

TOPICUS BENCHMARK EUROPE

GOAL: INITIAL SELECTION OF EUROPEAN
COUNTRIES FOR MARKET ENTRY TOPICUS



METHODOLOGY

In consultation with TOPICUS

1. Selection of countries for Benchmark Europe;
2. Selection of indicators;
3. Distinction between High TB Burden and Low TB Burden countries;
 - Each set with separate indicators based on available data
4. Weighing of selected indicators;

Analysis Task Force Health Care

1. Ranking of High Burden and Low Burden countries;
2. A short analysis;
 - 7 high burden countries
 - 5 low burden countries

DELIVERABLES

1. Objective benchmarking (ranking) of European countries based on quantitative data.
2. Framework for further analysis by TOPICUS – Excel data file that can be manipulated with new/updated data.



HIGH BURDEN COUNTRIES

Country A
Country B
Country C
Country D
Country E
Country F

LOW BURDEN COUNTRIES

Country G
Country H
Country I
Country J
Country K



HIGH BURDEN COUNTRIES

Country A

Population: *.***.***

Healthcare exp/cap: US\$ **

Health exp (% of GDP): **%

Domestic health exp (% of total): **%

Key Stakeholders

- [ORGANISATION 1]
- [ORGANISATION 2]
- [ORGANISATION 3]
- [ORGANISATION 4]

Overall	[**]
Business	[**]
Healthcare	[**]
IT Maturity	[**]
Tuberculosis	[**]

Strengths

High gov't health expenditure as % of total
Increasing expenditure on notified TB cases
Increasing investment by gov't in TB solutions

Weaknesses

Corruption perception higher than average
No national eHealth policy or strategy

Opportunities

High TB incidence
All relevant aspects for prevention, diagnosis and treatment poorly understood or poorly executed (2019)
Need for strengthening TB monitoring and control programme
Capability of funding TB solutions domestically with minimal external funding

Threats

Economically and politically unstable country, with corruption in all segments of government
Fragmented healthcare system

Conclusion

There is an increasing readiness by the government to invest in solutions related to tuberculosis. Furthermore, there is not a strong screening programme in place currently, with a poor understanding and execution of measures related to prevention, diagnosis and treatment. However, Bosnia remains a politically and economically instable country, with corruption still an issue in the public system, including the healthcare system.

LOW BURDEN COUNTRIES

Country G

Population: **.***.***
Healthcare exp/cap: **US\$ ****
Health exp (% of GDP): ****%**
Domestic health exp (% of total): ****%**

Key Stakeholders

- [ORGANISATION 1]
- [ORGANISATION 2]
- [ORGANISATION 3]

Overall	[**]
Business	[**]
Healthcare	[**]
IT Maturity	[**]
Tuberculosis	[**]

Strengths

High income country
High healthcare expenditure (% of GDP)
High life expectancy

Weaknesses

Low life expectancy
In culture, no access
to centralised, national EHR system
Very low TB incidence

Opportunities

Healthcare system
promotes awareness activities amongst professionals and public
Health inequality important factor in NHS programmes
TB identified as priority in the Public Health Outcomes Framework
Implementation of TB control boards – coordinated
relations between local and NHS level
Renewed emphasis on TB screening – opportunity for new screening solutions?

Threats

Healthcare system
Health inequality important factor in NHS
Implementation of TB control boards – coordinated
relations between local and NHS level
Renewed emphasis on TB screening – opportunity for new screening solutions?

Conclusion

Recent emphasis has been placed on a collaborative strategy, which incorporates health inequality and equal access to treatments. TB control boards are a real addition to the public health system, acting as a coordinating body between the local and NHS level. There has been a renewed emphasis on TB screening, which could be an opportunity for new solutions. However, this could present a barrier to a smooth implementation in the UK.