Krankenhausversorgung älterer Menschen im internationalen Vergleich

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https://www.klinikum.uni-heidelberg.de/personen/prof-dr-med-clemens-becker-14604

Im Prinzip ist das Altwerden erlaubt, aber es wird nicht gern gesehen.
Dieter Hildebrand

Interessenkonflikte: keine

Interviewpartner (Profs.)

Jesper Ryg
Kopenhagen, DK

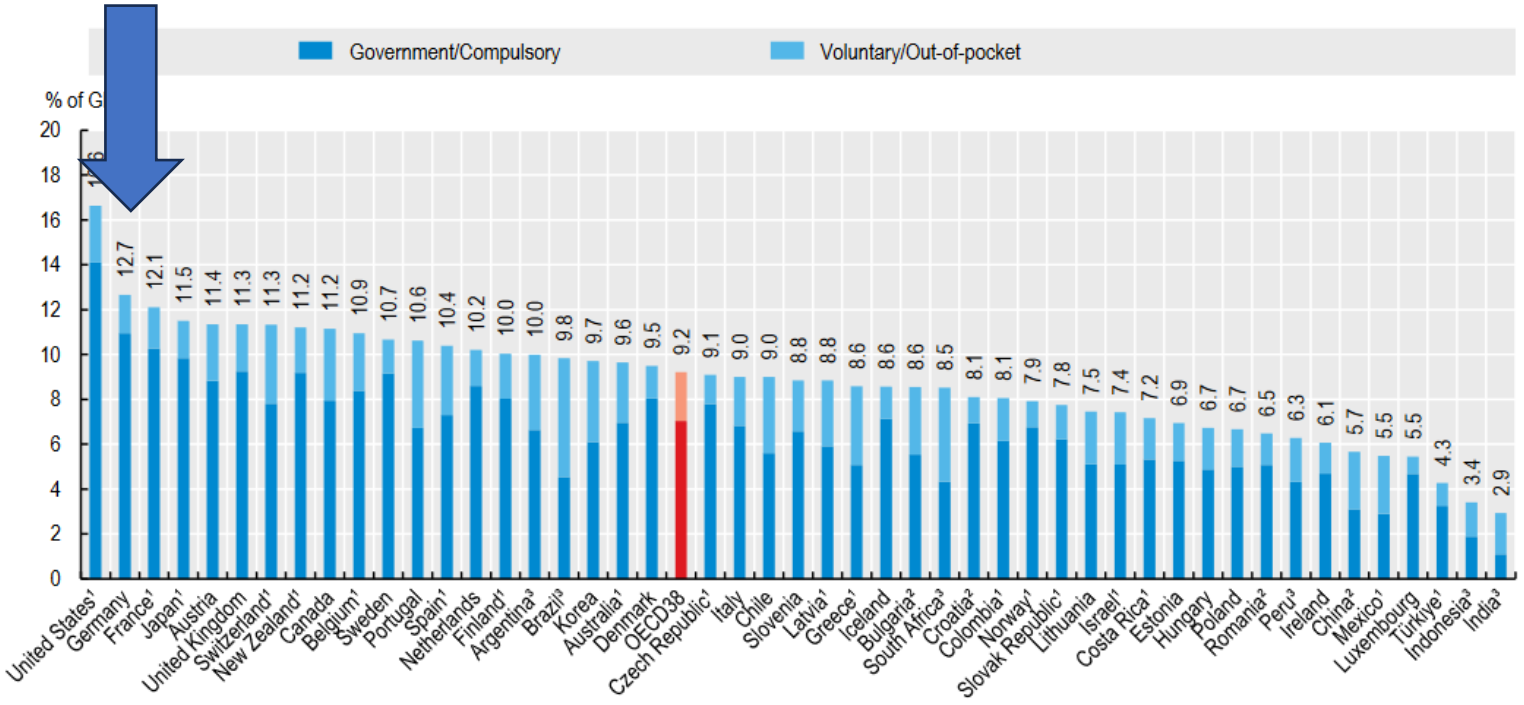
Thomas Münzer
St. Gallen, CH

Wilco Achterberg
Leiden, NL

https://www.obsan.admin.ch/de/gesundheitsthemen/gesundheit-der-bevoelkerung/gesundheitsberichte
https://eurohealthobservatory.who.int/publications/i/the-netherlands-health-system-summary-2024
https://eurohealthobservatory.who.int/publications/i/denmark-health-system-summary-2024

