

25 Years for Better Health Systems

Universal Health Coverage and TB Services in Georgia: Can country challenges and experiences inform the MODELLING for UHC?

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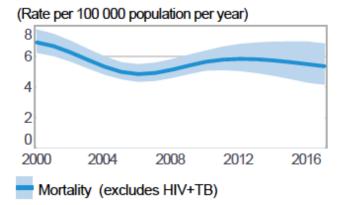
Brief Country Info

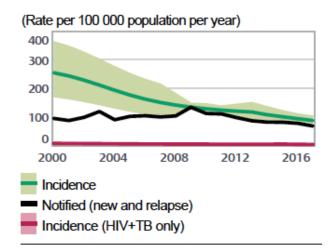


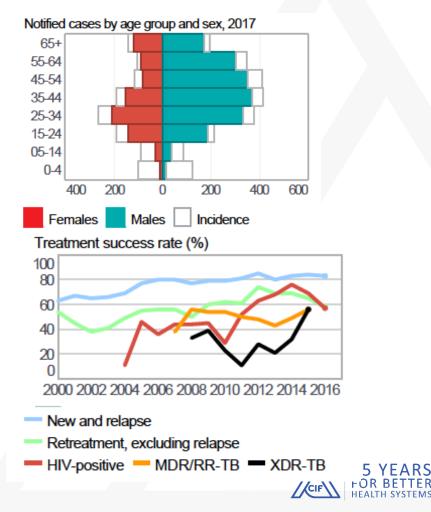
- **Population:** 3.717 million (2017)
- Universal Health Coverage initiated in 2013 and currently coverage reaches 90% of population
- GDP per capita \$4,400 (nominal, 2018 est.)
 \$11,485 (PPP, 2018 est.)
- Total health expenditure: 7.6% of GDP (2017)
- Public spending on health: 38% of THE (2017)



TB Epidemiology & Program Outcomes







Source: WHO

UHC Service Providers in Georgia & their Roles in TB Program

Rural PHC Facilities – timely referral to TB services and DOTs



 Specialized outpatient services (separately standing or integrated in the PHC) in urban and semi-urban locations – diagnosis and treatment



• Specialized TB hospitals – inpatient treatment phase



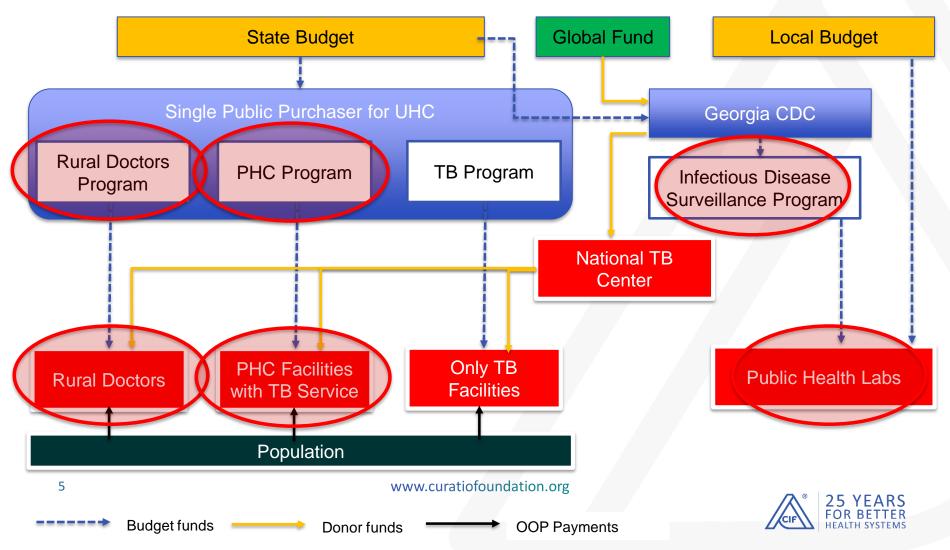
Public health centers – surveillance and contact tracing



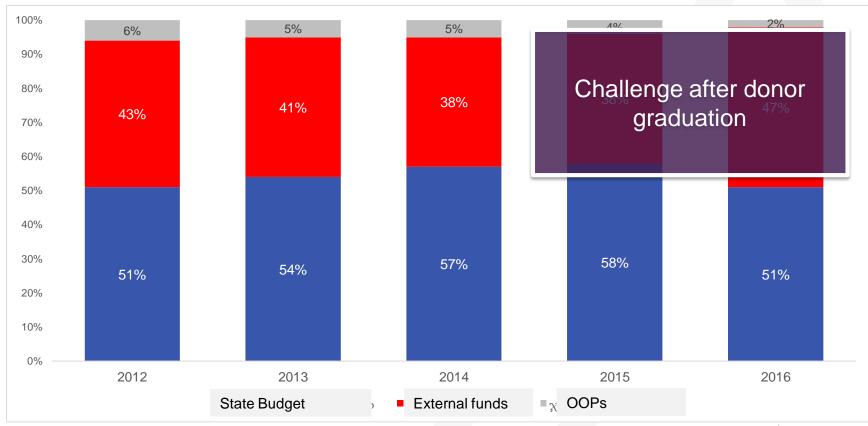
Public health labs – TB lab diagnostics



TB Financing in Georgia



TB Financing Sources





2019 TB Program STATE Budget

#	Component	Budget GEL
1	Outpatient services	3,121,000
2	Lab component, including sputum logistics Partially donor funded	1,312,000
3	Inpatient-hospital services	9,50,000
4	Program management and Is this being Mostly donor modeled?	37,800
5	First and Second line drugs - 75% or country 2ds	1,250,000
6	Patient support Significantly	410,000
	Total Budget donor funded	15,670,000

Public health centers through surveillance play important role in contact tracing i.e. proactive case detection – But this function is funded out of overall surveillance budget, separate from TB program \rightarrow how to account for these inputs during modelling?

⁷ 1 \$US = 2.95 Gel



Provider Payment Methods

(rules are same for public and private ones)

Provider Type	Payment Method Shared Cost		
Outpatient services	Shared Cost		
Rural doctors and nurses	Global Budget for PHC Supplements for nurses invo Shared Cost		
	Per-capita		
Se How to estimate and reflect shared costs in the model?	Athly voucher per TB case		
Inpatie			
TB Cases without surgery	Per-diem (adverse economic incentives)		
Complex diagnostic procedures	Per-diem but fixed duration of		
TB Cases with surgical intervention	Case-based payment Shared Cost		
Public Health Services & Labs	Salaried staff & Annual Budge		



UHC, TB Program and Key Challenges

- Declining cases and the need to shut down or re-profile specialized facilities → Integrate services in the general facilities
- Modify adverse economic incentives created by provider payment system:
 - For hospital based treatment there is a need to move to case-based payment (DRG Type payment) instead of per-diem
 - For outpatient treatment of MDR cases need for results-based payment introduction
- Challenges Related to Transition from Donor Support
 - Need to replace donor funding with national budget and
 - Assure supply of quality drugs and diagnostics
- Need for better funding of program management

Expected price increases in small markets -- Experience of GAVI and TGF







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