PHC country profile

Egypt

World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE Eastern Mediterranean

PHC Measurement &Improvement

System/structure

Governance

A comprehensive national health sector policy, strategy or plan with goals and targets that includes all three components of a PHC approach exists and has been updated (2014)

Adoption of a Health-in-All-Policies approach and existing mechanism for multisectoral governmental coordination (Egypt Vision,2030)

Inclusion of indicators on relevant social, economic, environmental and commercial determinants of health in national health policies, strategies and plans (Egypt Vision,2030)

Finance

$83

PHC expenditure per capita in US$ (2015)

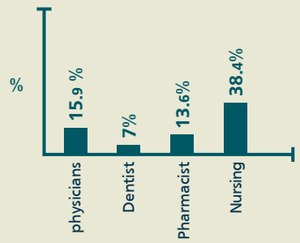
49%

Percentage of domestic general government health expenditure on PHC from total GGHE-D. (2015)

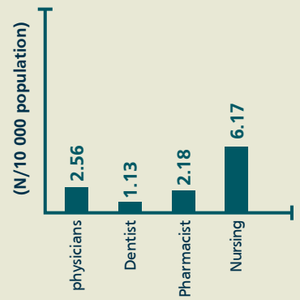
Inputs

Health workforce

Percentage of health workforce in PHC care by occupation (2017)



Density of PHC by occupation (2017)



Health information systems

Presence and use of unique patient identifiers

Use of patient health records follow a patient through their encounter with the health care system

Infrastructure

Less than 5%

Percentage of population that have to travel more than 5 km or 1 hour to arrive at PHC facility (World Bank,2018)

Processes

Model of care

Percentage of patients who are registered at PHC facilities

%

Percentage of cases referred to secondary care

Gatekeeper role for general practitioners/family physicians

Formal process exists for referrals[1]

Quality processes

Percentage of facilities that monitor patient experience

Empowerment and engagement

Community/patient participation in facility management meetings[2]

Outcomes

Effective coverage and quality of care

Percentage of hospital admissions for ambulatory care sensitive conditions[1]

Average availability of 5 tracer reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health (RMNCH) services

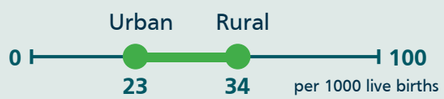
Empowerment and engagement

Percentage population who believe decision-making is inclusive [SDG 16.7.2]

%

Equity

Under-5 mortality by residence (EDHS,2014)



Percentage coverage of RMNCH services by mother's education (DHS 2014)

Impact

Financial protection

Percentage of population with impoverishing health expenditure

Mortality

Maternal mortality ratio [3.1.1] (2018)

43.4 per 100 000

Premature noncommunicable diseases (NCD) mortality [3.4.1] (WHO 2016)

28%

Country context

GDP per capita (PPP current international $)

$ 12 251
(World Bank, 2019)

Population living in poverty (Under $1.90 int'l dollars/day)[3]

3.8%
(World Bank, 2017)

Life expectancy at birth

70.5 Years
(WHO, 2016)

REFERENCE KEY

- Yellow fill indicates a Vital Signs Profile indicator
- Purple fill indicates an SDG indicator. The numbers included in brackets refer to an SDG indicator number. Standard reporting sources or accepted United Nations estimates should be used.
- Present
- Absent
- Not available or not reported
- Not available or not reported

INTEGRATED SERVICES/PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

System/structure

Governance

Presence of UHC legislation inclusive of PHC	
Equity mainstreamed in health policy	
Existence of regulatory authorities for (health workforce, facilities, essential medicines and products) for both public and private sectors[4]	
Presence of quality improvement and assurance processes in the national health plan	
Participatory governance structures	

Finance

Government health spending as percentage of GDP	2%
PHC expenditure as percentage of current health expenditure	46%
Domestic general government expenditure on PHC as percentage of PHC spending	33.3%
Other sources of PHC expenditure (out of pocket, donor, etc.) as percentage of total PHC expenditure	66.7%

Inputs

Health workforce

Percentage of primary care workforce specialized in family practice (by occupation)	N/A
Proportion of health workforce in PHC who have received minimum continuous professional education according to national requirements in the last year	N/A
Vacancy rate in PHC[5]	11.7%

Health information systems

Percentage of births registered	100%
Percentage of deaths registered	99%
Explicit adoption of a set of PHC indicators for monitoring and evaluation	
Inclusion of section on PHC performance in annual health sector reporting	
Percentage of public sector PHC that reports performance data	100%
Presence of a comprehensive individual patient record	
Presence of a comprehensive family record	
Is there a functioning electronic health information system (eHIS) in the country?	
Percentage of PHC facilities using an eHIS	N/A

Infrastructure

Percentage of PHC facilities with adequate WASH:[6]

84.7%	43.7%	67.8%
water	sanitation	hand hygiene

Percentage of PHC facilities with rooms with auditory and visual privacy for patient consultations	N/A
Percentage of PHC facilities with communication equipment[7]	84.5%
Percentage of PHC facilities with access to computer with email/internet access	N/A
Percentage of PHC facilities with standard precautions for infection prevention	N/A
Percentage of PHC facilities with all infection control items	61.7%

Medicines

Percentage of PHC facilities with correlated package of services	100%
Proportion of facilities in which essential medicines are available (no stock outs in one year)	N/A

Supplies

Percentage of PHC facilities with standard priority diagnostics and equipment available	N/A

Processes

Model of care

Annual outpatient department utilization rates per capita[8]	0.5%
Percentage of PHC facilities that can provide mental health services	0.52%
Number of consultations per health worker (physician, nurse, etc.) per day	N/A

