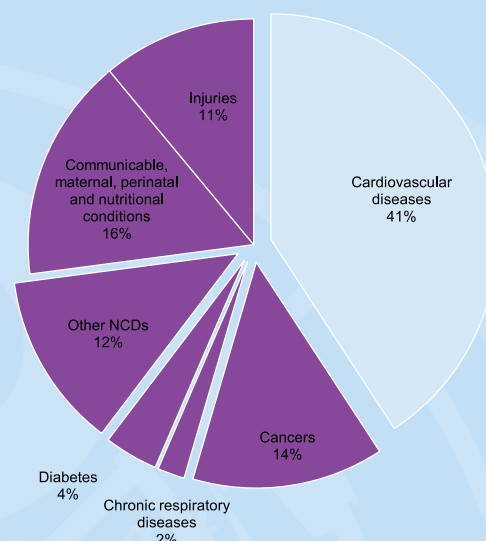


Kuwait: Health Systems Profile

Health status (2015)

Life expectancy at birth in years	<i>total</i>	74.7
	<i>males</i>	73.7
	<i>females</i>	76.0
Maternal mortality ratio per 100 000 live births	<i>total</i>	4

Proportional mortality (% of total deaths, all ages, both sexes)



Communicable diseases (2014)

Tuberculosis notification rate per 100 000	19.6
Incidence rate of malaria per 1 000 population	...
Number of newly reported HIV cases	22

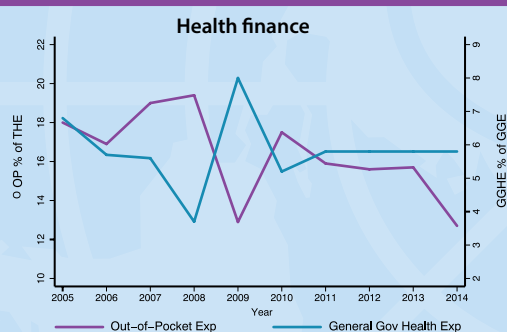
Behavioural risk factors

Estimated prevalence (%)	<i>males</i>	<i>females</i>	<i>total</i>
Current tobacco smoking (2014)*	...	...	...
Insufficient physical activity (2010)	...	...	56.6

Metabolic risk factors

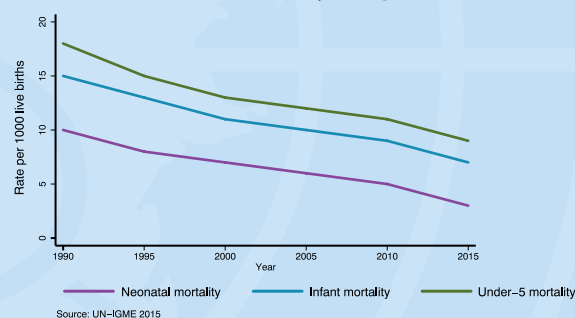
2014 estimated prevalence (%)	<i>males</i>	<i>females</i>	<i>total</i>
Raised blood pressure	...	...	19.9
Raised blood glucose	...	...	20.1
Overweight	...	...	75.4
Obesity	...	...	39.7

Expenditure and mortality trends



*GGHE % GGE is the general government health expenditure as % of general government expenditure
**OOP % THE is the out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total health expenditure

Neonatal, infant and under 5 mortality rates per 1000 live births



Source: UN-IGME 2015

Health system: selected coverage interventions

Antenatal care visits (4+ visits) (2013)	59.8
Measles immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (2015)	93.0
Treatment success rate of new bacteriologically confirmed TB cases (2013)	82.0
DTP3-containing vaccine / Pentavalent coverage group among children under 1 year of age group (2015)	99.0

Health system: finance (2014)

General government expenditure on health as % of general government expenditure	5.8
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total health expenditure	12.7
Per capita total health expenditure at exchange rate (US\$)	1386

Health system: workforce (2014)

Health workforce per 10 000 population	
Physicians	29.0
Nurses/midwives	56.0
Dentists	7.4
Pharmacists	9.0

Health system: information (2012-2015)

Percentage of births registered	100.0
Percentage of deaths registered	100.0

Health system: medicines and medical devices (2013)

Availability of selected essential medicines and medical products in health facilities (%)	public	100.0
	private	100.0
Number of scanners (in public facilities) per million population ^a	CT	...
	MRI	...

