

# Bahrain : Health Systems Profile

## Key health system indicators

### Health status

Life expectancy at birth in years	<b>total</b>	<b>75</b>
Adult mortality rate (probability of dying between 15 and 60 years) per 1000 population	<b>males</b>	<b>69</b>
	<b>females</b>	<b>51</b>
	<b>total</b>	<b>62</b>

### Communicable diseases

Tuberculosis notification rate per 100 000	<b>17</b>
Incidence rate of malaria per 1000 population	...
Estimated number of people living with HIV	...

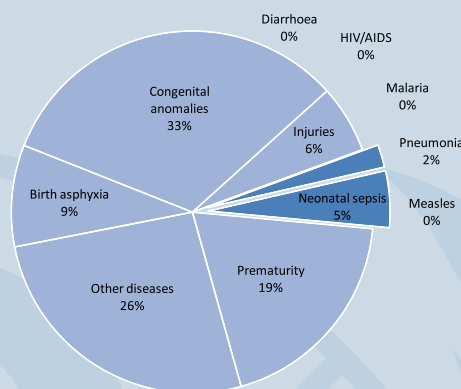
### Behavioural risk factors

2008 estimated prevalence (%)	males	females	total
Current daily tobacco smoking	<b>34</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>21</b>
Physical inactivity	...	...	...

### Metabolic risk factors

2008 estimated prevalence (%)	males	females	total
Raised blood pressure	<b>34.5 [22.7-46.9]</b>	<b>32.9 [21.9-44.4]</b>	<b>33.9 [25.7-42.8]</b>
Raised blood glucose	<b>13.5 [6.7-22.9]</b>	<b>12.1 [6.0-20.4]</b>	<b>13.0 [8.0-19.3]</b>
Overweight	<b>70.2 [61.3-77.4]</b>	<b>70.5 [61.6-78.4]</b>	<b>70.3 [64.2-75.6]</b>
Obesity	<b>28.9 [21.3-36.4]</b>	<b>38.2 [29.1-47.5]</b>	<b>32.6 [26.8-38.3]</b>
Raised cholesterol	<b>52.5 [29.7-73.8]</b>	<b>54.2 [30.1-75.1]</b>	<b>53.4 [36.6-69.2]</b>

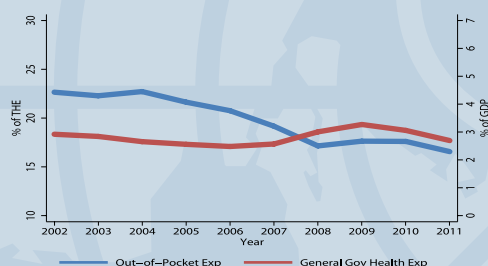
### Distribution of causes of death among children aged <5 years (%)



Communicable diseases are estimated to account for 7% of all deaths among children aged <5 years

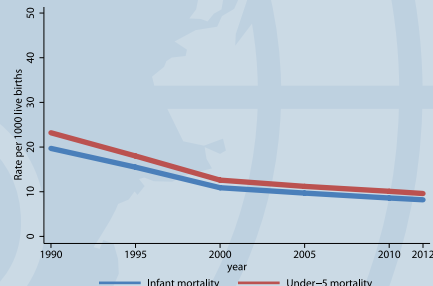
### Expenditure and mortality trends

#### Health finance



The general government expenditure on health as % of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)  
 The out-of-pocket expenditure as % of Total Health Expenditure (THE)

#### Infant and under 5 mortality rates per 1000 live births



### Health system: governance

Existence of a national health strategy/strategic plan and time frame	<b>Yes (2011-2016)</b>
Annual publication/dissemination of ministry of performance report	<b>Yes</b>
High level multisectoral advisory council for health available	<b>No</b>

### Health system: information

#### Functioning civil registration and vital statistics

Percentage of births registered	<b>&gt;90</b>
Percentage of causes of death recorded	<b>100</b>
Year most recent use of ICD in mortality classification reported	<b>2009</b>
Year most recent annual health statistics report published	<b>2007</b>

### Health system: health workforce

#### Health workforce per 10 000 population (2011)

Physicians	<b>24.4</b>
Nurses/midwives	<b>44.3</b>
Dentists	<b>4.4</b>
Pharmacists	<b>5.8</b>

#### Health professions education institutions

Medical	...
Nursing	...

