Briefing of Health Technology Assessment and Tobacco control in China

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• Overview of current activities in evidence-based policy making in health and HTA capacity

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Overview of Healthcare System

“A whitepaper on the medical and health services in China”—published by State council in December 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MDG Indicator</th>
<th>Descriptions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LE</td>
<td>74.8 (overall), 72.4 (male), 77.4 (Female)</td>
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<tr>
<td>maternal mortality rate</td>
<td>51.3 per 100,000 in 2002 to 26.1 per 100,000 in 2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>infant mortality rate</td>
<td>29.2 per thousand in 2002 to 12.1 per thousand in 2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>the mortality rate of children under the age of five</td>
<td>from 34.9 per thousand to 15.6 per thousand</td>
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</table>
4 supporting systems of healthcare system covering both urban and rural residents

Public Health Service System—disease prevention and control, health education, maternity and child care, mental health, health emergency response, blood collection and supply, health supervision, family planning and some other specialized public health services, and a medical and healthcare system based on community-level healthcare networks that provides public health services.

Medicalcare Service System—Rural: three-level medical service network that comprises the county hospital, the township hospitals and village clinics; Urban: various types of hospitals at all levels and community healthcare centers.
Medical Insurance System (Medical insurances for urban employees, Non-employment urban residents and NCMS for rural residents)

Pharmaceutical providing security system (production, logistics, pricing management, procurement, distributions, usage; National Essential Drug System)
Health Financing

- Resources: Government's general tax revenue, Social medical insurance, Commercial health insurance, Residents' out-of-pocket spending.

- In 2011, the total health expenditure in China reached 2,434.591 billion yuan, 1,806.95 yuan per capita. The total expenditure accounted for 5.1% of the country's GDP.

- In comparable prices, the health expenditure grew by an average annual rate of 11.32% from 1978 to 2011.

- Individual "out-of-pocket" spending declined from 57.7% in 2002 to 34.8% in 2011;

- In 2011, the spending on hospitals and outpatient establishments was 1,808.94 billion yuan, and that on public health agencies, 204.067 billion yuan, comprising 71.74% and 8.09%, respectively, of the total health expenditure.

![Chart showing annual health expenditure in China from 2000 to 2011.](http://www.nhdrc.cn)
Health Resources

By the end of 2011, medical and healthcare institutions around the country totaled 954,000. Licensed doctors (assistants) reached 2,466,000, or 1.8 per thousand people. Registered nurses totaled 2,244,000, or 1.7 per thousand people. The number of hospital beds reached 5160,000, or 3.8 per thousand people.
Utilization of medical and health services

In 2011, medical institutions throughout the country hosted 6.27 billion outpatients; and admitted 150 million inpatients. Chinese residents went to the medical institutions for medical treatment 4.6 times on average; 11.3 of every 100 people were hospitalized; the utilization rate of hospital beds reached 88.5%; and the hospital stay of the inpatients averaged 10.3 days.
Overview of evidence-based policy making in health and HTA

To improve medical quality and regularize medical service behaviors:

◆ Clinical Practice Guidelines and Operation Specifications of Clinical Technologies;
◆ Pilot hospitals of clinical pathway of the Ministry of Health;
◆ Chinese National Formulary;
◆ Regulations for Clinical Application of Antibacterial Agents;
◆ High-tech technology assessment;
◆ Etc........
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Assessment emphasis</th>
<th>Supporting institution</th>
<th>Assessment institution</th>
<th>Established in</th>
<th>Number of staff</th>
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<tr>
<td>health technology assessment (HTA)</td>
<td>China National Health Development Research Center</td>
<td>Health Policy Evaluation and Technology Assessment Office</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>7-10</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Fudan University</td>
<td>Health Technology Assessment Key Lab</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1-2</td>
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<td>pharmacoeconomic assessment</td>
<td>China National Health Development Research Center</td>
<td>Pharmacoeconomic Assessment Research Room</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>4-6</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Fudan University</td>
<td>Pharmacoeconomic Research and Evaluation Center</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Peking University</td>
<td>Pharmacoeconomic Research Center of Guanghua School of Management</td>
<td>2003</td>
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<tr>
<td>evidence-based medicine (EBM)</td>
<td>Huaxi Hospital of Sichuan University</td>
<td>Chinese Cochrane Center (12 sub-centers)</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>bioengineering technology assessment</td>
<td>Peking University</td>
<td>Evidence-based Medicine Center of Peking University</td>
<td>2004</td>
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<td>medical ethics</td>
<td>Zhejiang University</td>
<td>Biomedical Engineering Technology Assessment Center</td>
<td>in the 90s</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Peking University</td>
<td>Medical Ethics Research Center</td>
<td>in the 90s</td>
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Existing tobacco control measures

**China Tobacco Control Plan 2012-2015**

**Basic Information:**
- China CDC Tobacco Control Office, Ministry of Health
- World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) came into force in China since 9th Jan, 2006

**Principles:**
- Indicated by law or act, meet the requirements of WHO FCTC
- Dominated by government, all stakeholders involved
- Employment of variable interventions with harmonious promotion

**Key areas, effectiveness in practice**

**Objectives:**
- Smoking rates went down continuously.
  - Teenagers: 11.5% (2010) down to 8.5% or below
  - Adults: 28.1% to 25% or below
- Exposure rate of second-hand smoking, to create smoking-free in public.
  - 72.4% (2010) down to 60% or below
WHO MPOWER Strategy

Monitoring tobacco use and prevention policies;

Protecting people from second hand smoke;

Offering help to those who want to quit;

Warning people about the dangers of tobacco;

Enforcing bans on tobacco advertising promotion and sponsorship;

Raising taxes on tobacco products.
Data Availability

- China Health Statistics Yearbook
  - Smoking rate for Adults (Over 15 years old, Male vs. Female)
  - Teenagers (13-15 years old, Male vs. Female)
- Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) — 2010 China
- Behaviors Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

- among adults over 18 years old, the smoking rate is 28.3% on average (Male 53.3%, Female 2.5%), around 301 million. For male residents, smoking rate of urban residents is 52.5%, rural one is 53.6% and there are no significant differences among east (52.8%), middle (53.0%) and west (54.2%).
- China NCD and risk factors surveillance report 2010.

- Chinese smokers account for 30% of global smokers, one million Chinese is dead because of smoking annually. As estimated, three million Chinese will die since smoking by 2050.
- China Smoking harm report.

- The International Tobacco Control Policy Evaluation Project ITC China Project Report
- The Nutrition and Health Status of the Chinese People
Thank you!

谢谢