

HEALTH SYSTEM IN JORDAN



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خلل النظام الصحي في الأردن .. هل الاطباء مذنبون؟

الدولة ▾ الهاشميون ▾ المسيرة ▾

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القلعة نيوز: بقلم عبدالله مسمار
ليست المشكلة الصحية في الأردن حديثة ولا هي ولادة جائحة كورونا، ولا احدى نتاجاتها، ولا تتمثل بنقص الخبرات الطبية او ضعف الكفاءات، ولم تكشفها قضية الطفلة لين او غيرها من وفيات التقصير والاختفاء الطبية، ولكن هل الاطباء مذنبون؟

الاطفال وقضاياهم عادة ما يثيرون الرأي العام، وتصبح حوادث وفياتهم محط أنظار الجميع، وبذلك تصبح وفاة طفلة في الخامسة من عمرها

قطاع الصحة

الرئيسية / المسيرة / قطاع الصحة

تطور قطاع الصحة خلال مئة عام

شهد القطاع الصحي في الأردن تحت القيادة الهاشمية وعلى مدى مئة عام تطوراً ملحوظاً منذ تأسيس إمارة شرق الأردن، وفيما يلي تسليط بعض الضوء على هذه التطورات والتي يمكن تصنيفها بثلاثة مراحل: (التأسيس والنهضة ومرحلة التعزيز والتطور)، وفيما يلي استعراض لأهم سمات هذه المراحل الثلاثة

التأسيس

1. العقد الاول للدولة الاردنية (1921-1930)

قبل مئة عام كانت منطقة شرق الأردن تفتقر إلى الرعاية الصحية الكافية، حيث اقتصر حينها على تقديم الإسعاف



الرئيسية محليات فلسطين عربي دولي اقتصاد رياضة هنا وهناك الطقس فيديو

الهواري لـ "رؤيا": النظام الصحي في الأردن غير متهاك ولكن بحاجة إلى تطوير..
فيديو



محليات نشر: 21:26 15-09-2021 آخر تحديث: 21:26 15-09-2021



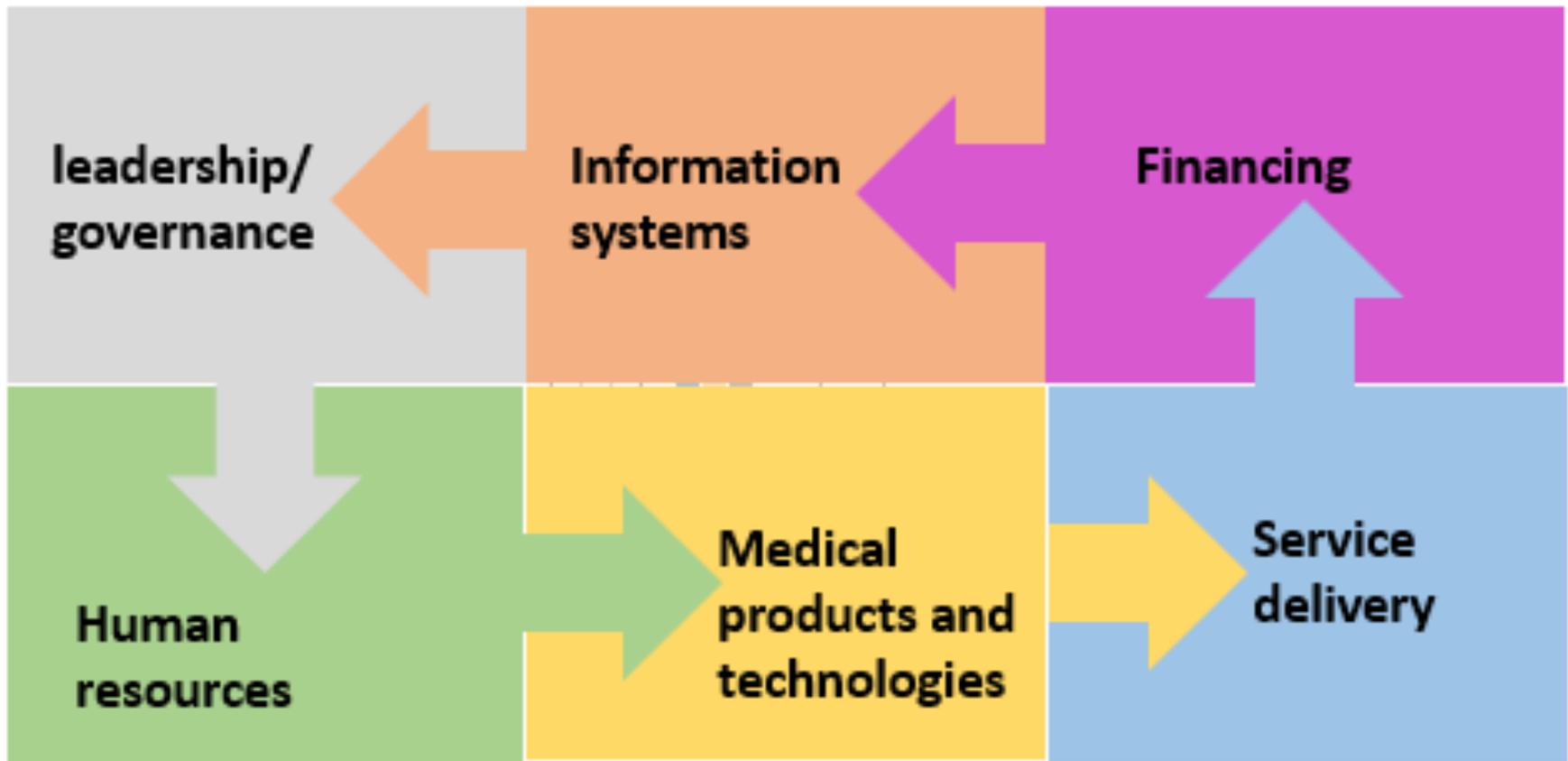
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What is a health system?