Deutschland hat in Europa die höchsten Ausgaben für die Gesundheit

Figure 7.1. Health expenditure as a share of GDP, 2022 (or nearest year)

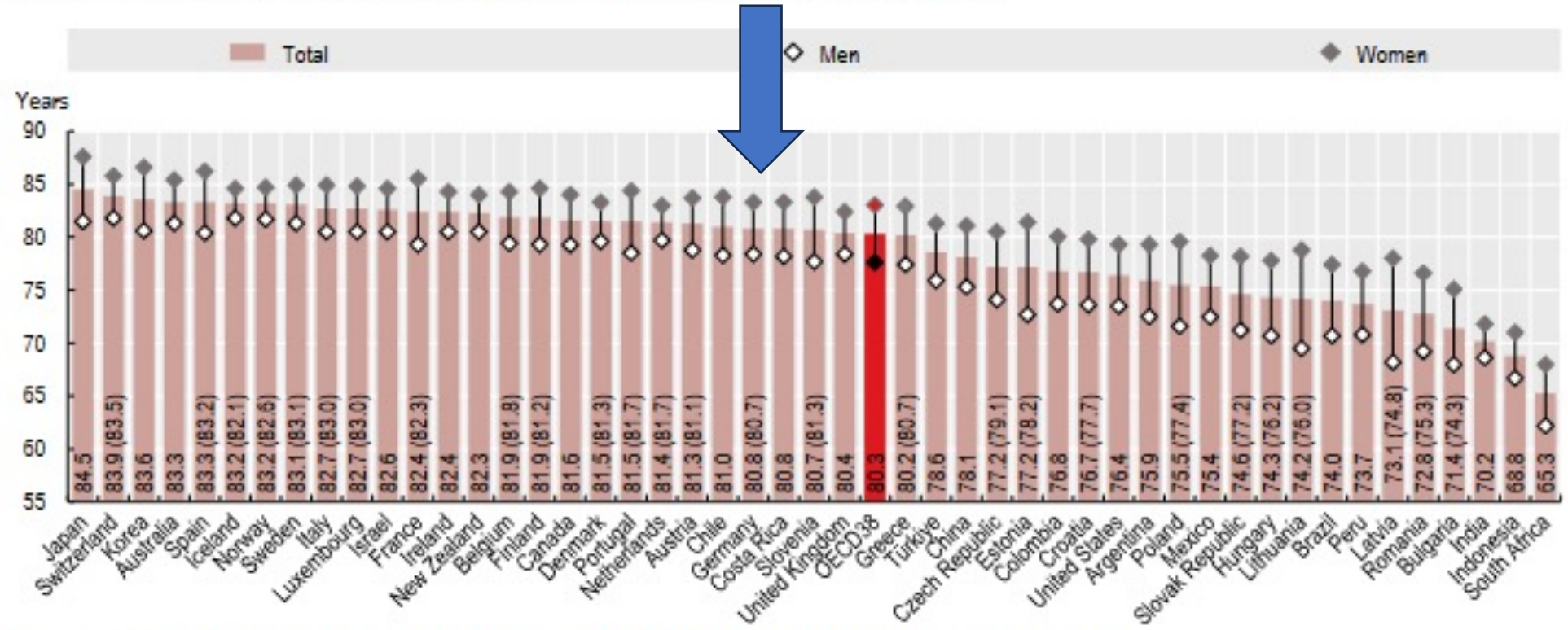


1. OECD estimate for 2022. 2. 2021 data. 3. 2020 data.
Source: OECD Health Statistics 2023; WHO Global Health Expenditure Database.

