



IN-PATIENT, OUT-PATIENT AND OTHER HEALTH CARE ESTABLISHMENTS AS OF 31.12.2011

1. Health establishments and beds in health establishments

At the end of 2011 health network in the country covers 344 establishments for hospital aid with 47 391 beds in them (See Table 1). The number of hospitals was 315 with 44 811 beds in them. The number of out-patient health establishments was 1 770 with 924 beds and other health establishments were 150 with 4 546 beds.

Table 1. **HEALTH ESTABLISHMENTS AS OF 31.12.2011**

	(Number)	
	Establishments	Beds
Health establishments for hospital aid	344	47 391
Hospitals	315	44 811
Multi profile hospitals	167	31 546
Specialized hospitals	148	13 265
Dermato-venereological centres ¹	10	100
Complex oncological centres ²	7	1 152
Mental health centres ³	12	1 328
Out-patient health establishments	1 770	924
Diagnostic and consulting centres	121	263
Medical centres	559	617
Dental centres	49	6
Medical-dental centres	35	38
Independent medical-diagnostic laboratories and medical-technical laboratories	1 006	-
Other health establishments	150	4 546
of which:		
Centres for urgent medical aid	28	-
Regional health inspections	28	-
Haematological transfusion centres	4	-
Hospices	49	790
Homes for medical and social care for children	31	3 756

¹ Up to 2009 - dermato-venereological dispensaries.

² Up to 2009 - oncological dispensaries.

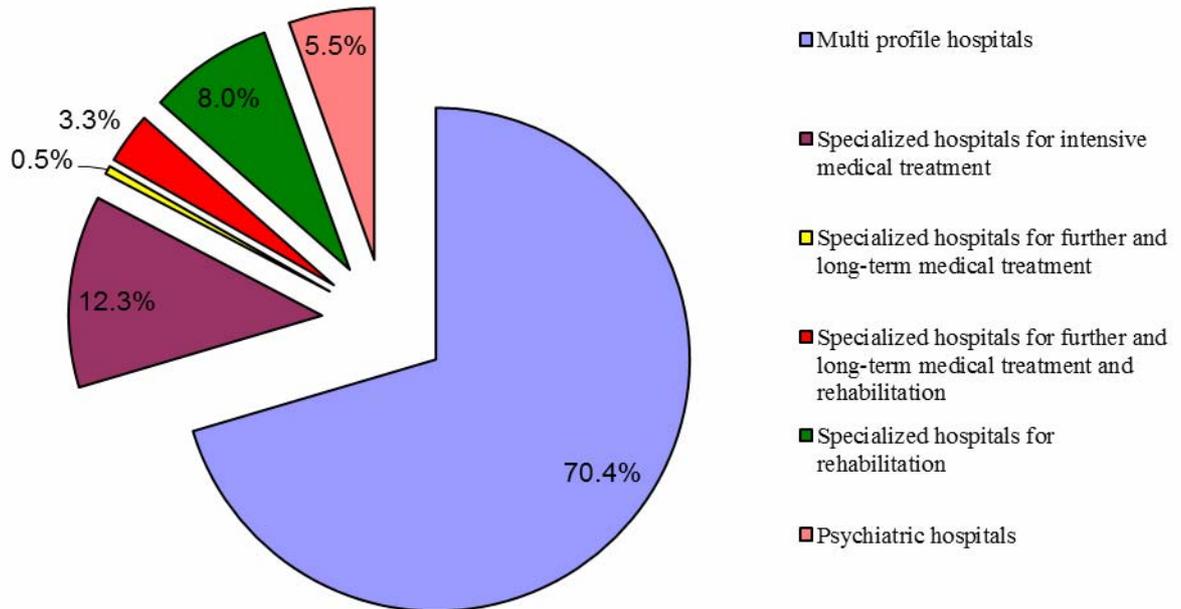
³ Up to 2009 - psychiatric dispensaries.

Health establishments for hospital aid include hospitals, dermato-venereological centres, mental health centres and complex oncological centres.