A health system is the organization of **people, institutions, and resources** that deliver health care services to meet the health needs of target populations.

The six building blocks of a health system:



The six building blocks of a health system:

1. Health service Delivery

Effective, safe, quality personal and non-personal health interventions to those who need them, when and where needed, with minimum waste of resources.

2. Health Human resources

There are **sufficient numbers** and mix of staff, **fairly distributed**; they are **competent, responsive and productive**.

3. Health Information system

The production, analysis, dissemination and use of **reliable and timely information** on health determinants, health systems performance and health status

4. Medical Products, and Technologies

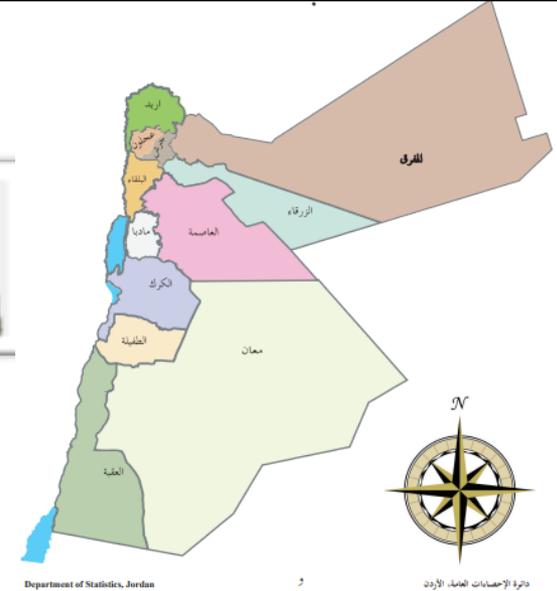
Equitable access to *essential* medical products, vaccines and technologies of assured quality, safety, efficacy and cost-effectiveness, and their scientifically sound and cost-effective use.

5. Health Financing

Adequate funds for health, in ways that ensure people can use needed services, and are protected from financial catastrophe or impoverishment associated with having to pay for them.

6. Leadership and Governance

Guidance of the whole system, health sector policies; coordination; and regulation



Jordan is a Middle Income country (WB)

Total population of **11 Millions** (2021) ,(48.5% Females, 51.5% Males). **30% are not Jordanian.**

90.3 % Urban, 9.7% rural.