Health system: service delivery (infrastructure) (2014)

Primary health care facilities per 10 000 population	0.2
Hospital beds per 10 000 population	20.4

... No data available

^a Computed tomography (CT) and Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

* Age-standardized estimated

Please note the data sources are in the attachment

Health System Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Challenges, and Priorities – Kuwait 2016

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decentralized health system with considerable autonomy in administration and financing, training and health care management Well established primary health care network with access for all citizens to a comprehensive package of health services Family practice approach is the main strategy for service provision National system of continuing professional development for all categories of the health workforce has a positive impact on quality of care Ratios of health professionals to population higher than the Regional average in all categories except for pharmacists Well established quality and accreditation and patients safety programmes Computerized information system in all primary health care centres that will be soon connected to the secondary and tertiary hospitals networks Founded new department for Geriatric care, and Provision of services for elderly through PHC Integration of mental and physical health in primary health care Developed national health accounts Presence of reliable registration, licensing and quality assurance programme for medicine and health technology Blood transfusion and medical laboratory services have capacity to train people from outside Kuwait Intersectoral collaboration under umbrella of healthy city program is well established as pilot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health system relies heavily on expatriate health workforce (less than 54% of the health workforce are not Kuwaiti) Low capacity of institutes to train required health workforce High burden of noncommunicable diseases and their risk factors, yet the health system is not configured to adequately tackle them Lack of policy and planning dialogue between health members of National High Council for Planning and Development and the Ministry of Health The limited contribution of the private health sector in promotive and preventive care Health system is hospital-based giving lower priority on preventive and promotive health Lack of adequate communication and clear authorized connection between existing information systems
Opportunities	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High priority accorded to health at the highest level of policy-makers and genuine national desire to achieve a very high standard of health Establishment of a regional centre of excellence will have positive impact on improving levels of quality and safety High level of literacy and education in Kuwait Sufficient allocation of resources to the health sector Kuwait has a Gender Inequality Index value of 0.288 in 2013, ranking for human development index 46 out of 146 countries in the 2013 Availability of good quality data on morbidity, mortality and vital health statistics Mixed health economy of 80:20 public/private partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Putting in place regular assessment of quality of services delivered by the primary health care centres and hospitals and specialized clinics Improving the referral system and establish a follow up mechanism Community awareness building specially related to the risk factors of noncommunicable diseases Unifying the data collection and reporting mechanism for primary health care, secondary and tertiary levels Cost reduction and containment, without curtailing quality and availability of first class health care to all people Sustained stability of top management in the Ministry of Health Establishing a flexible computerized information system with sufficient connectivity between different modular sub-systems to allow retrieval and input at all levels through an authorization procedure

Priorities

- Reorganize the Ministry of Health's structure to reflect priorities and to streamline certain functions such as health information collection and analysis
- Plan for long and medium term Human Resource development, particularly to replace expatriates with Kuwaiti health workforce
- Expand the health insurance coverage for 100% of citizens and residents in State of Kuwait
- Expand primary health care services through family practice approach to cover all PHC facilities
- Ensuring patient safety and monitoring of patient satisfaction as well as quality assurance and accreditation system
- Inclusion of dental services as integral part of service delivery in all PHC facilities
- Strengthening health information system and applied research
- Strengthen medicine, medical supplies and equipment, medical laboratories and the blood bank and develop national norms and criteria for use of advanced health technology
- Enhance community health awareness particularly the risk factors of noncommunicable disease