



Asia-Pacific Front Line of Healthcare Report 2020

Heeding the call to reinvent healthcare delivery.

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By the numbers: Asia-Pacific healthcare will shift dramatically in the next five years



The region's developing healthcare landscape will represent more than **40% of growth in global healthcare spending** over the next decade—expanding at a rate almost double that of the rest of the world.



Ageing populations and widespread chronic illness will necessitate a change in the model of care, as there will be close to **half a billion people aged 65 and older** in the region by 2025.



Healthcare investment will continue to outpace other regions: 2018 saw **\$15.8 billion in healthcare private equity buyout deal value**, with a **growth rate of 38%** between 2013 and 2018, compared with 29% for the rest of the world.



Physicians and consumers are ready to embrace change: Roughly **50% would adopt digital delivery models** like telemedicine and remote care in the next five years.



Consumers are pushing the front line of healthcare delivery and demanding more control, with nearly **70% preferring a single touchpoint** for managing their healthcare.



Physicians feel the strain on healthcare systems, with **nearly half of all surveyed saying it will be more difficult** to deliver high-quality care in the future.



Healthcare delivery for nonemergency services is expected to **shift outside of hospitals, a move supported by more than 80% of physicians and 50% of patients**.



In **Australia, India and Singapore**, some 70% of consumers say they most trust their **primary care provider** to manage their overall healthcare, while more than 60% of consumers in **China, Indonesia and Thailand** most trust **secondary and tertiary care providers**. There are mixed levels of trust for insurers.

Healthcare players in the Asia-Pacific region are in for a wild ride. Explosive growth combined with changing demographics and shifting consumer expectations will inevitably lead to significant transformation.

By 2025, close to half a billion people across the region will be aged 65 or older. Not only is the population as a whole aging, it is also getting sicker. As the demand for chronic care management outpaces that for acute care services, expenditures will grow at double the rate of the rest of the world.

Consumers and physicians alike are starting to feel the squeeze. Consumers are increasingly frustrated by long wait times and high costs. They want more convenience, more emphasis on wellness and preventative services, and more control over their healthcare. Meanwhile, physicians feel ill-equipped to deliver high-quality care given all the changes taking place.

To better understand Asia-Pacific's challenges and opportunities, Bain & Company surveyed more than 1,800 consumers in Australia, China, India, Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand, and more than 250 physicians in Australia, China, India and Indonesia. The results shine a spotlight on a region primed to reshape its healthcare landscape.

Our survey found that healthcare systems across the region need to undergo transformational change—and that the timing couldn't be better. Consumers and physicians alike recognise that the status quo is unsustainable. At the same time, the region is the fastest-growing destination for healthcare investment globally. These dollars are fuelling growth as well as improving the quality of care. Moreover, the emerging nature of many Asia-Pacific markets makes them more adaptable to change, and several governments are already evaluating and launching reform efforts.

To be sure, the challenges facing the region are manifold. But the conditions are favourable for stakeholders to not just manage but also lead the changes ahead. We believe that Asia-Pacific countries can improve the quality of care and hold the line on skyrocketing costs while doing a better job satisfying consumer and physician expectations. To achieve this, stakeholders must empower consumers to manage their care, transition nonemergency care out of hospitals, increase consumer access to digital tools and platforms, and support physicians with new technologies.

Of course, specific strategies will vary by country. But stakeholders that seize the moment could reshape healthcare in a way that serves as a model for countries around the globe.

Six factors that are influencing change

Asia-Pacific stakeholders have an unprecedented opportunity to transform the region's healthcare landscape. To create a framework for transformational change that sticks, stakeholders need to have a clear-eyed understanding of the forces at work in their respective markets.

Our survey uncovered six factors that are altering healthcare across the region in deep and lasting ways. These trends are by no means unique to Asia-Pacific. But the scale at which they are occurring is unparalleled in the rest of the world.

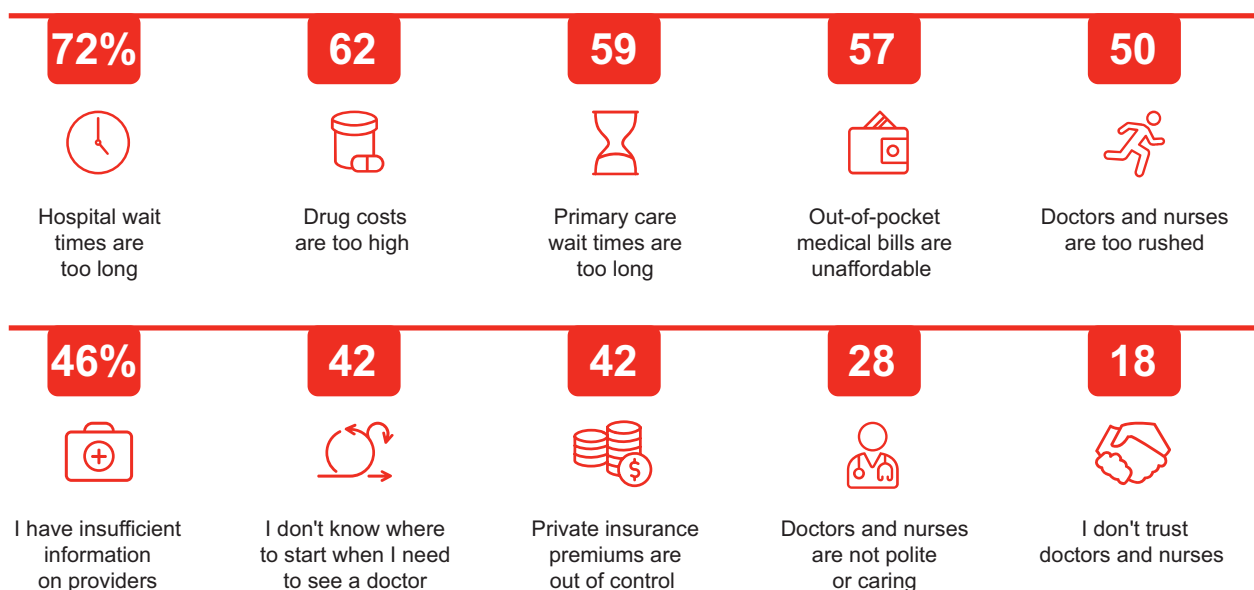
Factor No. 1: Changing demographics. Populations across the region are getting older and sicker. By 2025, 460 million individuals will be over 65 years of age. This population will make up approximately 60% of global growth in this age group, compared with approximately 22% from EMEA and 18% from the Americas. At the same time, an estimated 265 million people will be diagnosed with diabetes, and 250 million over the age of 18 are expected to be obese. All these factors will necessitate a shift from acute care services to chronic care management.