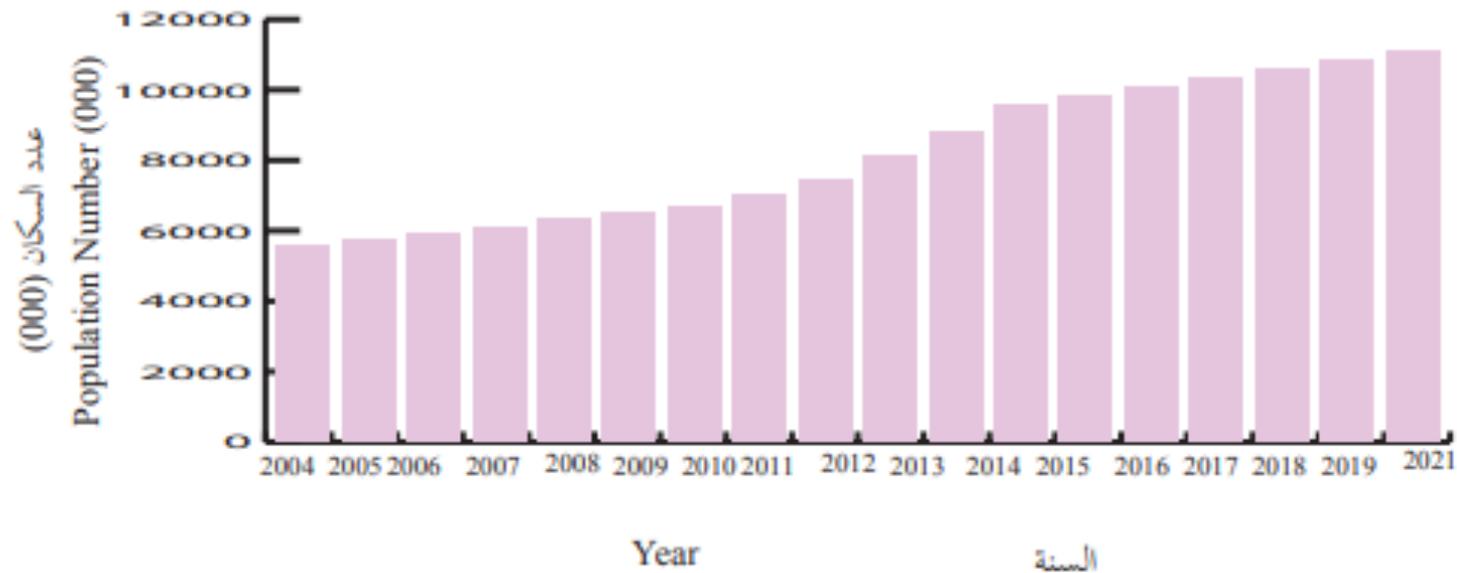
The population is distributed among 12 governorates over three regions (North, Middle, and South).

The Kingdom's population doubled more than ten times within 55 years, with an average annual population growth rate of 3.2 % (2021).

Population : **34.3%** < 14 years **62%** at the age 15-64 years and **3.7%** ≥ 65 years

Total Population

سكان المملكة (بالألف نسمة)، 2004-2021
The Kingdom Population (000), 2004-2021



Jordan: Current Health Status

- Health status in Jordan is among the best in the Middle East.
- Average life expectancy is **73.3** years, (**72.3 for males and 75.1 for females**) (2021).
- Infant mortality rate declined from 23 in 2009 to 17 per 1000 in 2021.
- Maternal mortality declined from 800 per 100,000 deliveries in 1969 to 19.1 in 2021.
- The crude birth rate is 18/1000 population and the crude death rate is 6/1000 (2021).

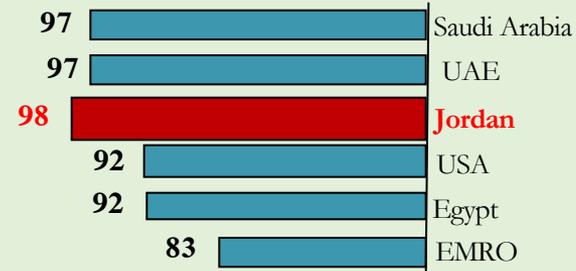
The PHC Indicators in Jordan are one of the best in the region and consistent with the World indicators



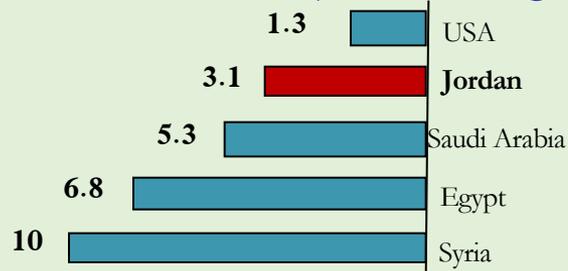
% Polio vaccination coverage-infants



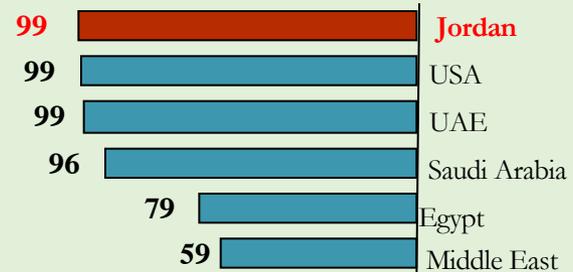
% Measles vaccination coverage



% of children with (low birth weight)



