

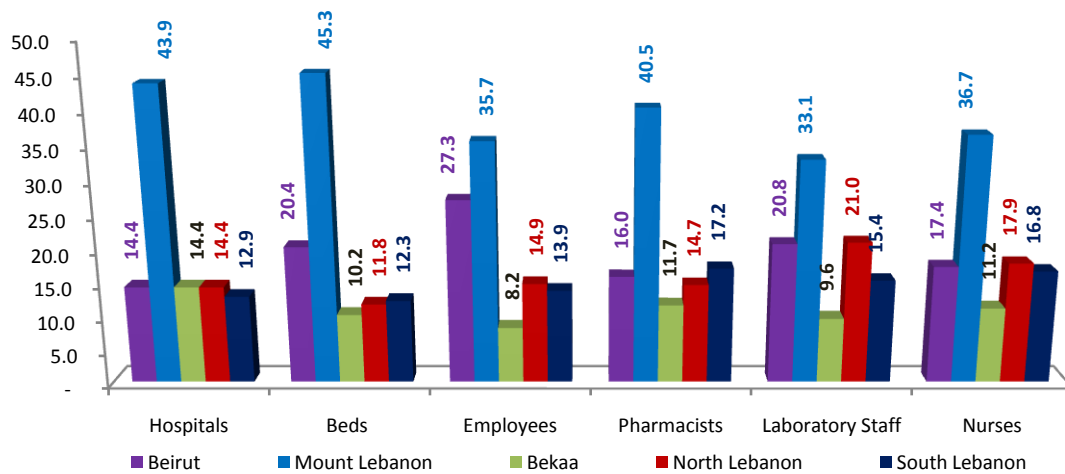
13. HEALTH

Health deals with private hospitals statistics, hospitals related to the Ministry of Public Health by contracts and subsidized admissions, selected morbidity indicators, reported cases by time, age and sex, HIV/AIDS incidence and prevalence and Ministry of Public Health itemized budget.

Private hospitals statistics

There are 139 private hospitals in Lebanon in 2008 having 12,829 beds, recruiting 25,104 people, 163 pharmacists, 903 laboratory employees and 8,832 nurses. Mount-Lebanon constitutes the peak at all levels.

Graph 13.1 – Statistics in percentage of private hospitals in 2008

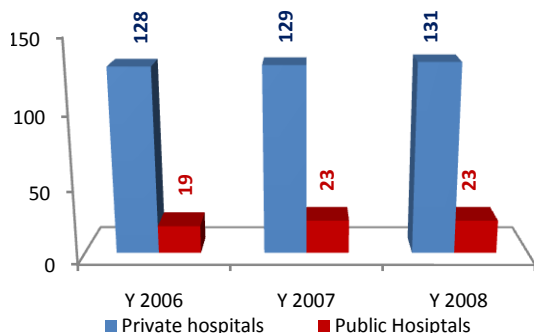


Graph made by CAS based on the Syndicat des Hôpitaux au Liban data (2008)

Hospitals related to the Ministry of Public Health by contracts

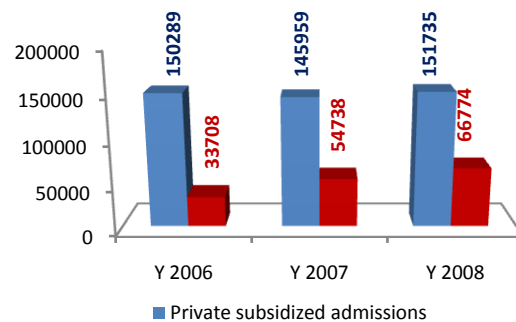
The number of private hospitals related to the Ministry of Public Health by contracts increases of 2.3% to reach 131 hospitals in 2008 since 2006. The number of public hospitals related to the Ministry of Public Health by contracts increases of 5.3% to reach 23 hospitals in 2008 since 2006. The number of private subsidized admissions increases of 1.0% to reach 151,735 admissions in 2008 since 2006. The number of public subsidized admissions increases of 98.1% to reach 66,774 admissions in 2008 since 2006.

