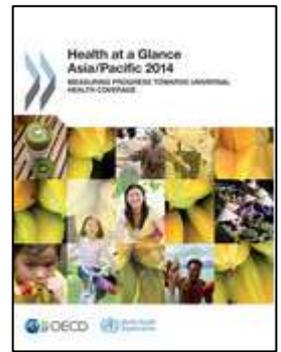


WHO and OECD (2014), Health at a Glance: Asia/Pacific 2014

Country note: Thailand



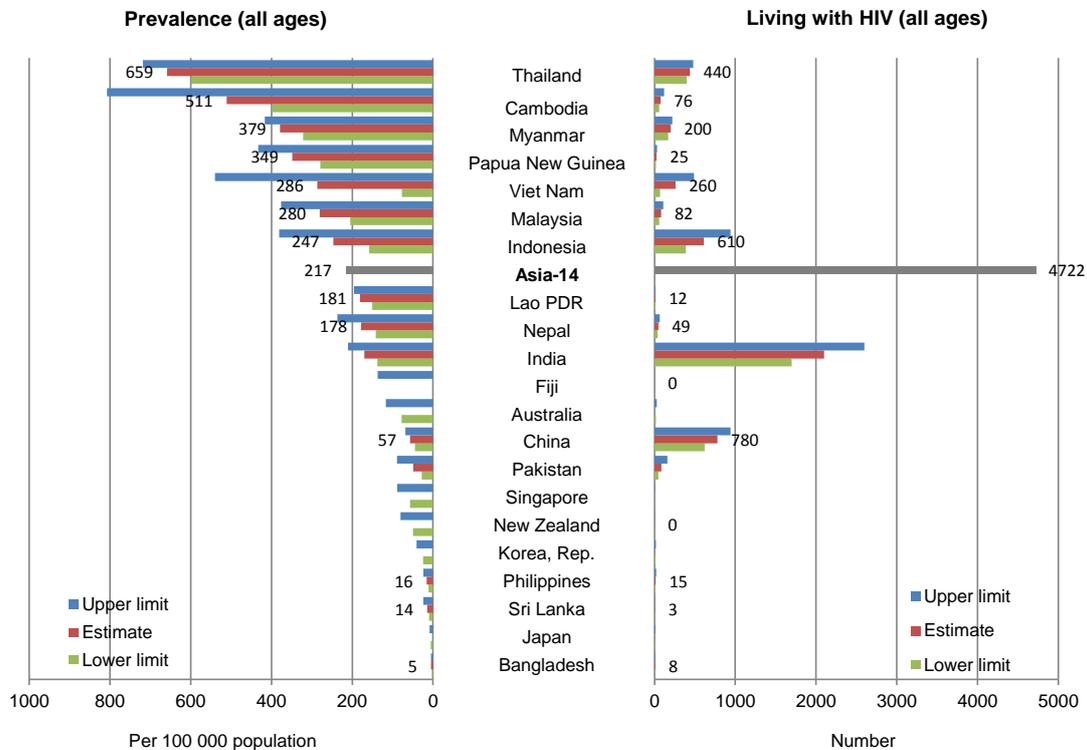
Important engagement in quality improvement initiatives

Many policy initiatives have been implemented in Thailand, in recognition of the key role quality plays in strengthening health care systems. Accreditation programmes for hospitals and health care providers and the development of hospital infection control programmes seem to be the most relevant initiatives. There are also examples of programmes to develop guidelines, standards and indicators, as well as initiatives to measure patient experiences and improve patient safety.

Prevalence of HIV infection is the highest, notwithstanding new incidence cases were importantly reduced

Thailand had the highest HIV prevalence in the region exceeding 650 per 100 000 population in 2012. However, new incidence cases were reduced by half between 2001 and 2012. The majority of Thai female sex workers have reported the consistent use of safeguards practices since the early 2000s, and this had contributed to substantial reductions in new HIV cases.

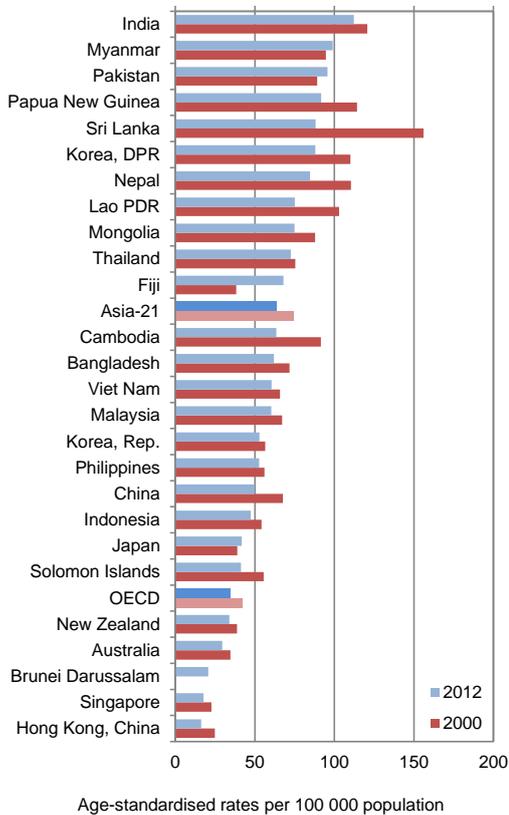
1.10.1 Estimated persons living with HIV, 2012



