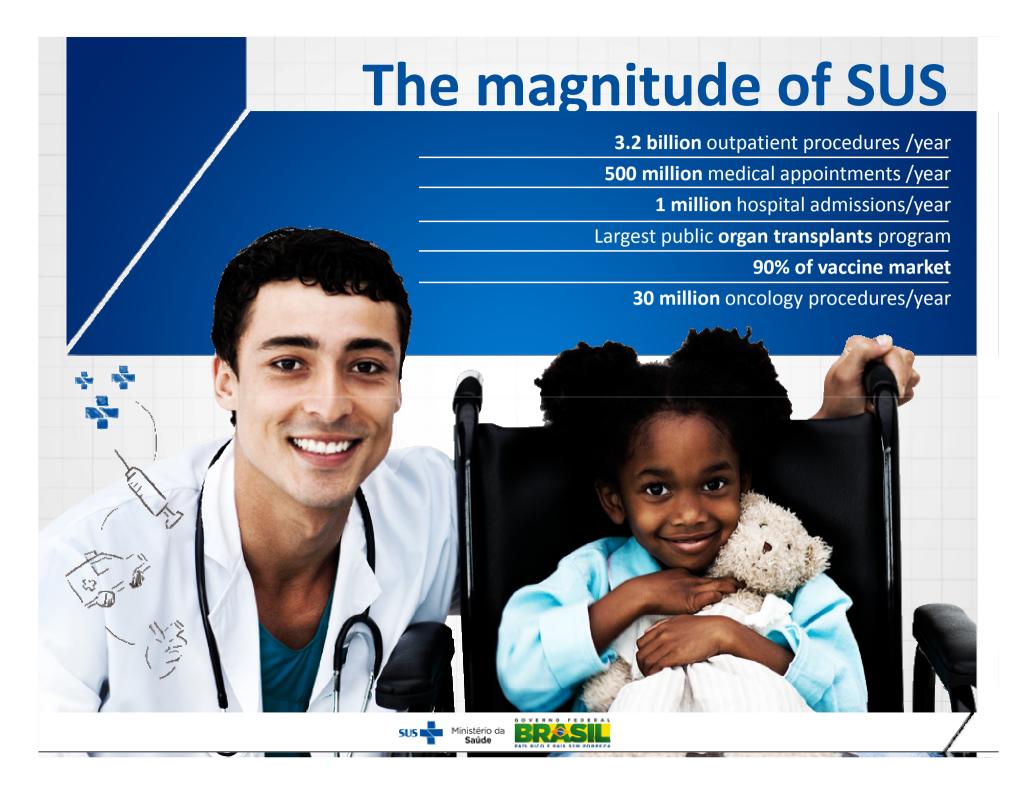


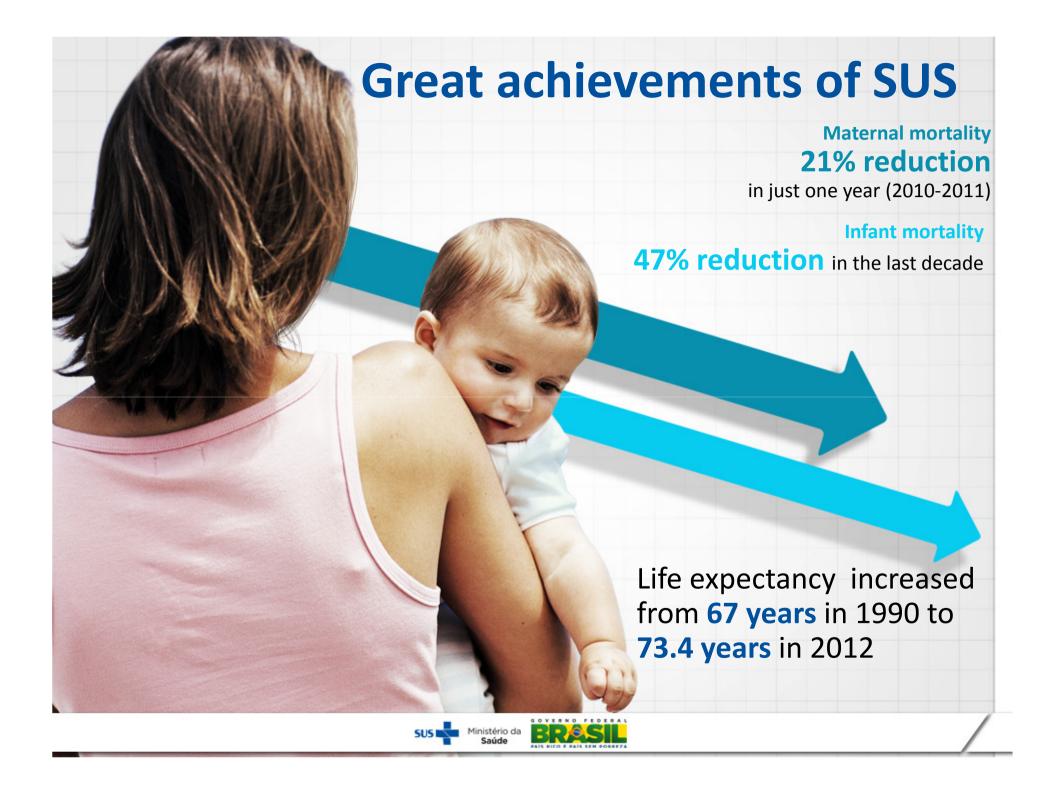
Brazil is the only country

with more than 100 million people with an universal, public and free of charge Health System (1988 Constitution, SUS)









Prevention



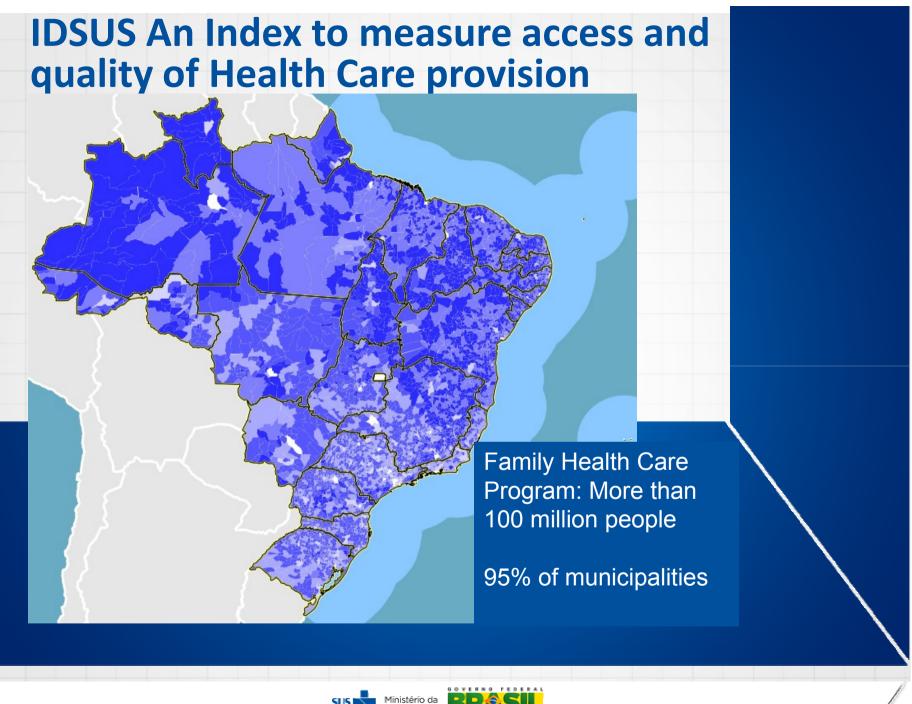
Comprehensive immunization program throughout the life cycle

2,607 Units of Academia da Saude



84% reduction in deaths due to DENGUE between 2010 and 201150% reduction in MALARIA cases from 2005 to 201116% reduction in Tuberculosis incidence in 10 years











