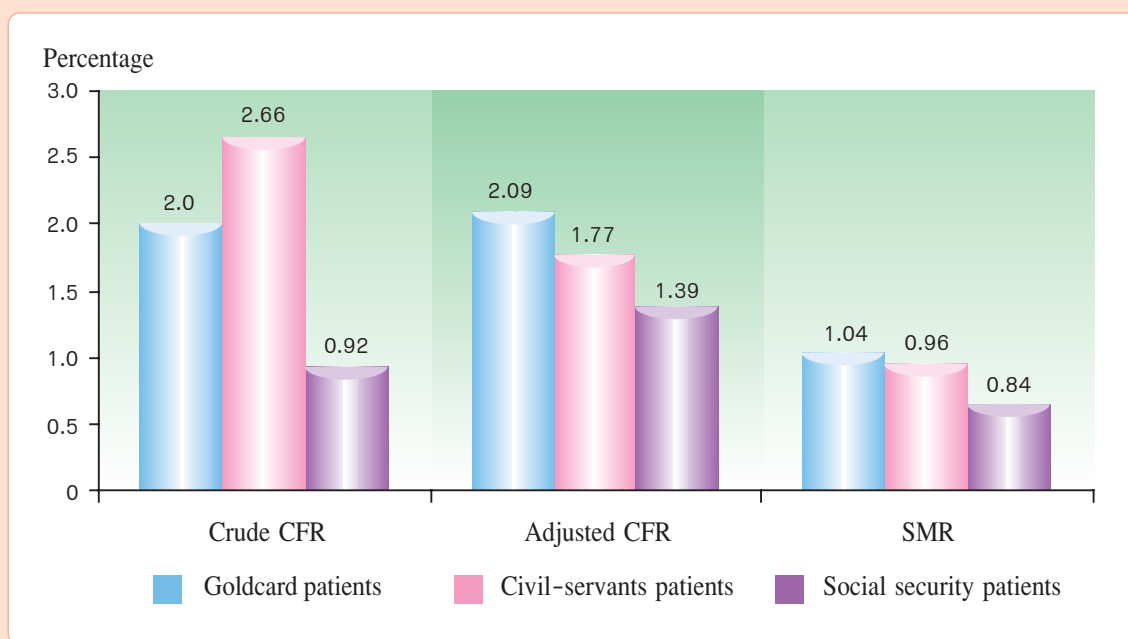


### 7.3 Equity in Outcome of Health Services

The case-fatality rate of inpatients is regarded as “outcome” of health services. If the severity of all illnesses is equal, the chance of patients dying of each illness will be close to one another. An analysis of case-fatality rates, specifically age-adjusted case-fatality rates, by age of patients under three health insurance schemes revealed that gold-card patients (under the universal healthcare scheme) had the highest case-fatality rate of 2.09%, rather than civil servant-patients (under the civil servants medical benefits scheme) with the adjusted case-fatality rate of 1.77% and social security patients at 1.39%. Similarly, an analysis of standardized mortality ratios (SMR) revealed that the SMR for gold-card patients was 1.04 (chances of dying being 1.04 times of the expected value), which was higher than that for civil servant-patients (0.96) and social security patients (0.64) (Figure 6.95). This means that, having age adjusted, gold-card patients will have the highest case-fatality rate, followed by civil servant-patients and social security patients, probably associated with different illness characteristics of patients, service selection and capacity of health facilities.

**Figure 6.95** Crude case-fatality rates, age-adjusted case-fatality rates, and standardized mortality ratios of patients under three health insurance schemes



**Source:** Pinij Faramnuayphol. Analysis of inpatient data, 2004. National Health Security Office.