% of Medically assisted delivery



Jordan: Current health status

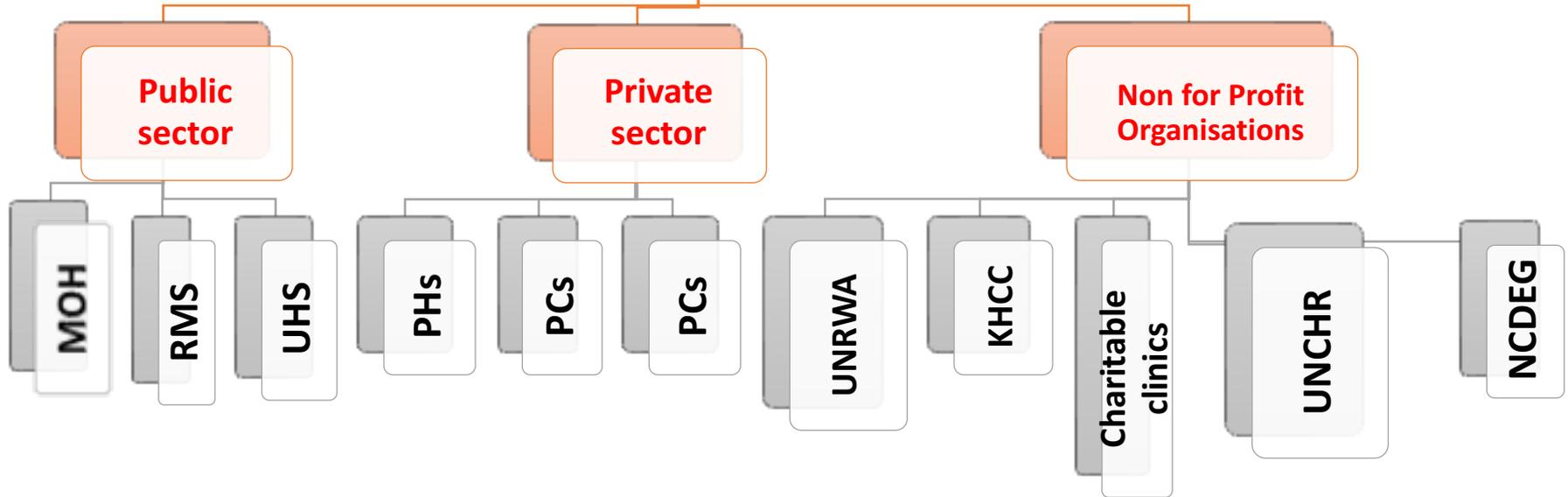
- Dramatic decrease in the risk of infectious disease in recent years (**Jordan** has not recorded a case of **polio** since 1992).
- However, increasing prevalence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs).

The leading causes of death in Jordan

- **The top 4 leading causes of death are:**
- 1- Circulatory system diseases (39.1%): caused mainly by hypertensive diseases followed by ischemic heart diseases and cerebrovascular diseases.
- 2-Neoplasm's (16.5%): ranked as follows cancer of lung, trachea and bronchus, cancer of small intestine, colon, rectum and anus and cancer of breast.
- 3- External causes of mortality (8.2%) caused mainly by transport accidents.
- 4-Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (8.1%) caused mainly by diabetes mellitus.

Healthcare organisation in Jordan

Health services are provided through



Healthcare organisation in Jordan



- **Public sector:**

- **1. The MOH** is the largest sub-sector in term of the size, operation and utilisation as compared to other sub-sectors. Provides primary, secondary and tertiary care.
- The MOH is responsible for managing the Civil Insurance Program (CIP) which covers:
 - civil servants and their dependents, Individuals certified as poor, disabled (75% or greater), elderly people (>60) and children under 6 years (regardless of the nationality), residents of remote areas classified as the least fortunate and organ (valid for five years) and blood donors valid for six months after donation) are also formally covered under the CIP.
- The services provided by the MOH are highly subsidized by the government for Jordanians and partially for the Syrian refugees.

Public sector:

RMS:



2. The RMS mainly provides secondary and tertiary care services.
- RMS is responsible for providing health services and a comprehensive medical insurance to military and security personnel.
 - RMS also acts as a referral center through providing high-quality care, including some advanced procedures and specialty treatment to Jordanians and non-Jordanian patients.
 - It plays a major role politically through contributing in providing health services in disasters and conflict areas through medical teams and field hospitals. المستشفيات الميدانية، قوات حفظ السلام
 - There are also nine military health centers and clinics distributed all over the country , in addition to air medical evacuation services.

- 3. **The University Hospitals (UHs)** are two: the Jordan University hospital (JUH) and King Abdullah Hospital (KAH), they provide health insurance and services for university employees and their dependents, as well as serving as referral centers for other health sectors and as teaching centers for medical students.