Factor No. 2: Rising costs. Healthcare costs are rising faster than real wages, with spikes in Australia and Singapore at 3.3 times and 7.8 times, respectively. Across the board, 57% of consumers find out-of-pocket medical bills to be unaffordable, and 42% find private insurance premiums to be out of control. Their concerns are shared by physicians across all countries.

Factor No. 3: Shifting consumer expectations. Consumers are frustrated with the current state of healthcare. Their top four sources of frustration involve wait times and healthcare costs (see Figure 1). At the same time, a new type of consumer is emerging, one who is more interested in overall wellness and more informed about conditions and treatment options than before (see Figure 2). Consumers' changing expectations will only intensify their dissatisfaction with their local healthcare systems.

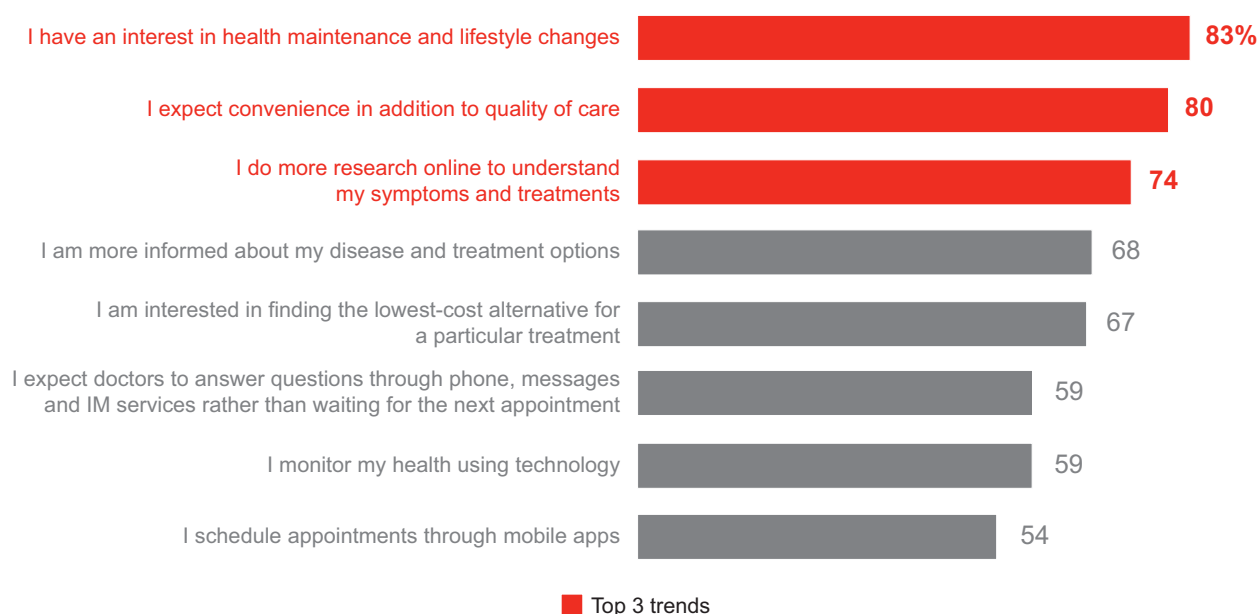
Factor No. 4: Technological and medical transformation. Asia-Pacific consumers are fully embracing the digital era, with greater connectivity and digital penetration evident across the region. For example,

Figure 1: Wait times and costs top the list of consumer pain points with current healthcare systems



Note: Consumers responded to the question: "To what extent do you agree with the following statements about your healthcare experience?"
Source: Bain Front Line of Healthcare Asia-Pacific Survey, 2019 (n=1,823)

Figure 2: Consumers are increasingly interested in preventative health, convenience and ownership of their care



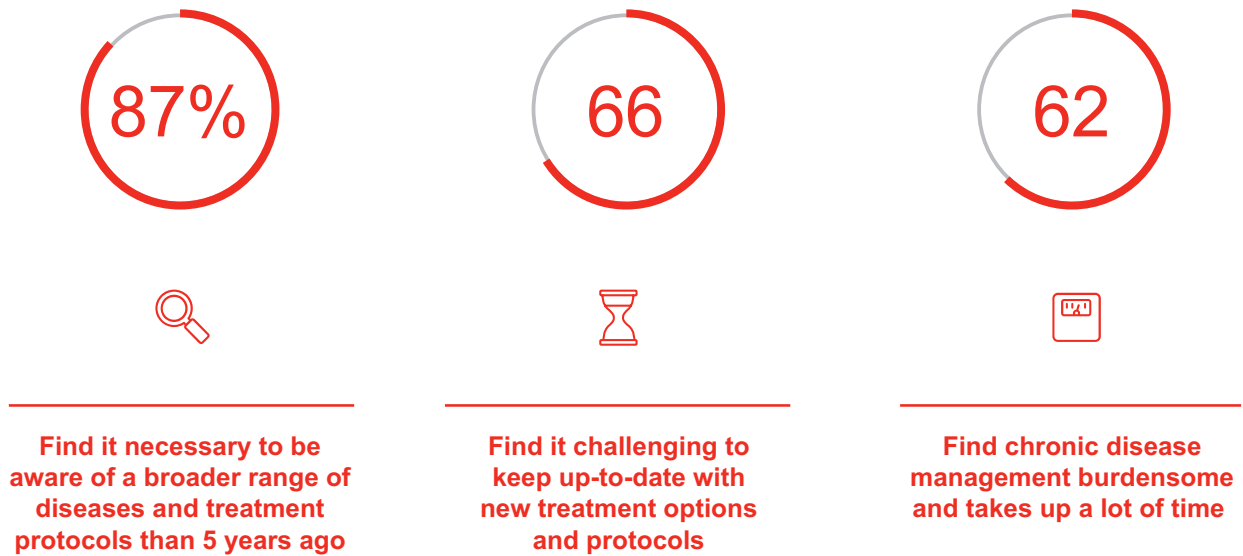
Note: Percentage of consumers who responded "Somewhat agree" and "Strongly agree" to the question: "Compared with 3–5 years ago, to what extent are the following statements about you true today?"
Source: Bain Front Line of Healthcare Asia-Pacific Survey, 2019 (n=1,823)

