



Putting a Price Tag on Human Life

Dr. Devi Prasad Shetty, M.S, FRCS (England) Chairman, Narayana Group of Hospitals



20 lakh heart surgeries / year

- 1,20,000 / year
- Young bread winners.
- Young widows

EVERY 10 MINS A YOUNG GIRL DIES DURING CHILD BIRTH 3-LAKH CHILDREN DIE THE DAY THEY ARE BORN/YEAR





- •80% of the national expenditure on health is borne out of pocket
- •47% of RURAL 37% of urban population borrow money, or sell sets to pay the medical bills.
- •Our government spends 1.1% of GDP on health



INDIA WILL BECOME THE FIRST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD TO DISSOCIATE HEALTHCARE FROM AFFLUENCE.



- •We produce one of the largest number of doctors in the world
- •We produce the largest number of nurses and med technicians in the world
- •Out side the USA we have the largest number of US FDA approved drug manufacturing units.

Also Largest Employer of WOMEN







Tax payers money can't pay for the health care

Yeshaswini Micro - Health Insurance

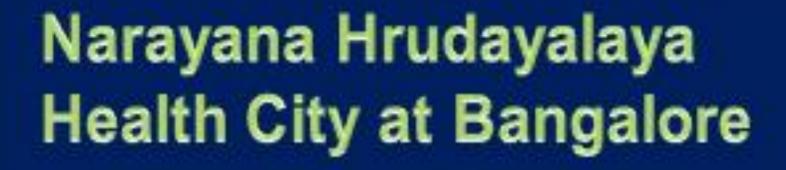
Eleven cents per month

4,44,416 surgeries

66,504 heart surgeries

850 million mobile phone subscribers.









Government nod for redevelopment of Safdarjung Hospital

PTI Jun 4, 2013, 10.26PM IST



NEW DELHI: Government today approved the phase I redevelopment of <u>Safdarjung</u> <u>Hospital</u> here which would see the establishment of two separate building blocks having a 807-bed super speciality cum paid ward block and a <u>500-bed emergency block</u>.

Govt nod for redevelopment of Safdarjung Hospital

PTI Jun 4, 2013, 10.26PM IST



Safdarjung Hospital | Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs |

500-bed emergency block

NEVV DELHI: Government today approved the phase I redevelopment of Safdarjung Hospital here which would see the establishment of two separate building blocks having a 807-bed super speciality cum paid ward block and a 500-bed emergency block.

Both the blocks would be having ICU beds, said a government statement after the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved the proposal.

The cost of project execution would be Rs 1,332 crore inclusive of Rs 165 crore towards expenses on operations for the first one year.

The super speciality cum paid ward block will cater to cardio vascular thoracic science, cardiology, cardiac surgery, endocrinology, neurosurgery, nephrology, neurology etc, said the statement.

This block will have its own diagnostic and investigation facilities, some of which are proposed to be provided through the PPP mode, it added.



