

## Analysis on the reform trend of public hospital in Lanzhou: from the perspective of patients and its influence at the country level in Gansu

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**Abstract.** This article empirically analyzes the trend of hospital reform in Lanzhou based on the perspective of patients and take the political system theory as the analytical framework. It is considered that exists an interactive relationship between provincial capital city and country administrative region in the mutual influence of public administration. It considers that Lanzhou as the capital of Gansu province, the trend of the public hospital reform will affect the trend of the reform of public hospital reform in Gansu minority areas.

### Introduction

Comprehensively assessed the reform of public hospitals since 2009, many cities and countries in China have carried out the polite and achieved good results, which involved a number of provincial capital cities' public hospitals and country public hospitals. Through reviewing the reform of public hospital's research literatures, we find that there are few studies on the impact of the provincial public hospitals and country public hospitals reform, especially the research on the impact of the country public hospital reform. The target group of public hospital reform is patient, patient satisfaction and patient will has a significant impact on the trend of public hospital reform. It is reasonable to analyze the value logic of public hospital reform and it is fair to assess the effectiveness of public hospital reform form the perspective of the patients. This paper selects the capital city Lanzhou of Gansu province as the research objective, analyzes the trend of public hospital reform form the perspective of the patients and the main research methods is to issue questionnaires for the patients looking at doctors in Lanzhou municipal public hospitals, statistically manipulates collected questionnaires and selects key issues to empirically analysis. This paper regards the reform of country public hospitals in Gansu minority areas and the public hospital reform in Lanzhou as a closely related political system, takes the political system theory as framework to analysis the provincial public policy formulation and execution that the trend of public hospital reform in Lanzhou influences the trend of country public hospital reform in Gansu minority areas. Provincial administrative system reform usually pilots from provincial capital and extends to country territory. Gansu is a multi-ethnic province and provincial capital Lanzhou public hospital reform will evidently influence the country public hospital reform in Gansu minority areas.

### The reality of Public Hospital Reform in Lanzhou

**Management System.** Main management system of Lanzhou public hospitals is that Lanzhou Health and Family Planning Commission manages Lanzhou public hospitals and Lanzhou public hospitals financial sources mainly rely on Lanzhou municipal government. Until February 2016, Lanzhou Health and Family Planning Commission hasn't developed professional documents of Lanzhou public hospital reform. Lanzhou Health and Family Planning Commission doesn't establish professional institution that manages the public hospitals.

**Operating Mechanism.** Operating mechanism reform is an important content in Country public hospital reform. Drug income taking up large proportion in medical income is an important feature of Lanzhou public hospital operating mechanism. Lanzhou municipal public hospital drug revenues

accounts for 16.06% in 2013 in medical income and decreases to 14.66% in 2014 and drug addition rate decreases from 16.06% in 2013 to 15.47% in 2014. It is obvious that drug addition rate and drug revenue accounts in medical income still so high. Breaking the mechanism that drug-maintaining-medicine is one of tasks in China public hospital reform, but it is still a long way to go for the present situation of Lanzhou public hospital reform. Lanzhou municipal public hospitals medical service price is relatively high. Lanzhou municipal public hospital per emergency charge is 207.56 Yuan in 2013 and increases to 242.52 Yuan in 2014, range of increase is 16.84%. Lanzhou municipal public hospital per bed charge is 626.26 Yuan and increases to 662.74 Yuan, range of increase is 5.83%. It is not difficult to see that Lanzhou municipal public hospital medical service price is relatively high and some extent exacerbates the drug-maintaining-medicine problem.

**Medicare Payment System.** Gansu province Health and Family Planning Commission noticed Office work responsibility of Gansu country public hospital reform and city public hospital reform. On the part of the division of city public hospital reform responsibility, it explains the task of deepening the reform of medical insurance payment and requires that give full play to the basic role of basic medical insurance, strengthen the medical insurance budget, establish the payment mode that give priority to DRGS and combine with capitation and service unit, gradually reduces fee-for-service. Medical insurance payment reform should cover all public hospitals and finally cover all medical service in 2015. Lanzhou municipal public hospitals insurance payment mode operation performance not well and medical expense stay in a high position. Per emergency charge, per bed charge, average medical cost of discharged patients of Lanzhou municipal public hospitals is increasing and it not only causes bad affect but also aggravates the patients' financial burden.