48.5% of the people living in capital cities are overweight or obese*

23.3% have high blood pressure*

Crack epidemics*

Road traffic injuries (Fifth higher death rate worldwide)

*Vigitel 2011





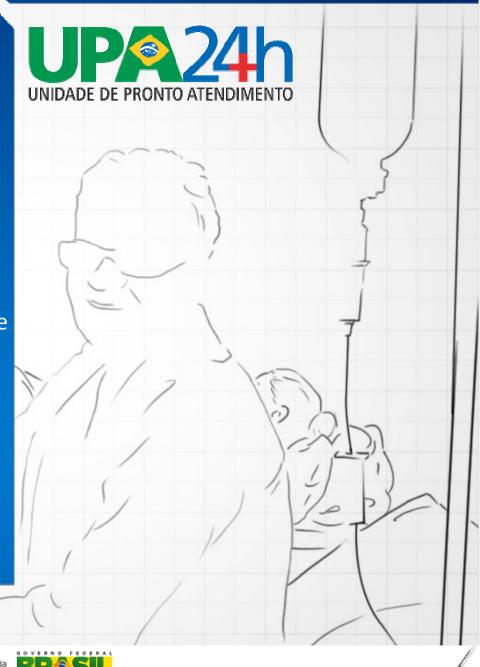
Acesss to higher quality emergency care

200 UPAs 24h capable of:

69 thousand patients / day

Where available, **UPA24h solves 97%** of emergency cases, reducing pressure on larger hospitals

Quality incentives

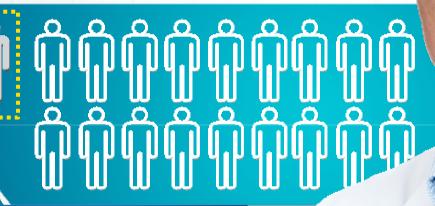






More physicians

There are 1.83 doctors per thousand inhabitants



₩ UK: 2.74*

Spain: **3.96***

Portugal: 3.87*

Argentina: 3.16*

* Relatório ONU

**Global Health Observatory Data Repository (OMS, 2012)





Free drugs for hypertension and diabetes

25 thousand private chemistries engaged

Princípio ativo (00.6)

