Health Care Reform: An International Perspective—What Works and What Doesn’t—A Roundtable Discussion from All Continents

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Population Stats:
- **Brazilian Population**: 200,000,000 hab., african-brazilians: 50.7%, white: 47.7%, native brazilians: 0.4%, asian-brazilians: 1.1% (2010).
- **Language**: Portuguese (official)
- **Religion**: Catholics (64.6%), Evangelicals (22.2%); Atheist (8%), Spiritualists (2%), others (2.2%) (2011)
- **Demographic density**: 23.86 hab./km² (2014)
- **Demographic growth**: 0.80% per year (2015/2016)
- **Life Expectancy**: 75.5 anos (2015)
- **Per Capita Income**: R$ 9,500.00 (2015).
- **HDI**: 0.755. Brazil occupies the 75th position among 188 countries

How Healthcare in Brazil and the USA Compares

Brazil
- 1,500 Hospitals
- 2,812 (Public)
- 443,210 Beds
- 765,000 Beds
- Healthcare $634 Billion/year
- Pharma $5 Billion/year
- Imaging $50.55 Billion/year
- Physicians 1.95 Doctors per 1000 people

United States
- 5,774 Hospitals
- 1,210 (Public)
- $10,000 Billion/year
- $500 Billion/year
- $6.13 Billion/year
- Physicians 2.42 Doctors per 1000 people

Pros and Cons of the SUS

- **Pros**
  - Regress is unusual health care system in the world
  - All citizens have a right to health care
  - Most worries traditional issues such as access to a good and friendly consultations, and deaths by negligence

- **Cons**
  - Health system is largely decentralized
  - Inefficient delivery of services is evident
  - Family doctors serve more than 7 of 3 Brazilians
  - System is underfunded

Source: The Observatory, World Health Organization, and SUS