



## **World Largest Health Insurance Scheme**





- Ayushman Bharat Key Features & Public Health Perspectives
- Conceptual Framework for Ayushman Bharat
- Ayushman Bharat In times of Pandemic -COVID 19
- Future of Ayushman Bharat

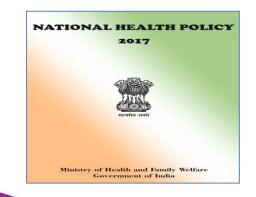
#### PMJAY (NHPS)- Positive step towards achieving SDG & UHC under NHP (2017)

- Health Insurance in India- huge market but penetration low (Sujatha Rao ,2011)
- No access to health care financing: 86% of rural and 82% of urban households.
   Nearly 70% healthcare expenses are out of pocket in India(NSSO 71st).
- This pushes nearly 7% of Indian population into poverty every year
- For those who have some cover, <u>75% covered by Government sponsored</u> health schemes, only 25% by commercial insurers (NFHS-4,2015-16)

Health Expenditure-Global 6%, India <1% (145 rank in 190)
Health Care Financing Challenges

**Dr Sujata Verma IIHMR University Jaipur** 

# World bank & WHO- 2018 GAME CHANGER



## **Ayushman Bharat**



Comprehensive
Primary Health
Care through
Health and
Wellness Centers



Secondary and
Tertiary Inpatient
Care through
Empanelled
Hospitals



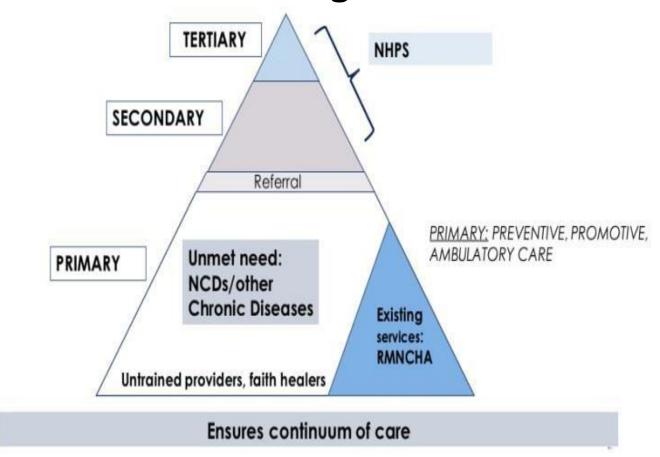
**CONTINUUM OF CARE – HWCs & PM-JAY** 

#### Ayushman Bharat: A continuum of care

#### **Part-1 Health and Wellness Centre**

- 1. Convergence -Central as well as State Health Insurance Schemes
- 2. Alliance with State Scheme-Kerala and Chhatisgarh











Budget Announcement, 2017: Conversion of 1.5 lakh sub Centres into Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) by 2022





















## स्वास्थ्य कल्याण केन्द्र



#### राजस्थान सरकार का उपहार



### स्वास्थ्य सेवायें आपके द्वार स्वस्थ जीवन का अधिकार

स्वास्थ्य कल्याण केन्द्रों के द्वारा 30 वर्ष की आयु से ऊपर के नागरिकों को गैर संक्रामक रोगों ( डायबटीज, रक्तचाप, हृदय रोग एवं कैंसर ) के लिये स्क्रिनिंग एवं दवा की उपलब्धता

चिकित्सा, स्वास्थ्य एव परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं एवं राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन, राजस्थान

(अधिक जानकारी के लिए संपर्क करें - गांव की आशा/ए.एन.एम./सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी से)

## Part-2 An Overview-Core Features of AB PM-JAY



A cover of INR 5 lakh per family per year



Over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families eligible



States given flexibility to decide on mode of implementation- NHA vs SHA



Portability-Benefits will be portable across the country



SECC Census 2011-Entitlement based scheme

Data Source: www.pmjay.gov.in

## Ayushman Bharat – Background

#### Scheme Structure

- Group Health
   Insurance Scheme –
   5 lakhs floater cover
- Key stakeholders-NHA, SHA, Families covered, Hospitals, Insurers, TPAs
- Operates in 3 modesTrust, Insurance,Hybrid
- Contribution State and Central in a ratio based on State

