

Determinants, barriers, and facilitators of healthcare use among patients with hypertension in rural Ghana: an application of the Andersen-Newman model of healthcare utilization

P2-R9

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We evaluated healthcare use (HCU) among hypertensive patients and found that 73% of them used healthcare. Factors influencing healthcare use included gender, age, health insurance status, and proximity to and type of healthcare facilities. Barriers to healthcare use included financial difficulty and health system issues.

Introduction

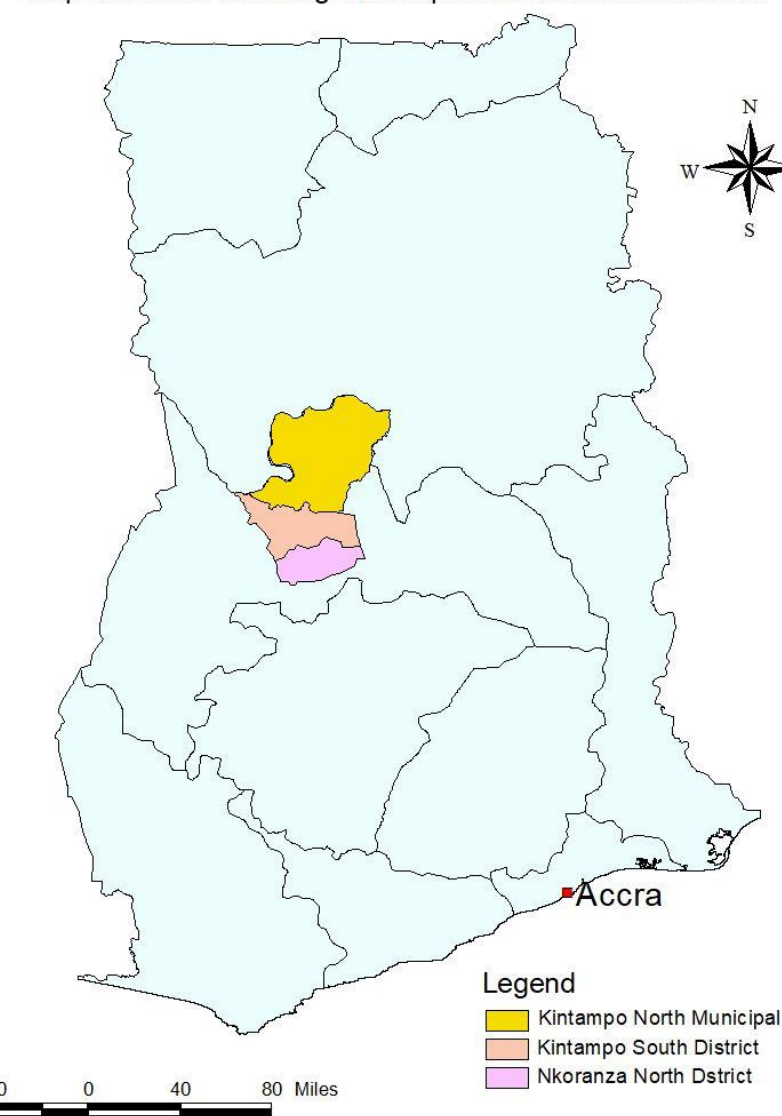
- Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs):**
 - Kills **41 million people each year**
 - 60% of disability-adjusted life years (DALYs)**
 - 70% of deaths** and more than **80% of years lived with disability (YLD)**
 - The estimated annual incremental cost is **\$131 billion per year**
- Hypertension (HTN):**
 - Affects **1 Billion** people globally.
 - Prevalence in **LMIC** is about **22% (≥25 years)**
 - 43.6%** of the cases are aware of having this condition
 - 36.9%** receive appropriate treatment
 - 9.9%** are controlled
 - DALYs associated with HTN **increased** from **95.9 million** to **143.0 million** (Forouzanfar et al., 2017)

OBJECTIVE

This study sought to evaluate access to healthcare use (HCU) among hypertensive patients.