300 bed low cost heart hospital for \$6 million, 6 months by L&T



Only way to reach 30000 beds

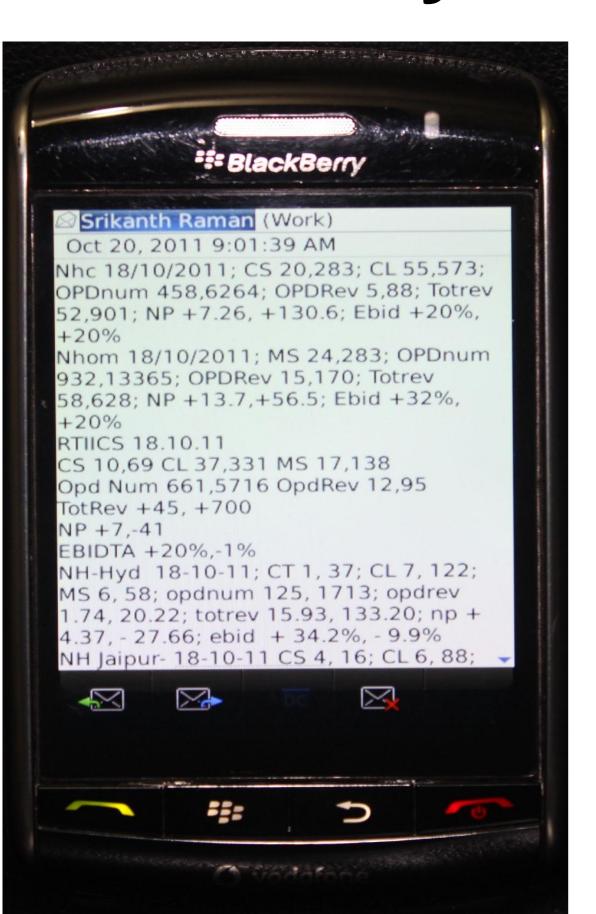


AMARYLLIS SURGICAL GOWNS, DRAPES



Daily P&L statement









Charity is not scalable.

CELEBRATE COMPLAINTS



🏉 http://10.1.4.99/ - iBuild: NHAL-Bangalore * Logged User - System Admin - Quality * - Windows Internet Explorer

dashboard (

dashboard helpdesk logout

Build 9.0 new age enterprise resource planning

Customer Relationship (CRM)