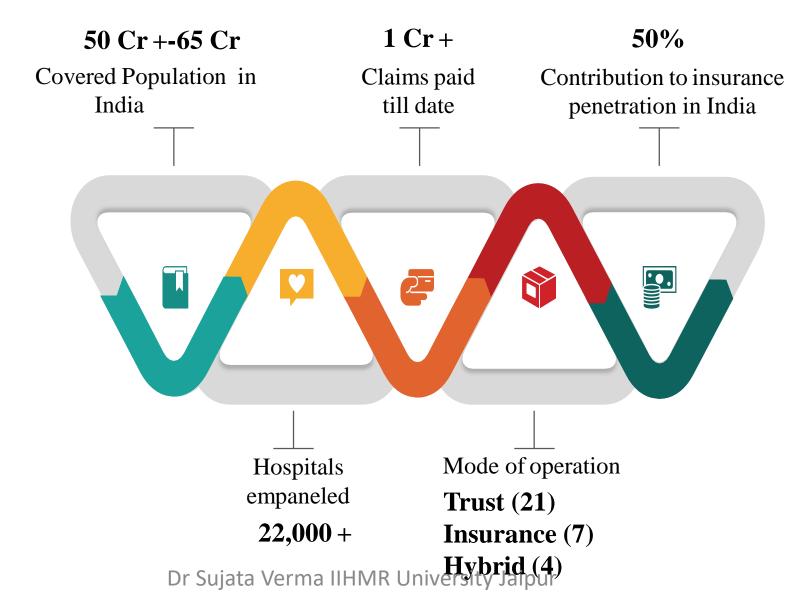
## Package Rate Structure

- Tertiary care with 2500+ procedures and surgeries
- Categorized into 24 specialities
- Pre-authorized packages
- Include all costs associated with treatment
- Additional incentives for hospitals

#### Key Clauses

- Expense clause
- Loss cap clause
- Enrollment of new members
- Empanelment of new hospitals
- Portability of scheme
- Claim investigation and settlement
- Fraud Prevention Measures

## **Contd.-Ayushman Bharat in numbers**



## ACCESS AFFORDABIL **Improved** Access to **Affordable** Quality ACCEPTABILIT

## 65 Crore people

Poor and Vulnerable people across 10.74 crore families

## Portable

Benefits can be availed in all empaneled hospitals across the country

## Lakh

Cover per family per year for serious illnesses (hospitalization)

## No Cap

On Family Size, Age or Gender and covers pre- existing diseases

Care

## Target Beneficiary Families : SECC Database, 2011

Eligibility-The following have been approved by Cabinet

Rural		Urban	RSBY Leftout Families	Total
Families in Deprivation Criteria D1, D2, D3, D4, D5 & D7	Automatically Included Families	Families belong to 11 Occupational Criteria	Mainly in States of Karnataka, Himachal, Kerala, Chhattisgarh etc.	In line with budget announcement
8.03 cr	16 lakh	2.33 cr	22 lakh	10.74 cr

## **Target Group for Rural**

## Total deprived Households targeted for AB PM-JAY who belong to one of the six deprivation criteria amongst D1, D2, D3, D4, D5 and D7:

- D1: Only one room with kucha walls and kucha roof
- D2: No adult member between age 16 to 59
- D3: Female headed households with no adult male member between age 16 to 59
- D4: Disabled member and no able-bodied adult member (D4)
- D5: SC/ST households (D5)
- D7: Landless households deriving major part of their income from manual casual labour

#### **Automatically included-**

- Households without shelter
- Destitute/ living on alms
- Manual scavenger families
- Primitive tribal groups
- Legally released bonded labour

## **Target Group for Urban**

#### **Occupational Categories of Workers**

- 1. Rag picker
- 2. Beggar
- 3. Domestic worker
- 4. Street vendor/ Cobbler/hawker / Other service provider working on streets
- 5. Construction worker/ Plumber/ Mason/ Labour/ Painter/ Welder/ Security guard/ Coolie and another head-load worker
- 6. Sweeper/ Sanitation worker / Mali
- 7. Home-based worker/ Artisan/ Handicrafts worker / Tailor
- 8. Transport worker/ Driver/ Conductor/ Helper to drivers and conductors/ Cart puller/ Rickshaw puller
- 9. Shop worker/ Assistant/ Peon in small establishment/ Helper/Delivery assistant / Attendant/ Waiter
- 10. Electrician/ Mechanic/ Assembler/ Repair worker
- 11. Washer-man/ Chowkidar