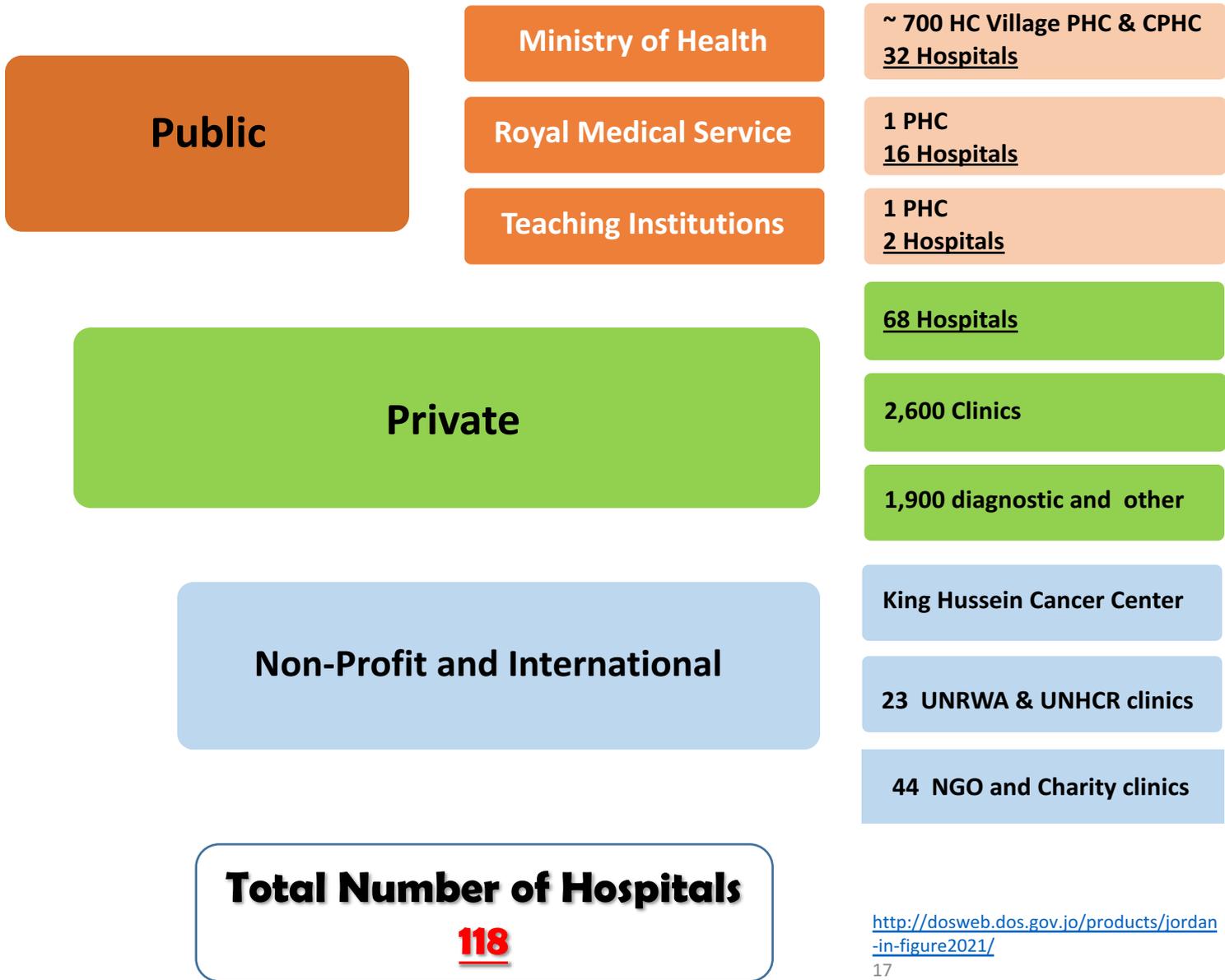
Healthcare organisation in Jordan

- **The private sector:**

- Provides primary, secondary, and tertiary services through a network of private clinics (PCs), private centres (PCs) and private hospitals (PHs).
- The majority of the hospitals, as well as private clinics, are in the capital of Jordan
- It attracts significant numbers of foreign patients from nearby Arab nations (Medical tourism).



A Snapshot of service delivery sectors in Jordan (2021)



MOH operates

- (35% of all hospital beds)

The military's RMS runs

- (23% of all beds)

University Hospitals

- (8% of total beds)

HB: all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Provides information on healthcare capacities (indicator)

The private sector runs

- (34% of all hospital beds)

Healthcare organisation in Jordan

Non for profit organisations:

The United Nation Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) is responsible for providing a healthy living environment for 3.13 million Palestinian refugees since 1950s .It delivers primary health care services through 23 primary health care facilities. Although UNRWA mainly focuses on primary health care, it also helps refugees' access secondary and tertiary care services as a financer and provider of health care but not as insurer.

