

2024 HCP



PANEL BOOK

surveyhealthcareglobal.com





WHO WE ARE

For over 15 years, Survey Healthcare Global (SHG) has been a leader in healthcare market research, specializing in online survey data collection services that include quantitative and qualitative healthcare research, panel recruitment, programming, and fieldwork management. We work directly with market research agencies and consultancies to support pharmaceutical and medical device companies in making decisions that affect health outcomes. Leveraging customized solutions via our proprietary technology suite, we work collaboratively with our clients to address their unique, individual needs and achieve their data research goals. With a knowledgeable team of industry experts across the world, we pride ourselves on providing 24-hour, top-notch client coverage to deliver perfect data on time and within budget.

TARGETED ACCESS

SHG provides access to a global panel of 2M Physicians and Allied Healthcare Professionals, and Patient/Caregivers across Europe, the Americas, and APAC, including:

- **All Physician Specialties**
- **Payors**
- **Key Opinion Leaders (KOL)**
- Dentists
- Dental Hygienists
- Dental Surgeons
- Diabetes Nurse Educators (DNE)
- Certified Diabetes Educators
- Dietitians
- Endodontists
- Hospital Administrators
- Hospital Purchasing Managers
- ICU Nurses
- Lab Managers & Directors
- Lab Techs and Scientists
- Nurses
- NP/PAs
- Nutritionists
- Office Managers
- Oncology Nurses
- Operating Room Nurses
- Opticians
- Optometrists
- Orthodontists
- Oral & Maxillofacial
- Pathologists
- Pediatric Dentists
- Pharmacists
- Podiatrists
- Registered Nurses
- Veterinarians

PANEL DIVERSITY MATTERS

Our DEI-driven methodology can help deliver inclusive, representative, and more empathic patient-centric and provider experiences, resulting in higher patient engagement and improved outcomes. SHG developed industry-leading best practices for incorporating DEI in primary market research spanning the entire research process.

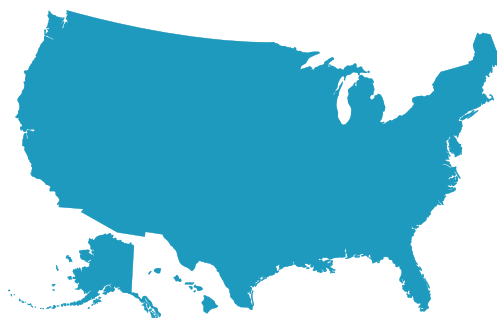
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UNITED STATES

The US healthcare system is a complex and multifaceted entity, characterized by a mix of private and public sectors. It operates on a predominantly private insurance-based model, where individuals and employers purchase health insurance coverage to access medical services. However, a significant portion of the population remains uninsured or underinsured, posing challenges to equitable access to healthcare. Additionally, healthcare in the US is delivered through a network of healthcare providers, including hospitals, clinics, and private practices, focusing on specialized care and advanced medical treatments. The system faces ongoing debates and discussions on affordability, quality of care, and the need for comprehensive healthcare reform.

Total expenditure on health as % of GDP: 17.1
WHO organizational ranking: 37



SPECIALTY	UNIVERSE	% OF REACH
ALLERGISTS/ IMMUNOLOGISTS	5,050	45%
ANESTHESIOLOGISTS	45,110	39%
CARDIOLOGISTS	22,010	50%
DENTISTRY	188,080	57%
DERMATOLOGISTS	12,770	45%
EMERGENCY MEDICINE	46,860	21%
ENDOCRINOLOGISTS /DIABETOLOGISTS	8,250	61%
ENT	9,616	64%
GASTROENTEROLOGISTS	15,680	46%
GENERAL SURGEONS	24,880	82%
GENERAL/FAMILY PRACTITIONERS	245,240	38%
GERIATRICIANS	6,150	21%
HEMATOLOGISTS/ HEMATOLOGY- ONCOLOGISTS	16,670	35%
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	9,915	34%