**Personnel Management System.** For personnel management system of public hospital reform, China Health and Family Planning Commission makes it clear that public hospitals should cancel the administrative level and release public hospitals staff qualifications. At present, medical staff of Lanzhou municipal public hospitals belongs to institution management. Lanzhou municipal government has not formulated the specialized policy of Lanzhou municipal public hospital staff management. For the problem that the lack of medical staff of Lanzhou municipal public hospital, Lanzhou municipal government mainly occupied the other units formation.

**Income Distribution System.** Fairness of income distribution will largely affect work enthusiasm of medical staff. Since The Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee, The State Council has made policy of civil servants income distribution and pension merge, it excessively inspires the work enthusiasm of civil servants. At present, Lanzhou municipal public hospitals medical staff do not satisfies their income and the desire to increase their income is urgent. Income of contract nurses in Lanzhou municipal public hospital are low-paid and their contract work form directly affect their income distribution.

**Grading System.** General office of the State Council has issued Guidance of promoting the construction of grading system since September 11, 2015, which exerts great influence. The current situation of Lanzhou medical resources distribution operates not well, two-way referral mechanism construction of large hospitals and community health service is imperfect. Lanzhou municipal public hospital medical staff's work pressure is great and work efficiency is low. Community health service institutions' function that undertake the common disease and chronic disease is weak, two-way referral is not perfect.

## **An Empirical Analysis on the Reform Trend of Public Hospitals in Lanzhou from the Perspective of Patients.**

**Date Sources and Basic Information.** This article's basic data comes from Lanzhou philosophy and social science subject Lanzhou public hospital reform research and Central university subject Gansu province ethnic areas public hospital reform research, the questionnaire of subject is self-designed. Research object is Lanzhou municipal first people's hospital, Lanzhou municipal second people's hospital, Lanzhou municipal lung hospital, MCH Hospital in Lanzhou City, Lanzhou municipal teratology hospital and Lanzhou municipal traditional Chinese medicine hospital. Research subject

totally distributes 235 questionnaires and 200 questionnaires are collected, questionnaires effective rate is about 85.11%. Analysing age distribution of patients by SPSS,  $X^2$  value is 12.844,  $p=0.611 < 0.05$ , it indicates that there is no significant difference between the distribution of each age groups in each hospitals. Analyzing academic distribution of patients by SPSS,  $X^2$  value is 20.591,  $p=0.422 > 0.05$ , it indicates that there is a significant difference between the distribution of each academic groups in each hospitals. Analyzing annual income of patients by SPSS,  $X^2$  value is 20.168,  $p=0.42 > 0.05$ , it indicates that there is no significant difference between the distribution of each annual income groups in each hospitals.

### **Data Analysis**

**The Most Caring Choice for Medical Treatment.** For the most concerned choice of medical treatment, set up a total of four variables: medical level, service quality, charge and credibility and good or bad. From the different types of patients to fill out the questionnaire results analysis, the choice of the most is medical level, a total of 132 people, choose the credibility of a total of at least 6 people. By the SPSS card analysis, the  $X^2$  value is 37.782,  $p=0.001 < 0.05$ , which indicates that the patients with different types of work have significant differences in the choice of medical treatment. The result analysis from the patients with different qualifications is still the most choice of medical level, choose the least credibility, the SPSS statistic Analysis  $X^2$  value is 39.246,  $p=0.000 < 0.05$ , which indicates that the patients with different qualifications have significant differences in the choice of medical treatment. From the results of patients with different years of income to fill in the results of the analysis, Choose the highest level of medical care, choose the least is credibility of the good or bad, the SPSS statistic Analysis  $X^2$  value is 20.663,  $p=0.056 > 0.05$ , which indicates that the patients with different annual income do not have significant difference in the choice of medical treatment. From the perspective of the type of medical insurance, the selection of the highest level of medical treatment, the least is credibility of the good or bad, SPSS statistical analysis  $x^2$  value of 16.759,  $p = 0.159 > 0.05$ , indicating that different types of medical insurance patients in the choice of treatment there is no significant difference. According to the above statistical analysis, from the different types of work, different qualifications, different annual income and different types of medical insurance within the four variables analysis, in the choice of medical treatment, the choice of the highest level of health, the lowest is credibility.