mobile wallet penetration is 65% in China and 60% in India, compared with 16% in the US and 12% in the UK. And while rates of digital uptake vary by country, data and analytics are already changing the way healthcare is delivered across the region.

Technological advances also promise to disrupt medicine as we know it. Personalised medicine could make the traditional notion of "one size fits all" healthcare obsolete, and resources are increasingly being deployed towards research.

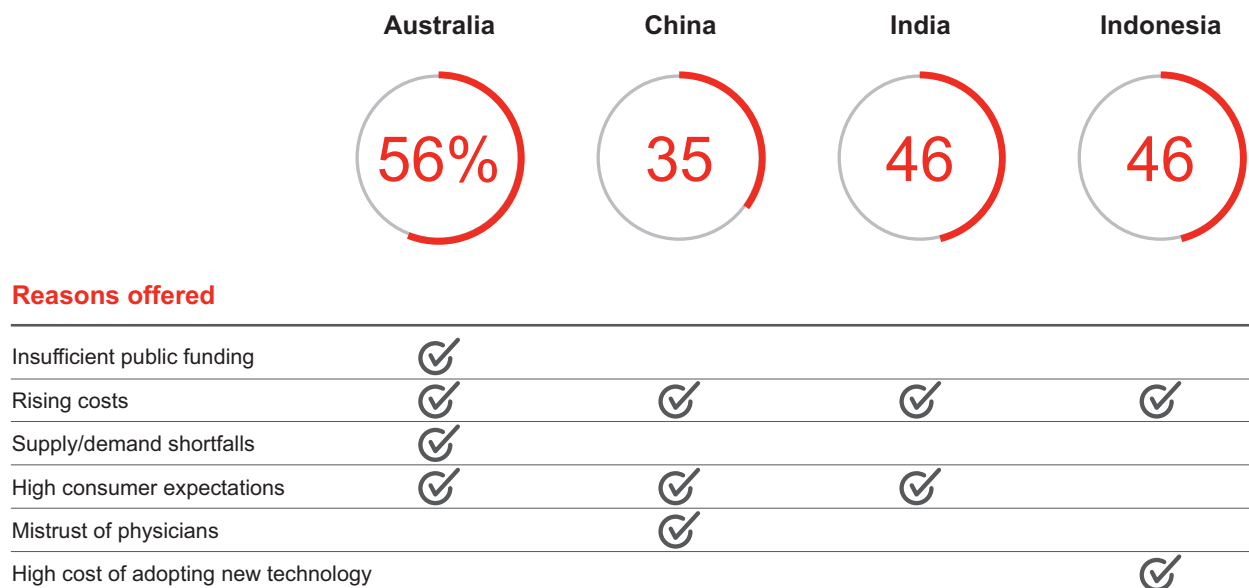
Factor No. 5: Physician capacity. Against this backdrop, physicians feel they can't keep pace. Fully 87% of respondents believe they need to be aware of a broader range of treatment protocols than five years ago, and 66% find it challenging to keep current on new treatment options (*see Figure 3*). More alarming, nearly half believe it will be more difficult to deliver high-quality care over the next five years, due to factors such as shortfalls in funding and resources, rising costs, changing patient expectations, perceptions of trust and the cost barriers to adopting new technology (*see Figure 4*).

Factor No. 6: Regulatory environments. Regulators are increasingly playing an active role in addressing access, cost and quality constraints. This trend is evidenced by moves towards universal healthcare in markets such as China, Indonesia and, more recently, India and the Philippines. Many regulators are also recognising that digital solutions will be critical to care delivery, which is shaping policy reform and creating opportunities for greater coordination.

Figure 3: Most physicians find it challenging to stay informed in the changing healthcare landscape

Note: Percentage of physicians who responded, "Somewhat agree" and "Strongly agree" to the question: "Thinking about your practice, to what extent do you agree with the following statements?"

Source: Bain Front Line of Healthcare Asia-Pacific Survey, 2019 (n=257)

Figure 4: Funding, costs, resources and shifts in consumer expectations will make it more difficult to deliver high-quality care

Note: Percentage of physicians who indicated it would be more difficult as well as their reasons in response to the questions: "Overall, do you think it will be more difficult, the same or easier for you to deliver high-quality care to patients in the next 5 years? Why?"

Source: Bain Front Line of Healthcare Asia-Pacific Survey, 2019 (n=257)

The potential for a crisis in healthcare quality, accessibility and affordability looms large. However, this worst-case scenario is not assured. Rather, the region is at a crossroads, where some of the most promising trends can be used to reimagine care delivery in a way that puts consumers at the centre.