## **Mode of Implementation**

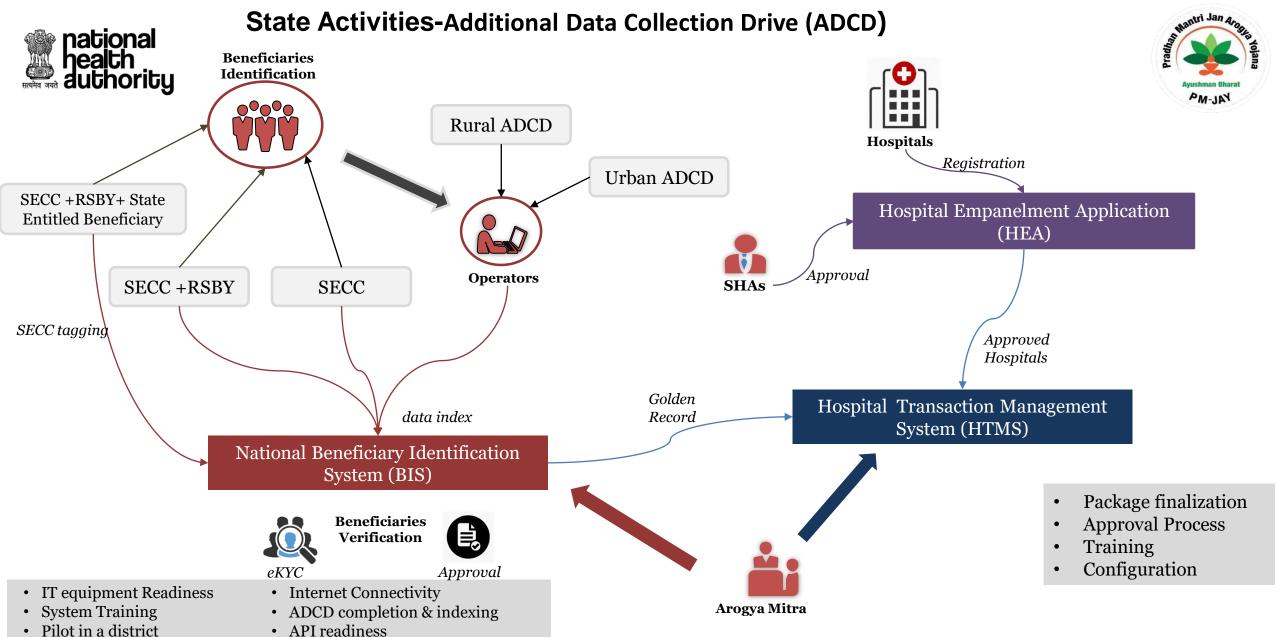
- Insurance Mode
  - States / UTs will do the open tendering process for selection of Insurance Company
- Trust / Assurance Mode
  - Through Society / Trust of State Health Department
- Mixed Model (Insurance + Assurance)
  - States / UTs has complete freedom to decide the bucket division
  - Benefit cover can be either based upon:
  - ✓ Insurance v/s Assurance coverage
  - √ Secondary v/s Tertiary care treatment

(Under any mode, the Central Government's Share of Premium shall be actual cost or maximum ceiling as decided by GoI, which ever is less)









## PRADHAN MANTRI AROGYA MITRA (Selection, Placement and Training)

Completed 12<sup>th</sup> from a recognized Board of Education Completed the Arogya Mitra Training Course and passed the respective course exam/ 2 certification Possessing fluent communication skills in English/Hindi and Local language 3 Having adequate functional computer literacy which shall include understanding of Microsoft 4 Office Suite and navigating through Internet Portals. Qualified Female Candidates and ASHAs to be given preference

### **Deployment Approach – IT Modules**



Beneficiary
Identification System



Hospital Empanelment



Data warehouse and National Health Analytics

**Central Hosting** 

Hospital Transaction Management System



Option 1: Centrally Hosted

Centre will manage a single configurable version of the software.

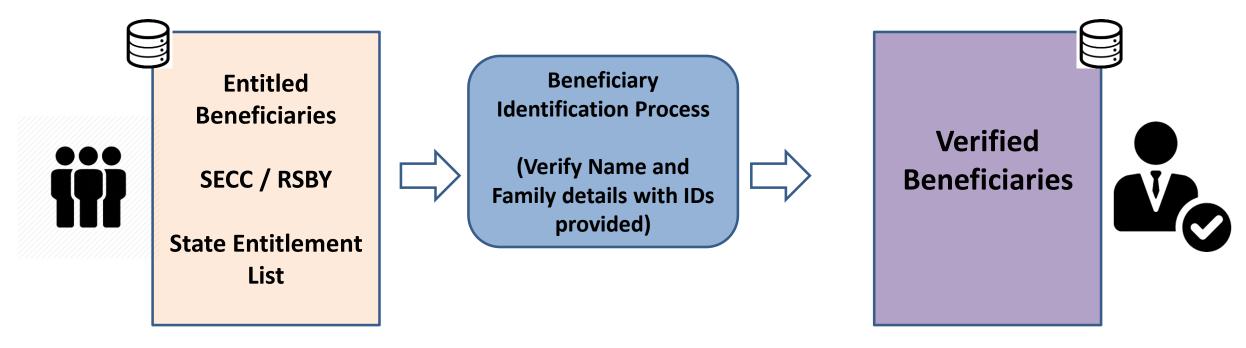


Hospital Transaction Management System

Option 2: State Hosted

State can transfer IPR from Centre, host in State and make modifications as required by State