#### Percentage of doctors working in rural settings

Percentage of doctors working in rural settings	...
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### Health system: service provision

#### Infrastructure

Primary health care facilities per 10 000 population	<b>0.2</b>
Hospital beds per 10 000 population	<b>20.8</b>

#### Service delivery

Access to local health services (%)	<b>100</b>
Contraceptive prevalence (%)	...
Antenatal care visits (4+ visits) (%)	<b>100</b>
Measles immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%)	<b>100</b>
Smear-positive tuberculosis treatment success (%)	<b>96</b>
Number of tobacco (m)POWER measures implemented at the highest level of achievement	...

### Health system: finance

National health accounts conducted (number of rounds; last reference year(s))	<b>0</b>
General government expenditure on health as % of GDP (2011)	<b>2.7</b>
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total health expenditure (2011)	<b>16.6</b>
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (2011)	<b>9.2</b>

### Health system: technology

Existence and year of last update of published essential medicines list (EML)	<b>Yes (2009)</b>
Existence of a functional national regulatory authority (NRA)	<b>Yes (medicines and medical devices)</b>
Number of MRI/CT scanners (in public facilities) per million population	<b>Not available</b>

## Health System Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Challenges, and Priorities

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Committed leadership and a functioning high health council that stewards the health system</li> <li>• Highly qualified national staff in public health</li> <li>• Well established family practice programme providing comprehensive primary care services</li> <li>• Documented accessibility and coverage for health at almost 100% of population</li> <li>• Good infrastructure in terms of advanced technologies and facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of integration, communication and coordination within departments of the Ministry of Health and the need for greater transparency and accountability in decisions</li> <li>• Capacity for long-term human resource planning needs to be strengthened</li> <li>• Insufficient evidence for developing a health financing strategy that ensures risk protection to nationals and non-nationals</li> <li>• Need to optimize allocation of resources between primary and hospital care for efficient delivery of services</li> <li>• Need to establish home health care services to respond to ageing population</li> <li>• System of performance assessment and incentives has not been developed or implemented</li> <li>• Need to strengthen health information systems including civil registration and vital statistics and promoting better use in decision making</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open political environment that encourages debate and discussion</li> <li>• Increased orientation towards privatization with strong regulation</li> <li>• Strategic alliances with other organizations and strong collaborations with stakeholders</li> <li>• Investment in information and health technologies for improving efficiency</li> <li>• Acknowledged role of service planning across the government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing political transformation and associated pressures on the health sector</li> <li>• Government control of finance is affecting system's responsiveness</li> <li>• Demographic and epidemiological transitions with dramatic rise in noncommunicable diseases and associated risk factors: obesity and tobacco consumption among men and women</li> <li>• Consequences of an ageing population</li> <li>• Negative media and unrealistic public expectations</li> <li>• Attraction of staff to the private sector</li> </ul>
Priorities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening the role of the public sector and better public–private partnership</li> <li>• Focusing on improving accountability and transparency, leadership and governance, resource development, health service delivery and financing</li> <li>• Addressing new evolving scenarios including the changing role of the Ministry of Health</li> <li>• Dealing with the impact of globalization and managing partnership for health development</li> <li>• Reconfiguring the health system to be able to address new epidemiological realities, by focusing on healthy lifestyle promotion in order to address noncommunicable diseases and mental health disorders</li> <li>• Sustaining and integrating surveillance system within the national health information system to monitor emerging and re-emerging communicable diseases</li> </ul>	

### Jointly developed by:

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Department of Information, Evidence and Research (IER)