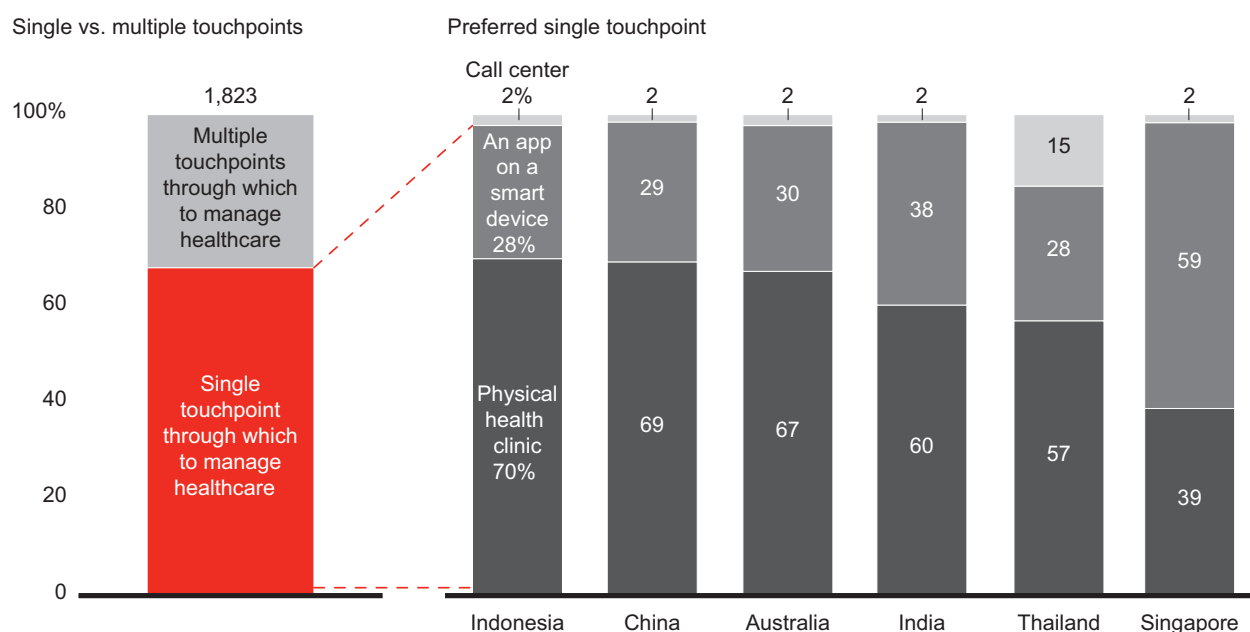
A new framework for healthcare delivery

Where stakeholders land in this rapidly changing landscape will depend on their ability to meet the changing needs of consumers and physicians. While each country's specific situation will dictate the best path forward, our research revealed four universal opportunities that stakeholders can pursue as they look to reinvent their healthcare systems.

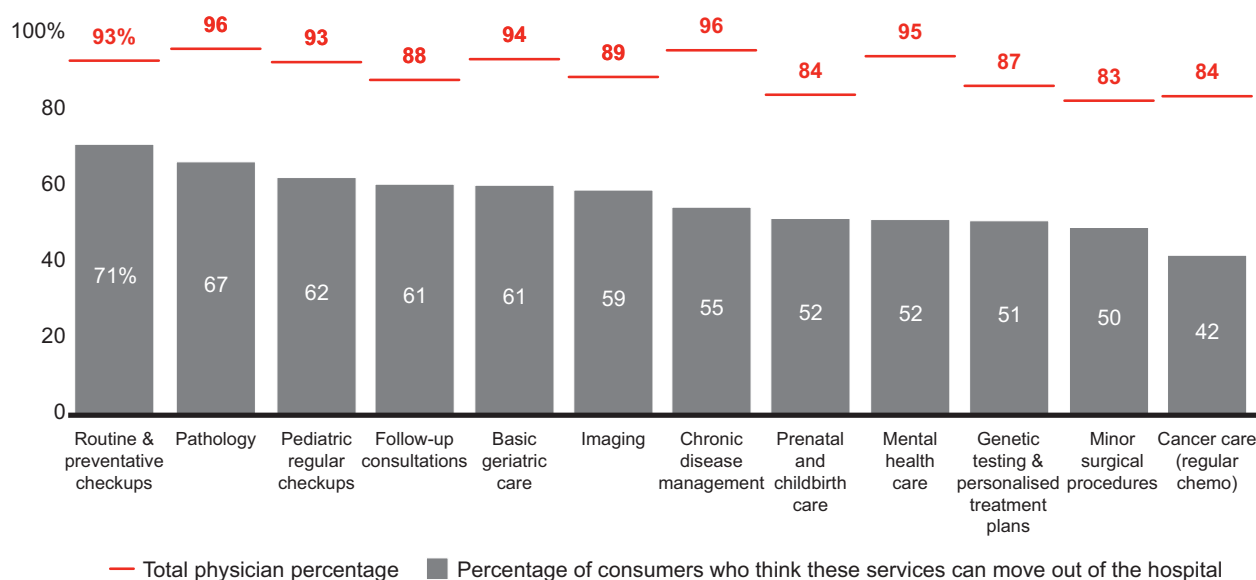
Opportunity No. 1: Empower consumers by providing a single touchpoint for care. Consumers increasingly want greater ownership of their care, but the often-siloed nature of healthcare systems makes this difficult. It's unsurprising, then, that nearly 70% of respondents expressed the desire for a single touchpoint, either physical or virtual, for managing their healthcare (see Figure 5). Healthcare players can empower consumers to take charge of their care by providing a single, trusted resource through which to navigate their options.

Opportunity No. 2: Transition care outside of hospital walls. Shifting nonemergency services from hospitals to outpatient settings or alternative delivery models will be key to relieving the burden on

Figure 5: Consumers want to manage their care through a single touchpoint, and most prefer that it be physical



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Figure 6: Support for shifting some services outside of hospital walls is high among consumers and physicians

Notes: Percentage of consumers who responded "Somewhat comfortable" and "Completely comfortable" to the following question: "How comfortable would you feel about receiving the following services outside hospitals, such as at your primary care facility?"; physician percentage calculated as 100% minus percentage of physicians responding "None of these settings sound feasible to me" to the following question: "Thinking about the next 5 years, how confident are you that the following services often offered in hospitals could potentially be offered in other settings?"