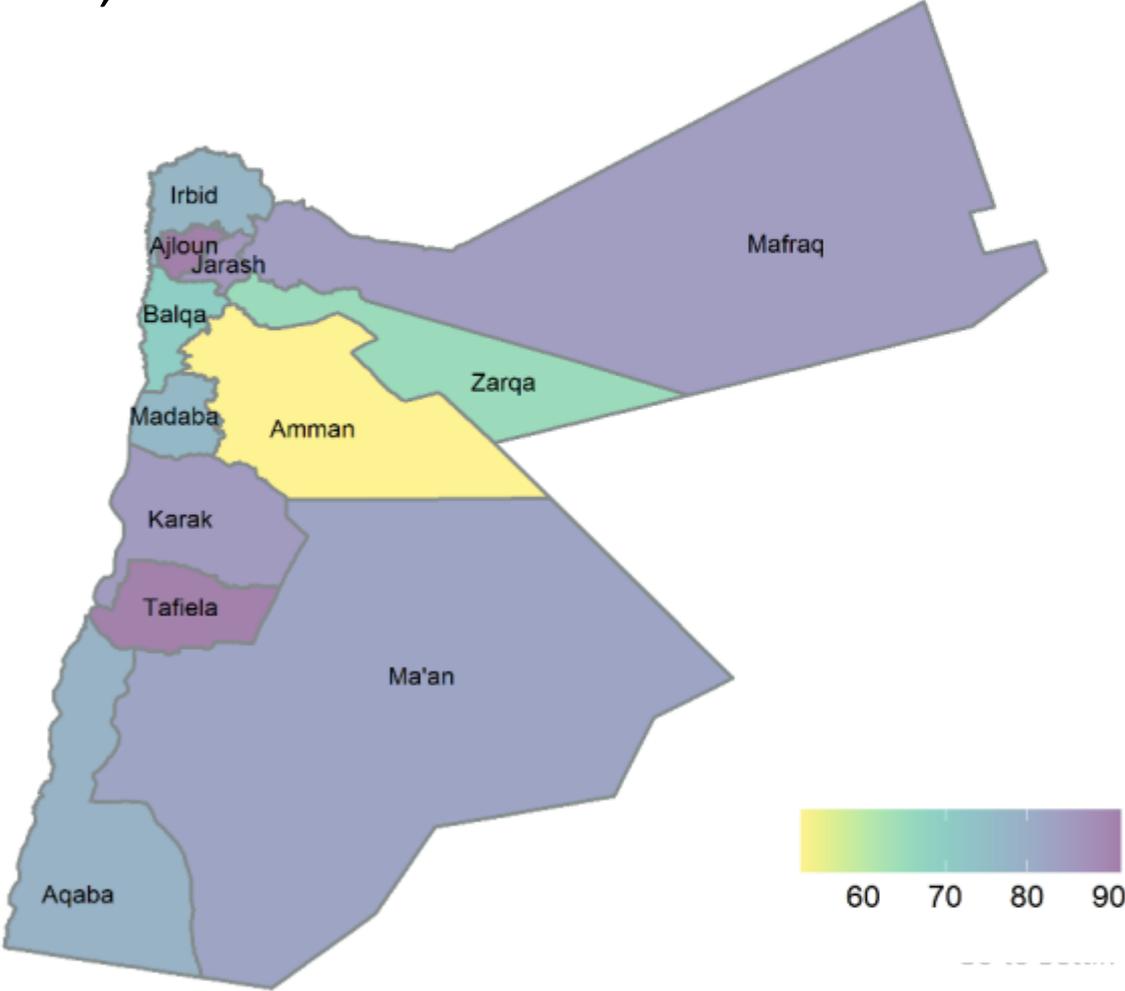
The King Hussein Cancer Centre (KHCC) is a specialized centre for cancer care in Jordan since 1997. KHCC is a free-standing, independent, non-governmental, established by a Royal Decree to combat cancer in Jordan and the Middle East region.

The National Center for Diabetes, Endocrinology and Genetics (NCDEG) is an independent non for-profit Organization established in 1996 . The main goal of NCDEG is to provide high quality care, education and training in the fields of diabetes, endocrinology and genetics.