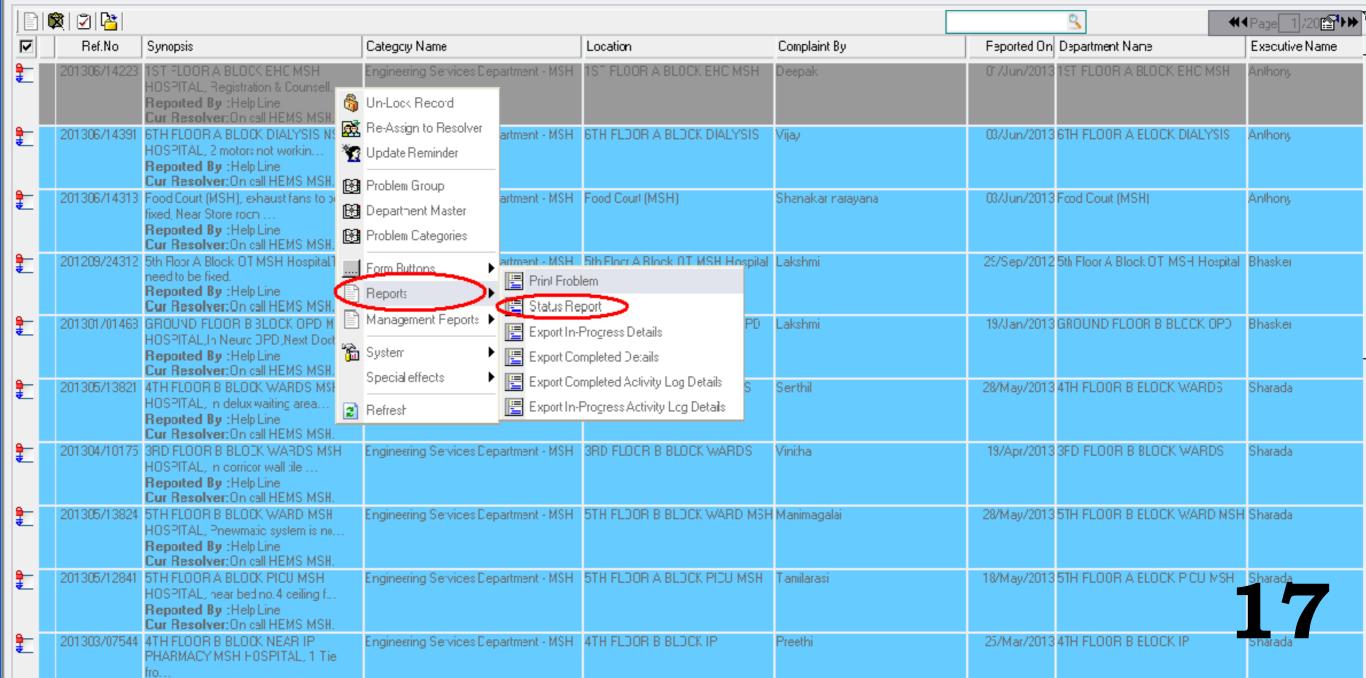


Helpdesk

Tuesday, June 04, 2013

Good Afternoon, System Admin - Quality!

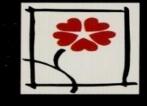




Udayer Pathey Doctoring the Future

Many parents want their children to become doctors. Unfortunately, in rural India these dreams don't often come true.







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N9-505-078 JUNE 14, 2005

TARUN EHANNA V. KASTURI RANGAN MEELINA MANGCARAN

Harvard Business School

"Cardiac Care for the Poor"

Narayana Hrudayalaya Heart Hospital: Cardiac Care for the Poor

Narayana Hrudayalaya (NH), means God's Compassionate Home, in Sanskrit. Situated in the south Indian city of Bangalore, best known as India's Silicon Valley, almost everything about this heart hospital was unique, from its buildings and equipment to the doctors, nurses, and their treatment and care of patients. At the entrance to the main foyer of the hospital was a circular Chapel, equally divided into four independent quadrants, each a place of prayer and meditation for the four main religious faiths of its patient population—Hindus, Muslims, Christians, and Sikhs (see Exhibit 1). Depicting the unity of human faith, the four streams naturally converged at the center of the chapel.

Founded in 2001 by Dr. Devi Prasad Shetty, NH had grown rapidly in four years to house 500 beds, 10 fully commissioned operating theatres (OTs), two cardiac catheterization laboratories and its own blood and valve banks. The pediatric intensive therapy unit (see Exhibit 2), which consisted of 50 beds, was one of the largest in the world with 40% of all procedures performed at NH being pediatric treatments. Since its opening, the hospital had completed over 11,228 open-heart surgeries (OHS), half of which were pediatric. In 2004 alone, it performed 4276 surgeries, of which 1,467 were on children. To complement the surgeries, NH also performed 5,430 catheterization procedures that year.

To provide affordable cardiac care to the masses, NH followed a hybrid strategy of attracting paying patients by virtue of its reputation for high quality, but combined this appeal with a relentless focus on lowering its costs of operation wherever possible, so that a larger number of people could afford to seek treatment. The surplus gained from paying patients was used to subsidize procedures that were performed at, or below, cost for patients who could not afford the full fee. In 2004, the proportion of patients who paid NH's full price to those that could not afford to pay, was about 60:40. See Exhibit 3 for a picture of the entrance fover at NH on a typical day.

The break-even price for a typical OHS at NH was approximately Rs. 90,000 (US\$2,000) for adults and Rs. 130,000 (US\$2,800) for children. At a price of Rs. 110,000 (US\$2,400) for a regular package

The valve bank (one of four in India) stored valves (harvested from cadavers) which were used to replace damaged valves. during surgery. NH offered these valves to patients and other hospitals free-of-change.