According to the Law on Health establishments, hospitals are multi-profile and specialized. The number of Multi-profile hospitals was 167 with 31 546 beds in them, while specialized hospitals were 148 with 13 265 beds. Total number of beds in hospitals decreased by 2.2% in comparison with 2010 due to reduction of the number of beds in multi profile hospitals.



Figure. 1. BEDS IN HOSPITALS AS OF 31.12.2011 BY TYPE OF HOSPITALS



There were 167 multi profile hospitals as of 31.12.2011 that presents 53.0% from the total number of hospitals in the country. They covered 70.4% of beds in hospitals in the country (See Fig.1.). The number of beds in these establishments varied in large scale - from 15 to 1 345 beds, as highest number of beds was in the Universities' hospitals.

Specialized hospitals for active treatment were 92 with 5 534 beds. Specialized hospitals for further and long-term medical treatment were 5 with 241 beds. 16 specialized hospitals for further and long-term medical treatment and rehabilitation with 1 469 beds and 23 specialized hospitals for rehabilitation with 3 573 beds functioned in the country at the end of 2011.

The psychiatric hospitals are 12 with 2 448 beds.

According to the amendments of the Law on Health Establishments (SG 59/2010) in 2010 and 2011 dispensaries were transformed as centres or specialized hospitals. The group of hospital establishments covers centres with beds which main activity was hospital care.

Distribution of these establishments by types was as follow:

- Dermatico-venereological centres - 10 establishments with 100 beds;
- Complex oncological centres – 7 establishments with 1 152 beds;
- Mental health centres -12 establishments with 1 328 beds.

The number of hospital beds as of 31.12.2011 per 100 000 persons of the total population was 647.

At the end of the year, the number of **out-patient health establishments** was 1 770 with 924 beds for short term treatment. The number of establishments of this kind increased by 9.7% in comparison with 2010 and the number of beds in them decreased– by 1.5%. The number of all types of out-patient health establishments was increased, only with exception of dental centres, which number was not changed as of 31.12.2011.

The highest was the number of medical centres – 559 establishments with 617 beds in them. Diagnostic and consulting centres were 121 with 263 beds, dental centres were 49 with 6 beds, and medical-dental centres were 35 establishments with 38 beds.



302 independent medical-diagnostically laboratories and 704 independent medical-technical laboratories were functioned at the end of 2011.

The group of **other health establishments** covers Centres for urgent medical aid, Regional health inspections, Homes for medical and social care for children, Hospices, National centres without beds, Dialysis and Haematological transfusion centres. The number of these establishments was 150 with 4 546 beds in them at the end of the year. In comparison with 2010 the number of these establishments decreased duo to structural and organizational changes done in the national health system and unification of Regional health centres and Regional inspections for public health care and control.

The Hospices were more numerous among other health establishments – 49 establishments with 790 beds. As the number of establishments decreased in comparison with 2010, while the number of beds increased by 10.3%.

2. Medical personnel

At the end of 2011 28 411 physicians were in practice by basic labour contract in health establishments (See Table 2). Dentists were 6 655. Medical specialists on 'Health cares' were 47 427, as 31 609 of them were nurses. 37 378 persons were working under the basic labour contract without special medical education in health establishments.

Table 2. **MEDICAL PERSONNEL**

	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
	number			per 10 000 persons of the population		
Physicians	27 988	27 997	28 411	37.0	37.3	38.8
Dentists	6 493	6 355	6 655	8.6	8.5	9.1
Medical specialists on 'Health cares'	48 099	47 468	47 427	63.6	63.3	64.7
Doctors' assistants	2 534	2 417	2 439	3.4	3.2	3.3
Midwives	3 289	3 247	3 270	4.3	4.3	4.5
Nurses	31 961	31 786	31 609	42.3	42.4	43.1
Laboratory assistants (clinical and X-ray)	5 932	5 765	5 837	7.8	7.7	8.0
Dental mechanics	1 350	1 280	1 514	1.8	1.7	2.1
Assistant - pharmaceutics	240	242	233	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other medical specialists	2 793	2 731	2 525	3.7	3.6	3.4
Population per one						
Physician	270	268	258	x	x	x
Dentist	1 165	1 181	1 101	x	x	x