Management/quality improvement

Evidence-based national guidelines/protocols/standards exist for the management of all priority causes of morbidity and mortality	100%
Professionalized management at PHC level	N/A
Proportion of facilities with up-to-date performance reports in the last 6 months to 1 year	100%
Percentage of PHC facilities with systems to support quality improvement	N/A

Outcomes

Effective coverage/quality of care

Percentage of adverse events reported (immunization/ medication)	539,071
Percentage of PHC prescriptions that include antibiotics in out patient clinics	N/A
Percentage of PHC prescriptions that include injectable medicines	N/A
Percentage of registered hypertension patients with blood pressure <90/140 at last 2 follow up visits	N/A
Percentage of registered diabetic patients with fasting blood sugar controlled at last 2 follow up visits/A1C <7%	N/A
Percentage of registered NCD patients with 10 years cardiovascular risk recorded in the previous year	N/A
Percentage of women who delivered and received at least once postnatal care visit within the first 40 days[II]	N/A
Percentage of substance users, including tobacco users, in receipt of brief intervention	N/A
Percentage of children under 5 that had weight and height measured in the previous year	37.3%

Children under 5 who are stunted, wasted, overweight, obese

22.3%	9.5%	20.4%	8.5%
Stunted	Wasted	Overweight	Obese

Children under 5 with diarrhoea receiving ORT[9]	30%
Exclusive breastfeeding 0-5months (%)	40%
Cervical cancer screening rates	1.6%
Measles-containing-vaccine second-dose immunization coverage	94.2%
Diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage	94.9%
Average availability of services for 3 tracer communicable diseases (STI, TB, HIV)	N/A
Average availability of diagnosis and management of 3 tracer NCDs (diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease)	N/A
Care seeking for suspected child pneumonia	68%

Equity

DPT3 immunization coverage	95%
Perceived access barriers due to treatment costs	11%
Perceived access barriers due to distance	18%

Percentage of households with adequate WASH: [6.2.1/6.1.1]

96.8%	66.2%	
Water	Sanitation	Hygeine

Percentage of households cooking with clean fuel [7.1.2]	99.9%
Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track [4.2.1]	N/A
Malaria incidence [3.3.3]	0
Physical inactivity in adults	31%
Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months [16.1.3]	N/A
Use of insecticide-treated bed nets for malaria prevention	

Impact

Health status

Adult mortality rate 15–60 years	165 per 1000
Adolescent mortality rate	66 per 100 000
Under-5 mortality rate	20 per 1000 live births
Infant mortality rate	15.4 per 1000 live births
Neonatal mortality rate	7.2 per 1000 live births
Total fertility rate	3.5 children per woman
Met need for family planning [3.7.1]	81%
DPT3 dropout rate	0.8%
TB treatment success	85%
Antenatal care quality score based on WHO guidelines	N/A
Antenatal care coverage (4+ visits)[10]	88%
Family planning quality score based on WHO guidelines	N/A
Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods	81%
Sick child quality score based on IMCI guidelines	N/A
People living with HIV receiving anti-retroviral treatment	31%
Prevalence of raised blood pressure (age-standardized estimate)	25%

Mortality by cause

Household and ambient air pollution [3.9.1]	73 per 10 000
Road traffic injuries [3.6.1]	12.1 per 10 000
Homicide [16.1.1]	1.1 per 100 000
Suicide rate [3.4.2]	4 per 100 000

Causes of death

84%	10%	6%
NCDs	Communicable diseases	Injuries

Efficiency

Proportion of caregivers who were given sick child diagnosis	N/A
Proportion of family planning, antenatal care, and sick child visits over 10 minutes	N/A
Provider absence rate	N/A
Adherence to clinical guidelines	N/A
Diagnostic accuracy	
Adequate waste disposal	

Risk factor/chronic disease prevalence

Obesity prevalence	32%
Diabetes mellitus prevalence	17.9%
Hypertension prevalence	25%
Tobacco use [3.A.1]	22.7%

Resilience

International Health Regulations core capacity index/joint external evaluation	82 (index score) 79 (JEE score)
Disaster-related death rate [1.5.1]	N/A

Alternative indicators

I NCD inpatients from all inpatient facilities registered in general and central hospitals (5.6%) (National Information Centre for Health and Population, 2018)

II See the following indicators:

A Average number of postnatal care visits (2.5), based on maternal and child health data from 2019.

B Percentage of women who delivered and received a postnatal care visit within 48 hours of delivery, (65.5%) based on maternal and child health data, 2019.

Notes

1 Formal process and referral guidelines need to be revisited.

2 Community and patient engagement mechanisms needs to be operationalized.

3 People living below national poverty line (32.5%).

4 Regulatory authorities provide basic functions and need enhancement.

5 Vacancy rates apply to physicians only.

6 Data from a survey covering 183 PHC units/centres in 9 governorates.

7 Communication equipment refers to phones only (NICHP, 2018).

8 This value only refers to curative services at outpatient departments.

9 This value is based on data from the Egyptian demographic and health survey 2014. The IMCI department at the Ministry of Health and Population reported 10.2% in 2018.

10 This value is based on reporting using the regional core indicators. The maternal and child health department at Ministry of Health and Population reported 24.2% in 2017.

The data presented here are either reported by countries, come from United Nations estimates, or are directly collected from publicly available sources such as demographic and household survey reports.

Jointly developed by:
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Countries around the world agreed to the Declaration of Astana in 2018, vowing to strengthen their primary health care systems as an essential step toward achieving universal health coverage.

The Declaration of Astana reaffirms the historic 1978 Declaration of Alma-Ata, the first time world leaders committed to primary health care.

Thus, a well-organized and prepared health system has the capacity to maintain equitable access to high-quality essential health services throughout an emergency, limiting direct mortality and avoiding indirect mortality.

All data are country reported unless otherwise indicated