

Reforms in Health Sector after Implementation of Ayushman Bharat Yojana in Government Medical College Jammu J&K

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Abstract: *Ayushman Bharat Yojana is an ambitious health care project launched by central government in 2018 with the key focus on covering primary, secondary and tertiary health care system to provide benefit cover to approx 10 crore beneficiaries which belong to economical weaker sections of country. In this study we are assessing the patient cover ratio under Ayushman Bharat scheme, effect on cost of procedure along with impact on 3 parameters i.e morbidity, mortality and mobility. The study is based on 6 month hospital data, 3 months data before Ayushman Bharat and 3 months data after Ayushman Bharat. Study was made over 100 patients of economical weaker category admitted in Orthopedics department. They were divided into two groups ie study over 50 patients before scheme and 50 patients after scheme. Of the 50 patients, before implementation of scheme only 15 got operated and 35 remained non operated because of economical deficit. On the other hand after implementation of Ayushman Bharat Yojana out of 50 patients, 42 got operated and 8 remained non operated because of poor compliance. Studies also revealed significant changes in mortality, mobility and morbidity ratio with significant p value change after the Ayushman Bharat yojana. Apart from this, study also includes the comparison of cost of procedure before and after the implementation of Ayushman Bharat Yojana. Ayushman Bharat is definitely a giant leap towards providing accessible and affordable health care to the common man and is taking health care protection to a new aspirational level.*

Keywords: Ayushman Bharat Yojana, economical weaker category, mortality, morbidity mobility

1. Introduction

Ayushman Bharat Yojana or Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana or National health protection scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme launched in 2018 with the key objective to address healthcare holistically. The scheme will subsume two ongoing centrally sponsored health insurance scheme namely Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana and the Senior citizen Insurance scheme. Ayushman Bharat Yojana primarily targets the poor, deprived rural families and identified occupational category of urban workers families as per the latest socio-economic caste census data for both rural and urban areas. The prime objective is to provide benefit cover of Rs 5 lac per family (approx. 50 crore beneficiaries) per year to the poor people of the country. The Yojana will be cashless and paperless at public hospitals and selected private hospitals. The beneficiaries of Ayushman Bharat Yojana need not required to pay any charges for the hospitalisation expenses. The benefit also includes pre and post hospitalisation expenses. Ayushman Bharat is in fact an umbrella of two major health initiatives, namely Health and Wellness centres and National health protection scheme. Under health and wellness centres various services will be provided to people including pregnancy care and maternal health services, neonatal and infant health services, eye care, dental care, geriatric and emergency medicine, management of mental illnesses, child health care services etc. Under national health protection mission the objective is to provide a defined benefit cover of Rs. 5 lakh per family per year. This cover will take care of almost all secondary care and most of tertiary care procedures. The scheme will definitely aid to timely treatment, improvement in health outcomes, patient satisfaction, improvement in productivity and efficiency thus leading to improvement in quality of life.

2. Key Features

- Coverage of 5 lakh for each family
- Increased benefit cover to nearly 40% of the population which is deprived and vulnerable
- Families identified based on socio-economic caste census 2011
- Funded 60:40 by centre and state
- Covering almost all secondary and many tertiary hospitalisations
- The cover includes many items typically excluded in standard medi-claims such as pre-existing diseases, mental health conditions, and internal congenital diseases, among others.
- A visionary step towards advancing the agenda of universal health coverage.

3. Material and Method

We employed case study method over 100 patients in hospital who were admitted in the Orthopedics wards for the duration of 6 months for operative measures. Patients in our study mainly include those who need Orthopaedics implants in their treatment line. An Orthopedics implant is a medical device manufactured to replace a missing joint or bone or to support a damaged bone. The Orthopedics Implants which were employed in treatment plan includes plates, nails, pins, wires, spine fixing screws, total hip replacement set, shoulder joint replacement set etc. Study includes patient coverage data, mortality, mobility, morbidity ratio, data on cost of procedure before and after implementation of Ayushman Bharat Yojana. After accomplishment of data on 100 Orthopaedics patient they were divided to two broad categories i.e. patients ratio before Ayushman Bharat and

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patients ratio after Ayushman Bharat. The study is numerically presented in tabulated form with significant p value drawn.

