

Capiz Integrated Health Services Development Program

GOAL:

- Establish areas for convergence of health services and cooperation among the stakeholders in the health sector through integration of all health care programs for a more efficient, effective and comprehensive health care delivery system;

FRAMEWORK:



CORE BELIEFS:

- Improving the facilities and services of public hospitals would mean more patients and clients
- In order to make hospital operation sustainable, alternative financing mechanisms must be instituted to defray cost of hospitalization of indigent patients
- Health insurance benefits cannot be maximized if you have a poorly stocked pharmacy

- Pharmacy should offer the cheapest but quality branded medicines
- Since health services must be a concerted effort, this responsibility must jointly be shared by the government at all levels and by the community themselves
- While providing health services might be a cost on the government, these are entitlements that gives our people additional savings they can spend into other equally important needs

PROGRAM COMPONENTS:

1. THE INTER-LOCAL HEALTH ZONES

- This involves the organization of a cluster of municipalities and private sector organizations within the catchment area of the provincial government's operated government hospital
- Designed to coordinate policies, mobilize and pool resources and synchronize project implementation.
- This is also an effective mechanism to establish early warning systems for outbreak of diseases and epidemics and quarantine
- Five (5) Inter-Local Health Zones are now organized with formal institutional arrangements between the participating agencies and has legal personalities of their own
- They now share resources and coordinate project implementation.
- This is a strategy to integrate public health under the auspices of the municipal and barangay LGUs and the curative hospital services under the responsibility of the Provincial government.

2. THE HOSPITAL REFORMS

- Involves the effort to upgrade the services, facilities and operation of eight (8) government hospitals under the management of the provincial government with special focus on the three main hospitals.

- Acquisition of critical equipment was facilitated either through purchase or donation from foreign donors or private individuals
- Institutional partnership with other hospitals facilitated the training of health personnel and made possible the donation of other equally important hospitals equipment and supplies.
- Frontline service providers were provided with building customer service skills training to enable them to function effectively and serve their clients with degree of professionalism, understanding and compassion.
- The physical facilities were improved utilizing local, national and international funds. These are as follows:

Hospitals	Infrastructure	Equipment*
RMPH	41.8 million	30.9 million
Other hospitals	19.6 million	23.07 million
Total	61.4 million	53.97 million

* Not inclusive of donated equipment

- In 2004 alone, the provincial hospital posted revenue of 9.6 Million which is far higher compared to its annual revenue of only 1.8 Million in 1998.
- Combined revenue of all hospitals from 1998 to 2004 amounted to 20.9 Million or an average of other 2.8 Million annually.
- Today, by virtue of SP Ordinance No. 27 Series of 2006, the Roxas Memorial Provincial Hospital was converted into an economic enterprise for greater fiscal and operational autonomy.

3. THE DRUG MANAGEMENT

- Because of the Presyong Tama Gamot Pampamilya initiated by Senator Mar Roxas when he was still DTI Secretary, the pharmacies of the hospitals in Capiz sells the cheapest yet quality and branded medicines. These medicines were initially imported from India through the Philippine International Trading Corporation (PITC).

- The Provincial Government of Capiz also initiated the pooled procurement system where quarterly requirements for supplies and medicine of various hospitals are bided together. Suppliers, in their desire to win the bid to supply in bulk quantities, lowered their prices enabling the provincial government to save lots of resources. Since medicines imported from India are lower by as much as 200%, local suppliers offered to match and even lowered their offered price enabling the provincial government to save even more.
- Table showing comparative prices for 2005