Graph 13.2 – Hospitals related to the Ministry of Health in 2008



Graph made by CAS based on the Ministry of Public Health data (2008)

Graph 13.3 – Number of subsidized admissions in 2008

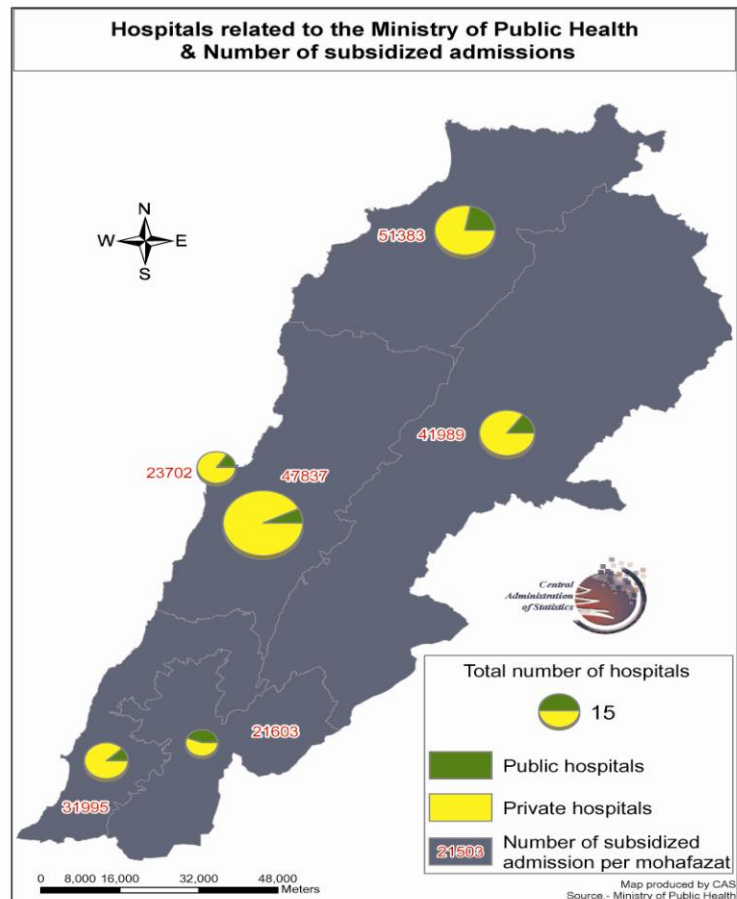


Graph made by CAS based on the Ministry of Public Health data (2008)

There were 213,496 subsidized hospital admission by category by the Ministry of Health in 2006. Diseases of the circulatory system (13.9%) are the peak, followed by symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings NEC (12.9%) and then by diseases of the respiratory system (11.0%).

There were 232,183 subsidized hospital admission by category by the Ministry of Health in 2007. Diseases of the circulatory system (14.0%) are the peak, followed by symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings NEC (13.8%) and then by diseases of the respiratory system (11.0%).

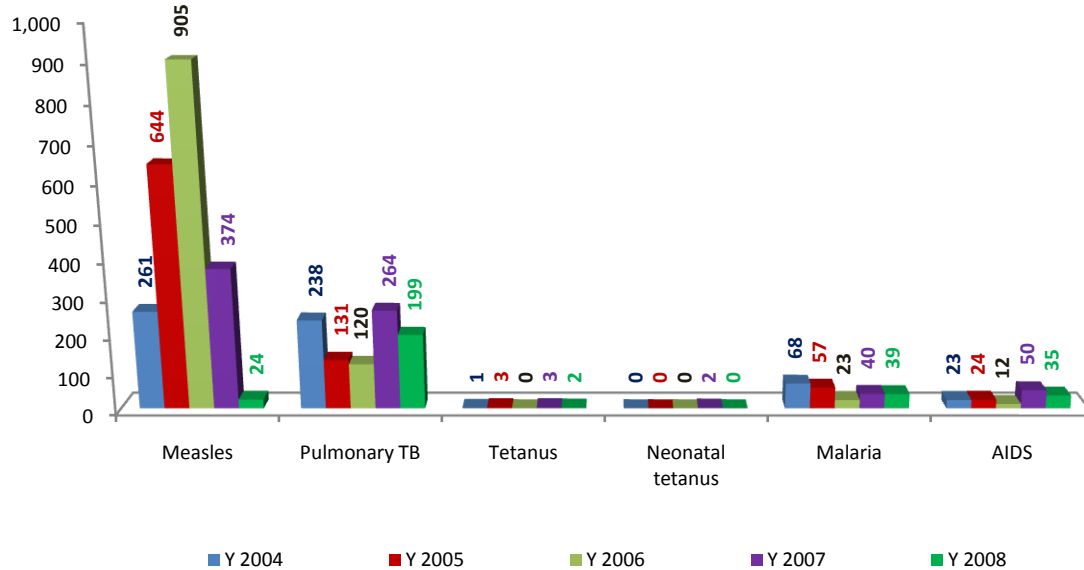
There were 251,703 subsidized hospital admission by category by the Ministry of Health in 2008. Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings NEC (14.7%) are the peak followed by diseases of the circulatory system (13.7%) and then by diseases of the respiratory system (10.9%). Females constituted 55.9% of total subsidized admissions.



