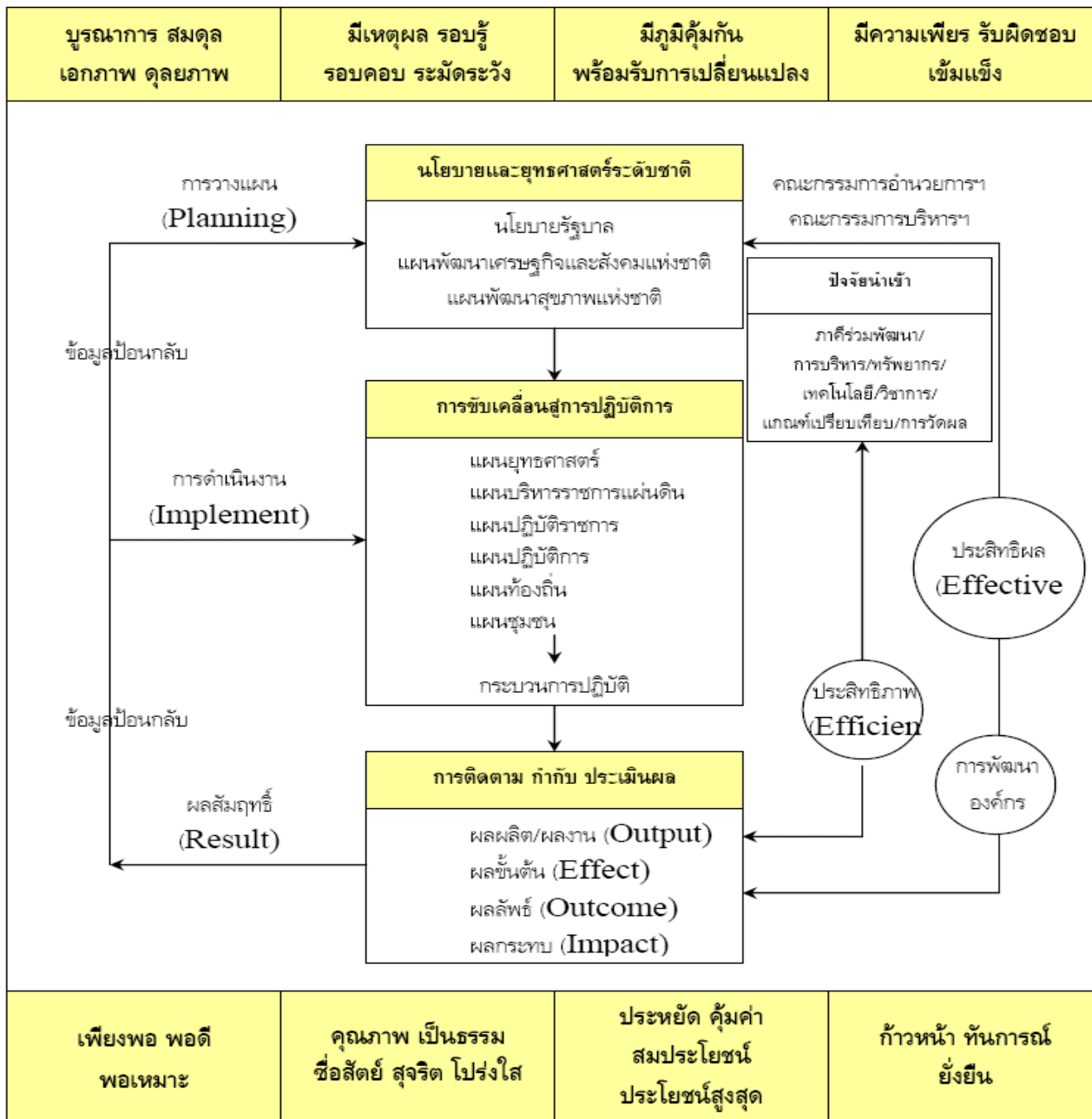
Health Care Budget, 2550





Source: Ribbe et al. (14).

Place of residence for people >65 years in four countries



Sufficiency Economy in Health Administration Development



National Health Security Act

- Based on the article 52 of the Constitution the government is responsible to enable the people to access the essential health services
- The Policy of "30 baht schemes" attracted the popular vote for government in 2001
- The people participation in drafting the National Health Security Act enacted in 2002
- The policy to split the collective purchaser from the provider

Public Health Act. (2007)

- ☯ Meet the needs -physical, psychological, emotional, social, spiritual -of the patients & fam.
- ☯ Access: Equal, without discrimination
- ☯ Respect for Ethical principles
- ☯ Right to information
- ☯ Right to choice/empowerment
- ☯ Patients & fam. = A Unit of Care



IHPP - International Health Policy Program Thailand

IHPP - International Health Policy Program Thailand is a semi-autonomous program conducting research on the national health priorities related to health systems and policy in Thailand. The program, which is now part of Bureau of Policy and Strategy-MOPH, aims to improve the national health care systems through generating knowledge and reliable evidence on improving health systems and policy to the public and Thai policy makers.