StatLink https://stat.link/5tof4d

Aber nicht die besten Ergebnisse
Die Lebenserwartung ist in Deutschland drei Jahr kürzer als in der Schweiz

Figure 3.1. Life expectancy at birth by sex, 2021 and 2022 (or nearest year)



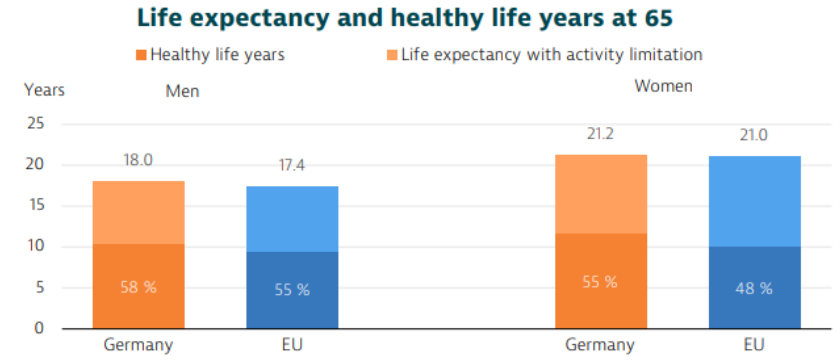
Note: Latest available data for the United Kingdom 2020; and for Türkiye 2019. Provisional 2022 values in brackets.
Source: OECD Health Statistics 2023, Eurostat 2023 for EU countries plus Iceland, Norway and Switzerland.

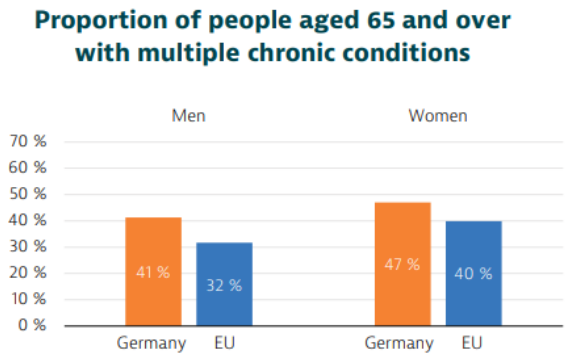
StatLink https://stat.link/5liuzr

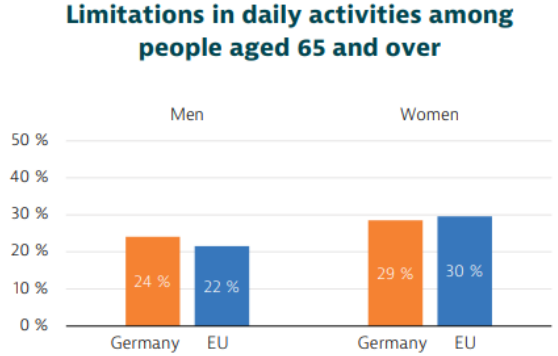
Deutsche haben überdurchschnittlich viele chronische Erkrankungen und Einschränkungen im Alltag

GERMANY

Figure 3. A high share of Germans over the age of 65 report multiple chronic conditions



