

Comparative analysis of health systems and policies in the Middle East and North Africa region

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Background

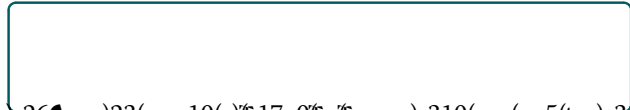
The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region is characterized by a high burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and a low level of health system performance. The region's health systems are largely fragmented, with a focus on curative care and a limited emphasis on primary care and prevention. This paper compares the health systems and policies of the MENA region with those of other regions, such as the South-East Asia (SEAR) region, in order to identify best practices and areas for improvement.

Materials and methods

A comparative analysis of health systems and policies was conducted across the MENA and SEAR regions. Data were collected from various sources, including government reports, academic journals, and interviews with health system experts. The analysis focused on key areas such as health financing, human resources, and service delivery. The results of the analysis are presented in the following sections.

Results

The results of the comparative analysis show that the MENA region has a higher burden of NCDs compared to the SEAR region. This is primarily due to a higher prevalence of risk factors such as tobacco use, physical inactivity, and poor diet. Additionally, the health systems in the MENA region are less equipped to manage NCDs, with a limited focus on primary care and prevention.



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