SPECIALTY	UNIVERSE	% OF REACH
INTERNAL MEDICINE	126,040	43%
NEPHROLOGISTS	11,550	35%
NEUROLOGISTS	19,160	37%
NURSES	3,528,000	13%
OB/GYNS	42,500	40%
ONCOLOGISTS	13,365	44%
OPHTHALMOLOGISTS	18,950	47%
ORTHOPAEDICS	18,470	74%
PEDIATRICIANS	66,005	55%
PHARMACISTS	325,480	16%
PSYCHIATRISTS	48,390	22%
PULMONOLOGISTS	4,870	69%
RADIOLOGISTS	36,580	28%
RHEUMATOLOGISTS	4,500	62%
UROLOGISTS	10,080	59%

CANADA

The Canadian healthcare system is recognized as one of the cornerstones of the country's social fabric, emphasizing accessibility and quality care for all Canadians. Built on the principles of universality, comprehensiveness, portability, and public administration, it remains a publicly funded system that provides essential medical services to residents nationwide. The Canadian healthcare system embraced technology by integrating electronic health records, telemedicine, and digital health solutions to enhance patient care and improve efficiency. Efforts to reduce wait times and enhance access to specialists have been ongoing, with increased investments in healthcare infrastructure and workforce expansion. In addition to primary care, the system places significant emphasis on preventive measures, mental health services, and wellness promotion, aiming to address the holistic well-being of individuals and communities. Despite the challenges posed by an aging population and rising healthcare costs, Canada's commitment to universal healthcare remains strong, with ongoing efforts to maintain affordability, equity, and sustainability in the delivery of healthcare services.

Total expenditure on
health as % of GDP: 10.7
WHO organizational
ranking: 30



SPECIALTY	UNIVERSE	% OF REACH
CARDIOLOGY	1,510	28%
DENTISTRY	24,695	31%
DERMATOLOGY	635	22%
ENDOCRINOLOGY/ DIABETOLOGY	590	25%
GASTROENTEROLOGY	830	18%
GENERAL/ FAMILY PRACTITIONERS	44,585	27%
OB/GYNS	2,230	20%
HEMATOLOGY/ HEMATOLOGY ONCOLOGY	470	36%
INFECTIOUS DISEASE	380	13%
INTERNAL MEDICINE	3,225	18%

SPECIALTY	UNIVERSE	% OF REACH
NEPHROLOGY	715	14%
NEUROLOGY	1,080	16%
ONCOLOGY	625	51%
OPHTHALMOLOGY	1,325	26%
ORTHOPAEDICS	1,695	24%
PEDIATRICS	2,680	20%
PSYCHIATRY	4,190	11%
PULMONOLOGY/ RESPIROLOGY	825	28%
RHEUMATOLOGY	415	15%
SUGERY	1,950	16%
UROLOGY	1,000	18%

UNITED KINGDOM

The healthcare system in the United Kingdom is a fundamental pillar of the nation's welfare state, providing comprehensive and accessible care to its residents. The National Health Service (NHS) is the primary provider of healthcare services, offering a range of services from primary care to specialized treatments. The UK healthcare system has been adapting to meet the evolving needs of its population, with a particular focus on investing in digital health technologies and innovative approaches to deliver care. Integrating electronic health records, telemedicine, and remote monitoring has improved patient experiences and facilitated more efficient healthcare delivery. Efforts to address long waiting times and increase access to specialists have been prioritized, with additional funding and workforce expansion initiatives. Mental health services have gained greater attention, with increased resources and a commitment to reducing stigma and promoting mental well-being. While funding constraints and demographic changes persist, the UK healthcare system remains committed to providing high-quality, equitable, and accessible care to all residents.

