

Health Care System in Türkiye

Health Services Research and Management
Course Seminar
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<https://pixabay.com/photos/main-article-foreign-relations-2299316/>

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Feature	Türkiye
Entitlement basis	Mixed (contribution + citizenship)
Funding base	Wages+Taxes
„Insurer“	State (private insurance 3%)
Benefit Package	More Explicit
Management	Mixed Independent/Government
Providers	Mixed

Slide template by Dr. Karin Berger

Payers

- * Private:
 - * Employee: 5% + Employer: 7.5% = 12.5% of gross salary.
- * State:
 - * Green Card (Yeşil Kart): Monthly wage < minimum wage. Approximately 8.6 million of the 85 million population.

Number of doctors

- * Total: 190,000
- * About 35,000 family doctors work in 8,172 family health centers (Aile Sağlığı Merkezi) in Turkey. 90% of these are untrained practitioners (without further training).

Appointments and doctor access

- * There is a central appointment system (e-nabiz.gov.tr Alo 182). Only a few patients make an appointment with the GP.
- * One can be examined by a family doctor on the same day without an appointment. Waiting times approximately 15-60 minutes.
- * An appointment for a specialist examination in the hospital can be arranged within 2-10 weeks.

Referral chain (Gate Control)

- * Not mandatory

Payment of Employees GPs

- * Net salary of general practitioners
 - * Average: 50,000 ₺ (~1,408 €)
 - * (Net minimum wage 17,002 ₺ or 478 €)

Payment of Employees Specialists

- * In hospitals, besides the salary, there is a revolving fund (very variable)

Payment of Employees Private Institutions

- * Reimbursement similar to the KV in Germany

Patient contributions

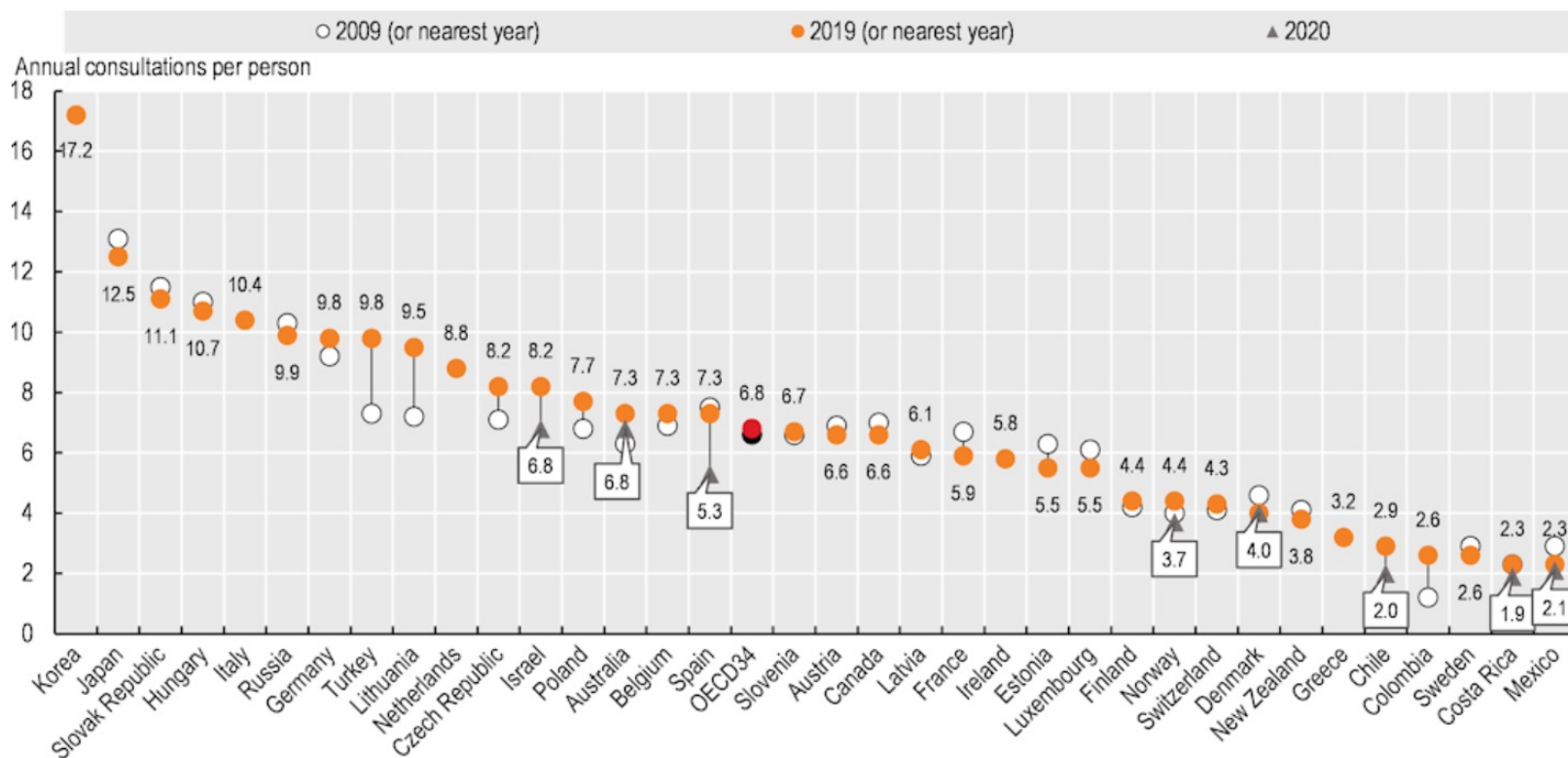
- * Appointment with general practitioner: Free
- * Up to 3 medications: 3 ₺ contribution. After 3, each additional medication +1 ₺
- * Visits in state hospital, university hospital, private hospital: 6 - 15 ₺.
- * Active employed patients pay 20% of the medication price. Retired people pay 10%.

