HEALTH SECTOR AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH IN KOSOVO
Challenges & potentials

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Content

• Introduction
• Country Health profile
• Economic Development
• Environmental Health
• Way forward...
Country Health Profile
Country Health Profile

Demographics & Health indicators
- **Life expectancy**
- **Mortality & Morbidity**
- **Infant & Maternal Mortality**
- 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Kosovo</th>
<th>Serbia</th>
<th>Albania</th>
<th>Bosnia</th>
<th>Macedonia</th>
<th>EU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth, total (years)</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal deaths (per 100000 live births)</td>
<td>28.4*</td>
<td>12.68</td>
<td>16.75</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>13.34</td>
<td>6.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>20.6*</td>
<td>7.11</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>4.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 5 mortality (per 1,000)</td>
<td>69 (2002) 8.14</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunization, measles (percent of children)</td>
<td>&lt;80</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>83.5</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>92.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis incidence per 100000</td>
<td>52 (2005) 26.6</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP Human Development Index (HDI)</td>
<td>0.734</td>
<td>0.821</td>
<td>0.807</td>
<td>0.802</td>
<td>0.808</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Health Indicators for Kosovo and Neighboring Countries, 2007

Kosovo Public Expenditure Review, (2010) Poverty reduction and Economic Management Unit, South East Europe and Baltic Countries Unit, Europe and Central Asia Region, report No 53709-XK
Country Health profile

• Economic Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP growth, %</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP per capita, Euro</td>
<td>1,476</td>
<td>1,515</td>
<td>1,629</td>
<td>1,726</td>
<td>1,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prices (CPI), annual average, %</td>
<td>-1.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>-2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosovo Consolidated Budget, Euros (millions)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenues</td>
<td>638.4</td>
<td>712.0</td>
<td>903.0</td>
<td>942.5</td>
<td>1,146.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures</td>
<td>696.1</td>
<td>635.5</td>
<td>661.2</td>
<td>950.5</td>
<td>1,232.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>-57.7</td>
<td>76.5</td>
<td>241.8</td>
<td>-8.1</td>
<td>-85.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Main Macroeconomic Indicators for Kosova 2005 – 2009
Country Health Profile

• Health Care Expenditures

Health expenditure, Kosovo (2009), Albania, Romania, Turkey Bulgaria B&H Macedonia, Serbia 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public (% of GDP)</th>
<th>2.3</th>
<th>2.4</th>
<th>3.5</th>
<th>3.5</th>
<th>4.1</th>
<th>5.2</th>
<th>5.6</th>
<th>5.7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public (% of total gov’t expenditures)</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE per capita (current US$)</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private (% of THE)</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>62.7</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Level of Health Spending, Country Comparison

Kosovo Public Expenditure Review, (2010) Poverty reduction and Economic Management Unit, South East Europe and Baltic Countries Unit, Europe and Central Asia Region, report No 53709-XK
Country Health Profile

- **Total health expenditures**
  - (€, mln)
    - 2005: 107.80
    - 2006: 115.05
    - 2007: 121.21
    - 2008: 136.15
    - 2009: 158.22
  - à Public spending
    - 2005: 71.40
    - 2006: 71.80
    - 2007: 67.43
    - 2008: 78.39
    - 2009: 89.28
  - à Private out-of-pocket
    - 2005: 30.80
    - 2006: 42.81
    - 2007: 52.81
    - 2008: 56.64
    - 2009: 62.01

- **Of which:**
  - Patient payments in hospitals
    - 2005: 2.22
    - 2006: 0.61
    - 2007: 1.13
    - 2008: 2.31
  - Patient payments in PHC Centers
    - 2005: 2.59
    - 2006: n/a
    - 2007: 4.40
    - 2008: 2.71
  - Patient payments not accounted for
    - 2005: 37.99
    - 2006: n/a
    - 2007: 51.11
    - 2008: 5.58
  - Donors (off-budget)
    - 2005: 5.60
    - 2006: 0.44
    - 2007: 0.97
    - 2008: 1.12
    - 2009: 6.93
  - Public spending on health
    - 2005: 9.7
    - 2006: 10.0
    - 2007: 10.2
    - 2008: 8.3
    - 2009: 7.6

Table 4. Trends in Health Expenditures in Kosovo,
Environmental Health

- Impact of environmental pollution on health is well known and of concern especially in Kosova
Environmental Health

• Situation in Kosovo (water & sewage system)
• Air pollution (mainly power plants in Obiliq)
Some facts & figures

- Frequently disease are Respiratory diseases with 22.9%
- Respiratory diseases at age under 14th are presented with 42.4%
- Respiratory pathology is most frequently disease at the age of 1-5 with 53.2%.
- 21% of the patients from all malignant diseases are diagnosed and treated from lung cancer,
- University Hospital Centre as a tertiary health care lung cancer is presented with 40.7%.
- 29.16% of workers in KEK suffer form respiratory disease, and 5.98% from cardiovascular disease.
- The incidence of respiratory diseases at patients at age >18 years at Obiliq city is approximately 30% and is much higher then other cities.
- Based on medical record for 2009 for the Clinic for Lung diseases in Prishtina, incidence rate of lung cancer is 27.84/00000 for Obiliq city comparing with 12.3/00000 in country level or two fold higher. On the same study incidence rate in Prishtina municipality in the period 2006-2010 is two times higher (35 new cases in 2010) comparing with Prizren Region (18 new cases) which has no industry pollution

Pllana Xh.(2012) Incidence of respiratory and cardiovascular diseases among KEK workers, Institute of Occupational Medicine, presentation during the conference : Environmental Health in Kosova: Impact of coal in health of population
Lung cancer incidence Pr & Pz

Lung cancer incidence rates for Prishtina and Prizren municipality (2006-2010)
Recommendations

• Situation indicates that population of Kosova is increasingly vulnerable to environmental pollution.
• Public policies that are compiled and implemented without taking into account the health of population aren’t sustainable and long term are even counterproductive.
• Population of Kosova has the right to choose to be healthy and to chose “environmental friendly” policies - this should be acknowledged and respected by all national and international institutions

Recommendations

• Considering “economic development is good for health – but good health also fosters economic development” it is necessary to strongly consider increased investments in health sector in Kosova,

• Investments in health sector in Kosova for improving delivery of health care to the population in order to save lives of thousands of preventable deaths, is key to any attempts to reduce poverty and urge socio-economic development in the country.

• Investments in health sector should become priority of governmental policies and interventions as well as priority agenda for international organizations operating in Kosovo

• Investing in Maternal, Newborn and Child Health, The Case for Asia and Pacific (2009) WHO