## **Beneficiary Identification System**



- This process is required only once for each beneficiary.
- It can be carried out just before they get admitted for the first time
- Verification can also be enabled at other locations at PHCs, CSCs etc

#### PMJAY: Salient Features

- No change in package rates for first two policy years
- Benefits include Hospitalization cover, Day care treatment, Follow up care benefit,
   Pre-Post hospitalization expenses, New born child/children benefit
- Pre-authorization must for all tertiary care treatments and listed secondary care treatments
- Reducing entitlement for second and third surgical treatment
- Surgical and medical package not allowed at the same time

#### PMJAY: Salient Features: Exclusions

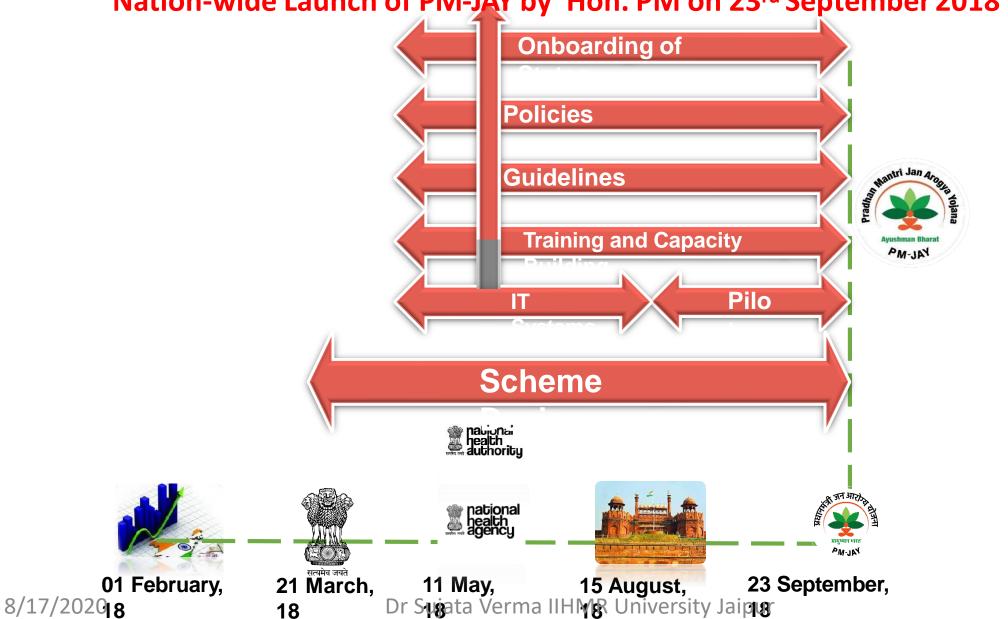
- Conditions that do not require hospitalization: Unless necessary for treatment of a disease covered under Medical and Surgical procedures or treatments or day care procedures
- Dental: Treatment or surgery which is corrective, cosmetic or of aesthetic procedure, filling of cavity, root canal etc
- Congenital external diseases: Or defects or anomalies, Convalescence, general debility, "run down" condition or rest cure.
- Fertility related procedures: Hormone replacement therapy for Sex change or treatment which results from or is in any way related to sex change.
- **Drugs and Alchohol Induced illness:** Diseases, illness or injury due to or arising from use, misuse or abuse of drugs or alcohol or use of intoxicating substances, or such abuse or addiction
- Vaccination
- Suicide: Intentional self-injury/suicide