Total expenditure on
health as % of GDP: 9.10
WHO organizational
ranking: 18



SPECIALTY	UNIVERSE	% OF REACH
ALLERGISTS/ IMMUNOLOGISTS	165	19%
ANESTHESIOLOGISTS	14,665	28%
CARDIOLOGISTS	3,220	24%
DERMATOLOGISTS	2,480	18%
EMERGENCY MEDICINE	7,690	43%
ENDOCRINOLOGISTS /DIABETOLOGISTS	1,660	22%
ENT	1,300	11%
GASTROENTEROLOGISTS	2,690	14%
GENERAL SURGEONS	13,900	17%
GENERAL/FAMILY PRACTITIONERS	54,500	23%
GERIATRICIANS	4,510	38%
HEMATOLOGISTS/ HEMATOLOGY- ONCOLOGISTS	1,680	22%
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	395	19%

SPECIALTY	UNIVERSE	% OF REACH
INTERNAL MEDICINE	4,740	12%
NEPHROLOGISTS	650	17%
NEUROLOGISTS	1,640	21%
NURSES	704,520	8%
OB/GYNS	8,870	32%
ONCOLOGISTS	1,510	37%
OPHTHALMOLOGISTS	2,850	28%
PEDIATRICIANS	12,170	18%
PHARMACISTS	65,000	9%
PSYCHIATRISTS	13,130	10%
PULMONOLOGISTS	2,770	16%
RADIOLOGISTS	4,710	20%
RHEUMATOLOGISTS	1,060	17%
UROLOGISTS	2,100	31%

GERMANY

Healthcare in Germany is widely recognized for its comprehensive coverage, quality standards, and patient-centered approach. The German healthcare system is characterized by a mix of public and private funding, with statutory health insurance (SHI) covering most of the population and optional private health insurance (PHI) available for those who choose it. Access to care is a fundamental principle, with all residents required to have health insurance. The system strongly emphasizes preventive care, early detection, and regular screenings. Patients can choose their healthcare providers and access various services, including primary care, specialized treatments, and rehabilitation. The system is supported by a well-established network of hospitals, clinics, and healthcare professionals, and there is a focus on interdisciplinary collaboration to ensure comprehensive and coordinated care. While Germany's healthcare system faces rising healthcare costs and an aging population, it continues to prioritize quality, accessibility, and patient satisfaction, making it one of the leading healthcare models worldwide.

Total expenditure on
health as % of GDP: 11.30
WHO organizational
ranking: 25



SPECIALTY	UNIVERSE	% OF REACH
ALLERGISTS/ IMMUNOLOGISTS	5,140	10%
ANESTHESIOLOGISTS	24,300	25%
CARDIOLOGISTS	7,205	48%
CRITICAL CARE/INTENSIVE CARE	2,750	30%
DERMATOLOGISTS	5,390	24%
ENDOCRINOLOGISTS /DIABETOLOGISTS	380	24%
ENT	6,530	11%
GASTROENTEROLOGISTS	1,995	14%
GENERAL SURGEONS	37,855	32%
GENERAL/FAMILY PRACTITIONERS	85,470	1%
HEMATOLOGISTS/ HEMATOLOGY- ONCOLOGISTS	830	27%
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	535	14%

SPECIALTY	UNIVERSE	% OF REACH
NEPHROLOGISTS	2,250	18%
NEUROLOGISTS	7,975	41%
NURSES	1,003,000	9%
OB/GYNS	21,675	32%
ONCOLOGISTS	3,500	36%
OPHTHALMOLOGISTS	8,830	27%
ORTHOPAEDICS	7,600	20%
PEDIATRICIANS	14,550	30%
PHARMACISTS	55,675	18%
PSYCHIATRISTS	12,430	40%
PULMONOLOGISTS	455	16%
RADIOLOGISTS	9,535	24%
RHEUMATOLOGISTS	625	10%
UROLOGISTS	6,470	28%

