WHAT IS A HEALTH SYSTEM?

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"A health system consists of organizational arrangements and processes through which a society makes choices regarding production, consumption and distribution of health services."

WHAT IS A HEALTH SYSTEM?

A HEALTH SYSTEM MUST PROVIDE:

- Access to health services and products
  - Overcome financial, technological and geographical barriers
- Quality in health services
- Effectiveness

HEALTH SYSTEMS’ FUNCTIONS

HEALTH SYSTEMS’ FUNCTIONS

- Governance
- Financing
- Human resources
- Organization and management of services supply (private and public)

BRAZILIAN HEALTH SYSTEM: HISTORIC BACKGROUNDS

- Social policies, organized as state’s policies in Brazil began in the early twentieth century with specific public health measures.
- 1902-1906: President Rodrigues Alves, Mayor Pereira Passos (Rio de Janeiro) and Doctor Oswaldo Cruz promoted the first major public health actions in Brazil.
The government created the General Direction of Public Health and developed urban and sanitary impact actions, especially in Rio de Janeiro (Capital of the country until 1960).

Compulsory Vaccination Act of 1904, for smallpox prevention, resulted in the famous Vaccine Revolt.

1930-45: CONSOLIDATION OF A MODEL OF SOCIAL PROTECTION IN BRAZIL

Getúlio Vargas was a major driver of social policies in Brazil. Organized a legislative framework in protection of social rights.

In this period it was increased the creation of Retirement and Pension Institutes (IAPs) by specific groups of workers (miners, railway, civil servants).

Model of social insurance.

1930-45: CONSOLIDATION OF A MODEL OF SOCIAL PROTECTION IN BRAZIL

Consolidation of Labor Laws in 1943 (CLT)

Centralized administrative model / authoritarian (37-45): high centralization of financial and administrative resources in the Federal level.
BRAZILIAN HEALTH SYSTEM:
HISTORIC BACKGROUNDS

➢ 1964-85: Military Regime in Brazil
➢ 1966 - Unification of IAPs - creation of the National Social Security Institute (INPS)
➢ This social security model goes on until 1988, with Brazilian democratization.

After 1988, with the democratization of the country, the Brazilian Health System has been profoundly changed:
➢ Health as a human right to be protected by Brazilian State.
➢ Universal and equal access for health public services, free for everybody, regardless of socio-economic condition of the user.
➢ No more need for contributions to have access to public health services.

BRAZILIAN HEALTH SYSTEM
PUBLIC SYSTEM
Free access

PRIVATE
Planed access 50 million people
PRIVATE
Health Plans and Insurance

NATIONAL
Unified Public Health System

CONTRACTED
Private Services

Cooperatives
Insurance

• Autogestion
• Group Medicine

Mutualist Matrix
• Own Network
• Contracted Network

Security Matrix

• Federal
• States
• Municipal

Universal Access 200 million people

Access Conditioned by: capacity to pay or insertion in formal work market

• profit companies
• non profit companies
Constitutional principles of Brazilian Public Health System:
- Universality
- Equal access
- Equity
- Regionalization
- Integral services (promotion, prevention and health assistance)
- Social participation

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

It has been given great importance to Primary Health Care in the Brazilian Health System.

The major policy for the organization of public primary health care is called Family Health Strategy.

The Family Health Program is based in the territory.

Each territory have a “Family Health Team” responsible for the health of the population in the covered areas.
The team must have at least the following professionals:

- Doctors
- Nurses
- Nurses’ assistants
- Community Agents

Today, Brazil has:

- 30,328 Family Health Teams
- 5,251 municipalities with Family Health Teams (over 5,564)
- 61% of population coverage (115 million people, over 200 million).

THE FEDERATIVE ORGANIZATION AND FINANCING OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM

- Brazil is divided in three federative levels:
  - Federal Level (1)
  - States Members Level (27)
  - Municipalities Level (5,564).
- Each federative level has competences and autonomy to organize its specific public health services.
- The Brazilian Unified Public Health System is made by the ensemble of the Federal, States Members and Municipalities public health services.
THE FEDERATIVE ORGANIZATION AND FINANCING OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM

Today the Constitution guarantees the binding of budgetary resources to finance public health policies and services:

- States members: 12%
- Municipalities: 15%
- Federal level:
  - Must spend the amount spent the last year increased by GDP growth.
  - There is a Law Project in the National Congress to establish 10% of Federal Budget to finance public health in Brazil.

Final Considerations

- The Brazilian Health System is passing through great challenges.
- Although the public system is universal and organized for all people in Brazil (200 million), the public spending in health is smaller than the private spending.
- Increase the financing of public health system is a key issue.
- How to guarantee a universal health system in a continental country and at the same time offer integral services and equal access to all people?
- How to equilibrate the relation between the public and the private system?

THANKS FOR THE ATTENTION!
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