Selected morbidity indicators

These indicators are cholera, polio, measles, pulmonary TB, diphtheria, tetanus, neonatal tetanus, malaria and AIDS. Pulmonary TB and Measles are the most observed.

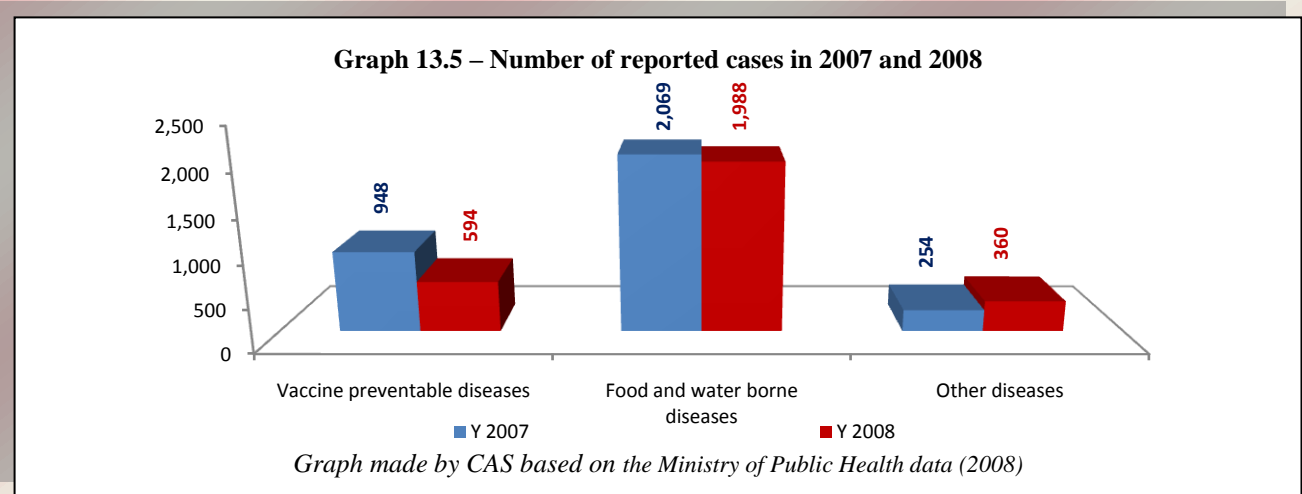
Graph 13.4 – Some selected morbidity indicators between 2004 and 2008



Graph made by CAS based on the Ministry of Public Health data (2008)