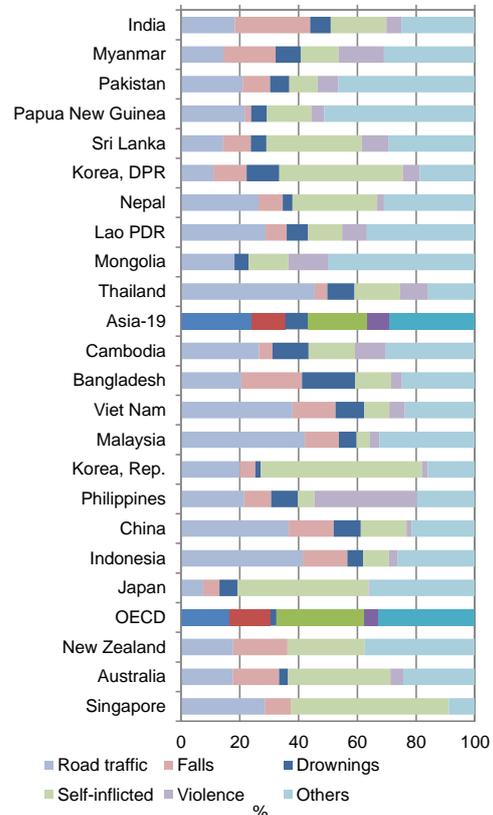
Road death toll amongst the highest in the region

One out of two deaths from injuries was due to road traffic crashes in 2012. Three quarters of Thailand’s road deaths are among motorized two- and three-wheelers.

1.7.1 Injuries, estimated mortality rates, 2000 and 2012

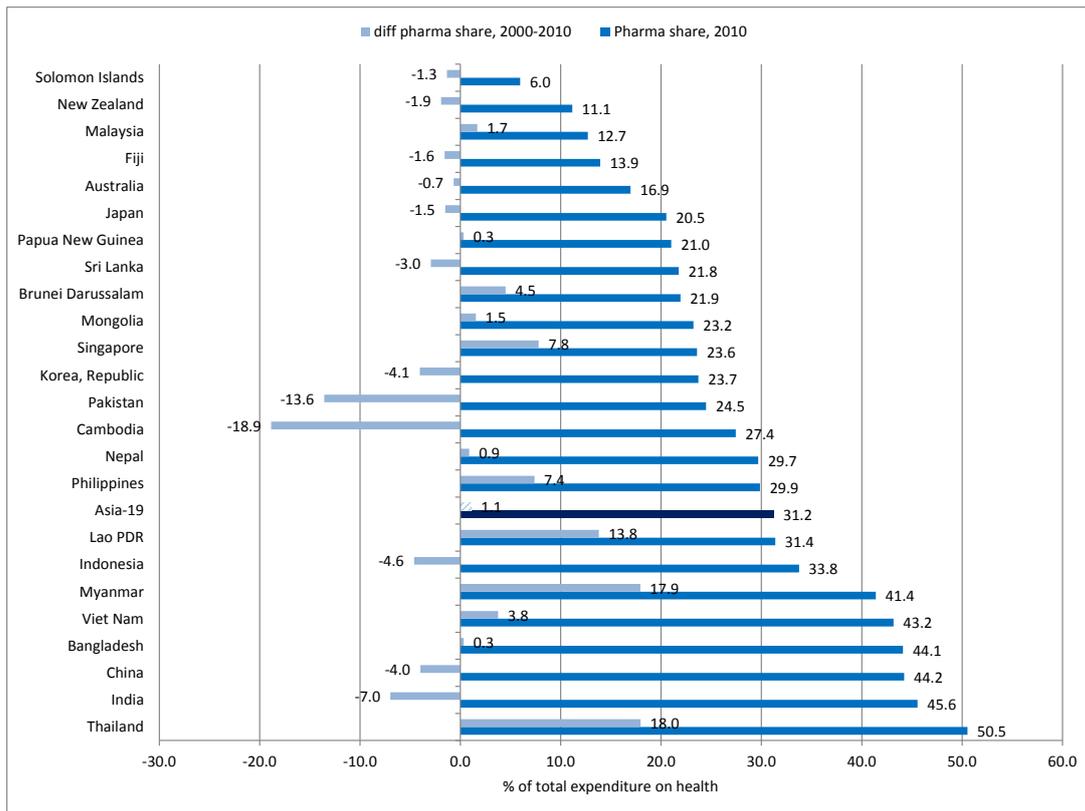


1.7.2 Proportions of deaths from injury, 2012



More than half of health spending is on pharmaceuticals

Spending on pharmaceuticals accounted for more than half of all health expenditure in 2010, with an increase of 10 percentage points from 2000. The majority of this spending is financed through public sources.



More information at

<http://www.oecd.org/health/health-at-a-glance-asia-pacific-23054964.htm>