FRANCE

Healthcare in France is widely regarded as one of the best in the world, known for its high quality, accessibility, and comprehensive coverage. The French healthcare system is based on a social security model that provides universal coverage to all residents. The system is funded through a combination of employer and employee contributions, as well as government subsidies. French citizens enjoy various healthcare services, including primary care, specialized treatments, hospital care, and prescription medications. The system strongly emphasizes preventive care, with regular check-ups and screenings encouraged to detect health issues early. Patients are free to choose their healthcare providers, and there is a robust network of public and private hospitals, clinics, and healthcare professionals nationwide. France also boasts an extensive medical research and innovation sector, contributing to advancements in medical technology and treatment options. Despite ongoing challenges, such as rising healthcare costs and an aging population, the French healthcare system continues to prioritize quality, accessibility, and patient-centered care, earning its reputation as a global leader in healthcare.

Total expenditure on
health as % of GDP: 11.50
WHO organizational
ranking: 1



SPECIALTY	UNIVERSE	% OF REACH
ALLERGISTS/ IMMUNOLOGISTS	2,605	5%
ANESTHESIOLOGISTS	10,110	11%
CARDIOLOGISTS	7,000	24%
DERMATOLOGISTS	4,005	21%
EMERGENCY MEDICINE	N/A	N/A
ENDOCRINOLOGISTS /DIABETOLOGISTS	1,915	14%
ENT	3,060	21%
GASTROENTEROLOGISTS	3,760	8%
GENERAL SURGEONS	4,920	25%
GENERAL/FAMILY PRACTITIONERS	57,535	17%
GERIATRICIANS	2,125	20%
HEMATOLOGISTS/ HEMATOLOGY- ONCOLOGISTS	685	20%
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	540	15%

SPECIALTY	UNIVERSE	% OF REACH
INTERNAL MEDICINE	4,315	27%
NEPHROLOGISTS	1,660	14%
NEUROLOGISTS	2,450	13%
NURSES	385,610	25%
OB/GYNS	8,030	12%
ONCOLOGISTS	1,020	20%
OPHTHALMOLOGISTS	5,950	31%
ORTHOPAEDICS	3,340	16%
PEDIATRICIANS	8,470	19%
PHARMACISTS	73,595	35%
PSYCHIATRISTS	15,450	23%
PULMONOLOGISTS	3,050	8%
RADIOLOGISTS	10,470	13%
RHEUMATOLOGISTS	2,090	24%
UROLOGISTS	3,015	13%

ITALY

Healthcare in Italy is characterized by a universal coverage system that emphasizes accessibility, quality, and comprehensive care for all residents. The Italian healthcare system is primarily funded through general taxation and contributions from employees and employers. The system provides various healthcare services, including primary care, specialized treatments, hospital care, and preventive measures. Italy is known for its strong primary care sector, with a network of family doctors serving as the first point of contact for patients. The country also boasts a well-developed network of hospitals, clinics, and healthcare facilities, ensuring patients can access specialized care when needed. Italy emphasizes preventive healthcare, with regular screenings and health promotion initiatives. Despite challenges such as regional disparities in healthcare access and long waiting times for specific procedures, Italy remains committed to improving the quality and efficiency of its healthcare system. Efforts are being made to enhance digital health technologies and electronic health records, streamline administrative processes, and address workforce shortages. Overall, the Italian healthcare system strives to provide equitable and high-quality care to its population, reflecting its dedication to the well-being of its citizens.

Total expenditure on
health as % of GDP: 9.20
WHO organizational
ranking: 2



SPECIALTY	UNIVERSE	% OF REACH
ALLERGISTS/ IMMUNOLOGISTS	2,620	24%
ANESTHESIOLOGISTS	12,230	36%
CARDIOLOGISTS	14,100	29%
DENTISTRY	50,990	1%
DERMATOLOGISTS	4,540	22%
EMERGENCY MEDICINE	5,380	48%
ENDOCRINOLOGISTS /DIABETOLOGISTS	2,410	37%
ENT	4,340	15%
GASTROENTEROLOGISTS	3,545	18%
GENERAL SURGEONS	8,100	30%
GENERAL/FAMILY PRACTITIONERS	50,355	11%
GERIATRICIANS	4,180	18%
HEMATOLOGISTS/ HEMATOLOGY- ONCOLOGISTS	3,415	18%
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	2,710	27%