### PMJAY: Eligibility of Insurers

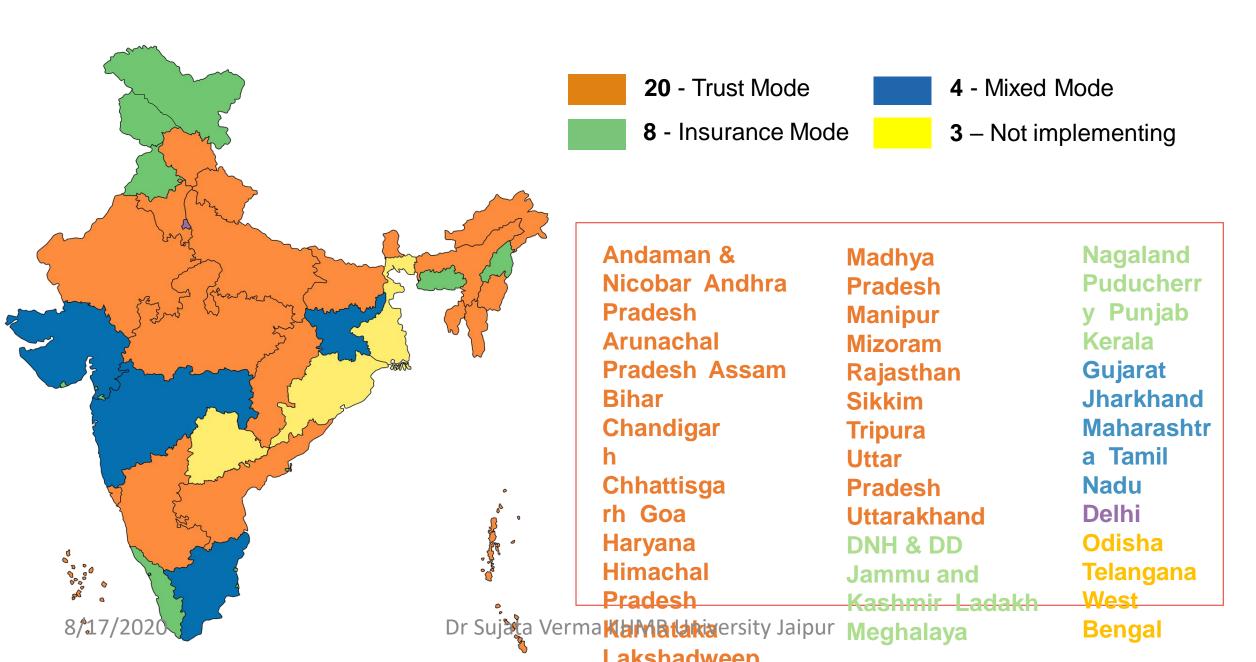
- Company incorporated under Companies' Act 1956/2013
- Registered with IRDAI to transact Health Insurance business for at least three completed financial years
- Should have written group health cover of at least 50000/100000 families in states
- Health Insurance business of at least 100 cr/200 cr from states
- Should unconditionally accept terms and conditions of tender document

#### **Part-2 Conceptual framework**

Nation-wide Launch of PM-JAY by Hon. PM on 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2018



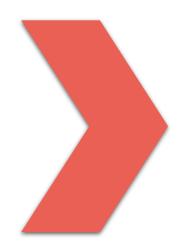
## States & UTs implementing PM-JAY



## PM-JAY has expanded access



Hospitals empanelled across the country



11,241
Public hospitals (52.1%)

9,495
Private hospitals
(44%)

824 NHA empanelled hospitals (3.9%)

## Portability has expanded access

Patient State	<b>Treatment State</b>	Number of Treatments
Madhya Pradesh	Gujarat	16,141
Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand	6,481
Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	5,498
Bihar	Uttar Pradesh	4,664
Jharkhand	Bihar	4,105