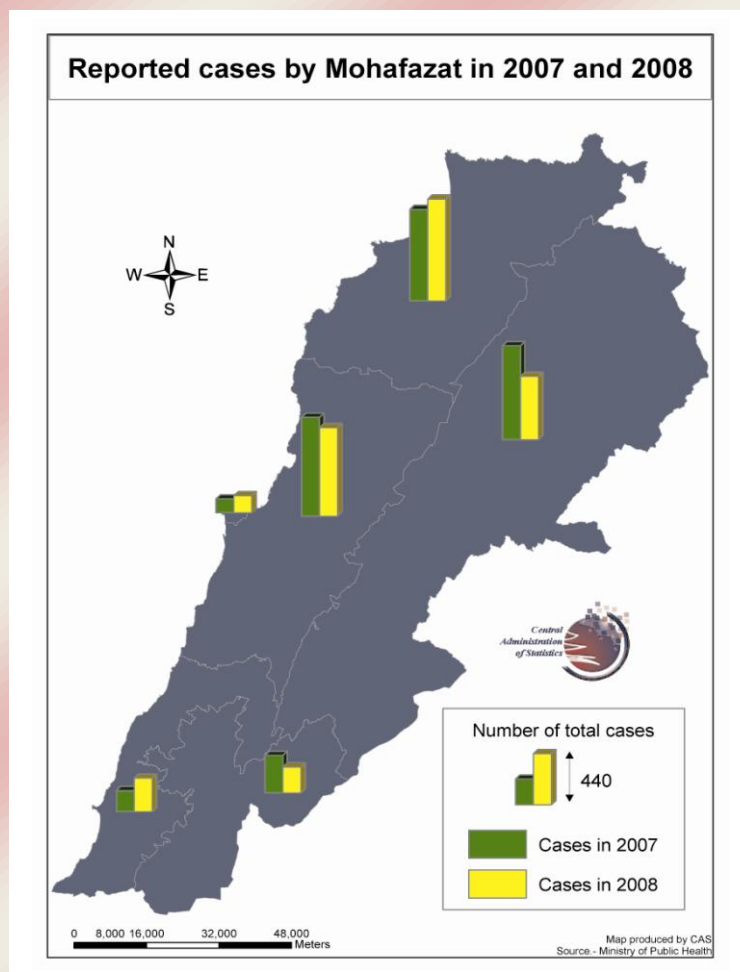
Reported cases

Reported cases varies between 2007 and 2008. They decreased for vaccine preventable diseases (37.3%) and for food and water borne diseases (3.91%) ; on the contrary, they increased for other diseases (41.7%).



As for reported cases by age and sex in 2007, the age bracket 0-7 years (30.8%) is the peak for vaccine preventable diseases, the age bracket 10-19 years (25.1%) is the peak for food and water borne diseases and the age bracket 0-7 years (22.0%) is the peak for other diseases.

In 2008, the age bracket 10-19 years (25.1%) is the for vaccine preventable diseases, the age bracket 10-19 years (24.9%) is the peak for food and water borne diseases and the age bracket 0-7 years (26.1%) is the peak for other diseases.



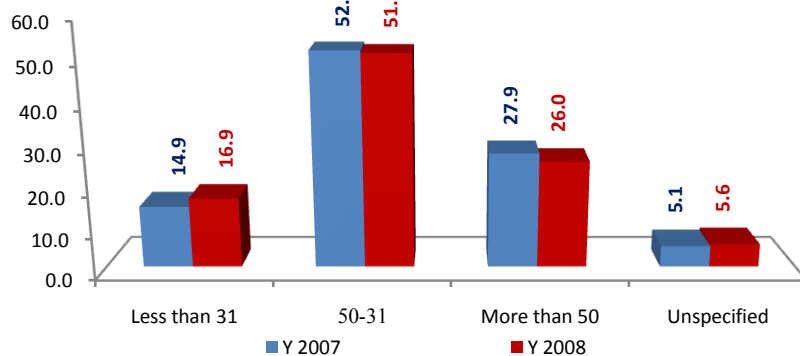
As for reported cases by Mohafazat in 2007, North Lebanon (46.2%) is the peak for vaccine preventable diseases, Bekaa (32.4%) is the peak for food and water borne diseases and Mount-Lebanon (37.8%) is the peak for other diseases.

In 2008, Bekaa (25.4%) is the peak for vaccine preventable diseases, North Lebanon (37.4%) is the peak for food and water borne diseases and Mount-Lebanon (43.9%) is the peak for other diseases.