Source: Bain Front Line of Healthcare Asia-Pacific Survey, 2019 (patient n=1,823; physician n=257)

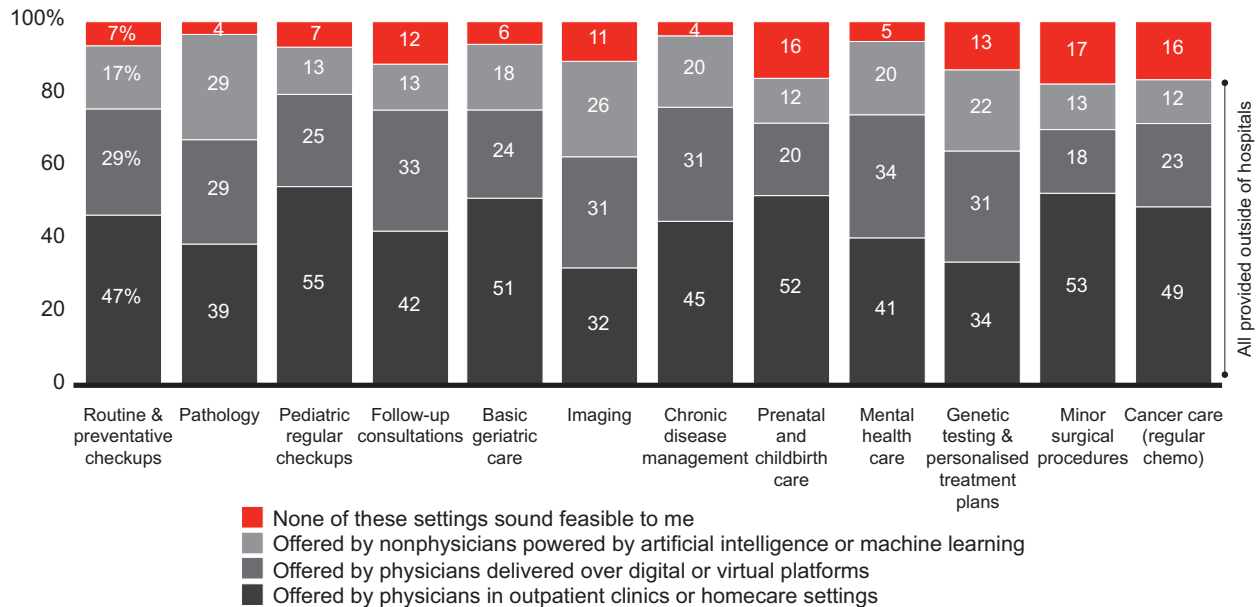
overextended hospitals. Roughly half of consumers surveyed would be comfortable receiving services in an outpatient setting, and more than 80% of physicians believe a number of nonemergency services could be offered outside of hospitals (see Figure 6). Moreover, physicians are open to shifting some services to digital or virtual platforms, or to relying on assistance from nonphysicians through the use of artificial intelligence (AI) or machine learning (see Figure 7).

This shift in delivery will only be successful if consumers and physicians believe the quality of care is equal to or better than that delivered in a hospital. Stakeholders will need to tread carefully here, weighing the potential for cost savings and improved access against deeply entrenched perceptions within the populations they serve.

Opportunity No. 3: Increase consumer access to digital tools and platforms. In response to consumers' desire for anytime, anywhere access to healthcare, stakeholders will need to invest in world-class digital tools and online platforms, including telemedicine. Our survey found that the use of self-diagnosis apps, long-term illness management tools and electronic records is likely to increase significantly over the next five years (see Figure 8). Notably, 46% of consumer respondents expect to use telemedicine in the next five years—an increase of 109% over those who use it today.

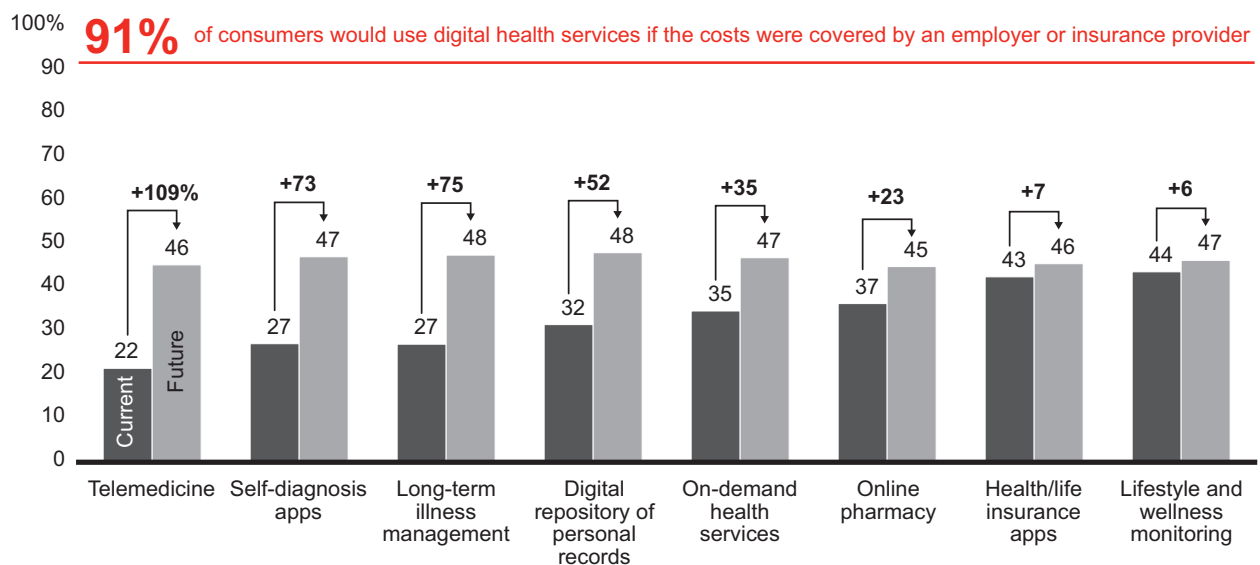
Despite the high levels of support for telemedicine, many consumers prefer face-to-face care. With that in mind, stakeholders will need to develop digital and bricks-and-mortar hybrids that integrate online and offline models.