#### Top Portability Specialities

Cardiology

Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery

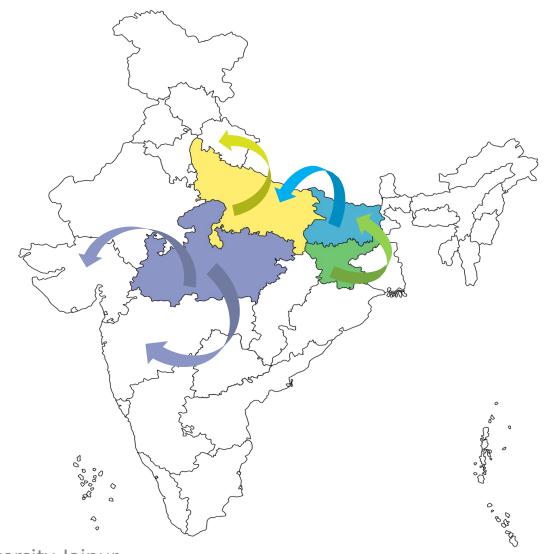
Orthopaedics

Radiation Oncology

**General Medicine** 

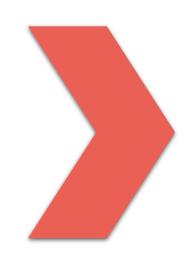
**General Surgery** 

**Medical Oncology** 



## Claim Analytics PM-JAY has helped crores





54% spent on tertiary care

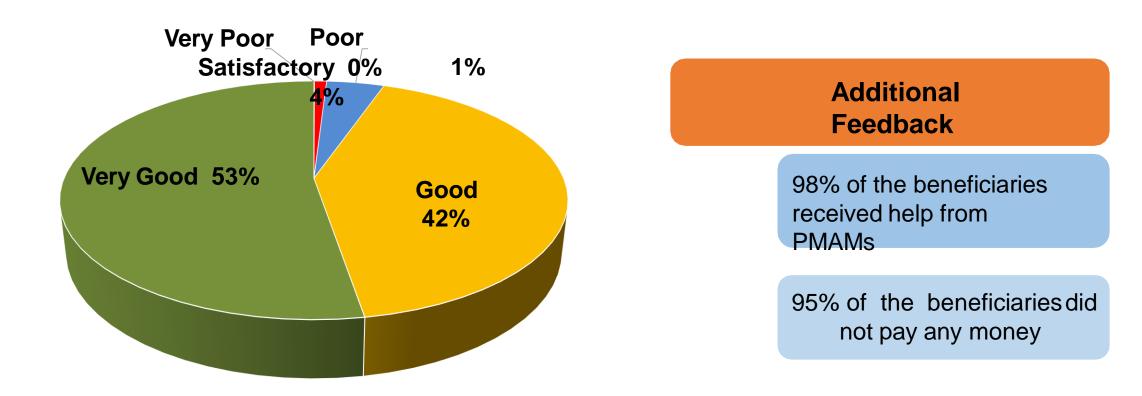
64% spent in Private hospitals

48% spent on treating females

70% treatments for age group (18-60yrs)

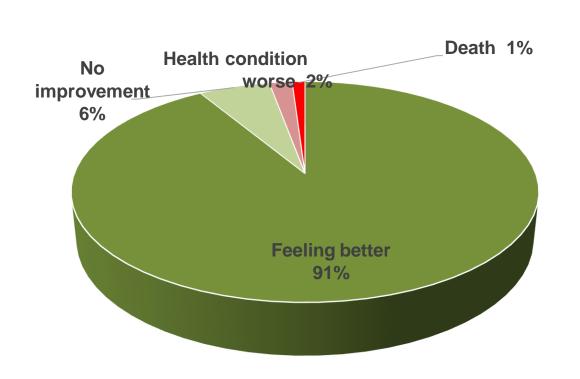
## Beneficiary feedback – Overall experience

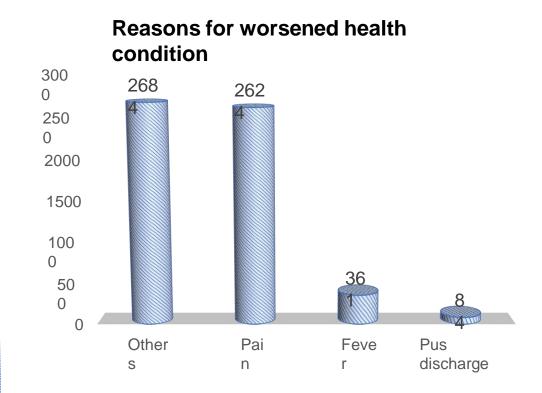
Total calls connected & concluded- 6,02,094\*



\*Period: 01-04-2019 to 20.03.2020 with more than 15.04 lakh attempted calls

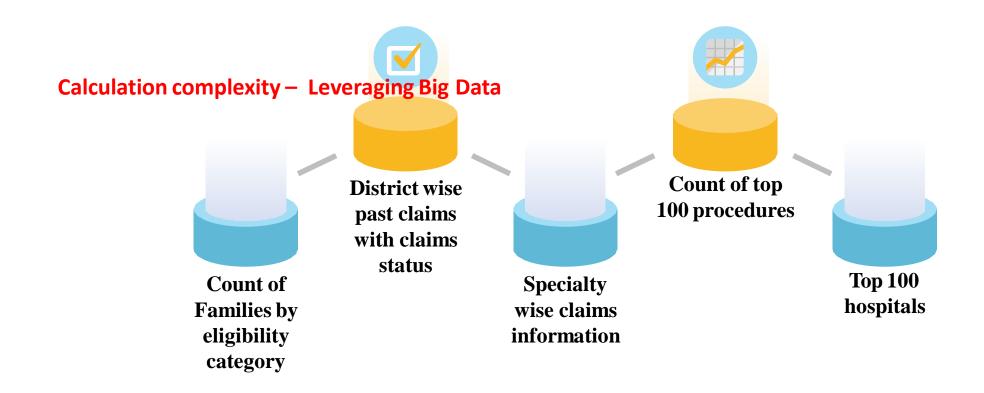
## **Beneficiary Health Status feedback**