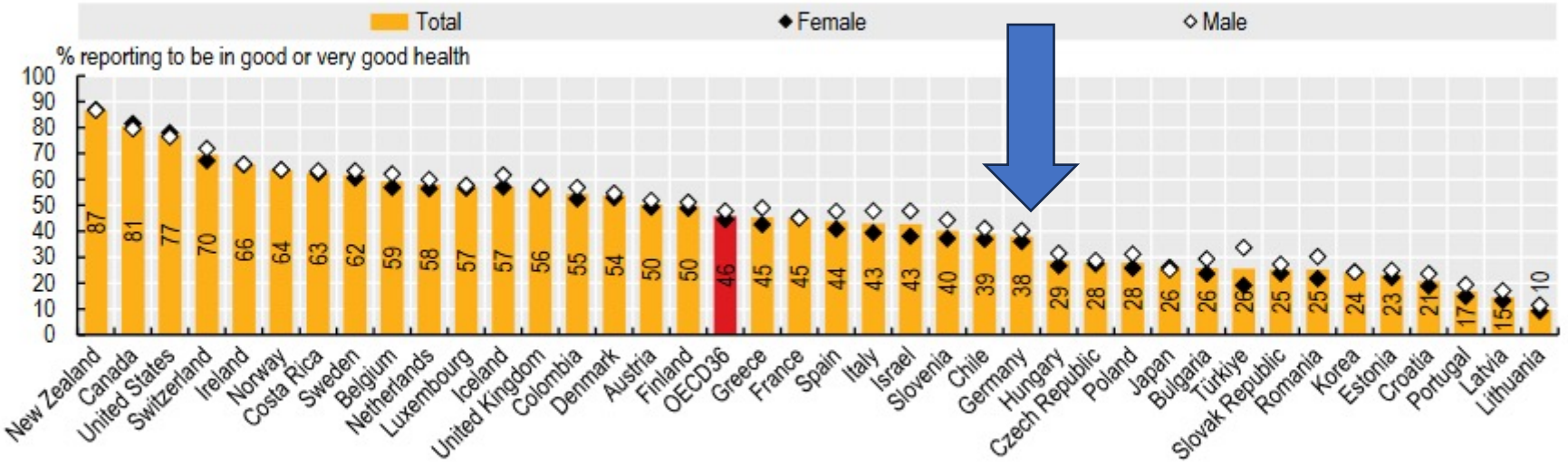




Sources: Eurostat Database (for life expectancy and healthy life years) and SHARE survey wave 8 (for multiple chronic conditions and limitations in daily activities). All the data refer to 2020.

Viele Menschen in Deutschland bewerten ihre Gesundheit als unterdurchschnittlich

Figure 10.5. Adults aged 65 and over rating their own health as good or very good, 2021 (or nearest year)



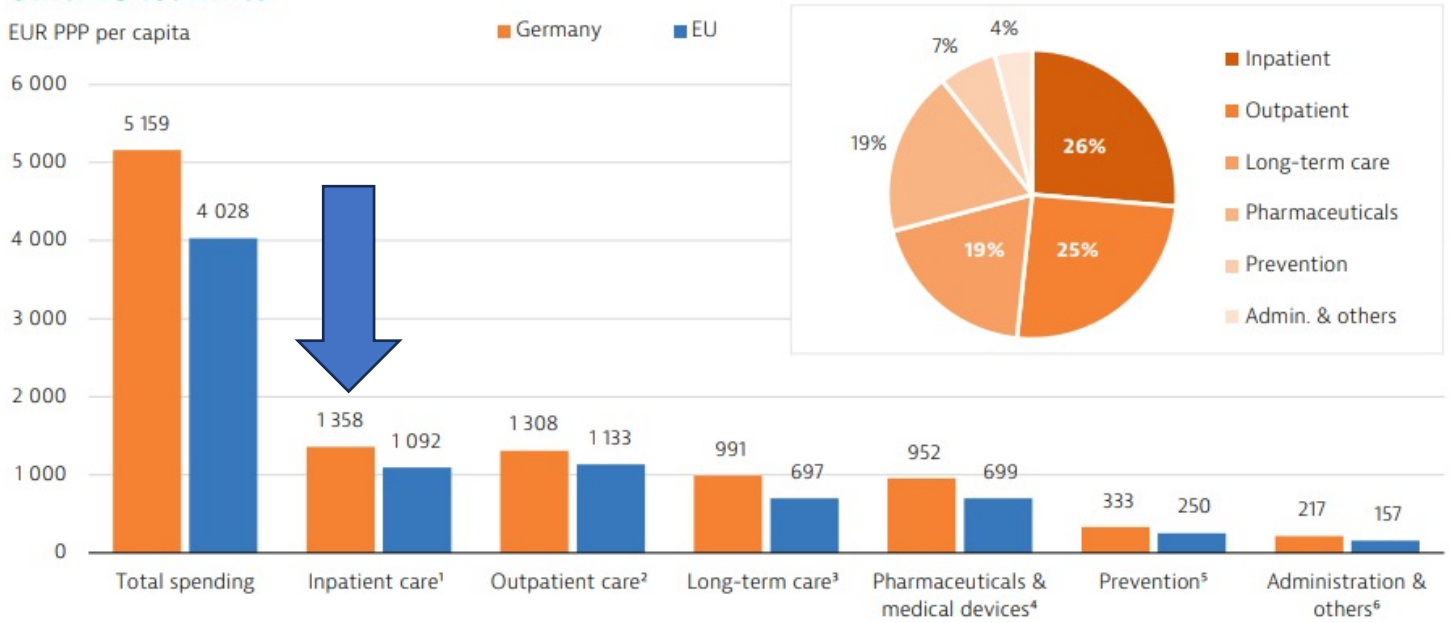
Note: Data for New Zealand, Canada and the United States are biased upwards relative to other countries, and so are not directly comparable.
Source: OECD Health Statistics 2023.