**Medical Hospital Choice.** For the choice of what hospital for medical treatment, set up four dimensions, respectively, for large hospitals, the nearest hospital, see advertising hospital and acquaintance introduced the hospital. From different types of working patients, groups of patients with different degrees, the group of patients with different incomes, and the group of four groups of patients with different types of health insurance, the common conclusion is that the choice of the largest hospital taking most, the choice of acquaintances introduced medical treatment taking least. The results of SPSS statistical analysis show that the  $X^2$  value of group of patients with different working types is 16.658,  $p=0.345 > 0.05$ , which shows that there are no significant difference in the choice of hospital for patients with different types of work. From the perspective of group of patients with different educational qualifications, the  $X^2$  value is 61.389,  $p=0.000 < 0.05$ , which indicates that the patients with different qualifications have significant differences in choosing the hospital. From the perspective of different annual income patients, the  $X^2$  value is 21.544,  $p=0.043 < 0.05$ , which indicates that there are significant differences in the choice of hospital medical treatment for patients with different incomes. From the perspective of the choice of hospital medical treatment of patients with different types of medical insurance, the  $X^2$  value is 10.347,  $p=0.585 > 0.05$ , which indicates that the patients with different types of health care do not have significant differences in the choice of hospitals.

**Awareness of National Public Hospital Reform.** A total of three dimensions were set up to investigate the statistical analysis of the national public hospital reform of the patients, which was known, understood and not understood. From different working types of patient groups, different degrees of patient groups, different income groups of patients, and different types of patient groups of four groups of variables in the analysis of the common conclusions of the choice to understand some and do not understand the majority, choose very little understanding. SPSS statistics show that the  $X^2$  value of the

group of patients with different types of work is  $50.403, p=0.000<0.05$ , indicating that there was a significant difference in the degree of awareness of patients with different types of work in the national public hospital reform. The  $\chi^2$  value of the group of patients with different annual income was  $14.210, p = 0.076 > 0.05$ , indicating that there was no significant difference in the level of public hospital reform among patients with different years of income. The  $\chi^2$  values of the patients with different types of medical insurance were  $38.475$  and  $p = 0.000 < 0.05$ , indicating that there was a significant difference in the level of public hospital reform among patients with different types of medical insurance.

**The Main Way of Reforming Public Hospitals in Lanzhou.** In the investigation of the main way of public hospital reform in Lanzhou, a total of four dimensions were set up, the establishment of medical Group, the Hospital Authority, the management of hospitals, the introduction of competition mechanism, the combination of market and plan, the Government to improve the abolition of medicine to foster care. From the group of patients with different types of work, the group of patients with different qualifications, the group of patients with different incomes and the four groups of patients with different types of health insurance, the choice of market mechanism was introduced. Market and plan combine this option takes most, choose to increase the government investment, abolish the minimum medicine, the formation of medical group and the establishment of hospital authority, the management Hospital of these two dimensions of the choice takes relatively small, from the overall situation, the choice of differences is not very obvious. SPSS statistics show that the value of  $X^2$  for patients with different types of work is  $46.131, p=0.000<0.05$ , which indicates that the group of patients with different types of work has significant difference in the choice of public hospital reform in Lanzhou. The  $X^2$  value of the patients with different degrees of education is  $44.028, p=0.000<0.05$ , which indicates that the group of patients with different qualifications has significant difference in the choice of public hospital reform in Lanzhou. The  $X^2$  value of the patients with different annual incomes was  $31.778, p=0.001<0.05$ , which shows that the group of different annual income patients had significant difference in the choice of public hospital reform in Lanzhou. The group  $X^2$  value of different health care patients is  $36.706, p=0.000<0.05$ , which indicates that there are significant differences in the choice of public hospital reform in Lanzhou.

