

УДК 614.2(540)

Адитья Радж, студент международного медицинского института Курского государственного медицинского университета, Курск, Россия

Email: adisbj57@gmail.com

ТЕКУЩЕЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ В ИНДИИ

Аннотация: здравоохранение стало одним из крупнейших секторов Индии, как с точки зрения доходов, так и занятости. Здравоохранение включает в себя больницы, клинические испытания, медицинский туризм, медицинское страхование и медицинское оборудование. Индийский сектор здравоохранения растет быстрыми темпами благодаря расширению услуг и увеличению расходов как государственных, так и частных субъектов хозяйствования

Ключевые слова: больницы, клинические исследования, медицинский туризм, медицинское страхование.

Aditya Raj, student of the International Medical Institute, Kursk State Medical University, Kursk, Russia

Email: adisbj57@gmail.com

CURRENT STATE OF HEALTH CARE IN INDIA

Abstract: healthcare has become one of India's largest sectors, both in terms of revenue and employment. Healthcare comprises hospitals, medical devices, clinical trials, medical tourism, health insurance and medical equipment. The Indian healthcare sector is growing at a brisk pace due to its strengthening coverage, services, and increasing expenditure by public as well private players.

Key words: hospitals, clinical trials, medical tourism, health insurance

India's healthcare system is classified into two main components, public and private. The government or public health system includes limited secondary and tertiary health facilities in major cities, with a focus on providing basic health care facilities in the form of primary health centers (PHCs) in rural areas. The private sector provides the majority of secondary, tertiary and quaternary health care facilities, mainly concentrated in large cities, Tier I and Tier II cities.

India's competitive advantage lies in its large pool of well-trained medical professionals. India is also cost competitive compared to Asia and Western countries. Surgery costs in India are about one tenth of those in the United States and Western Europe. The low cost of medical services has led to an increase in the country's medical tourism, which attracts patients from all over the world. Moreover, relatively low clinical research costs make India a hub for research and development activities of international players [1].

Markets for hospitals, ambulatory care services, medical tourism, and diagnostic services declined in 2020. However, it started to recover from the second quarter of 2021, with retail investors driving the market growth. Efforts towards advanced technologies such as telemedicine and telemedicine in the healthcare ecosystem have also boosted the growth of the healthcare market. The government aims to increase healthcare spending to his 3% of gross domestic product (GDP) by the end of 2022.

The market is segmented into ambulatory care centers, hospitals, pharmaceuticals, medical devices and supplies, diagnostic services, digital healthcare, research and development, health insurance, and medical tourism. Large cities such as Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai and Calcutta are hubs of the country's hospital infrastructure. Healthcare companies are now expanding their operations in Tier II and Tier III cities such as Indore, Nashik, Jaipur, Mohali, Surat and Dehradun. The Pharmaceuticals segment was the second largest segment in FY2021 with a market share of 16.50%. It is projected to grow to a market share of 19.91% in FY2027. The digital health segment also captured a notable market share of 13.00% in FY21 and is expected to grow by 4.44% by FY2027 [2].

The health care situation in rural India is problematic to say the least. This 74% of Indian doctors work in urban areas. In fact, there is a severe shortage of doctors in India's vast rural areas. This statistic is unlikely to change significantly. Doctors are frustrated by poor housing, education and infrastructure in rural areas. Next is the hospital itself, but the number of beds is half that of city facilities. Additionally, rural hospitals are always the last to receive new equipment. All of this has devastating consequences for local healthcare. For example, children under five in certain rural areas have higher mortality rate than those in urban areas [3].

Healthcare Personnel	Required Strength	Shortfall
Pharmacists	5762	36060
Laboratory Technician	9106	36530
Nursing Staff	6018	72236
Radiographers (only CHCs)	3456	5951
Specialists	18155	23804
Doctors (only PHCs)	30813	2357

Figure 1 - Healthcare personnel in rural public healthcare in 2021 [4]

The value of medical tourism in India is estimated at around USD 9 billion in mid-2020, ranking India 10th in the Global Medical Tourism Index. Around 2 million patients from 78 countries travel to India each year for medical, wellness and IVF treatments, generating her \$6 billion in the industry. It is expected to reach \$13 billion by 2026 with the government's Heal in India support. This will not only create jobs, profits and foreign exchange for hospitals, but it will also create invaluable soft power for India and position it as a treatment center of the world. It also creates demand for high-end gadgets, leading to continuous improvement in healthcare in India, creating a demand spiral that creates quality and creates more demand [5].

References

1. Health care industry // <https://www.ibef.org/industry/healthcare-india>

2. Market insight // <https://www.marketresearch.com/Netscribes-India-Pvt-Ltd-v3676/Healthcare-India-32528948/>
3. Priyanka Ishwar. Govt report Reveals grim picture of health infrastructure // <https://www.newsclick.in/Govt-Report-Reveals->
4. Rural health statistics (2020-21) // <https://ruralindiaonline.org/en/library/resource/rural-health-statistics-2020-21/>
5. Hindustan times. Medical tourism in India // <https://bit.ly/3kzaIR>