StatLink https://stat.link/6lrx5d

Wir geben das Geld falsch aus: Medikamente+++, Krankenhäuser++, Pflegeheim++

GERMANY

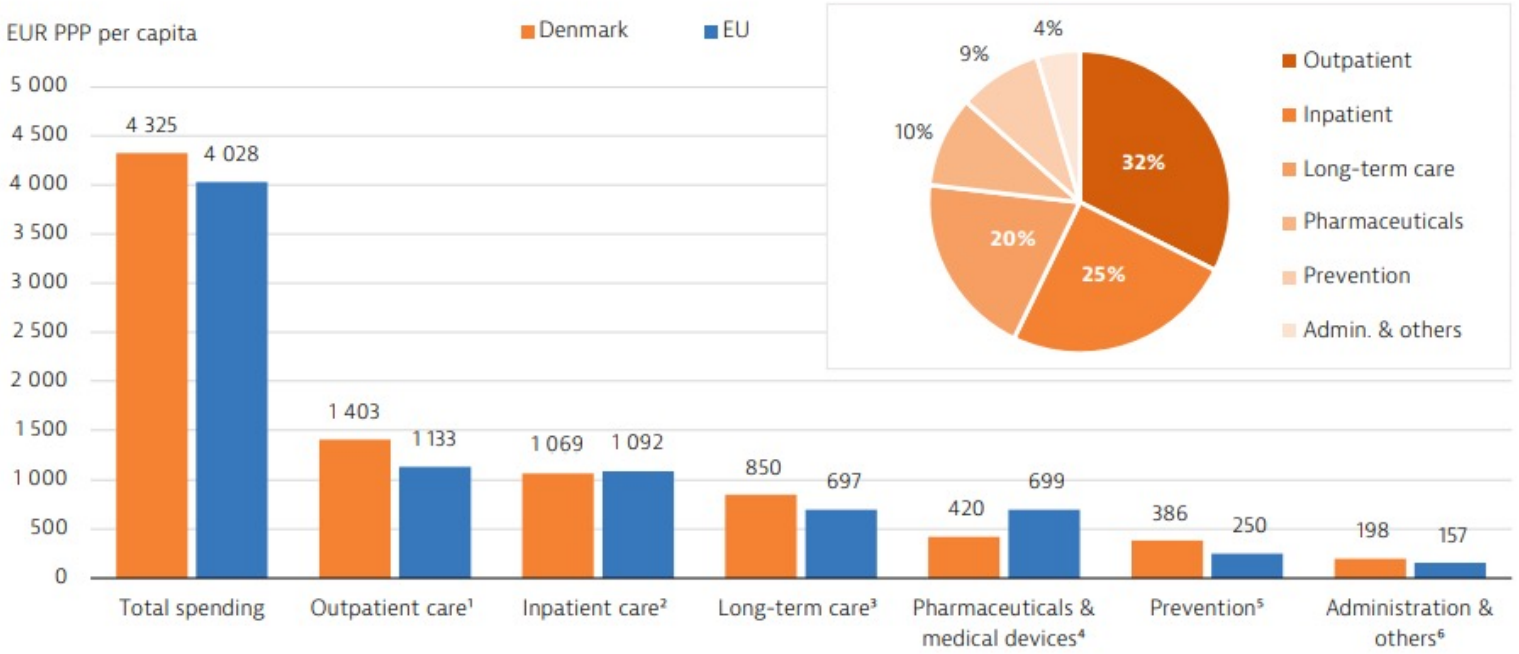
Figure 8. Germany dedicates a much higher share of health spending to long-term care than most other EU countries



Notes: 1. Includes curative-rehabilitative care in hospital and other settings; 2. Includes home care and ancillary services (e.g. patient transportation); 3. Includes only the health component; 4. Includes only the outpatient market; 5. Includes only spending for organised prevention programmes; 6. Includes health system governance and administration and other spending.
Source: OECD Health Statistics 2023 (data refer to 2021, except Malta (2020)).