\*Period Nov'19 to March '20 with more than 9.77 lakh connected calls

## Big Data - Analysis of Available Information



#### **Data Sources to explore AB Pricing**

- ABPMJAY official website
- SHA Tender documents



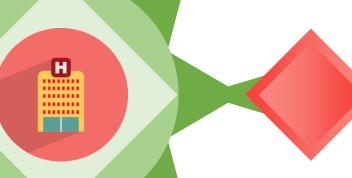
### Part-3 Expanding access to health during COVID-19 services



#### Monitoring and Tele-Consultations tracking treatments



Focus on empanelment of more hospitals



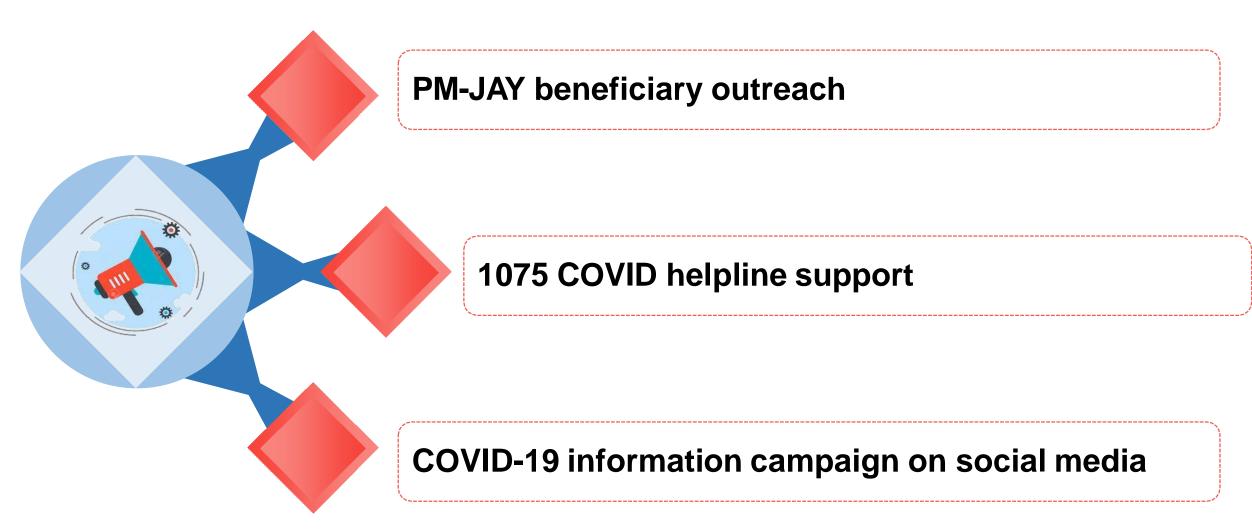
Inclusion of COVID-19 testing and treatment packages

Tele-Consultation for PM-JAY high risk beneficiaries

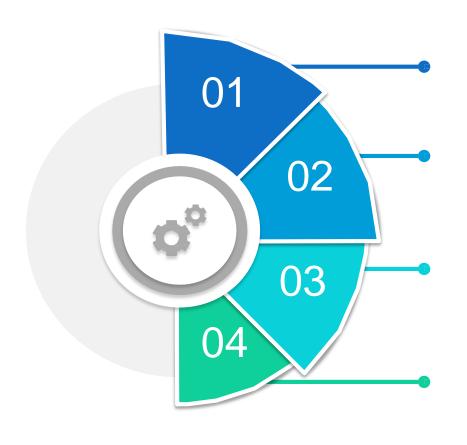
Transportation support for health workforce