Distribution of physicians by the practicing specialty in health establishments:

- With therapeutically purposefulness - 11 807 physicians;
- With surgery purposefulness – 5 903 physicians;
- With clinical – diagnostically purposefulness – 2 434 physicians;
- Specialty with other purposefulness – 983 physicians;



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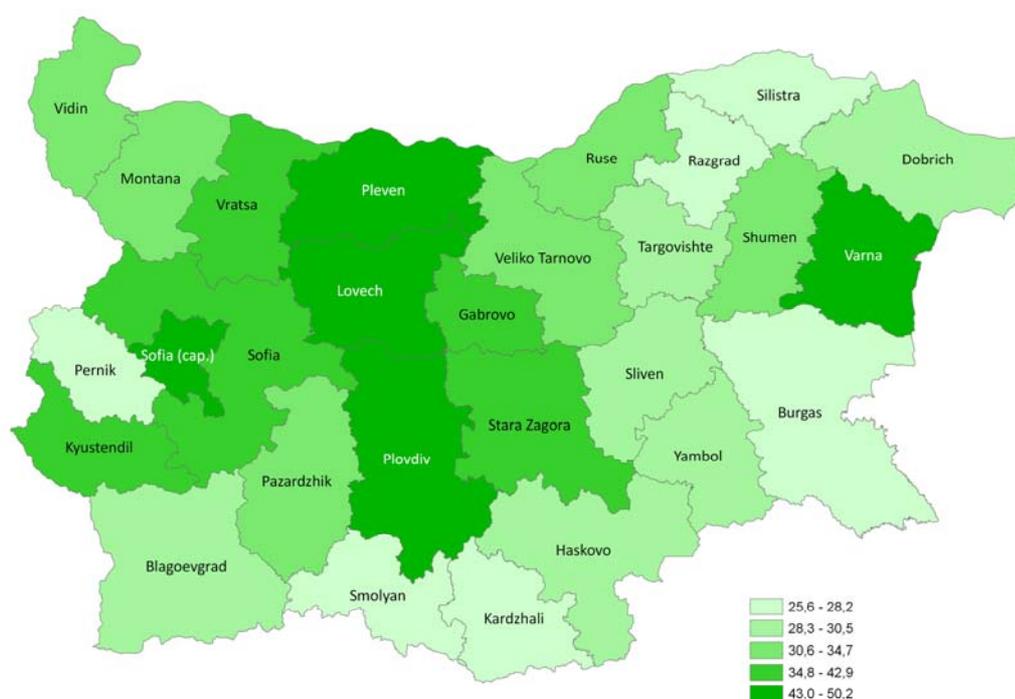
○ Practicing physicians in primary and specialized medical care, contracted agreements with the National Health Insurance Fund – 7 284 physicians.

Among all specialties, at the end of 2011, the highest was the share of General practitioners – 4 697 persons or 16.5% if all physicians practicing in the country. Specialists, practicing Surgery and Internal medicine were respectively 1 474 and 1 467 (5.2%); followed by specialists practicing Anaesthesiology (1 439 or 5.1%), Pediatrics (1 423 or 5.0 %) and Obstetrics and gynecology (1 386 or 4.9%).

Depending on the type of health establishment, medical specialists were distributed as follow:

- In in-patient health establishments (hospitals and centres with stationeries) practiced 15 264 physicians and 82 dentists. Medical specialists on 'Health cares' were 28 840, 20 651 of which are nurses.
- In out-patient health establishments physicians practiced under basic labour contract were 10 589 and 6 239 dentists. This group covers all physicians (7 284) and dentists (5 974), which were working in individual or group practices under agreement with the National Health Insurance Fund. From other out-patient health establishments, the highest share was of physicians, working under basic labour contract in Diagnostic and consulting centres (1 558) and medical centres (1 363). 249 physicians were working in independent medical-diagnostically laboratories at the end of the year.
- 2 538 physicians and 334 dentists were working in other health care establishments (incl. crèches and medical consulting rooms in the schools) as of 31.12.2011 under basic labour contract.
- 20 physicians practicing under basic labour contract in sanatorial establishments at the end of 2011.

