Moscow medicine: motion vector

June 2018
For the last 7 years Moscow healthcare has changed a lot
Moscow healthcare is:

- **12.5** million citizens
- **3** million retirees
- **>2.1** million hospital admissions a year
- **134** thousands childbirths a year
- **102.8** million visits to polyclinics a year
- **249** healthcare institutions
Development of capital healthcare

**Before**

- Non-competitive
- Improper

**Nowadays**

- Affordable
- Compact
- Efficient
- Advanced
Infrastructure is filled with new devices and modern technologies

**Devices for healthcare institutions**
- 122 thousands items
- 62.9 billion rubles

**High-tech equipment**
- 679 items
- 3.1 billion rubles

**Infrastructure**
- 32 healthcare institutions have been built
- 2,055 square meters have been capitaly repaired

**Integrated Medical Information and Analytical Service (IMIAS)** and **Integrated Radiological Service (IRS)**

**The IMIAS diapason**
- 662 sections in the MR
- 9.7 million unique patients

HAVE BEEN PUT INTO PRACTICE
Mobilization of resources has happened

- **35** large multi-speciality hospitals
- **>2.1** million people have been treated
- **13** centers of secondary care
- **86** united polyclinics
  - **0-1/3-5** days to wait for an appointment with a therapist/specialist
- **11.8** minutes-mean time of the brigade arrival
Intensive work is a clue to affordable medical help

Electronic services
- Schedules
- Appointment cards
- Prescriptions
- Electronic Health Record

Remote ways of recording patients
- mos.ru
- emias.info
- Mobile applications
- Call-center

Effective work of bed fund
- The average bed-day decreased for 44%
- In Compulsory Health Insurance hospitals – 6.0 days

High-tech Medical Care volume growth *
- The number of people who received HTMC has increased 4 times
- HTMC funding has increased 12 times

* Since 2010
The results of work of Moscow doctors

- +3 years
  Longevity*

- 28%
  Employable population mortality rate*

- 32%
  Death rate from circulatory system diseases**

- 31%
  Infant mortality rate*

- 14%
  Hospital lethality*

- 25%
  Hospital lethality from AMI*

* since 2010  ** standardized measure
System of planned healthcare development

- Long-term planning according to federal development programs
- Medium-term planning according to the volume of activities in the program
- Short-term planning within one budget cycle
- Top planning in all areas of healthcare
- Development programs are formed into separate blocks and coordinated by a strategic plan
- Projects are specific activities and results within a given time frame
The strategic planning is fulfilled according to the basic categories of the Health Care System.

- Stuffing
- Infrastructure, including equipment
- Funding
- Medical services
- Digital medicine
- Patient-orientation

Development program: Project

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