Medicamento Genérico - Les 9767/58

Via 44

Administração
RS178/ÇÃO DE VISO
COLO 00.XX

VESTRAÇÃO DE PRESCRIÇÃO

VESTRAÇÃO DE PRESCRIÇÃO

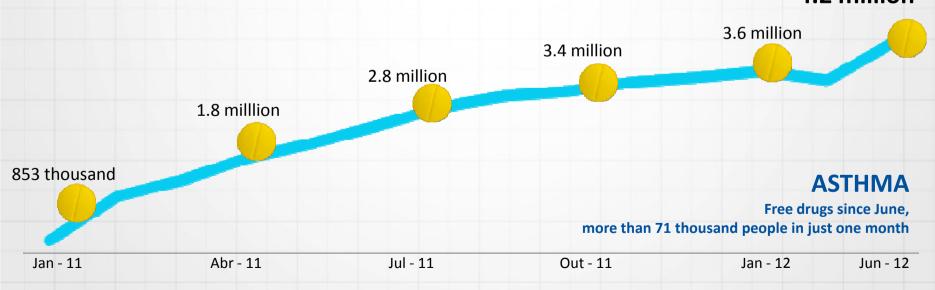
VESTRAÇÃO DE PRESCRIÇÃO

People benefited

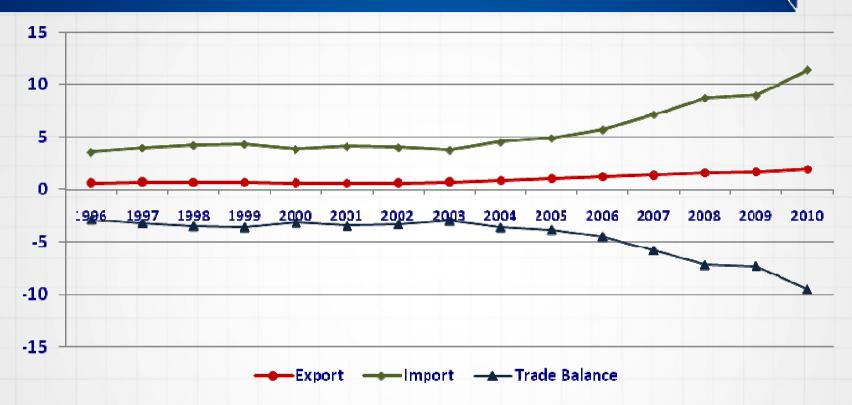








Evolution of the Health Trade Balance: General Panorama (US\$ Billion in 2010)



Source: Elaborated by GIS/FIOCRUZ, from Alice Web data (SECEX/MDIC). Accessed January 2011.

The deficit is at the US\$ 10 billion level - one of the areas in the country that is most dependent besides being central to social policy





Health Economic-Industrial Complex

P **Industrial Sectors** R **Chemical and Biotechnology Mechanic, Electronic** 0 industries and Materials Industries M 0 Medicines APIs Mechanical equipments Vaccines • Electronical equipments **Blood Products** Prostheses and ortheses 0 Serum and Toxins Materials • Reagents for Diagnosis R Ε G U **Health Services** Т **Diagnosis and Ambulatories Therapeutic Hospitals Services**

Source: Gadelha, 2003



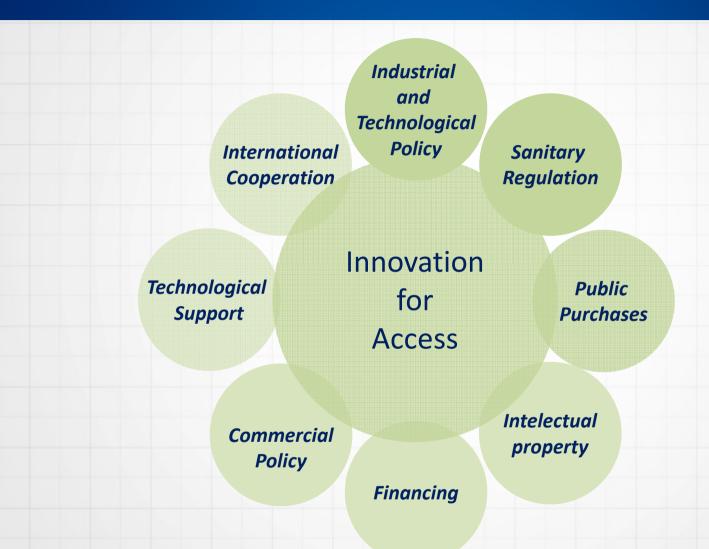
Policy Integration

- Executive Inter-ministerial Group: coordination of Health
 Development Policy (from health perspective)
- Economic and social dimensions aligned
- Need to address vulnerability in the production and innovation in health
- Health as an opportunity for development
- A complex regulatory framework with great potential for intervention_(inductive role of the State inherent to health)
 - > Systemic approach with a focus on health needs





Social & economical determinants of Health in Practice







Health as a way for development

National
Science, Technological
and Innovation
System

Health And Development National Universal Health System



Innovation in the SUS



34 Partnerships for product development

Power purchase of the State: economy of 33% of expenditure

380% increase on R&D investiment (including Health Systems Research)

800 million USD

invested until 2014







Challenges for the future

- Innovation to make universal access sustainable
- Reduction in the world's scientific and technological asymmetries:
 more cooperation and less competition
- To meet Science, Technology and Innovation with collective social needs. Society should regulate market and should not be regulated by it.
- New Technological Incorporation Law National Commission of Technological Incorporation: incorporation based on HTA
- Basic questions: Innovations for what, for whom and where
- Possible virtuous circle between public and productive sector





Final message

Dilma Roussef President

Alexandre Rocha S. Padilha Health Minister

Carlos A. Grabois Gadelha
Secretary of Science, Technology and Strategic Products
Ministry of Health