Doctor visits per person/year

- * 2002: 3.1
 - * 2018: 9.5
 - * 2021: 7.2
 - * 2023: 8
- * Less than 50% of appointment requests at family doctors (>50% at secondary and tertiary health facilities).

Doctor visits per person/year

Figure 5.11. Number of in-person doctor consultations per person, 2009, 2019 and 2020



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2021.

 StatLink <https://stat.link/54igmh>

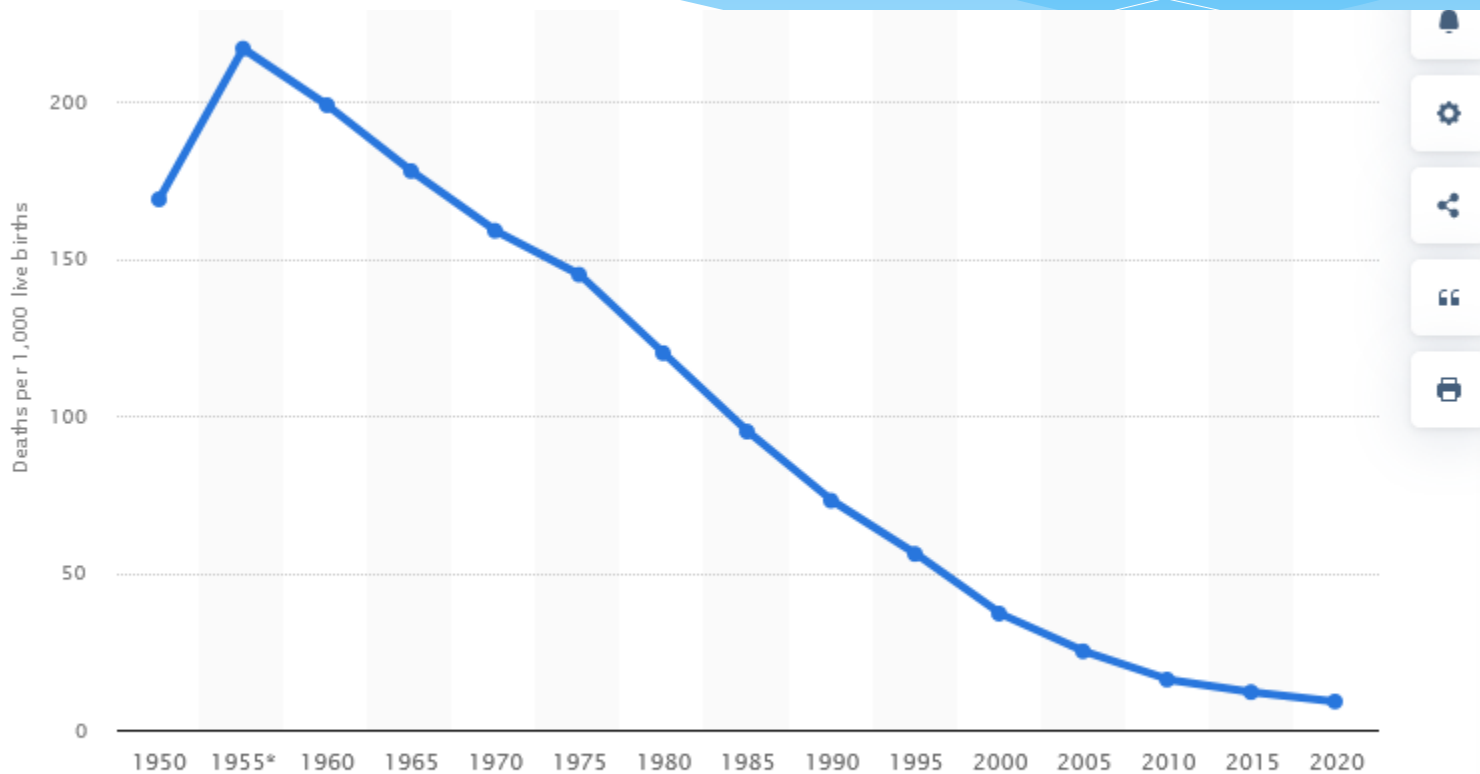
<https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/b088de1d-en/index.html?itemId=/content/component/b088de1d-en>

Health Records

- * Nationwide mandatory electronic patient records and prescriptions (since 2015).
- * There are 22 different software platforms.
- * The minimum data set on diagnoses and findings is sent online to the Ministry of Health.
- * e-nabız (E-Pulse) (<https://enabiz.gov.tr/>) is accessible to all family doctors. The ID number is sufficient to enter the system.
- * The person can decide to open their file for doctors.

Outcomes

Infant mortality rate 2020: 9.2/1000



<https://www.statista.com/statistics/1073263/infant-mortality-rate-turkey-historical/>

Summary

Pros

- Universal health coverage
- Improved health outcomes
- Increased infrastructure
- Access to medications
- Family medicine
- Digitalized
- Five-star hospitals
- Good medical education
- Accreditation of medical education
- Accreditation of hospitals

Cons

- Populistic policies
- Health personnel demotivated
 - Underpaid
 - Not respected
- Regional disparities continue
- Overburdened public hospitals
- No financial sustainability
- Private healthcare not accessible by all
- Centralized management
- Dependency on imported supplies