SPECIALTY	UNIVERSE	% OF REACH
INTERNAL MEDICINE	25,050	14%
NEPHROLOGISTS	2,870	10%
NEUROLOGISTS	6,510	17%
NURSES	370,890	18%
OB/GYNS	12,170	19%
ONCOLOGISTS	4,640	44%
OPHTHALMOLOGISTS	7,350	15%
ORTHOPAEDICS	9,280	12%
PEDIATRICIANS	16,570	35%
PHARMACISTS	73,595	48%
PSYCHIATRISTS	10,880	36%
PULMONOLOGISTS	3,570	14%
RADIOLOGISTS	14,000	35%
RHEUMATOLOGISTS	1,840	29%
UROLOGISTS	4,050	33%

SPAIN

Healthcare in Spain is known for its universal coverage, quality services, and emphasis on preventive care. The Spanish healthcare system follows a national health service model, ensuring all residents can access comprehensive healthcare. The system is funded through taxes and contributions from employees and employers. Spain provides various healthcare services, including primary care, specialized treatments, hospital care, and pharmaceuticals. Primary care is crucial, with a strong network of healthcare centers and general practitioners serving as patients' first point of contact. The country also boasts a robust hospital infrastructure with modern technology and skilled healthcare professionals. Spain places significant importance on preventive care, offering regular check-ups, vaccinations, and health promotion campaigns. Despite economic challenges and regional variations in healthcare access, Spain invests in healthcare infrastructure and research to provide equitable and high-quality care to its population. The Spanish healthcare system is a cornerstone of the country's social fabric, reflecting its commitment to the health and well-being of its citizens.

Total expenditure on
health as % of GDP: 9.00
WHO organizational
ranking: 7



SPECIALTY	UNIVERSE	% OF REACH
ALLERGISTS/ IMMUNOLOGISTS	2,280	40%
ANESTHESIOLOGISTS	11,093	25%
CARDIOLOGISTS	2,350	49%
DERMATOLOGISTS	1,652	27%
EMERGENCY MEDICINE	8,740	48%
ENDOCRINOLOGISTS /DIABETOLOGISTS	1,705	32%
ENT	2,250	18%
GASTROENTEROLOGISTS	2,900	19%
GENERAL SURGEONS	5,285	38%
GENERAL/FAMILY PRACTITIONERS	43,300	16%
HEMATOLOGISTS/ HEMATOLOGY- ONCOLOGISTS	2,775	25%
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	435	31%
INTERNAL MEDICINE	10,585	29%

SPECIALTY	UNIVERSE	% OF REACH
NEPHROLOGISTS	1,135	18%
NEUROLOGISTS	2,719	40%
NURSES	298,865	19%
OB/GYNS	5,910	35%
ONCOLOGISTS	1,830	38%
OPHTHALMOLOGISTS	3,620	38%
ORTHOPAEDICS	5,830	12%
PEDIATRICIANS	12,830	30%
PHARMACISTS	78,130	18%
PSYCHIATRISTS	5,570	35%
PULMONOLOGISTS	2,540	44%
RADIOLOGISTS	7,460	27%
RHEUMATOLOGISTS	965	26%
UROLOGISTS	2,660	29%

AUSTRIA

Healthcare in Austria is recognized for its comprehensive coverage, high quality, and patient-centered approach. The Austrian healthcare system follows a social health insurance model, ensuring universal access to healthcare for all residents. In 2024, Austria has further embraced technological advancements to enhance healthcare delivery. Integrating electronic health records, telemedicine, and digital health solutions has improved communication and coordination among healthcare providers, resulting in more efficient and personalized care. Austria strongly emphasizes preventive care and health promotion, with initiatives to encourage healthy lifestyles and regular screenings. The country's healthcare infrastructure remains well-developed, with modern hospitals, clinics, and a skilled workforce. Despite rising healthcare costs and an aging population, Austria prioritizes equitable access to high-quality care. The Austrian healthcare system remains committed to meeting the healthcare needs of its people, emphasizing affordability, efficiency, and patient satisfaction.

