

## Market Analysis on International Conference on Preventive, Emergency Medicine and Public Health

## Dr Mojtaba Mafi

After the successful completion of the Euro Public Health 2019 conference, we are pleased to welcome you to the "International Conference on Preventive, Emergency Medicine and Public Health". The congress is scheduled to take place on September 21-22, 2020 in the beautiful city of Tokyo, Japan. This Euro Public Health 2020 Conference will give you exemplary experience and great insights in the field of research.

According to this research report, the global market for Healthcare is projected to show a robust growth of 6.5 per cent in the CAGR during 2019-2024.

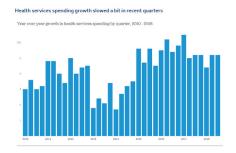
Innovation has left its mark on every turf and healthcare is one of the sectors most greatly affected recent technologies have helped shape the healthcare sector properly. Technology has provided for such remarkable changes in the healthcare industry, from testing and drugs to the collection of information. Changing trends in the technological world have significantly improved the quality of health services.

The research team at BCC predicts that the market for medical device sensors will increase at a compound annual growth rate in technological improvements and increases in health care costs. CAGR of 3.1% between 2009 and 2014, when it will approach \$9 billion. Perhaps more important, much of the growth will be in one class of technology semiconductor/MEMS sensors-which will experience a 5% CAGR as the three older technologies see minimal growth or even a decrease.

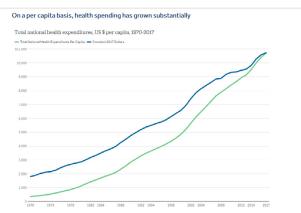
The complexities and unique challenges faced by the medical industry in India, which is potentially tripled to US\$ 133.44 billion by 2022, are now crucial to understand.

In reality, the Indian health care sector is likely to show the same exponential growth in the software industry over the past decade, as the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority said.

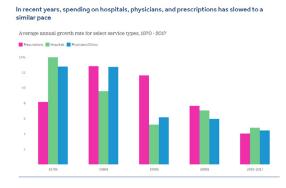
Quality, result, and significance are the watchwords for health care in the 21st century. The public has a set of own needs, expectations and perceptions that affect their decisions, especially in an area as important as healthcare.



The Quarterly Services Survey provides to most up-to-date look at national health spending, though it does not include spending on prescription drugs, medical equipment, and other health-related expenses that are not considered services. The most recent six quarters have seen somewhat stable growth in spending on health services than in recent years, with the exception of the beginning of 2018.



On a per capita basis, health spending has increased over 30-fold in the last four decades, from \$355 per person in 1970 to \$10,739 in 2017. In constant 2017 Dollars, the increase was almost 6-fold from \$1,797 in 1970 to \$10,739 in 2017.

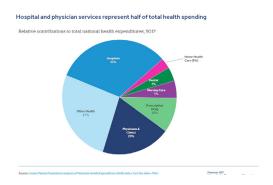


In medical services the rate of growth varies between service types until last year (e.g. physicians/clinics, hospitals). In the seventies, the rise in hospital spending overwhelmed other programs, with a greater increase in spending in drugs and physics/clinics in the eighties. In the 1990s, prescriptions also continued to grow strongly. Average spending growth on prescription drugs increased between 2010 and 2017, with physicians/clinics rising 4% and 4.4%. In hospitals and clinics, spending grew at a similar pace (4.8%).

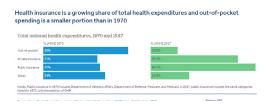
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Throughout 2017, hospital spending was 33% of total health care spending and physicians / clinics accounted for 20% of overall health spending. In 2017, 10% of total health expenditure was in prescription, which is up from 7% in 1970.



The bulk of recent growth in health expenditure is in private and public insurance programmes. Private insurance now makes up 34% (up from 21% in 1970) of all health and public insurance expenses (Which includes Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, and the Veterans Administration and Department of Defence), represented 41% of overall health spending in 2017 (up from 22% in 1970). Although Out-of-pocket costs per capita have also been rising, compared to previous decades, now makes up a smaller share of total health expenditures.

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