HIV/AIDS incidence and prevalence

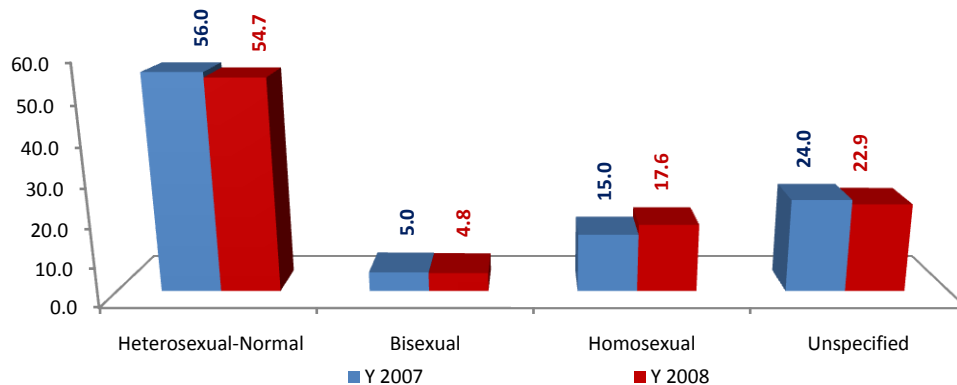
The number of cases was 92 in 2007 and 116 in 2008. This means an increase of 26.1% between 2007 and 2008. The following graphs explain the distribution of cases by age structure, the mode of transmission and the sexual behavior in % in 2007 and in 2008.

Graph 13.6 – Percentage of distribution by age structure between 2007 and 2008



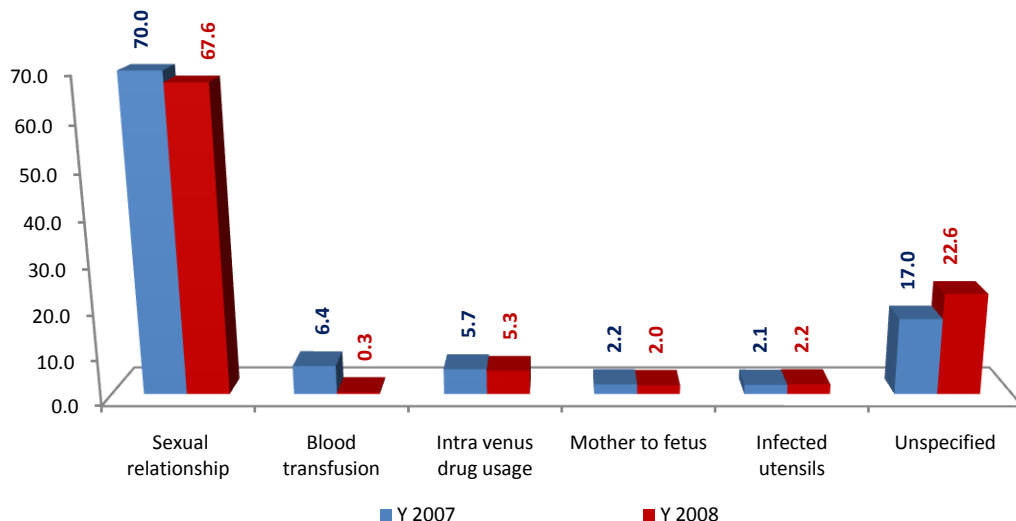
Graph made by CAS based on the Ministry of Public Health data (2008)

Graph 13.7 – Percentage of distribution by sexual behavior between 2007 and 2008



Graph made by CAS based on the Ministry of Public Health data (2008)