**Data Conclusions.** Analysis of the trend of public hospital reform in Lanzhou from the perspective of patients, Lanzhou public hospital reform should pay attention to the demands of patients, the focus of reform should be on the improvement of hospital medical level, four groups of variables, namely different types of work, different degrees, different income and different types of health care groups, reflecting the medical level of the public value of the appeal. From the choice of patients with medical treatment is still largely hospital-based, this phenomenon is mainly caused by the composition of the national health care system, but also from the patient to see the dependence on large public hospitals, thus also more reflects the public hospital health care core status. From the patient's national public hospital reform awareness, most patients know little, reflecting that the public hospital reform propaganda is not high. From the Lanzhou public hospital reform trend feedback situation, most of the patients selected to introduce the introduction of market mechanisms, market and plan combined.

### **Analysis on the Influence of the Reform Trend of Public Hospitals in Lanzhou City on Minority Areas**

The political system refers to the open whole which has arisen in the history and the reality, existed and operated under certain environment conditions, the various internal elements formed certain structure and function, in the continuous change, and created by the political action subject. The political system theory regards the society as the whole system with a certain structure, consisting of each subsystem and the concrete part in a certain way, each subsystem and part of the whole society plays the necessary function, these functions can make the society whole to survive. Dahl points out that the political system is a model of political relations. The political system can be defined as any human relations and persistent patterns that design control, influence, power or authority to a great extent.

## Conclusion

The most representative character of the political system theory is David Iston, advocating the structure of political life as an organic whole, which has a hierarchical division of labor and a complete system, namely the political system. Each link and elements within the system, as well as the internal and external environment of the system are interrelated, mutually influential and mutually restrictive, has been the system of balance, stability and self-sustainment as a goal.

The reform of the public hospitals in Lanzhou City and the reform of the public hospitals at the county level in the ethnic areas of Gansu Province is one of the two subsystems of interconnected political system, which has the remarkable characteristics of mutual influence. According to the theory of political system, the reform of public hospital in Lanzhou can be regarded as the subsystem of reforming political system of public hospitals in Gansu province, and the system of policy and establishment will surely become the output of the system, and this output comes from the needs of patients. And the needs of patients and what needs to be able to enter the political system, and the effective transformation of the system will directly affect the public hospital in Lanzhou the trend and effect of reform, thus ultimately to the entire public hospital-related groups, including hospital medical staff, The group of patients who went to hospital for medical treatment or even government officials. According to the viewpoint of political system theory, reform of public hospitals in Gansu province, including county-level public hospitals in the minority areas of Gansu Province this province-wide political system will also be influenced by the reform of this subsystem in the provincial capital city of Lanzhou Public hospital, in the whole provincial public hospital reform including the national district level public hospital reform policy development process, The effectiveness of public hospital reform in Lanzhou will play a typical demonstration effect, thus becoming the important environmental factors in the reform of the public hospitals in Gansu province and the reform process of county-level public hospitals in Gansu province. Based on the perspective of patients, the trend of reform of public hospitals in Lanzhou City is analyzed. It is found that the trend of public hospital reform in Lanzhou should be to establish a perfect two-way referral mechanism, effectively shunt public hospitals, and set up a hospital authority to co-ordinate the management of public hospitals in the region, the focus of public hospital reform is to abolish the drug added to improve the level of medical services. Gansu ethnic minority areas include Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Linxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture and Tianzhu Tibetan Autonomous County, Zhangjiachuan Hui Autonomous County, Sunan Yugu Autonomous County, Subei Mongolian Autonomous County and Aksai Kazak Autonomous County. The common characteristics of these ethnic regions are the cold location, low temperature, relatively backward economy and lower social public service level. Because of the backward level of public management, the development and implementation of public service policies, such as education, health care and employment policy, are deeply influenced by Lanzhou city, Gansu Province, the county-level public hospitals subject to the local backward economic and social development, the direction of reform will be more focused on improving the county health resources allocation, improve the county medical public hospital service level, as much as possible to attract higher education Medical and health services to come to work for more provincial financial subsidies.

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