Total expenditure on
health as % of GDP: 10.3
WHO organizational
ranking: 9



SPECIALTY	UNIVERSE	% OF REACH
CARDIOLOGY	590	12%
DERMATOLOGY	805	8%
ENDOCRINOLOGY/ DIABETOLOGY	445	14%
GASTROENTEROLOGISTS	535	11%
HEMATOLOGY/ HEMATOLOGY ONCOLOGY	913	13%
INFECTIOUS DISEASE	4,336	3%
INTERNAL MEDICINE	4,490	3%
NEPHROLOGY	415	14%
NEUROLOGY	1,100	6%

SPECIALTY	UNIVERSE	% OF REACH
OB/GYNS	1,812	4%
ONCOLOGY	600	10%
OPHTHALMOLOGY	926	6%
ORTHOPAEDICS	977	6%
PEDIATRICS	1,440	7%
PSYCHIATRY	1,930	4%
PULMONOLOGY/ RESPIROLOGY	412	10%
RHEUMATOLOGY	225	14%
UROLOGY	604	12%

BELGIUM

Healthcare in Belgium is highly regarded for its accessibility, quality, and comprehensive coverage. The Belgian healthcare system is based on a compulsory health insurance model, ensuring universal access to healthcare for all residents. The system is funded through employee, employer, and government social security contributions. Primary care is central, with a network of general practitioners serving as patients' first point of contact. Belgium also boasts a well-established hospital infrastructure with advanced technology and specialized medical services. The healthcare system strongly emphasizes preventive care, regular screenings, and health promotion programs. Belgium is known for its high medical education and research standards, contributing to innovative treatments and advancements in healthcare. Despite rising healthcare costs and regional disparities, Belgium is committed to providing equitable and high-quality care to its population. The Belgian healthcare system reflects a dedication to the well-being of its citizens and a commitment to ensuring access to comprehensive healthcare services.

Total expenditure on
health as % of GDP: 10.4
WHO organizational
ranking: 21



SPECIALTY	UNIVERSE	% OF REACH
CARDIOLOGY	1,042	7%
DERMATOLOGY	731	8%
ENDOCRINOLOGY/ DIABETOLOGY	272	22%
GASTROENTEROLOGY	662	9%
GENERAL PRACTITIONER/ FAMILY MEDICINE	13,700	2%
HEMATOLOGY/ HEMATOLOGY ONCOLOGY	139	36%
INTERNAL MEDICINE	1,424	8%
NEPHROLOGY	250	24%

SPECIALTY	UNIVERSE	% OF REACH
NEUROLOGY	530	11%
OB/GYNS	1,405	5%
ONCOLOGY	440	14%
OPHTHALMOLOGY	1,048	6%
ORTHOPAEDICS	973	6%
PEDIATRICS	1,429	7%
PSYCHIATRY	1,907	4%
PULMONOLOGY/ RESPIROLOGY	507	8%
RHEUMATOLOGY	300	20%
UROLOGY	378	19%

SWITZERLAND

Healthcare in Switzerland is renowned for its exceptional quality, comprehensive coverage, and patient-centered approach. The Swiss healthcare system is a blend of public and private components, providing universal access to care for all residents. The system is based on mandatory health insurance, where individuals are required to have basic health coverage from approved insurers. This ensures that everyone has access to essential healthcare services. Switzerland is known for its excellent medical infrastructure, with modern hospitals, clinics, and highly skilled healthcare professionals. The system emphasizes preventive care, early detection, and health promotion, with a focus on maintaining overall well-being. Patients have freedom of choice in selecting their healthcare providers, fostering competition and quality improvement. Despite the higher costs associated with healthcare in Switzerland, the system is characterized by high patient satisfaction and efficient service delivery. Switzerland's commitment to innovation and medical research further contributes to its reputation as a leader in healthcare. Overall, the Swiss healthcare system exemplifies accessibility, excellence, and patient-centric care, placing the well-being of its residents at the forefront.

