Laws and Regulations

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The law enacting process

- Initiativ
- The inquiry stage
- The referral process
- Government bill
- The parliament process
- Promulgation

Legal sources

- Acts, Laws
- Preparatory works
- Case law, precedents
Hierarchy of laws

- Constitution law
- Laws
- Regulations

- Act of government
- Freedom of press act
  - Public access to official documents

Different categories of law

- Private Law
  - Contracts and sales law, company law, Land law,.....

- Public Law
  - Administrative law, tax law,
Swedish Courts

- Supreme Court
  - Högsta Domstolen
- Court of appeal
  - Hovrätt
- District Courts
  - Tingsrätt

- Supreme Administrative Court
  - Regeringsrätten
- Court of Appeal
  - Kammarrätt
- District Courts
  - Länsrätt

Special Courts

- Labour Court
- Market Court
- Etc.....

Some important actors

- Parliament & Government
- National Board of Health and Welfare
- Swedish Council on Technology Assessment, SBU
- Swedish National Institute of Public Health, SNIPH
- Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SALAR).
- Medical Responsibility Board (HSAN)
- Medical Products Agency (MPA)
Parliament & Government

- Health policy
- Legislation
- Additional funding
- Education

National Board of Health and Welfare

- Supervises the healthcare system
- Issues Code of Statutes
- Publishes guidelines for care and treatment
- Supports quality assurance
- Issues certificates of the 21 professional groups

SBU

Has the mandate of the Swedish Government to comprehensively assess healthcare technology from:
- medical
- economic
- ethical
- social
standpoints
This assessment aims to identify interventions that offers the greatest benefits for patients while utilizing resources in the most efficient way.

Hence SBU publishes three types of reports that are available for the healthcare sector.

Swedish National Institute of Public Health

Main task is to promote health and prevent ill-health and injury, especially for population groups most vulnerable to the greatest health risks.

The method; providing the Government, central agencies, municipalities and county councils with knowledge.

- To monitor and coordinate the implementation of national public health policy with other central agencies.
- To be a national center of knowledge on public health, specially concerning effective methods based on scientific evidence.
- To exercise supervision in the fields of alcohol, tobacco and illicit drugs.
HSAN

A national authority which assesses medical negligence. If health care staff are at fault, the Board can take disciplinary action against them. The Board is made up of nine members. The chairman is a lawyer with judicial experience and the other members have experience from various sectors of the health services.

The Medical Products Agency (MPA)

The Swedish national authority responsible for regulation and surveillance of the development, manufacturing and marketing of drugs and other medicinal products. Our task is to ensure that both the individual patient and healthcare professionals have access to safe and effective medicinal products and that these are used in a rational and cost-effective manner.

Swedish Healthcare system

- Mainly a task for the public sector
- Highly decentralised
- Tax – financed
- Basic act + regulations
- Consent necessary
- Rights / obligations
- Self responsibility
Health care providers

- County councils
- Municipalities
- Private companies
- Non-profit organizations

Highly decentralised

- 20 county councils
- 290 municipalities

Important Acts

- the Health and Medical Services Act,
- the Act on Professional Activity in Health and Medical Services,
- the Secrecy Act, and the
- Patient Records Act.
Health care system

Legal Rights

VS

Legal obligations

The Health and Medical Services Act, (1982:763)

- Basic regulation of healthcare sector
  - What and how to obtain certain objectives

- Outlines the responsibility between county councils och municipalities
  - Cooperation (interaction) 26 d §
  - Research 26 b §
  - Quality assessment 31 §

Objectivs 2§ HsL

- Assuring the entire population
- Good health and care
- Equal terms
- With respect for dignity of all human beings
- Prioritize
Requirements to be met by health and medical services (1998:531)

- Good quality
- Available
- Respect for self-determination and privacy
- Promote good contact between patient and staff

The Act on Professional Activity in Health and Medical Services (1998:531)

- Health-care professionals, 1:1
- Must perform its work in line with science and the best practice, EBM 2:1
- Workers wearing self-responsibility for how they carry out their duties, 2:5

Disciplinary responsibility

- Admonition
- Warning
- De-licensing medical professionals
Eleven objective domains

1. Participation and influence in society
2. Economic and social prerequisites
3. Conditions during childhood and adolescence
4. Health in working life
5. Environments and products
6. Health-promoting health services
7. Protection against communicable diseases
8. Sexuality and reproductive health
9. Physical activity
10. Eating habits and food
11. Tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs, doping and gambling

Kostnad för hälso- och sjukvård per invånare
2005 Hänsyn tagen till köpkraften. US-dollar*

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Figure 2A shows that ratio as an index of deviation from the national average. The figure should be interpreted as follows. Victoria's (family) actual cost per capita is 7 percent above the national average, whereas the standard cost is only 4 percent.

% deviation from national average
Swedish Healthcare system in short

- provides for most health care needs (using the percentage of elderly in the population as an indicator),
- has a moderate cost level (measured as cost per capita and year, and as a percentage of GDP),
- has a moderate resource level (measured as the number of physicians and nurses per 1000 population),
- has good accessibility to care (measured as number of operations per 100 000 population for common interventions, e.g. cataracts, hip replacement, and bypass surgery), and
- has good medical outcomes and effects (e.g. lowest infant mortality rate, high survival from cardiovascular diseases, low mortality from cancer, etc).