Was machen die Nachbarn in Dänemark anders: Weniger für Krankenhaus und Medikamente Mehr für Allgemeinmedizin und Prävention

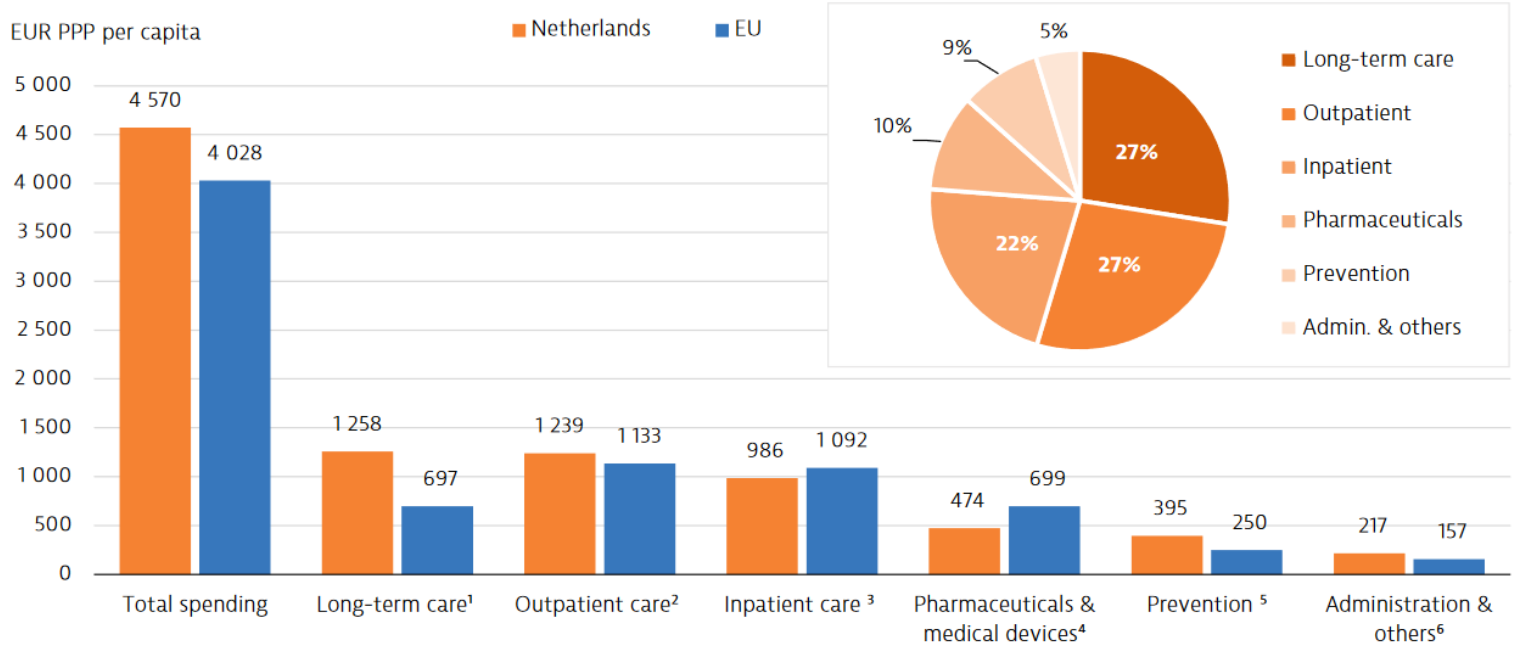
Figure 10. Health spending is much higher on outpatient care than inpatient care



Notes: 1. Includes home care and ancillary services (e.g. patient transportation); 2. Includes curative-rehabilitative care in hospital and other settings; 3. Includes only the health component; 4. Includes only the outpatient market; 5. Includes health system governance and administration and other spending; 6. Includes only spending for organised prevention programmes.
Source: OECD Health Statistics 2023 (data refer to 2021).

Was machen die Nachbarn in den NL anders: Weniger für Krankenhaus und Medikamente Mehr für Pflegeheimmedizin, Allgemeinmedizin und Prävention

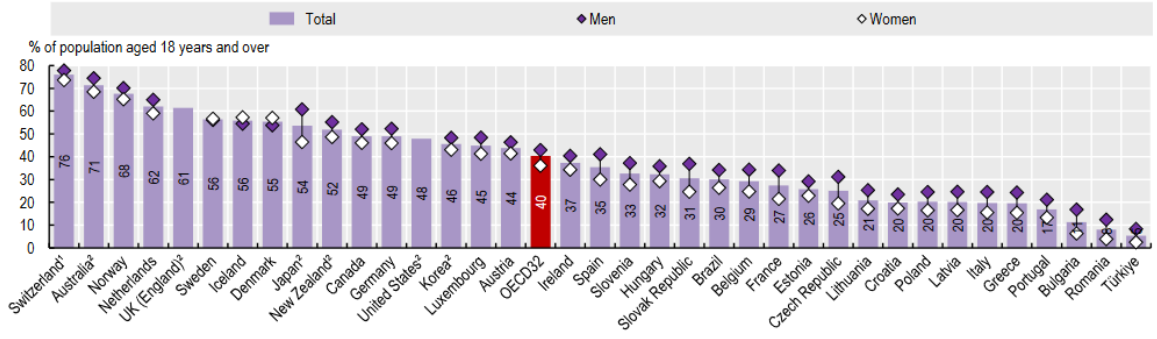
Figure 11. Long-term care absorbs the largest share of health spending in the Netherlands