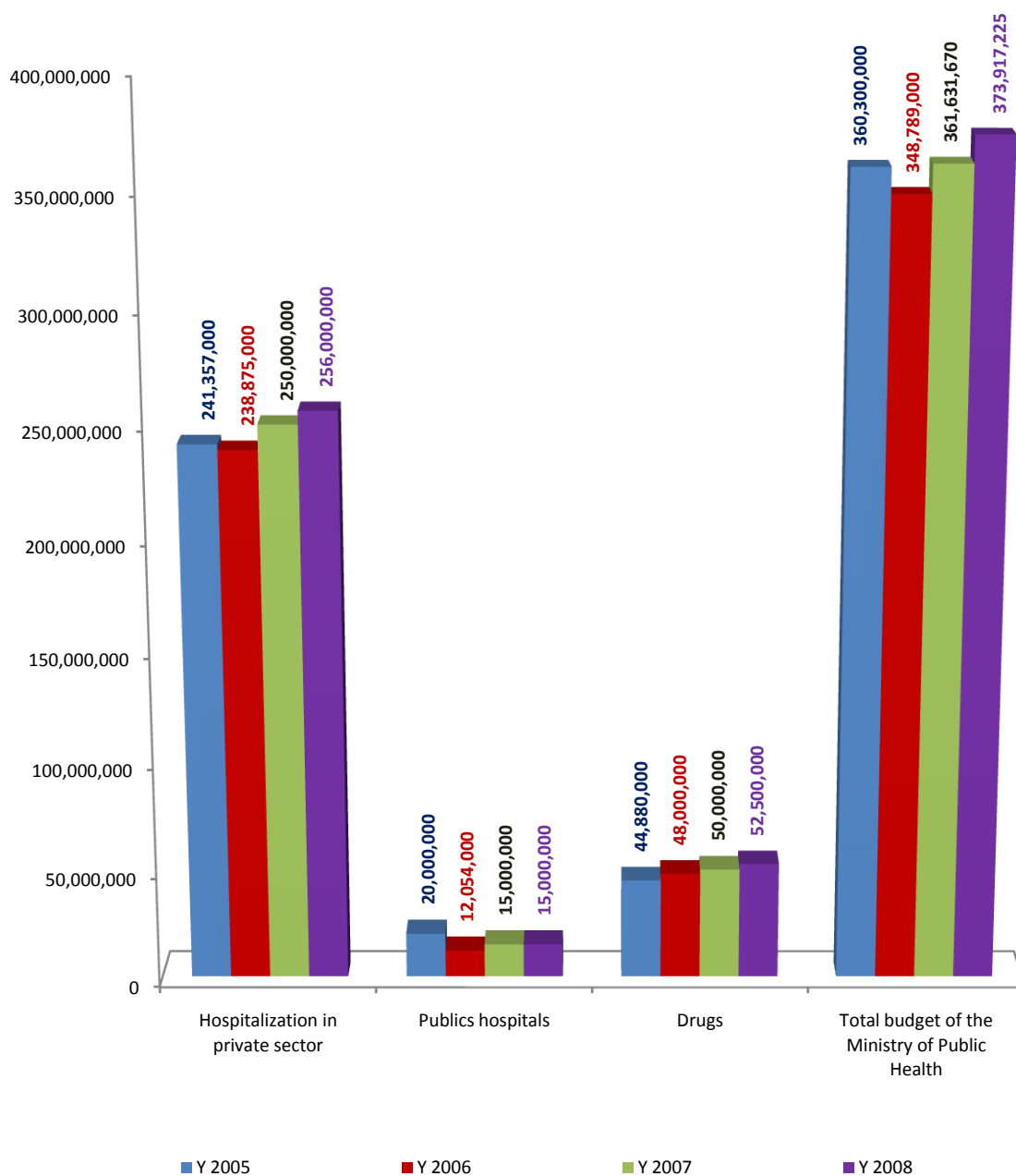
Graph 13.8 – Percentage of distribution by mode of transmission between 2007 and 2008



Ministry of Public Health itemized budget

The items which increased between 2005 and 2008 are: hospitalization in private sector (6.1%), drugs (17.0%), contributions to NGOs (17.7%), other expenses (27.8%), total budget of the Ministry (3.8%), total government budget (14.8%), government debt (19.2%) and total government budget excluding debts (11.9%). As for the items which decreased between 2005 and 2008, they are: public hospitals (25.0%), salaries and other employees' benefits (2.7%), Central Laboratory (part1) (17.2%) , part two (Central laboratory and Ministry of Public Health) (82.5%), Ministry of Public Health Budget out of total government budget (with debt) (9.4%) and Ministry of Public Health Budget out of total government budget (without debt) (7.3%).

Graph 13.8 – Percentage of distribution by mode of transmission between 2007 and 2008



Graph made by CAS based on the Ministry of Public Health data (2008)