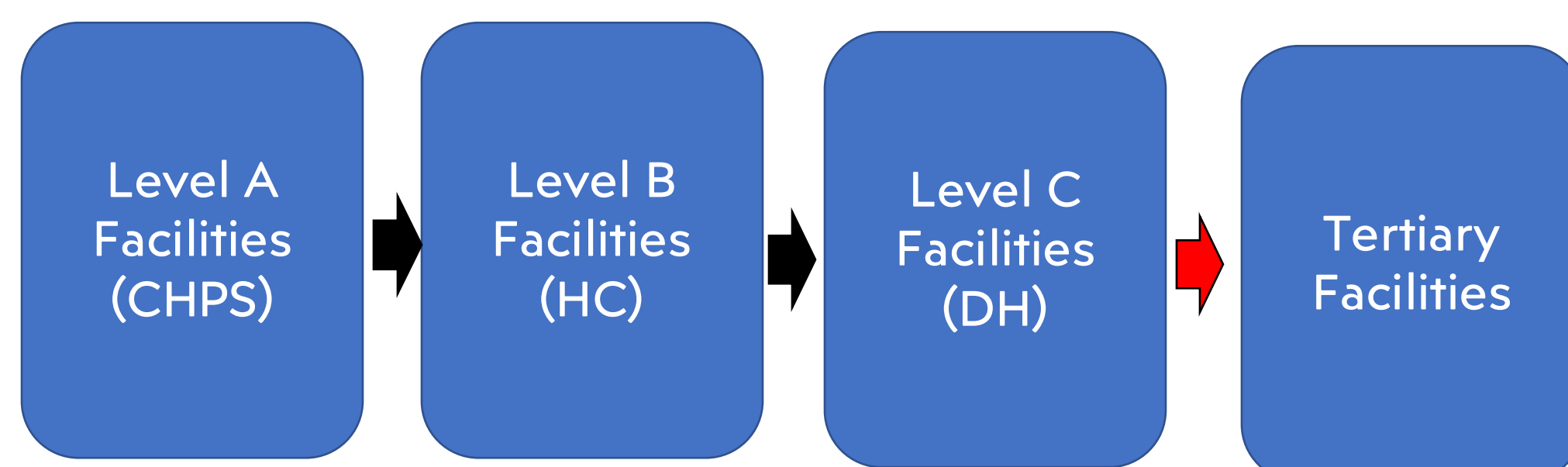
Methods

Map of Ghana Showing Kintampo and Nkoranza Districts

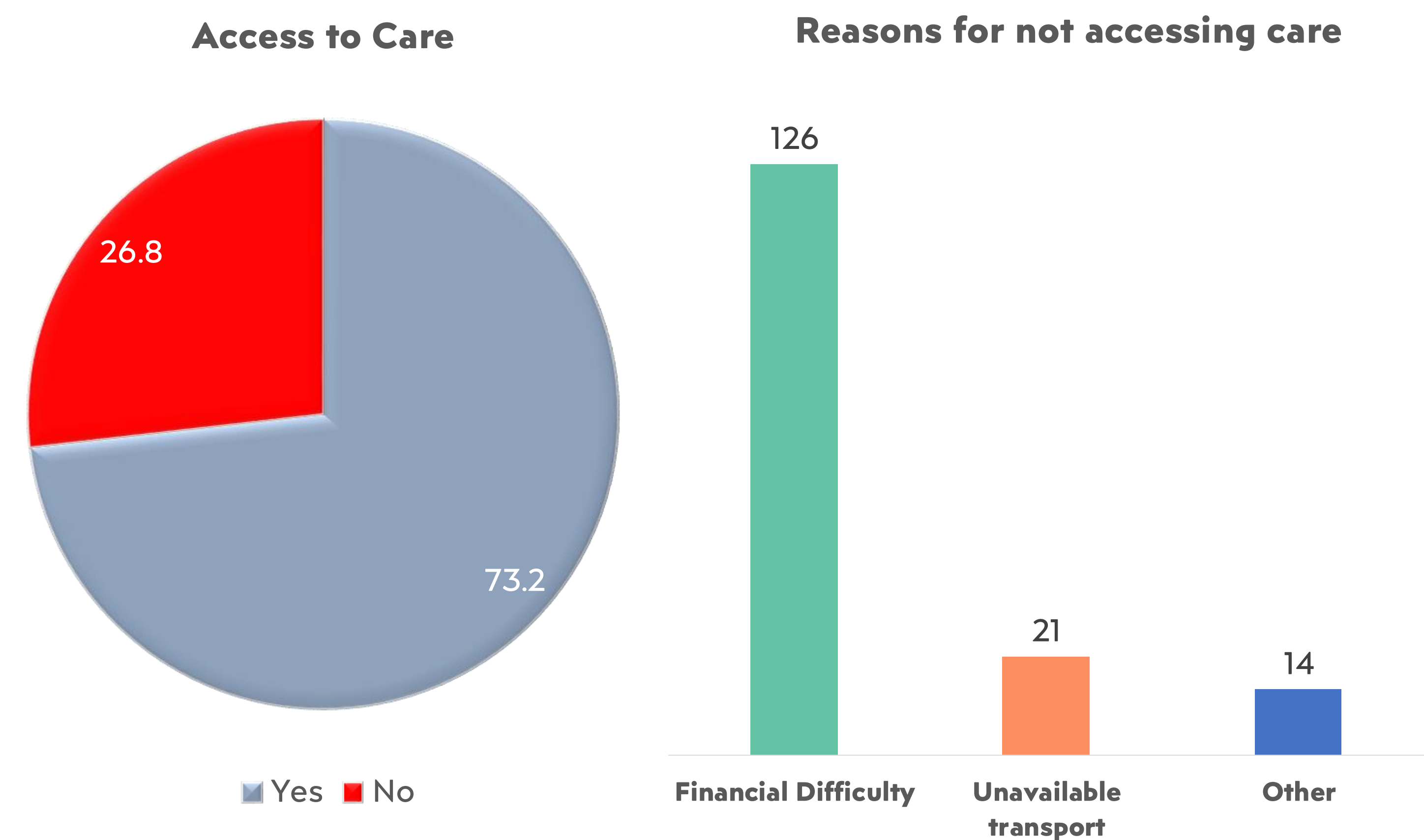


Study design

- This was a cross-sectional study nested within the Uptake TASSH study.
- Mixed methods (Qualitative and Quantitative)
- 600 participants were surveyed