Health Insurance coverage

- **70%** of the population have health insurance, with the lowest levels of insurance coverage appearing in Amman, at 54.9%.
- **MoH is the main insurer (44%) of the population.**
- RMS insures 27% of the population, while the university hospitals insurance covers 1.3% of the population, and the private health insurance covers 5% of the population.

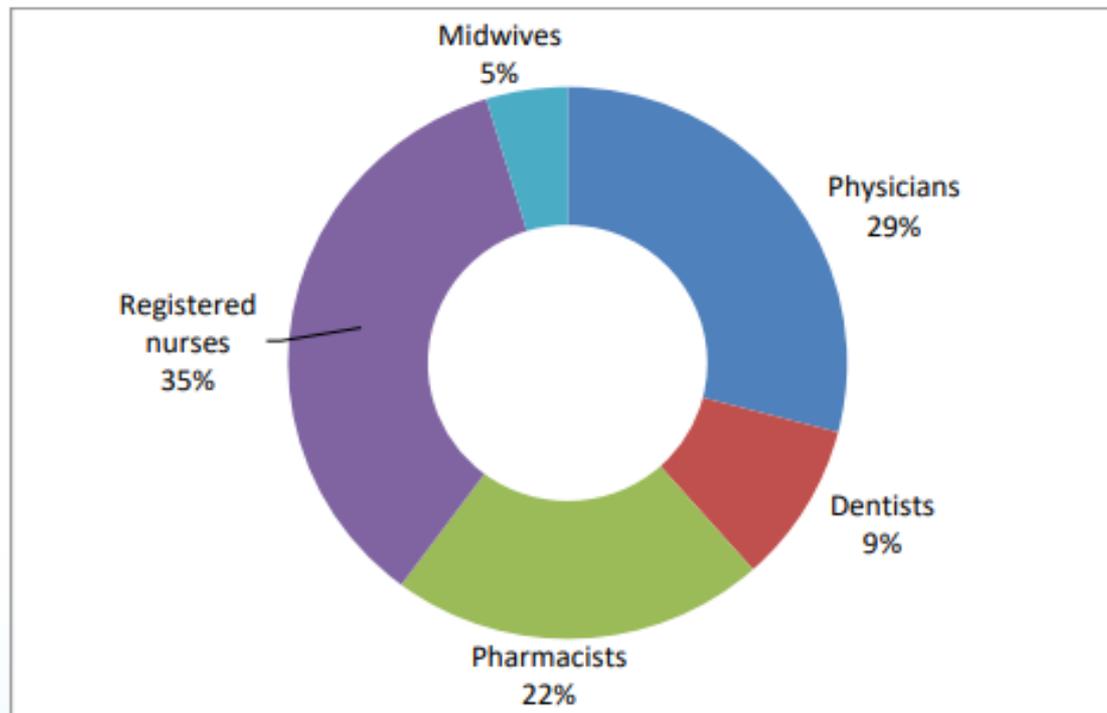
Percent of individuals who have health insurance, Jordan 2017



Health Human Resources (2017)

Graph (2) illustrates that most of the health professionals working in Jordan are registered nurses (35%) followed by physicians (29%), then pharmacists (22%), dentists (9%) while the least are midwives (5%).

Graph (2): Distribution of National Health Workforce by category in Jordan, 2017



Workforce

Table (3) shows that physicians working at the MOH for the year 2017 are mainly males (82%). The table also reveals that more than half of the dentists at MOH are males, while around three-quarters of the pharmacists and nearly two-thirds of the registered nurses are females (75%, 63% respectively).

Table (3): Health workforce at MOH by category and gender, 2017

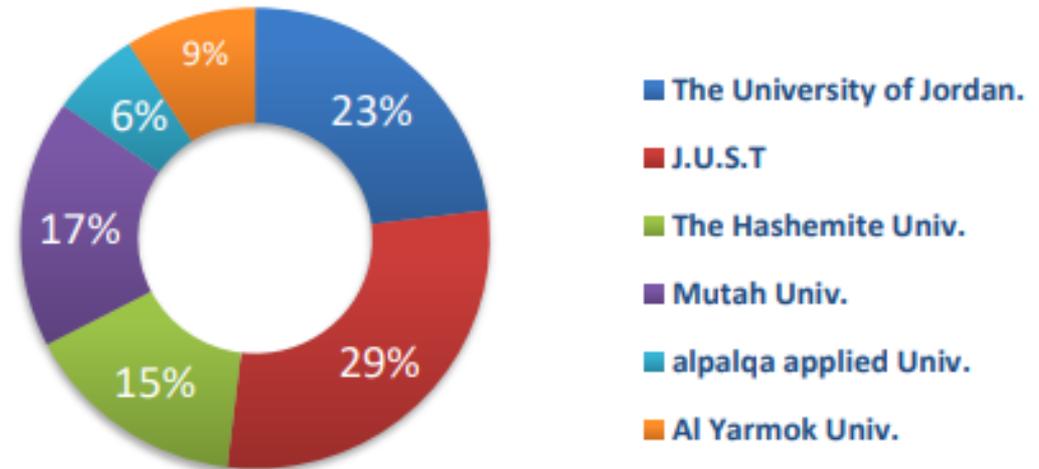
Cadre	Gender				Total
	M	%	F	%	
Physicians	4055	82%	869	18%	4924
Dentists	380	51%	372	49%	752
Pharmacists	180	25%	554	75%	734
Registered nurses	2009	37%	3352	63%	5361
Midwives	0	0%	1467	100%	1467

