

Innovation and Modernising the Rural Economy

New Rural Health Systems

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Challenges Faced by Rural Areas

About 40 mln people live in sparsely populated, remote, and difficult-to-access areas in Russia

Rural areas account for up to **40% of loss of labour capacity** throughout the country

People's health declines, life expectancy goes down

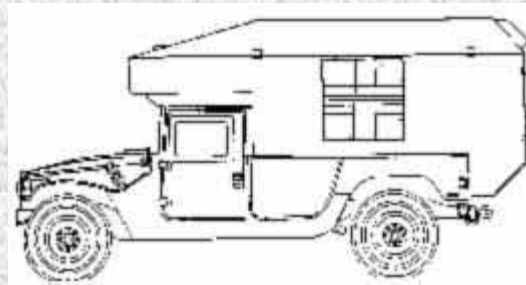
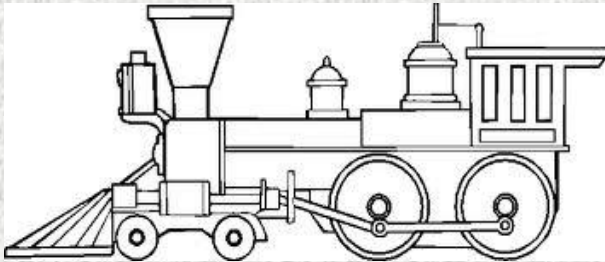
Low-capacity network of institutions providing health and social services

Gap in medical care provided to the population persists

Opportunities to provide high-skilled and specialised care to the population are limited

Mobile Health Care

- It is not cost-efficient to build stationary health centres in sparsely populated areas.
There is a solution, mobile health care.
- How can mobility of diagnostic equipment and specialists be ensured?



Medical Trains Route Map



General View of a Mobile Telehealth Unit in a Working Position



Portable Telehealth System



Telehealth Services

High-skilled specialists are not motivated to work in rural areas, which reduces significantly access to skilled healthcare.

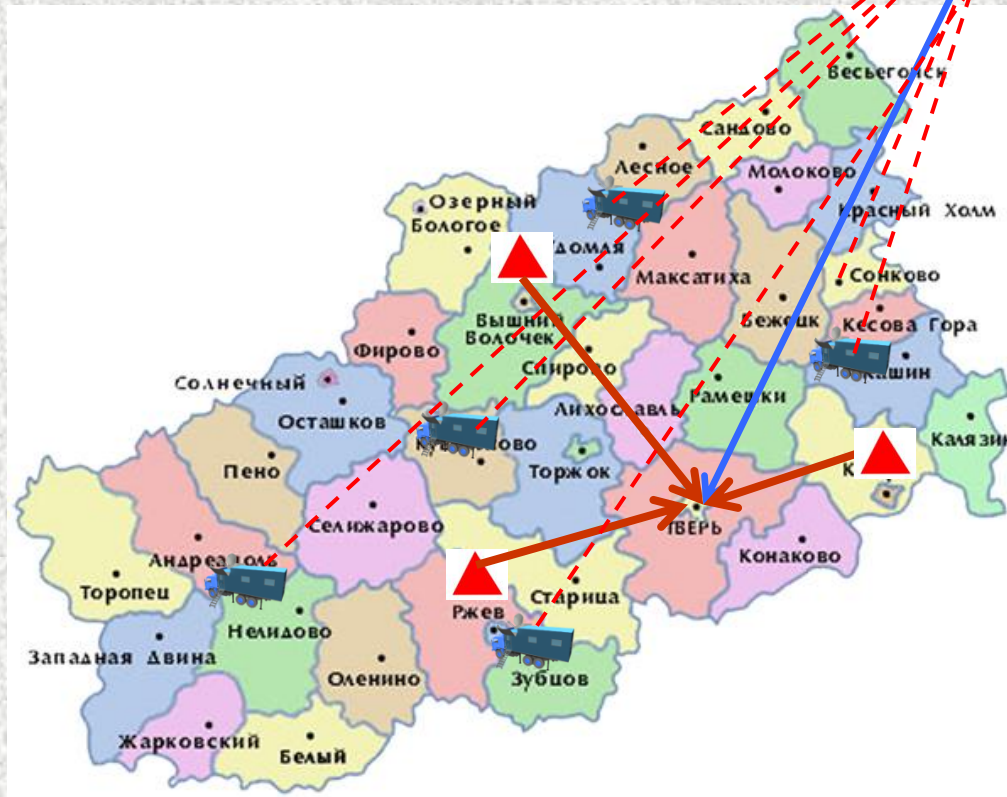
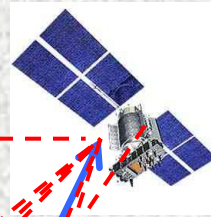
Use of telehealth technologies is a solution.