Total expenditure on
health as % of GDP: 12.2
WHO organizational
ranking: 20



SPECIALTY	UNIVERSE	% OF REACH
CARDIOLOGY	850	8%
DERMATOLOGY	503	12%
ENDOCRINOLOGY/ DIABETOLOGY	188	32%
GASTROENTEROLOGY	333	18%
GENERAL PRACTITIONER/ FAMILY MADICINE	9,900	3%
HEMATOLOGY/ HEMATOLOGY ONCOLOGY	160	31%
INTERNAL MEDICINE	363	33%
NEPHROLOGY	179	34%

SPECIALTY	UNIVERSE	% OF REACH
NEUROLOGY	536	11%
OB/GYNS	1,980	4%
OPHTHALMOGY	958	6%
ORTHOPAEDICS	972	6%
PEDIATRICS	1,970	6%
PSYCHIATRY	4,560	2%
PULMONOLOGY/ RESPIROLOGY	278	14%
RHEUMATOLOGY	436	14%
UROLOGY	487	14%

POLAND

Healthcare in Poland is characterized by a universal coverage system that aims to provide accessible and comprehensive care to all residents. The Polish healthcare system is predominantly funded through employee, employer, and government contributions. The system consists of public healthcare facilities, including hospitals, clinics, primary care centers, and private healthcare providers. Primary care plays a vital role in the system, with general practitioners serving as patients' initial point of contact. Poland places significant emphasis on preventive care, promoting regular check-ups and screenings to detect health issues early. However, the healthcare system in Poland faces challenges such as long waiting times for specialist consultations and limited access to certain treatments and procedures. Efforts are being made to address these issues through healthcare reforms, increased investments in infrastructure, and the expansion of the healthcare workforce. Despite these challenges, Poland is dedicated to improving the quality and accessibility of its healthcare system, aiming to provide equitable care to its population.

Total expenditure on
health as % of GDP: 6.6
WHO organizational
ranking: 50



SPECIALTY	UNIVERSE	% OF REACH
CARDIOLOGY	4,432	2%
DERMATOLOGY	1,248	5%
ENDOCRINOLOGY/ DIABETOLOGY	939	7%
GASTROENTEROLOGY	776	8%
GENERAL SURGEONS	5,943	2%
GENERAL PRACTITIONER/ FAMILY MEDICINE	10,147	3%
HEMATOLOGY/ HEMATOLOGY ONCOLOGY	525	10%
INTERNAL MEDICINE	14,015	1%
NEPHROLOGY	200	30%

SPECIALTY	UNIVERSE	% OF REACH
NEUROLOGY	3,115	2%
OB/GYNS	4,980	1%
ONCOLOGY	1,457	4%
OPHTHALMOLOGY	2,685	2%
ORTHOPAEDICS	3,148	2%
PEDIATRICS	5,500	2%
PSYCHIATRY	3,500	2%
PULMONOLOGY/ RESPIROLOGY	1,615	3%
RHEUMATOLOGY	1,715	20%
UROLOGY	2,285	6%

BRAZIL

Healthcare in Brazil is characterized by a mixed system that combines both public and private provision of services. The Unified Health System (Sistema Único de Saúde or SUS) is the backbone of the Brazilian healthcare system, aiming to provide universal and free healthcare to all residents. It is funded through taxes and contributions from both the federal and state governments. The SUS covers a wide range of services, including primary care, specialized treatments, hospital care, and preventive measures. Despite its comprehensive coverage, the system faces challenges such as limited resources, regional disparities, and long waiting times for certain procedures. Private healthcare also plays a significant role, with individuals having the option to purchase additional health insurance coverage. Brazil is known for its advanced medical research and technology, contributing to innovative treatments and medical advancements. Efforts are being made to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the healthcare system, with ongoing investments in healthcare infrastructure and workforce development. Brazil's commitment to universal healthcare remains strong, with a focus on improving access, reducing inequalities, and enhancing the overall health and well-being of its population.