**Aarogya Setu Tele-Consultation** 

## Strengthening Awareness



## **COVID-19 Impact on PMJAY Claim Analysis**



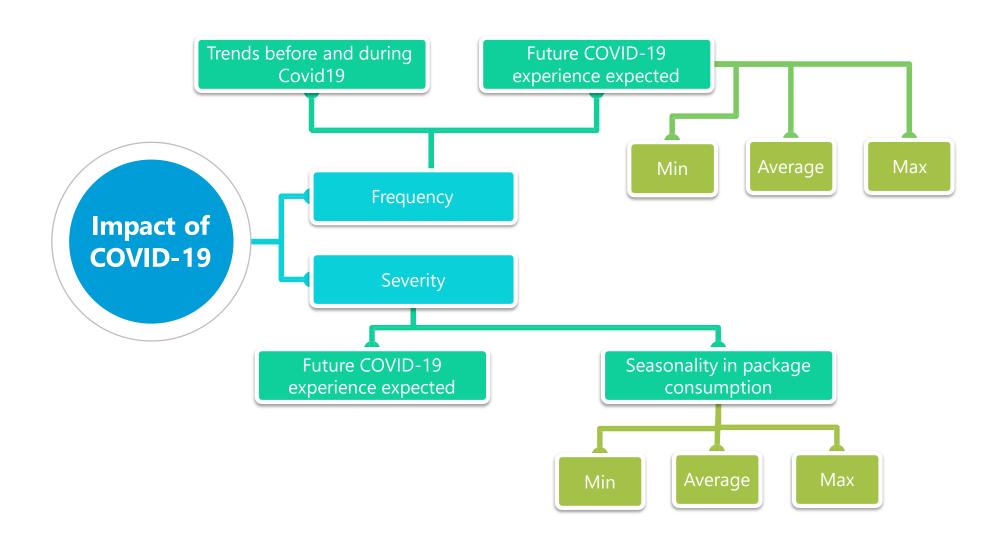
Changes in package consumption patterns

Upcoming period impact

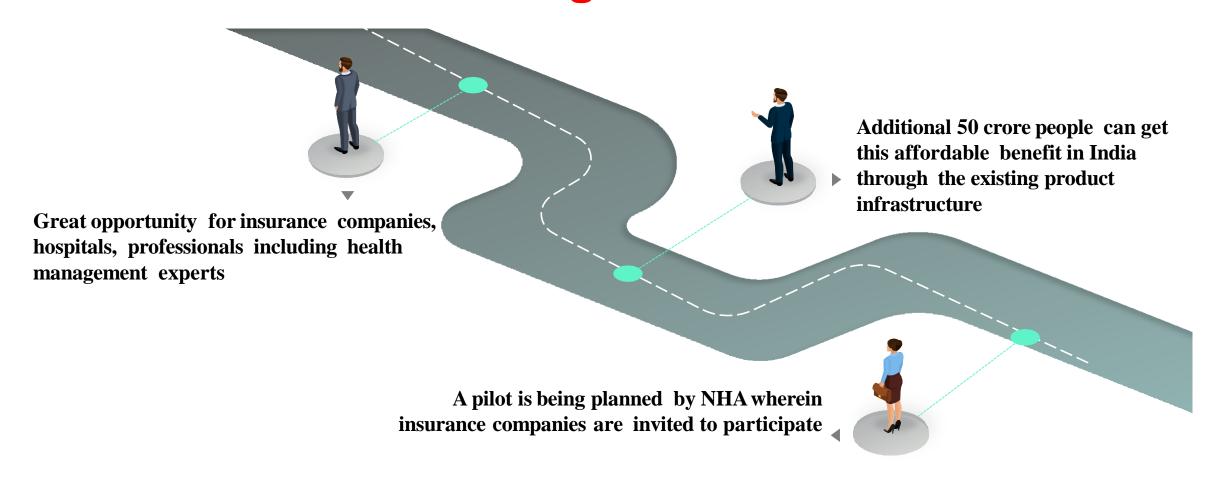
Packages for COVID-19

Scope of claims investigation

## **COVID-19 Impact contd....**



## Part-4 Future of Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY: Enabler for a larger reform in health care



## Challenges for Effective Implementation

- OoPHE not reduced much- major on primary care out patient so NHA should upgrade OPD cover (III, Mumbai 2016-17)
- Coverage- always not possible for poor to go hospital for admission (covered only inpatient/secondary and tertiary)
- **Major Private players not in list where majority goes (NIA,2013)**
- Medical package list- Maharashtra is different from Haryana- disease burden is different
- Health being a state subject differences in the political ideologies. real focus of the schemes to provide quality and affordable healthcare get lost during implementation either due to lack of adequate monitoring or at times over regulating the healthcare market. (RSBY,2012) Private Hospitals are not interested to work with Government due to low package rates and inflation

- Q- What needs to be done?-
- A- Enhance role of State/Community/PPP (medical package state wise)

## Health Management/Insurance Professionals Opportunity and Risk IIIIHMRUNIVERSITY

#### Benefits of involving

- Opportunity to work for a flagship scheme
- Be part of the team of professional implementing world's largest health insurance scheme

#### Risks of not involving

- Lost opportunity of implementing advanced techniques on big data
- Other professionals such as data scientists / economists / statisticians/health professional filling for the skill needed for the scheme

#### Risks of involving

- Task demands knowledge of data science, public health, surgeries / medical procedures and implementation of actuarial techniques in a non traditional area
- This needs greater commitment and involvement to acquire multi-disciplinary knowledge than traditional standard tasks.







# Ayushman Bharat Bhav Thanks !!!