Thailand Healthy Lifestyle Strategy

- ☯ Healthy Public Policy
- ☯ Social Mobilization & Public Communication
- ☯ Community Building
- ☯ Surveillance & Care System
- ☯ Capacity Building

The National Health Act outlines eight components

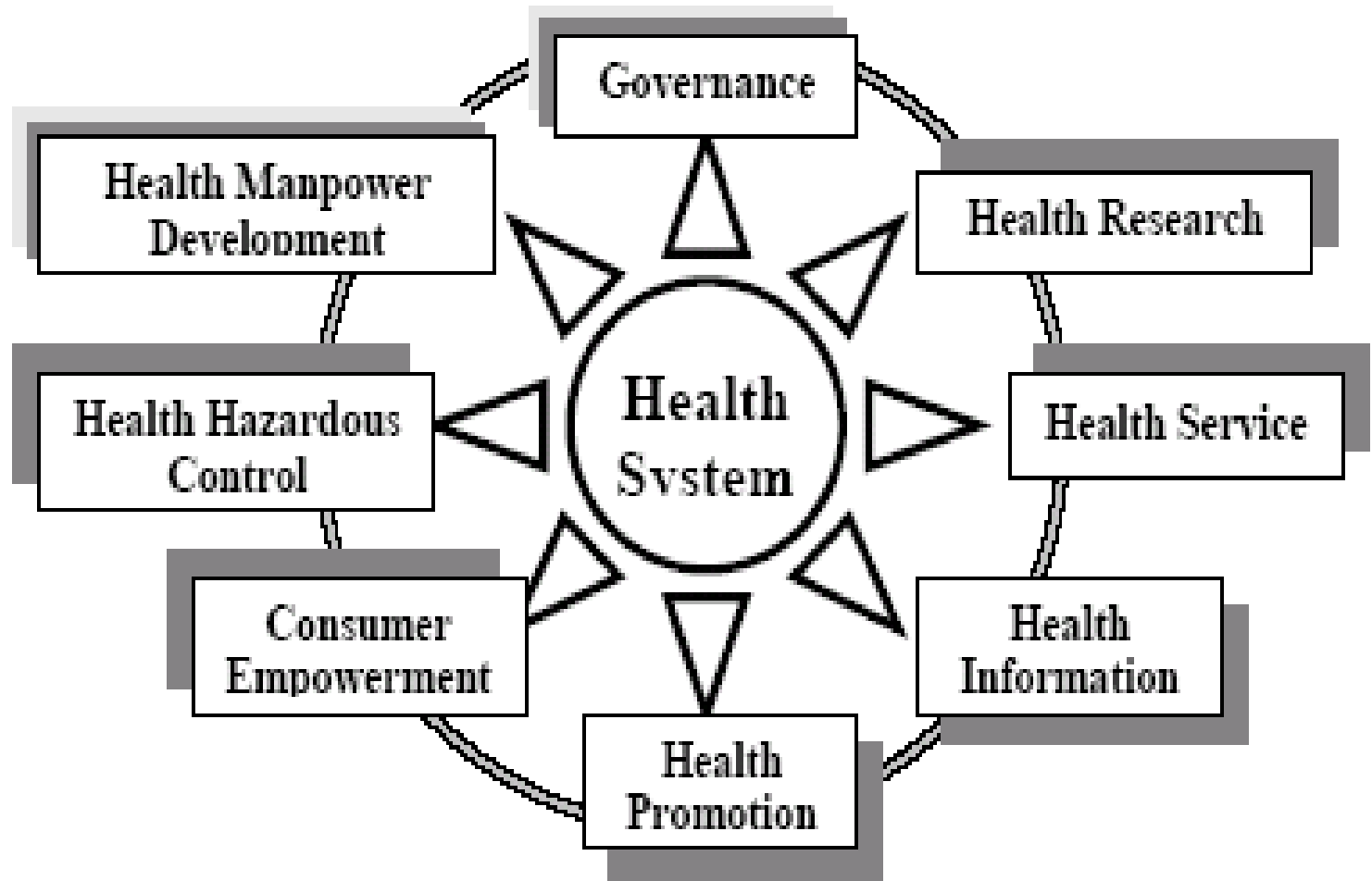
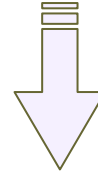


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Phoolcharoen W., 2005.



Traditional & Cultural



Believes

Attitude

**Chronic Illness
Care**

Values

Laws

Socio-Economic

Families & Relatives



Public Health Service System



The Nursing Practice

- ☯ Management of patient health/ illness in ambulatory care settings.
- ☯ Monitoring and ensuring the quality of healthcare practices.
- ☯ Organizational and work-role Competencies.
- ☯ Helping role of the nurse.
- ☯ Teaching-coaching function of the Nurse
- ☯ Effective management of rapidly changing situations.

Living with severe chronic illness

Caring – Healing Inquiry for Holistic Nursing Practice



Health Care Providers-Patient Relationship





Remember:

Many hands make light work
and can solve complex problems in the process.

Thanks for your attentions