4. Results

Our study includes 100 patients divided into two broad categories including 50 patients each. The first part of study focuses on the no. of patients operated before and after implementation of Ayushman Bharat Yojana. As per data before the implementation of Ayushman Bharat Yojana out of 50 admissions which need operative treatment only 15(30%) got operated and 35(70%) got non operated because of economical deficit. However after economical aid i.e implementation of Ayushman Bharat out of 50 other admissions 42(84%) got operated and only 8(16%) got non operated and that too owes to lack of compliance .The second part of study which was made on same 100 patients divided to two broad categories 50 patient each , three parameters i.e. mobility, mortality and morbidity was measured. As per data before implementation of Ayushman Bharat Yojana out of 50 admissions, morbidity percentage was 60% (30/50), mobility percentage was 20%(10/50) and mortality percentage was 10%(5/50).However after implementation of Ayushman Bharat Yojana out of 50 other patients, morbidity percentage was 24%(12/50), mobility percentage was 70%(35/50) and mortality percentage was 4% (2/50). The third part of study includes the cost of operative procedure before and after implementation of Ayushman Bharat. Studies revealed that the operative procedures in Orthopedics before Ayushman Bharat Yojana cost around >Rs20,000 including medicines whereas after Ayushman Bharat Yojana all these expenditures being funded by government leaving behind negligible charges for patients.

Study Report 1:

Total patients (100)	Operated patients	Non operated patients
Before Ayushman Bharat Yojana (50 patients)	15	35
After Ayushman Bharat Yojana (50 patients)	42	8
P value	<0.05, significant	<0.05, significant

Study Report 2:

Total patients(100)	Morbidity	Mobility	Mortality
Before Ayushman Bharat Yojana (50 patients)	30(60%)	10(20%)	5(10%)
After Ayushman Bharat Yojana (50 patients)	12(24%)	35(70%)	2(4%)
P value	<0.05, significant	<0.05, significant	<0.05, significant



Declining morbidity after Ayushman Bharat yojana

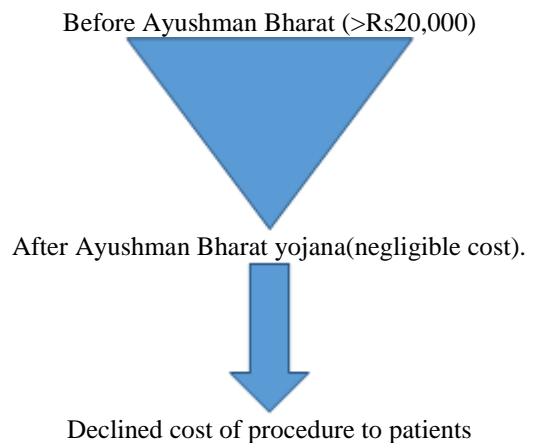


Rising mobility after Ayushman Bharat yojana



Declining mortality after Ayushman Bharat yojana

Study Report 3



5. Discussion

Ayushman Bharat yojana is certainly a ambitious scheme by the government of India to uplift the health conditions of people with the key focus on poor and vulnerable families. The scheme aims at making interventions in primary, secondary and tertiary care systems, covering both preventive and promotive health, to address healthcare holistically. The cover includes many items typically excluded in standard medi -claims thus making it an umbrella health scheme. As the scheme is completely cashless and paperless, it calls for more credibility and transparency thus helping the needy in more effective and efficient way. Ayushman Bharat mission is the world’s largest government funded healthcare program targeting more than 50 crore beneficiaries. The scheme will help reduce catastrophic expenditure for hospitalisations, which is mostly out of the pocket expenditure. Entitled families will be able to use the quality health service they need without facing financial hardships. The benefit also include pre and post hospitalisation expenses.

Our study demonstrates that the patient health cover after Ayushman Bharat has significantly enhanced. The patient operated after Ayushman Bharat was 84%(42/50) which is more than previous data i.e before Ayushman Bharat corresponds to 30% (15/50).This difference was largely because of economical deficit. In the support of economical aid under Ayushman Bharat difference of 54% reported with significant p value i.e<0.05.With the support of Ayushman Bharat patient health status has largely improved with negligible economical burden. Again studies also

revealed the declining trend of morbidity and mortality among patients. Where morbidity and mortality decreased to 24%(12/50) from 60%(30/50) and 4%(2/50) from 10%(5/50) respectively, mobility increased to 70%(35/50) from previous record of 29%(10/50) with significant p value of <0.05.

In conclusion it is wise to say that the inception of the Ayushman Bharat yojana is a very good step in the area of universal health care of the country. This yojana will not only save many families from being bankrupt but also provide a good treatment to the poor sections of this country.

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