Hospital Utilization Trends in Selected New EU Member States

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Source: Clinical Social Work and Health Intervention Volume: 11 Issue: 2 Pages: 12 – 18 Cited references: 14

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Keywords:
Hospital economy.

Publisher:
International Society of Applied Preventive Medicine i-gap

CSWHI 2020; 11(2): 12 – 18; DOI: 10.22359/cswhi_11_2_03 © Clinical Social Work and Health Intervention

Abstract:
INTRODUCTION: Healthcare economy for hospital management is mandatory. METHOD: Analytic study of essential data on hospital utilization in selected new EU member states is presented. RESULTS: Trends in hospital rates, occupancy rates and screenings are closer to EU average within the last 20 years. CONCLUSIONS: Certain goals, e.g. Occupancy rate 85% and increase of preventive screenings rate to 60% are highlighted.
Introduction

New member states entering the EU during 2000-2004 (the V4 countries: SK, CZ, PL, HU; and ES, LT, LU) are required to match their healthcare to older EU member states by 2030. In addition, a second group – the so called Balkan and South East Mediterranean countries - Malta, Cyprus, Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia (2005 - 2015) also are required to approach EU medical care levels by 2025 - 2035. (1-14) The goal of this analytic paper is to present the data of hospital utilization trends in a selected EU member state - SK.

Method

Longitudinal analysis and critical review of data/trends of healthcare attributes of the Hospital healthcare system, including occupancy rates, efficiency, screenings and other indicators has been performed from official and NGO sources in 2000 - 2020.

Results and Discussion:

1 – Current Healthcare System: reflecting Demographics and Status Quo of the Slovak healthcare system is characterized by (i) Universal coverage; (ii) Competitive insurance model; (iii) Three health insurance companies (one state-owned and two private insurers); (iv) Ministry of Health sets standards for the healthcare system; (v) Health Care Surveillance Authority oversees health insurance, provisions and purchasing markets.

2 – Slovakia is a „new“ EU member state within V4. It has a population of 5.4 million with 46.2% of the population living in rural areas. Key Health Characteristics include: (i) Aging society; (ii) Low birth rates and immigration rates; (iii) Life expectancies lower than the EU - women 80.5 years, men 73.3 years.

3 – Healthcare in an Economic Framework. In 2014, health expenditures accounted for 7.9% of the GDP. The hospital debt and lack of investment reached €3.9 - €8.3 billion below the EU average. Out-of-pocket payments comprise private expenditures. Inpatient services are funded by a diagnosis-related group system initiated in 2017. Outpatient services are funded by a capitation model.

Note: cost increase for SK from 25% in 2010 to 32.7% in 2017 (see detailed numbers).

Comparison of V4 (SK, CZ, HU, PL) plot based on data from [1]

Increase in non-communicable diseases is related partially to a higher life expectancy. Circulatory disease, cancer, diabetes mellitus and mental disorders are the leaders. Hospitals are operating with considerable liability deficits: (i) 2011 bail out; (ii) €728 Million debt for ministry hospitals; (iii) 0.1% point trend; (iv) Private Hospital systems moving into the country.

Cost Effectiveness of SK healthcare system (plot based on data from [1])

Healthcare per capita

Hospital Expense % of Total Healthcare Costs in 2010 - 2017
**Healthcare trends**: The number of hospitals per million population is decreasing. The total number of hospitals was reduced from 140 in 2010 to 134 in 2017. Reduction in average length of stay is observed. The number of acute care beds decreased by 30% since 1990s and is 4.2 beds/1000 persons. The goal by 2030 is to reduce acute care beds to 2.5/1000 persons. The curative care occupancy is 67.8%. The occupancy rates are decreasing and surplus of beds and facilities is noted. Outdated hospital infrastructure is of concern. The goal by 2030 is to reach an occupancy rate of 85%. Lack of screening facilities and lengthy travel have been identified as key reasons for low screening rates. The goal by 2030 is to improve the rate of preventive screenings to 60%.


Note: slight linear decrease for SK present/indicated.


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Conclusions

Strategic Plan Initiatives for 2030 include: (i) Reduce acute care beds to 2.5 per 1000 inhabitants; (ii) Increase occupancy rate to 85%; (iii) Increase preventive screenings to 60%; (iv) Empower General Physicians as gate keepers to reduce spending, (v) Convert inpatient hospital beds into long-term care beds to reduce inpatient spending and increase long term care revenues; (vi) Invest in hospital infrastructure; (vii) Continue to Reduce total number of hospitals and reduce curative care bed days.

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