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Figure 7: Physicians see benefits to alternative care models, but support varies based on type of service

Notes: Percentage of physicians indicating the services were capable of being offered in the given context when responding to the question: "Thinking about the next 5 years, how confident are you that the following services often offered in hospitals could potentially be offered in other settings?"

Source: Bain Front Line of Healthcare Asia-Pacific Survey, 2019 (physician n=257)

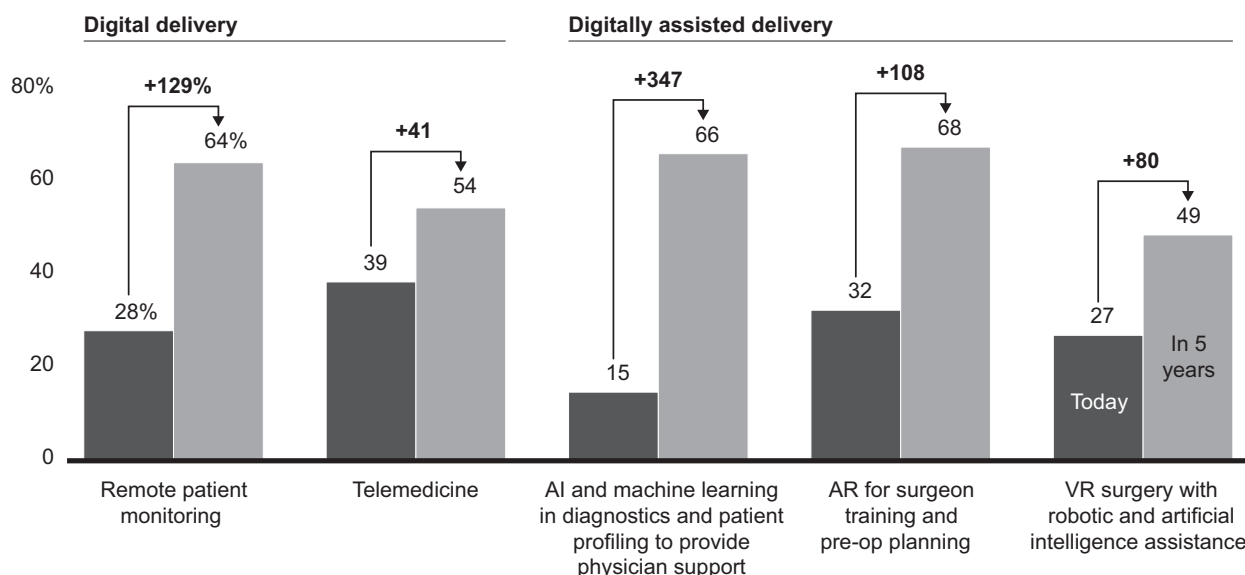
Figure 8: Consumers expect to increase their use of digital health services by significant margins in the next five years

Note: Percentage of consumers who indicated they would use a tool now or in the future, on the basis of the question: "From the list of tools and systems below, which (1) have you used in the past 12 months, (2) would you use in the next 5 years if made available, or (3) have you not used and do not expect to use in the future?" and who answered yes to the question: "If digital health services were covered by your insurance plan (if any) or your employer, would you be willing to use the services?"

Source: Bain Front Line of Healthcare Asia-Pacific Survey, 2019 (n=1,823)

Figure 9: Physicians expect to use more remote monitoring, AI and other digital tools to ease their workload

Percentage of physicians' use of tools today vs. in the next 5 years



Notes: Percentage of physicians who indicated they would use a tool now or in the future, on the basis of the question: "From the list of tools and systems below, which (1) have you used in the past 12 months and (2) would you use in the next 5 years if made available?"; AR stands for augmented reality, and VR for virtual reality
Source: Bain Front Line of Healthcare Asia-Pacific Survey, 2019 (n=257)

Opportunity No. 4: Support physicians with new technologies. Physicians are cognisant of the growing chasm between consumer needs and their ability to deliver. They fully expect to increase their use of AI and machine learning in the next five years to bridge the gap (see Figure 9). Better clinical decision-making resources and tools are one area where respondents indicated the need for support. Investing in new technologies and AI could be key to shoring up physicians' capacity for managing chronic diseases and providing preventative care.