Oblast-Level Integrated Telehealth System Chart



Russian and Foreign Health Centres



Legend:

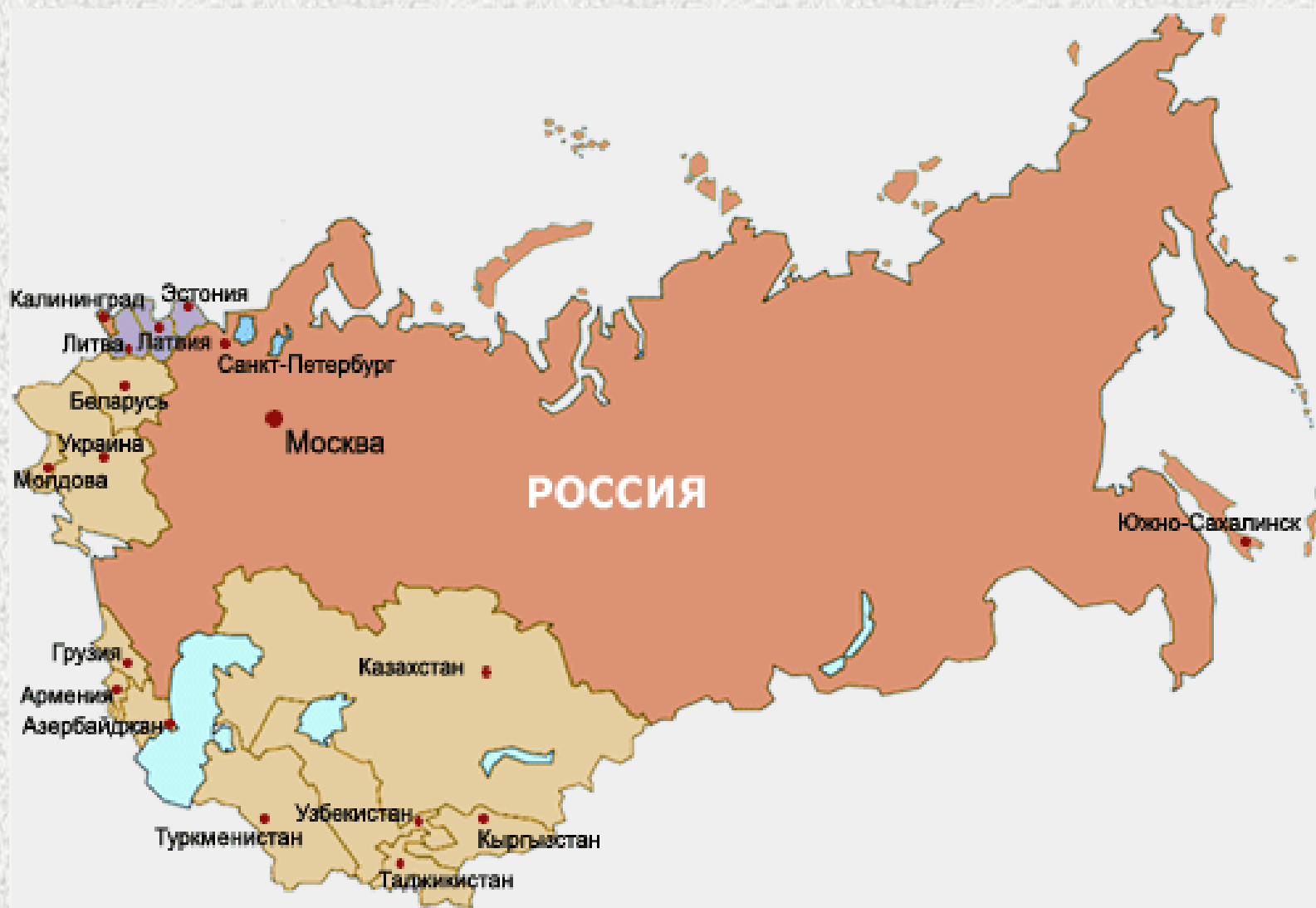


- Stationary telehealth stations



- Mobile telehealth units

Telehealth System of the Russian Federation: Framework for Common Telehealth Network of CIS Member Countries