Figure. 2. PHYSICIANS PER 10 000 PERSONS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION AS OF 31.12.2011 Г. BY DISTRICT



The number of physicians per 10 000 persons of the total population at the end of 2011 was 38.8. The number of dentists per 10 000 persons of the total population was 9.1.

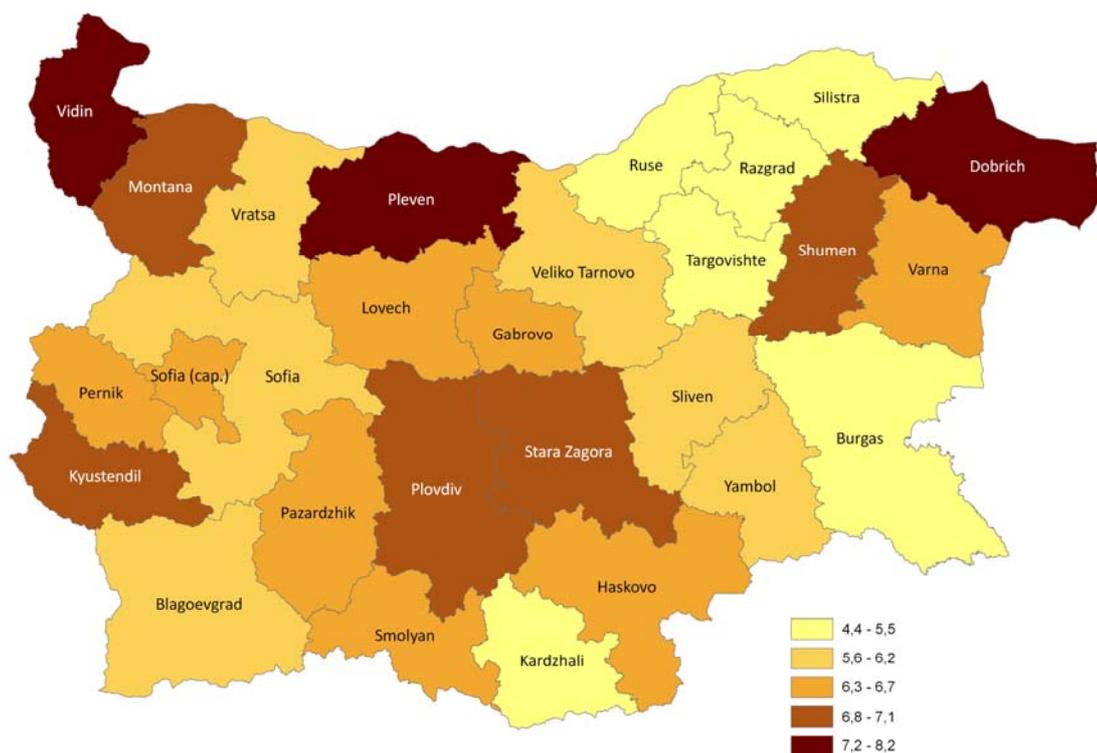


Some specific particularities on medical servicing have to be taken into consideration. The health establishments are not directly connected to the servicing of population of a given settlement or even of municipality. A great part of health establishments serve the population of a given region or a group of municipalities, and the specialized health care establishments service the population of 2 or 3 regions. The establishments under central administration, regardless of their location, serve the population from the whole country.

The number of physicians per 10 000 persons of the population by districts varies from 25.6 to 50.2 per 10 000. The highest was the indicator in districts with Medical universities and Universities hospitals. Of great value (over the average for the country) was that indicator for districts: Pleven (50.2), Sofia (cap) (45.1), Varna (45.0), Plovdiv (43.8), Lovech (43.7), Stara Zagora (42.9) and Sofia (39.0).

Lowest values were indicated for districts: Razgrad (25.6 per 10 000 persons of the total population), Silistra (26.3), Pernik (26.5) and Kardzhali (26.6).