Results



- Male participants were less likely to use health care (Odds Ratio (OR): 0.43 [95%CI: 0.29–0.71]).
- Participants older than 70 years (OR: 1.97, [95%CI: 1.06–3.69]).
- Participants with health insurance (OR: 4.07, [95%CI: 2.04–8.20]).
- Participants who travelled shorter distances to a healthcare facility were more likely to use healthcare (OR: 2.28 [95%CI: 1.44 – 3.65])
- Type of health facility (OR: 3.37 [95%CI: 1.94 – 6.03]).

- Personal barriers to HCU were financial difficulty, use of alternative medicines, and poor health-seeking behaviour.
- Health systems barriers were anticipated delays, erratic supply of medications and health insurance coverage.

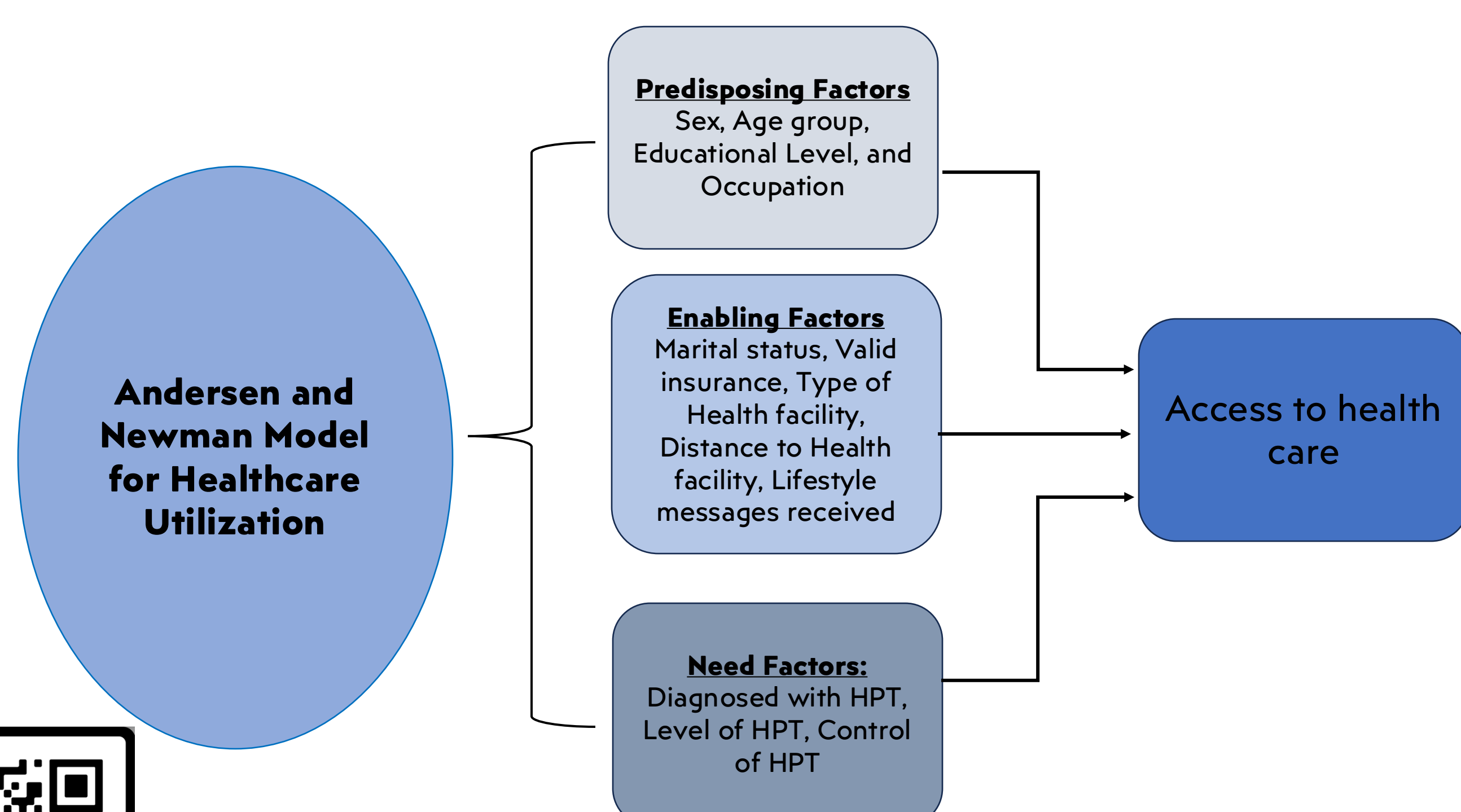
Conclusion

- Age and gender were the most important predisposing and access to valid health insurance, type of health facility and distance to health facility were the most enabling factors of HCU.
- Interventions to improve healthcare use should consider gender differentials, age differentials, health insurance status as well as type of health facility.

References

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Andersen and Newman Model



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