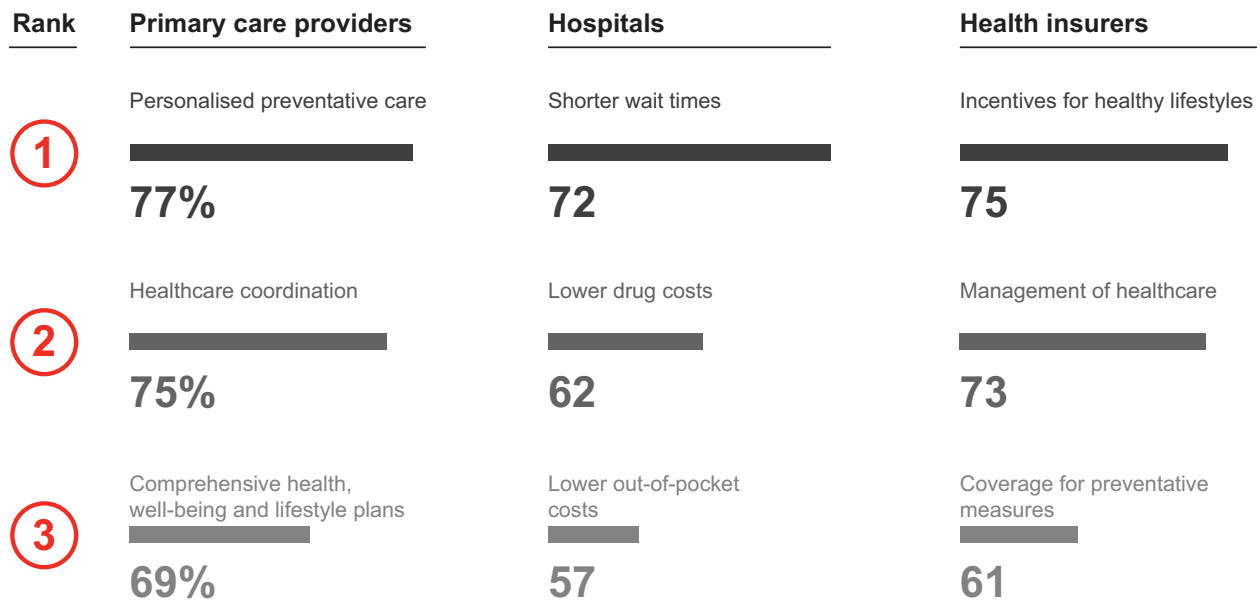
Building trust is key

Consumers and physicians want more from healthcare players: more innovation, more collaboration, and more solutions for lowering costs and solving complex healthcare challenges.

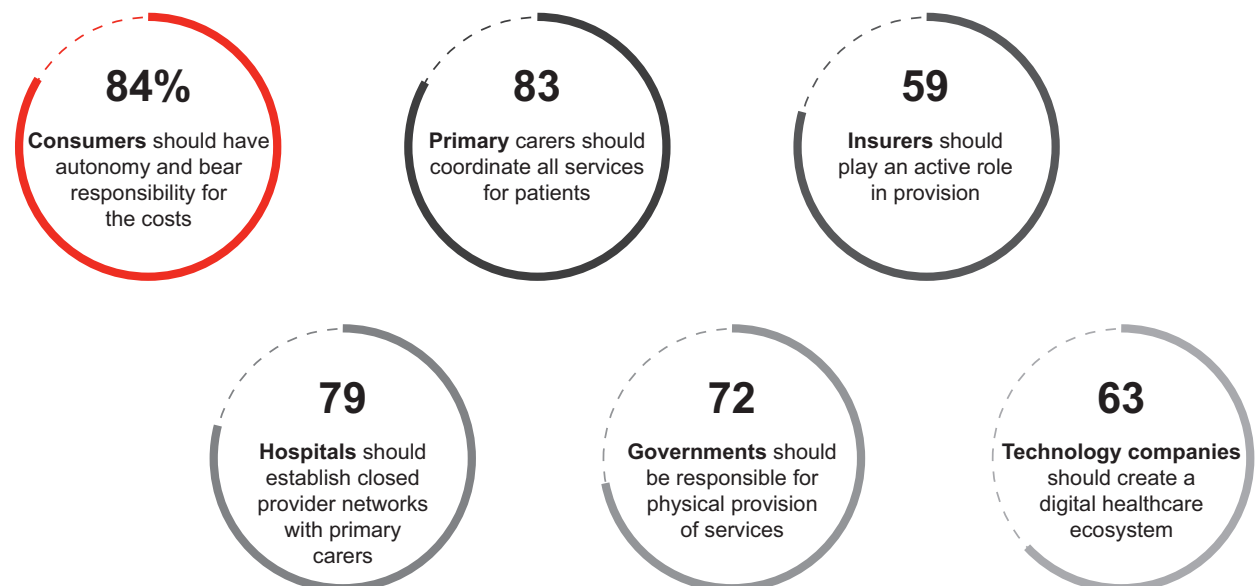
Our research found that consumers have very clear expectations for primary care providers, hospitals and health insurers (see Figure 10). The shift towards personalised preventative care and wellness, along with concerns about access to care and rising costs, is readily apparent in what consumers want from these stakeholders.

Physicians, too, want to see more from healthcare players (see Figure 11). Tellingly, physicians across specialties believe that primary care providers should be the single point of contact for coordinating care. With the exception of respondents from Australia, physicians also by and large believe that insurers should take an active role in care provision.

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Figure 10: Consumers want personalised care, shorter wait times, lower costs and more incentives from healthcare players

Notes: Percentage calculated from consumers responding "Somewhat agree" and "Strongly agree" to the question: "To what extent do you agree with the following statements about your primary care provider/health insurer/healthcare experience?"
Source: Bain Front Line of Healthcare Asia-Pacific Survey, 2019 (patient n=1,823)

Figure 11: Physicians hold strong beliefs about what various players in the healthcare system should do

Notes: Percentage calculated from physicians responding "Somewhat agree" and "Strongly agree" to the question: "To what extent do you agree with the following statements on major healthcare stakeholders?"
Source: Bain Front Line of Healthcare Asia-Pacific Survey, 2019 (physician n=257)

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Figure 12: Consumers most trust primary and secondary or tertiary providers to manage and coordinate care

Rank	Australia	China	India	Indonesia	Singapore	Thailand
1	Primary care providers 70%	Secondary/tertiary care providers 87	Primary care providers 78	Secondary/tertiary care providers 65	Primary care providers 72	Secondary/tertiary care providers 69
2	Secondary/tertiary care providers 60%	The government 79	Health insurers 76	Health insurers 61	Secondary/tertiary care providers 71	Health insurers 65
3	The government 28%	Primary care providers 69	Secondary/tertiary care providers 72	Primary care providers 58	The government 61	Primary care providers 63
4	Health insurers 27%	Health insurers 61	Technology companies 71	The government 53	Health insurers 48	The government 55

Notes: Consumers answered the following question: "How much would you trust the following to manage your overall healthcare and coordinate your treatments with other healthcare providers in your country?"; results ranked from the highest percentage of respondents responding "Somewhat trust" and "Completely trust" in each country, "general insurers," "pharmaceutical companies" and "medical device companies" excluded
Source: Bain Front Line of Healthcare Asia-Pacific Survey, 2019 (n=1,823)

Transformation at this scale cannot happen without activating the right players in the right way to deliver on consumer and physician expectations. Understanding and responding to consumers' levels of trust in each player will be critical (see Figure 12). Levels of consumer trust vary by country, underscoring that there is no broad-brush solution to the region's healthcare challenges.