Notes: 1. Includes only the health component; 2. Includes home care and ancillary services (e.g. patient transportation); 3. Includes curative-rehabilitative care in hospital and other settings; 4. Includes only the outpatient market; 5. Includes only spending for organised prevention programmes; 6. Includes health system governance and administration and other spending. The EU average is weighted.
Source: OECD Health Statistics 2023 (data refer to 2021).

Was machen die Schweizer anders:
Viel mehr Delegation ärztlicher Leistungen (Pflege, Physiotherapie)
Prävention: Bevölkerung ist körperlich viel aktiver, …

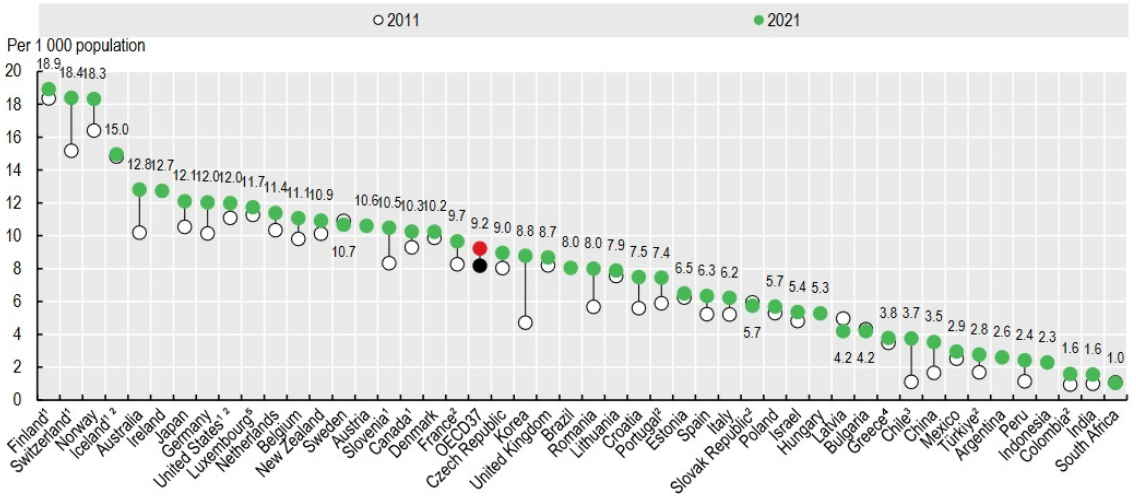
Figure 4.11. Spending at least 150 minutes per week on physical activity, by sex, 2019 (or nearest year)



1. 2017 data; 2. 2020-22 data.
Source: Eurostat, EHIS, complemented with national sources for non-EU/EEA countries.

StatLink https://stat.link/l5t27k

Figure 8.13. Practising nurses per 1 000 population, 2011 and 2021 (or nearest year)



Was kann bald erfolgen

2025-2026

Stärkung der Allgemeinmedizin

Delegation ärztlicher Leistung: Pflege, Physiotherapie…

Telemedizin- u.a. Videokonsultation > 10/20/30%

Prävention: präventiver Hausbesuch, Frailty, Sturz, Delir, Kognition

Reduktion der Kosten für Medikamente und Medizinprodukte

Was muss morgen erfolgen

2026-2027 +

Deutliche Verkürzung der Verweildauer im Akutkrankenhaus

Aufbau einer besseren Prä-/Post-Akutversorgung
Hospital@Home, Level 1i, Geriatrische Rehabilitation

Ausbau der Digitalisierung ePA
incl. generative KI – OpenEvidence/Meditron

Ageing Work Force

Vorausdenken: Gesundheitsversorgung muss überparteilich sein