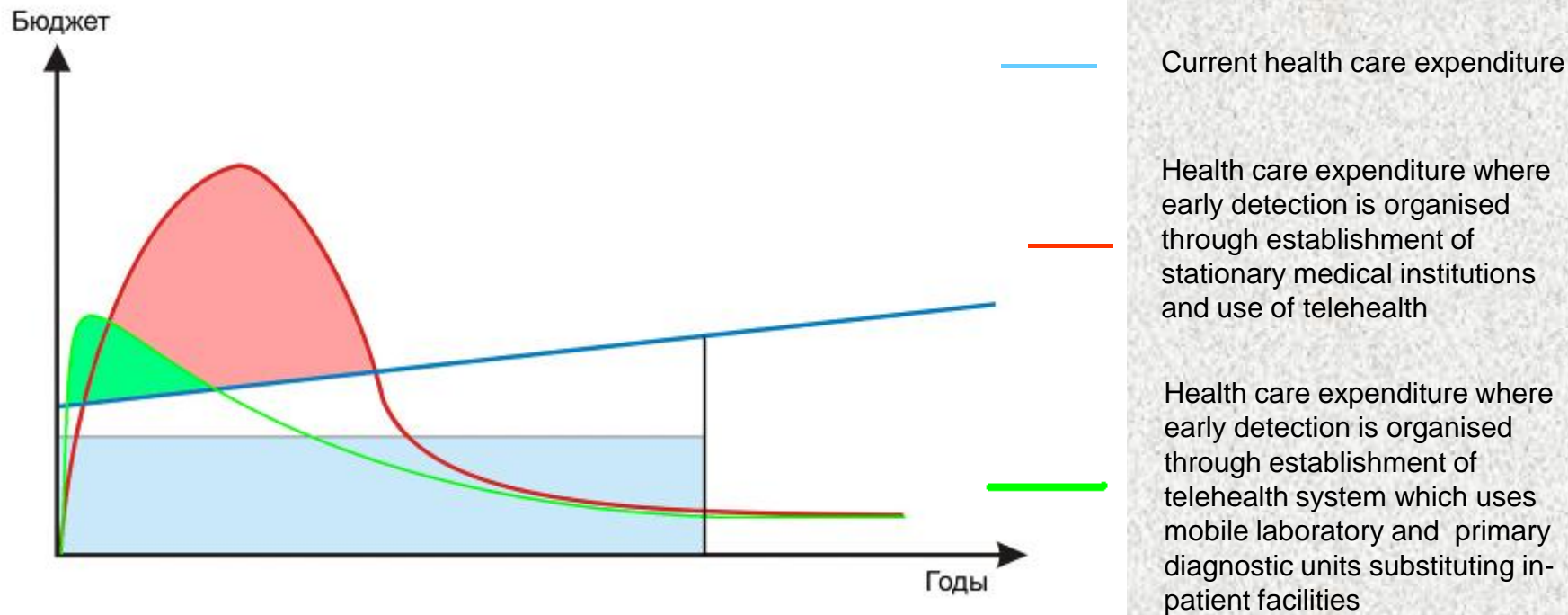


Telehealth for the Sake of People's Health



MTU in the village of Nkadla, KwaZulu-Natal province, South Africa

Macroeconomic Effect from Use of Mobile Telehealth Technologies



Use of Mobile Health Care in Urban Areas



Thank you