

Methodological remarks, concepts, definitions

The scope of health services is included in the Act LXXXIII of 1997 on the benefits of the compulsory health insurance and the Government Order 217/1997 (XII.1.) regulating the implementation of this act.

This chapter presents the data of those concluded financing contract.

Financing contract: is concluded between the financing institute (NHIFA, RHIF) and the service provider for health service.

To define the indicators regarding financed services (per services, station), we count their average number per month.

Inpatient care

Source of data: - NSSP (National Statistical Data Survey Programme) No. 2155, Report: "Statement of hospital beds and patient turnover" data of patient turnover,
- monthly reports on the performance of inpatient care.

Data of patient turnover:

Number of hospital beds in operation at the end of the year: the number of hospital beds that can be used during the care, which are available and eligible to get occupied by patients permanently. It excludes the number of hospital beds permanently out of use (for more than 6 months) on 31 December.

Average number of hospital beds in operation: the weighted mean of hospital beds in operation reflecting the transferred to another ward in the same hospital and who have died.

Number of one day care cases: number of patients whose nursing time didn't reach 24 hours and received one of the interventions defined in the Appendix 9 of Ministry of Welfare Order 9/1993 (IV. 2.) on certain issues of social hospital beds minus the number of days of recess.

Number of performed nursing days: in case of active care all nursing days of patients left in the current year (if he/she was admitted in the previous year and left in the current period including the part of nursing, that was provided in the previous year). In case of chronic patients the nursing days of the current period of persons left during the year or staying in the hospital at the end of the year.

One nursing day is the whole day care (24 hours) provided for an inpatient. The day of admission and leaving together considered one nursing day. One nursing day is the nursing time of all inpatients, if it doesn't reach 24 hours (patient admitted, but deceased within 24 hours, live-born transferred within 24 hours after the birth, cases considered one day nursing case, emergency treatment etc.)

Average length of stay: in case of active care the number of performed nursing days divided by the number of patients discharged from wards, in case of chronic care the number of nursing days of the whole care for patients left in the current year divided by the number of persons discharged from wards in the period. If the care is chronic, this figure differs from the ratio of performed nursing days and the number of discharged patients.

Occupancy rate of beds: the number of performed nursing days divided by the number of performable nursing days and multiplied by 100.

Mortality rate: the number of deceased divided by the number of discharged patients and multiplied by 100.

Data of financing:

Classification standpoints of financing: these standpoints of inpatient care are in Appendix 7 of Government Order 43/1999 (III.3.) on detailed regulations of health care services financed by the Health Insurance Fund.

- Active care

From the viewpoint of financing a care is active, if it aims to restore the state of health as soon as possible. The length and the end of active care can usually be planned and in most cases are short;

- Chronic care

From the viewpoint of financing a care is chronic, if it aims to stabilize, maintain or restore the state of health. The length and end of care can usually not be planned and it typically lasts long.

- Matrix hospital care

The care happens in inpatient special care institute in clinical and operative unit on the basis of the permission of National Public Health Medical Officer's Service. The hospital is not divided into department structure, but it performs the care according to the actual need.

The accounting of performance of January 2004 fell into a new performance volume limited financing scheme of inpatient specialty care [in section 27 of Government Order 43/1999 (III. 3.) on detailed regulations of health care services financed by the Health Insurance Fund].

Homogenous groups of diseases (HGDs): the inpatient facility receives payment – in case of cares provided in its active care wards – on the basis of weight numbers assigned to each homogenous group of diseased included in

Appendix 1 of Ministry of Welfare Order 9/1993 (IV. 2.) on certain issues of social insurance financing of special health care. The methodology of classification of HGDs is published in the bulletin of the Minister of Health.

The factors of classification in term of defining HGDs of performed cases should be used with regard to the sequence set by the section 1 of Ministry of Welfare Order 9/1993 (IV. 2.).

Specially financed inpatient specialty care

Source of data: monthly reports of service providers concluded financing contract.

The annual data include the correction (subsequent account because of lack of data or mistake in the report, data correction, supplement of unprocessed data because of technical reasons, correction after audit) made until the end of the year, modifying the respective month.

The list of ***disposable instruments and implantations falling under itemized accounts*** is included in the Appendix 1 of Ministry of Welfare Order 9/1993 (IV. 2.) on certain issues of social insurance financing of special health care.

The list of ***medicaments falling under itemized accounts*** is included in the Appendix 1/A of Ministry of Welfare Order 9/1993 (IV. 2.) on certain issues of social insurance financing of special health care.

The enumeration of ***surgical measures, interventions of great value, not yet spread nationwide*** is included in the Appendix 8 of Ministry of Welfare Order 9/1993 (IV. 2.).

The transplantations of great value (liver, heart, pancreas and lung) were financed by the Ministry of Health until 31 December, 2003, from 2004 the Health Insurance Fund financing them.

Transplantation: transferring living cells, tissue or organs from the donor to the recipient, in order to the transplanted substance to continue its function in the recipient's organization.