Total expenditure on
health as % of GDP: 9.2
WHO organizational
ranking: 125



SPECIALTY	UNIVERSE	% OF REACH
CARDIOLOGY	20,300	60%
DERMATOLOGY	11,400	67%
ENDOCRINOLOGY/ DIABETOLOGY	6,730	39%
GASTROENTEROLOGY	6,000	5%
GENERAL SURGEONS	41,510	28%
GENERAL PRACTITIONER/ FAMILY MADICINE	220,000	4%
HEMATOLOGY/ HEMATOLOGY ONCOLOGY	3,270	13%
INFECTIOUS DISEASE	2,949	6%
INTERNAL MEDICINE	495,000	13%

SPECIALTY	UNIVERSE	% OF REACH
NEPHROLOGY	4,590	17%
NEUROLOGY	67,800	10%
OB/GYNS	37,300	3%
ONCOLOGY	5,945	12%
OPHTHALMOLOGY	17,900	52%
ORTHOPAEDICS	21,100	39%
PEDIATRICS	48,600	27%
PSYCHIATRY	13,800	7%
PULMONOLOGY/ RESPIROLOGY	3,902	60%
RHEUMATOLOGY	3,130	19%
UROLOGY	4,921	4%

MEXICO

Healthcare in Mexico is characterized by a mixed system that includes both public and private healthcare providers. The Mexican healthcare system strives to provide universal coverage and accessible care to its population. The public sector, represented by the Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social (IMSS) and the Instituto de Seguridad y Servicios Sociales de los Trabajadores del Estado (ISSSTE), offers healthcare services primarily to individuals employed in the formal sector and government employees, respectively. The Seguro Popular program has aimed to extend coverage to the uninsured population, although it is being replaced by the Instituto de Salud para el Bienestar (INSABI) to provide comprehensive healthcare to individuals without social security affiliation. Private healthcare options are also available, catering to those who can afford additional coverage or prefer private services. Challenges persist, including regional disparities, limited resources, and unequal access to healthcare services, particularly in rural areas. Mexico is working towards improving healthcare infrastructure, increasing investments in public health, and expanding access to quality care. Efforts to strengthen primary care, preventive measures, and health promotion programs are also underway. Mexico's healthcare system continues to evolve, aiming to enhance access, equity, and its population's overall health and well-being.

Total expenditure on
health as % of GDP: 5.5
WHO organizational
ranking: 61



SPECIALTY	UNIVERSE	% OF REACH
CARDIOLOGY	2,084	3%
DERMATOLOGY	1,021	6%
ENDOCRINOLOGY/ DIABETOLOGY	1,400	11%
GASTROENTEROLOGY	1,434	4%
GENERAL SURGEONS	6,488	2%
GENERAL PRACTITIONER/ FAMILY MADICINE	19,155	3%
HEMATOLOGY/ HEMATOLOGY ONCOLOGY	352	14%
INFECTIOUS DISEASE	277	18%
INTERNAL MEDICINE	2,682	4%
NEPHROLOGY	409	15%

SPECIALTY	UNIVERSE	% OF REACH
NEUROLOGY	876	7%
OB/GYNS	4,789	1%
ONCOLOGY	915	7%
OPHTHALMOLOGY	2,081	3%
ORTHOPAEDICS	3,647	2%
PEDIATRICS	17,155	1%
PSYCHIATRY	1,256	6%
PULMONOLOGY/ RESPIROLOGY	525	8%
RHEUMATOLOGY	402	15%
UROLOGY	2,100	7%