

Bahrain: Health Systems Profile

Health status (2013)

Life expectancy at birth in years	total	77.0
	males	76.0
	females	78.0
Maternal mortality ratio per 100 000 live births	total	22.0

Communicable diseases (2014)

Tuberculosis notification rate per 100 000 population	16.0
Incidence rate of malaria per 100 000 population	...
Number of newly reported HIV cases	...

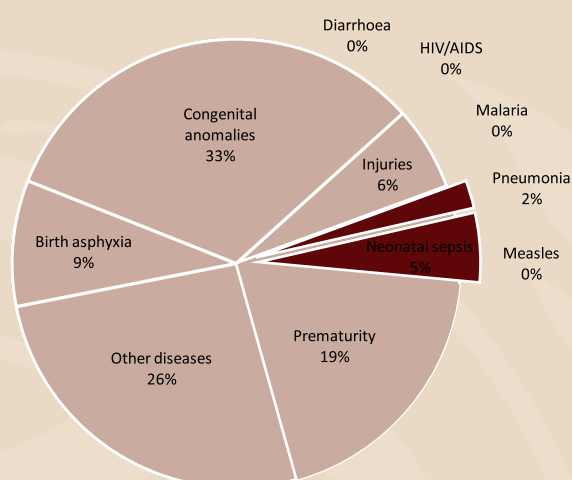
Behavioural risk factors

Prevalence (%)	males	females	total
Current tobacco smoking (2011)*	7.1	42.7	30.3
Insufficient physical activity (2008-)

Metabolic risk factors

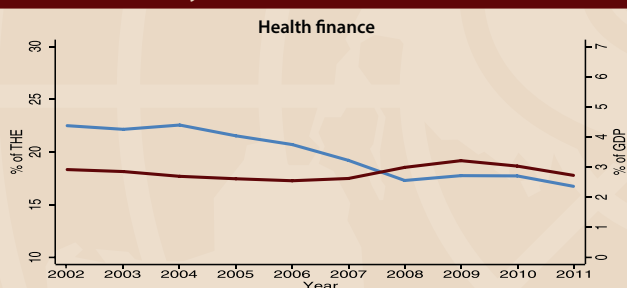
2014 estimated prevalence (%)	males	females	total
Raised blood pressure	19.2
Raised blood glucose	17.3
Overweight	71.7
Obesity	35.1

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



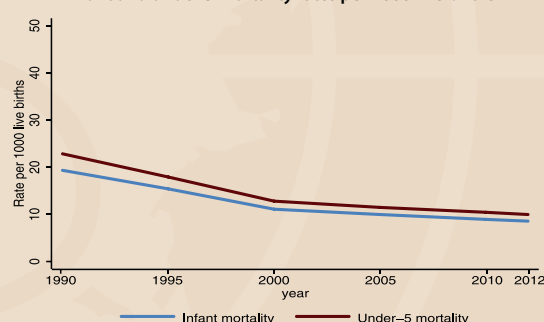
Communicable diseases are estimated to account for 49% of all deaths among children aged <5 years

Expenditure and mortality trends



*GGHE%GDP is the general government expenditure on health as % of gross domestic product
**OOP%THE is the out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total health expenditure

Infant and under 5 mortality rates per 1000 live births



Health system: selected coverage interventions

Antenatal care visits (4+ visits) (2013)	56.5
Measles immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (2014)	100
Treatment success rate of new bacteriologically confirmed TB cases (2014)	44
DPT3-containing vaccine / Pentavalent coverage group among children under 1 year of age group (2014)	99

Health system: finance (2013)

General government expenditure on health as % of general government expenditure	10.6
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total health expenditure	14.6
Per capita total health expenditure at exchange rate (US\$)	1067

Health system: workforce (2014)

Health workforce per 10 000 population	
Physicians	27.6
Nurses/midwives	52.07
Dentists	4.413
Pharmacists	5.953

Health system: information

Percentage of births registered	0.99
Percentage of causes of death recorded	0.97

Health system: medicines and medical devices (2013)

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

Health system: service delivery (infrastructure) (2014)

Primary health care facilities per 10 000 population	0.2
Hospital beds per 10 000 population	20.3

... No data available

^a International Classification of Diseases

^b Gross domestic product

^c 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 - Bahrain 2015

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

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