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СИСТЕМА ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ ЮЖНОЙ АФРИКИ

Аннотация: в статье рассмотрены тенденции развития системы здравоохранения Южной Африки. Установлено, что в настоящее время существуют некоторые проблемы в здравоохранении страны, такие как низкий уровень государственного финансирования, нехватка врачей (79% врачей работают в частном секторе). Правительство использует студентов 6-го курса, а также студентов, которые только что закончили стажировку, для работы на государственных учреждениях здравоохранения.

Ключевые слова: здравоохранение, Южная Африка, финансирование

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HEALTHCARE SYSTEM OF SOUTH AFRICA

Abstract: the article describes the trends of the South African healthcare system development. It was found out that currently there are some problems in the health care of the country such as low level of state financing, lack of doctors (79% of doctors work in the private sector). The government uses students in their 6th year as well as students that just graduated as intern doctors to work for the state.

Key words: health care, South Africa, financing

South Africa is one of the most economic wealthy countries of Africa. It placed second on the list, right after Nigeria. It has a GDP of \$349.299 Billion for 2017. The country's economic growth from the previous year was 1.3% which is higher than what the National treasury predicted which was 1,0% [5]. The country's population for 2018 is 56,634,412 [6]. The minimum wage is \$1.45 per hour. The unemployment

rate is 26.7% and occupies 1,221,037 km² [2,6,7]. The country is divided into 9 regions with 2 neighbouring countries inside its borders. The capital cities are Cape Town, Bloemfontein and Pretoria. South Africa has free health care for the public and private healthcare that is expensive if you do not have a private medical plan or medical insurance. 20% of South Africa's wealthiest population uses private health care. 80% of the population thus uses public healthcare [3,4].

The National Health Insurance (NHI) is a health financing system that is designed to pool funds to provide access to quality affordable personal health services for all South Africans based on their health needs, irrespective of their socio-economic status. The program was started in 2012 and will be completed with different phases over a time period of 14 years [8,9,10]. South Africa's health care system is still underdeveloped due to the government spending very little on the development on health sector (12.3%). The next factor is that 79% of doctors work in the private sector. The government uses students in their 6th year as well as students that just graduated as intern doctors to work for the state. They work a minimum of 1 year to earn experience before they may open a private practise [1,11]. The table below shows the amount of doctors to patient ratio which will indicate just how desperately the population need more doctors, they are especially needed in the public sector.

Table – The dispersion of doctors over South African in accordance with the patients ratio [4].

Province	People-to-doctor ratio	People-to-nurse ratio
Eastern Cape	4280 to 1	673 to 1
Free State	5228 to 1	1198 to 1
Gauteng	4024 to 1	1042 to 1
KwaZulu Natal	3195 to 1	665 to 1
Limpopo	4478 to 1	612 to 1
Mpumalanga	5124 to 1	825 to 1
North West	5500 to 1	855 to 1
Northern Cape	2738 to 1	869 to 1
Western Cape	3967 to 1	180 to 1
South Africa	4024 to 1	807 to 1

The government also uses Value Added Tax ,VAT, (15%) on all types of products, the basics needs are excluded from the VAT. This tax is used to pay for the NHI. Which will disclose cards to its users so that the government can keep track of

the patients as well as the residents and ensure that they are following the treatment that was given to them [12].

South Africa covers 0.7% of the world's population but contributes to 17% of the world's HIV/AIDS burden. The government has budgeted \$695 million for the affected people from 2011 until 2016. Health expenditures in the private sector is \$1400 per person per annum but is only \$40 per person per annum in the public sector. If the government wants to improve its health system it has to spend more of its GDP on its educational programs as well as on its Health Care System, because educated people are less likely to have unprotected sex for example as well as stop their medication halfway during its cycle[1,12]. The figure below shows how South Africa uses their GDP and though health is a big portion of it, it is still not enough to ensure the desperate growth that South Africa's Health system needs.

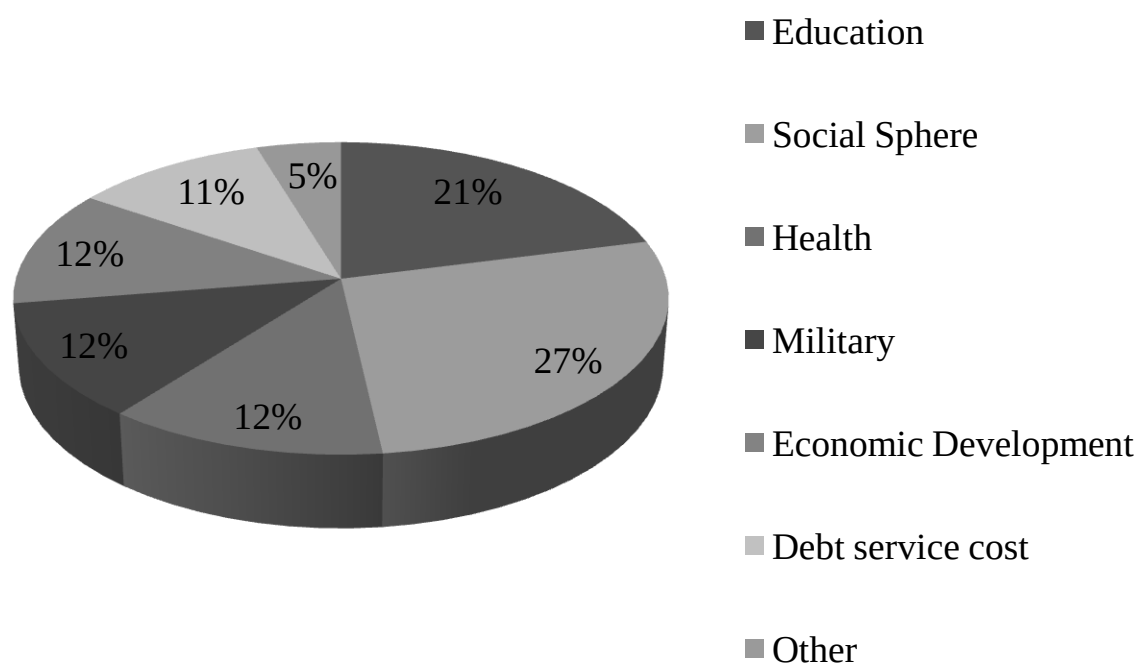


Figure – The GDP expenditure of South Africa for 2017

The NHI program is only halfway through its duration and the country has slowly been improving and showing a growth within the Health system as well as an economic growth.

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