Figure. 3. GENERAL PRACTITIONERS PER 10 000 PERSONS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION AS OF 31.12.2011 BY DISTRICT



At the end of 2011 the number of general practitioners per 10 000 persons of the total population was 6.4. For 13 of all districts in the country that indicator was higher than the average for the country. The highest was the indicator in districts Pleven (8.2 per 10 000), Vidin and Dobrich (7.3), Stara Zagora (7.1 per 10 000). Lowest values were indicated for districts: Targovishte (4.9 per 10 000), Kardzhali and Razgrad (4.4 per 10 000 persons of the total population).



The number of hospital beds (beds in hospitals and dispensaries) in EU-27 in 2009 was 550.9 per 100 000 persons of the population (Table 3). In comparison with other EU member-states for which Eurostat disseminated data, that indicator was higher for Bulgaria than 17 countries. Higher was the indicator for Germany, Austria, Hungary, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Poland and Romania.

Table 3. **HOSPITAL BEDS**

(Per 100 000 persons of the population)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU - 27	582.3	572.0	562.7	557.3	550.9
Belgium	744.8	672.7	665.7	660.1	653.4
Bulgaria	642.9	621.4	638.1	650.8	661.6
Czech Republic	754.2	741.2	727.3	715.8	710.1
Denmark	386.3	379.8	370.1	358.2	350.1
Germany	846.4	829.1	823.4	820.3	822.9
Estonia	548.4	565.3	557.3	571.5	543.9
Ireland	552.4	534.0	519.9	495.1	.
Greece	473.8	482.7	482.4	478.4	485.8
Spain	338.9	334.2	330.2	324.5	319.3
France	715.7	704.7	700.0	684.6	660.5
Italy	400.9	395.2	386.1	374.1	364.3
Cyprus	380.0	373.7	374.5	377.2	.
Latvia	766.4	758.6	755.4	744.5	638.3
Lithuania	711.1	690.7	690.2	685.3	682.4
Luxembourg	583.4	569.4	571.4	562.4	551.4
Hungary	786.2	792.1	719.3	711.0	715.0
Malta	742.5	752.3	778.0	731.4	482.6
Netherlands	445.8	478.4	474.9	471.0	466.9
Austria	766.2	764.9	773.1	766.2	765.0
Poland	652.2	647.5	642.5	661.8	665.0
Portugal	354.5	345.9	341.3	336.8	334.9
Romania	678.1	674.8	654.4	657.4	662.6
Slovenia	483.9	477.5	468.3	476.9	462.0
Slovakia	676.7	670.9	674.9	655.0	649.7
Finland	706.5	699.9	674.5	653.8	623.1
Sweden	293.8	289.8	287.4	281.6	277.1
United Kingdom	374.6	356.8	341.9	336.6	330.2

Source: Eurostat.



Methodological notes

The statistical survey on in-patient, out-patient and other health establishments provides data on health network by type of health establishments, their regional distribution as well as on medical personnel by specialty and categories. The survey methodology is in accordance with the Eurostat methodological guidelines for the practicing medical specialists.

Data is presented according to the status at the end of the year. Data on hospital beds include all de facto operating hospital beds as well as hospital beds temporary out of use for a period less than six months. Hospital beds for temporary use are excluded.

When analyzing the health network data the following has to be taken into account: the number of health establishments and hospital beds has changed not only as a result of the opening or closure of establishments, but also because of the reorganization or merging of establishments.

The number of medical personnel (individuals working under basic labour contract) includes persons, practicing at healthcare establishments regardless of their ownership and subordination. Data on medical specialists working outside of the country, as well as on medical specialists practicing outside of the health establishments (for example, doctors working for the pharmaceutical industry) are excluded.

The distribution of the physicians by specialties is based on the national nomenclature in accordance with the Ordinance № 34 of the Ministry of Health (SG, 7/2007) and it is assign to their practicing specialty.

The population certainty indicators are calculated on the basis of data on total population as of the end of the year (31th December).

Data on health network are elaborated by national, district and municipality level, while on practicing medical specialists by specialties – for national and district level.

Users can receive additional statistical information on the survey “In-patient, out-patient and other health care establishments” through the NSI’s Public relations unit or by e-mail: info@nsi.bg.