Professors Tarus Khanna and V. Kasturi Rangan and Doctoral Student Merlina Manucanan prepared this case. 1005 cases are developed solely as the basis for class discussion. Cases are not intended to serve as endorsements, sources of primary data, or illustrations of el

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL - THE HENRY FORD OF HEART SURGERY



THE WALL STREET JOURNAL Wednesday, November 25, 2009

IN DEPTH

Bangalore heart surgeon transforms India's health care

Model for hospitals is cutting costs and yielding profits, offering insights for countries grappling with soaring medical tabs

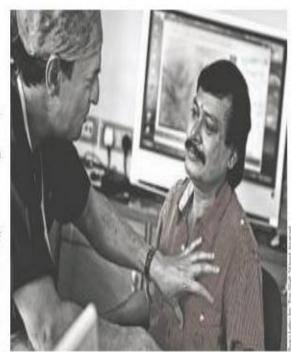
By GEETA ANAND

AIR TOCKED into a surgical cap. eyes hidden behind thick-framed magnifying glasses, Devi Shetty leans over the sawed open chest of an 11-year-old boy, using bright blue thread to sew an artificial aorta onto his stopped

As Dr. Shetty pulls the thread tight with scissors, an assistant reads aloud a proposed agreement for him to build a new hospital in the Cayman Islands that would petmartly serve Americans in search of lower-cost medical care. The agreement is inked a few days later, pending approval of the Cayman parliament

Dr. Shetty, who entered the limelight in the early 1990s as Mother Teresa's cardioc surgeon, offers cutting-edge medical care in India at a fraction of what it costs elsewhere in the world. His flagship heart hospital charges \$2,000, on average, for openheart surgery, compared with hospitals in the U.S. that are paid between \$20,000 and \$100,000, depending on the complexity of the surgery.

The approach has transformed health care in India through a simple premise that works in other industries: economies of scale. By driving huge volumes, even of procedures as sophisticated, delicate and dangerous as heart surgery, Dr. Shetty has



Dr. Devi Shetty consults with a patient at his 1,000-bed cardioc hospital in Bangalore. Surgeries here cost an average of \$2,000.

and necessary, will be priced at least 50% lower than what they cost in the U.S., says Dr. Shetty, who hopes to draw Americans

if you increase volume any more, you could compromise patient care unless backed up by very robust standard operating proce-

ties at once. Many surgoons in other countries would never reach that number of any type of cardiac surgery in their life-

Dr. Shetty's success rates appear to be as good as those of many hospitals abroad. Karayana Hrudavalaya reports a 1.4% mortality rate within 30 days of coronary artery bypass graft surgery, one of the most common procedures, compared with an average of 1.9% in the U.S. in 2008, according to data gathered by the Chicago-based Society of Thoracic Surgeons.

It isn't possible truly to compare the mortality rates, says Dr. Shetty, because he loesn't adjust his mortality rate to reflect satients' ages and other illnesses, in what s known as a risk-adjusted mortality rate, India's National Accreditation Board for Iospitals & Healthcare Providers asks hositals to provide their mortality rates for aurgery, without risk adjustment.

Dr. Lewin believes Dr. Shetty's success rates would look even better if he adjusted for risk, because his patients often lack access to even basic health care and suffer from more advanced cardiac disease when they finally come in for surgery.

Dr. Shotty, 54 years old, is a lanky and chatty man. He grew up in Mangalore, another south Indian city, the eighth of nine children. Doctors were gods in the Shetty. household, swooping in to save his restaurateur father who suffered from chronic di-



Markets

Vanis.

Markets

Markets





IT to reduce the mortality by 50%, and cost by 50% with Digital protocol





WE ARE NOT TALKING ABOUT BIG DATA

- ICD 9-6000 diseases, 1000 common.
- 50,000-SIGNS, SYMPTOMS
- 100,000-SIGNS, SYMPTOMS, LAB TESTS







Machines to Train ICU NURSES

- CAE TECHNOLOGY SIMULATORS TO TRAIN ICU NURSES.
- UNIVERSITIES GIVE THE KNOWLEDGE, DRIVING SCHOOLS GIVES THE SKILL
- APPROXIMATELY 110 TASKS
- APPROXIMATELY 20 CARDIAC ARRESTS PER YEAR
- MACHINES DON'T GET TIRED, BORED, BLUFF
- MACHINES TO TRAIN, GRADE AND CERTIFY.