RANK	LIST OF DRUGS/MEDICINES	TOTAL DELIVERIES	PROCUREMENT PRICE	SELLING PRICE		CUSTOMERS SAVINGS		TOTAL PDI EARNINGS
				OURS	PRIVATE PHARMACIES	PER PIECE	TOTAL	
1	Cefuroxime 750mg inj	9,300	99.00	150.00	459.25	309.25	2,876,025.00	474,300.00
2	Gliclazide 30mg tab - 60's	99,980	7.00	7.50	12.20	4.70	469,906.00	49,990.00
3	Nifedipine 5mg tab - 100's	270,000	2.45	2.50	4.75	2.25	607,500.00	13,500.00
4	Gliclazide 80mg tab - 100's	64,000	8.00	8.50	12.50	4.00	256,000.00	32,000.00
5	Rabies vaccine vial	450	1,075.00	1,100.00	1,500.00	400.00	180,000.00	11,250.00
6	Nifedipine 20mg tab - 30's	30,000	15.50	16.00	34.45	18.45	553,500.00	15,000.00
7	Tetanus Immunoglobulin 250 iu vial	500	712.00	720.00	936.75	216.75	108,375.00	4,000.00
8	Metoprolol 100mg tab - 500's	105,000	3.09	4.00	6.00	2.00	210,000.00	95,455.50
9	Ciprofloxacin 500mg tab - 100's	17,600	17.27	30.00	36.95	6.95	122,320.00	224,000.48
10	Felodipine 5mg tab - 100's	17,000	15.50	16.50	19.15	2.65	45,050.00	17,000.00
11	Ceftriaxone 1g vial	390	570.00	650.00	847.80	197.80	77,142.00	31,200.00
12	Glibenclamide 5mg tab	105,000	2.10	3.10	8.10	5.00	525,000.00	105,000.00
13	Salbutamol inhaler	2,000	180.00	185.00	278.25	93.25	186,500.00	10,000.00
14	Ranitidine 50mg inj	4,500	29.00	30.00	63.80	33.80	152,100.00	4,500.00
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Grand Total							6,369,418.00	1,087,195.98

- Since the project was launched in 2001, Capiceños savings amounted to an estimated amount of 47 Million by just buying the top 10 drugs offered under the program. Its budget has grown from 1 Million to approximately 5 Million pesos making it as one of the revenue earner of hospital operation.

4. THE HEALTH FINANCING

- A response to the need of poor Capiceños for finances to defray the cost of their hospitalization.
- In partnership with PhilHealth, the provincial, city and municipal governments enrolled indigent families under the PhilHealth Indigency Program.
- The payment for premiums was shouldered by the local governments and with PhilHealth.

- To date, Capiz was able to cover 18,000 indigent families under this program to a total investment of 4 Million.
- Based on the records of PhilHealth in 2004, total refunds to hospitals for these enrolled indigents amounted to 10 Million. Benefits of indigent beneficiaries were expanded to cover out-patient benefit.
- These patients also enjoy free laboratory services from Rural Health Units. In return for these services, PhilHealth provided the Rural Health Units with Capitation Fund as an incentive amounting to P300 per enrolled indigent beneficiary annually. Local Government Units are using this fund to further improve their services and facilities in order to better serve their client.

5. THE REFERRAL SYSTEM

- One of the eventual goals of the referral system is to decongest the hospitals. A clear-cut definition of responsibilities between the different levels of service providers has been framed making the referral process to work both ways.
- Cases that may be managed at the Barangay Health Stations (BHS) need not be referred to the Rural Health Units (RHUs). The RHUs in turn will take care of services that do not require referral to hospitals.
- Cases needing referral to hospitals will be entertained at the Community and District hospitals within the health zone, except for cases needing medical attention that can only be provided by the provincial hospital. After treatment, hospitals will refer back patients to their respective RHUs that in turn will refer the patients to the Barangay Health Stations for post-hospital care and monitoring.

6. THE PUBLIC HEALTH REFORM

- Focusing on the preventive aspect of health, Capiz strengthened its capacities and organizations to effect reforms in the public health system.
- With the introduction of pioneering initiative designed to involve the community in the prevention of sickness and

diseases, Capiz is now a favorite destination of study tours of other provinces in the country as well as from abroad.

- The resounding implementation of the effort to combat the ills of Tuberculosis with World Vision earned for Capiz the title Center of Learning in TB-DOTS Program in the Asia-Pacific Region.
- The Capiz Reproductive Health (RH) Program with UNFPA and JOICFP enabled Capiz to serve as Model Site for 10 other provinces in the Country.
- This project has four components:
 - Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) providing training and shelter to women and children who are victims of abuses
 - Community Operated Reproductive Health (CO-RH) providing livelihood interventions, counseling and training for couples
 - Teen Center providing facilities for youth and advocating responsible teenage sexuality
 - HIV-AIDS campaign