Table (4) shows the distribution of different health workforce categories at both the central level (MOH main directorates) and the peripheral level (Governorates) for the year 2017. Less than 4% in all categories work at the central level except for Pharmacists (13%).

Enrolees from Medicine Faculties for the year 2016/2017

- Jordan currently has six Medical Faculties (the University of Jordan, the Jordan University of Science and Technology, the Hashemite University, Mut'ah University, in addition to Al- Yarmouk University and AL-Balqa Applied University).

Enrolees at Medical Faculties



Health Expenditure

- This total health expenditure represented **8%** of Jordan's GDP (2017).
- –US 18% of GDP, UK 9.6% of GDP, 6.4% Saudi, Egypt 4.9%..

Public Sector Expenditure By Function

JOD

Function	2017
Curative	73.7%
Primary	19.6%
Administration	5.7%
Training	0.8%
Other	0.3%
Total	100.0%

Achievements:

- Health sector in Jordan excelled in providing tertiary health care services, such as:
- **1. Organ Transplantation:** Jordan is one of the first countries in the region to conduct organ transplantation in its hospitals. **The first kidney transplantation was performed in 1972.** Jordan also was one of the leading countries that have developed legislation to regulate organ donation, transfer and transplant and that was in 1977.
- **2. Sophisticated Surgery:** e.g. Open heart operations catheterization, kidney transplantation operations, liver and bone marrow transplantation mainly at the Royal Medical Services and the private sector, and at a limited scale at MoH hospitals and university hospitals.
- **3. Dialysis:** most Jordanian hospitals provide services to patients with kidney failure by providing dialysis sessions that require constant maintenance of equipment to ensure its durability and avoid break down.
- **4. Treatment of Infertility (First born IVF baby was in 1987)**

First open heart surgery	1970
The first kidney transplant	1972
The first heart transplant	1985
The first stem cell transplant	1985
First IVF baby	1987
The first bone marrow transplant	1995
The first cochlear implant surgery	1998
The first liver transplant	2004
First transcatheter aortic valve implantation	2009
The first operation to separate Siamese twins	2021



Health Policy in Jordan

- The general health policy in Jordan is being formulated by the High Health Council (HHC).
- HHC set The National Strategy for Health Sector in Jordan(NSHS) for the years 2015-2019 in which it endorses four main strategic objectives:
 1. Good governance and policy environment that enhances the performance of health system
 2. Provision of integrated citizen- centered health services that are responsive to the growing needs
 3. Provision of health, financial and social protection for all citizens based on fair grounds
 4. Strengthen the national economy in the health sector

Challenges:

1. Demographic

1. The high population growth rate (Fertility/mortality, forced migration)
2. High proportion of young people with the increasing rise in the proportion of elderly people
3. The large and unplanned population growth in the urban areas and the imbalance in population distribution between the governorates of the Kingdom

Challenges: 2. Epidemiological

1. The epidemiologic transition

- Increased rates of chronic disease and the difficulty of controlling the causes and risk factors
- Increased risk of Pandemics & Emerging diseases

2. The emerging environmental health issues

Climate change and its impact on health

Challenges: 3. Economic

1. The rising cost of health care, **Inefficiencies** observed in the **provision and financing of health services**.
2. High debt, slow economic growth and high poverty and unemployment rates
3. Scarcity of financial resources allocated to health care, including the current expenditures in the public sector
4. Migration of health competencies
5. High direct-of-pocket health spending, particularly on drugs
6. The growing expectations of people (effective and accessible care).

Challenges: 4. Administrative

1. Inadequate coordination between the public sector and the increasingly significant private sector
2. Quick changes in senior positions leading to a change in the order of national priorities
3. The absence of the role of the Higher Health Council in the formulation of health education policy
4. Slow enactment of the legislations
5. Acceleration in technological development in general and in medical technology in particular

Thank You

الدرس خالص أي حد عنده سؤ....