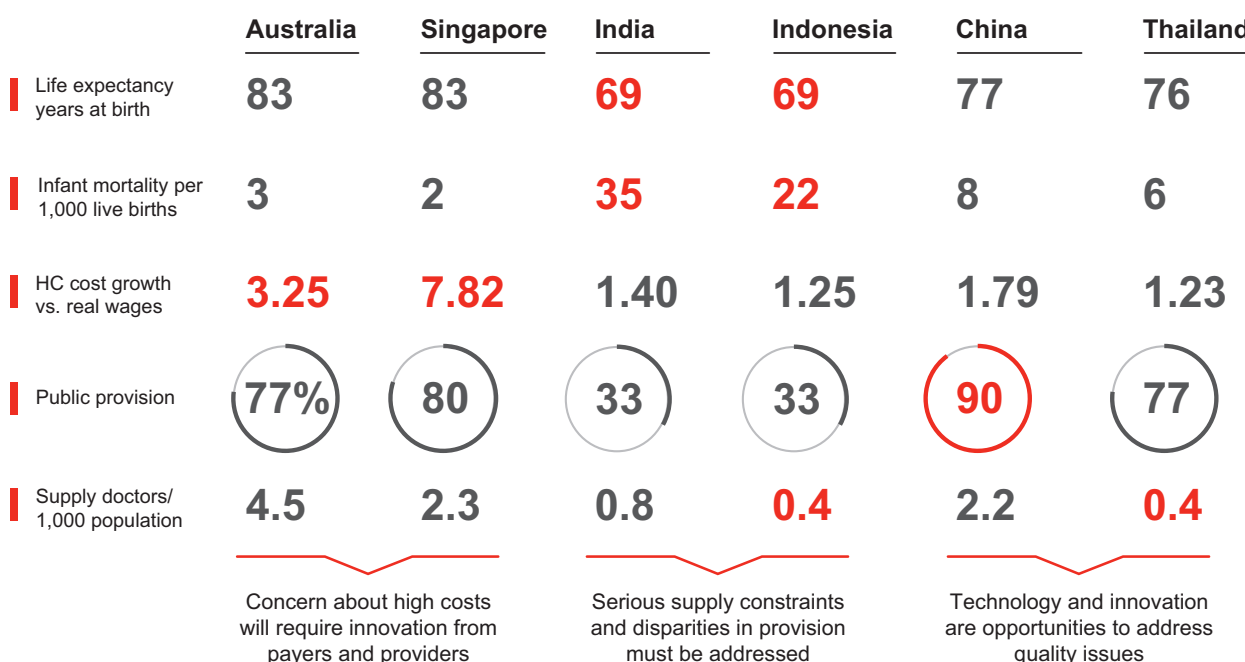
Adapting to a new reality

While our survey revealed universal opportunities for transforming healthcare in the Asia-Pacific region, not all paths lead to the same destination. Every country must develop strategies to address its unique challenges and constraints (see Figure 13). Each country is also starting at a different place in terms of consumer and physician satisfaction—which could make change more challenging for some than others (see Figure 14). Our recommendations for each country take these factors into account to define a path that best supports sustainable transformation.

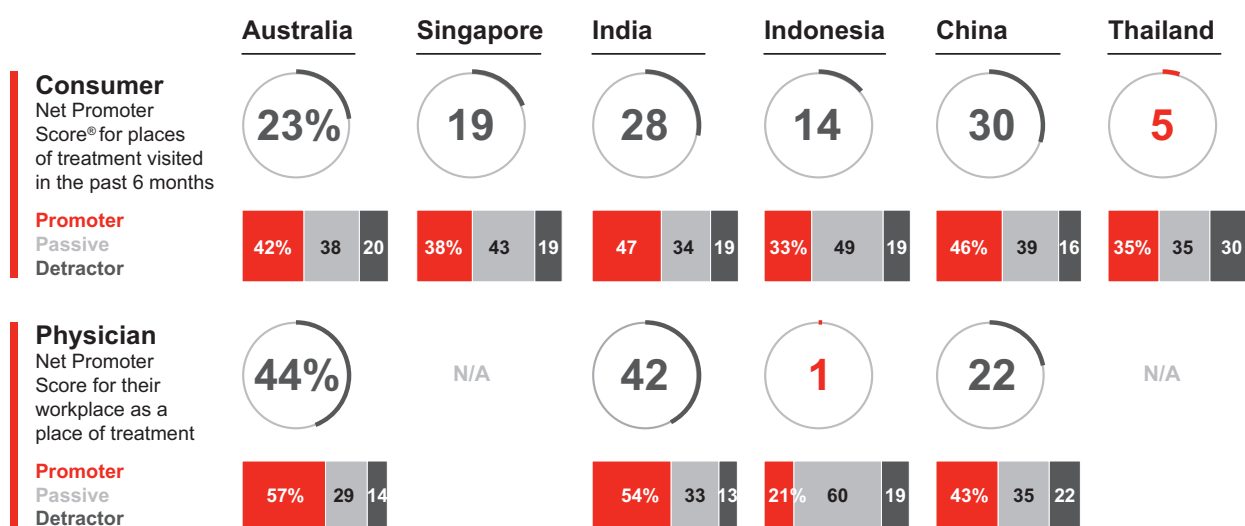
Australia

Australia's world-class healthcare system is at a crossroads. Significant healthcare cost inflation, a private healthcare system facing a "death spiral" and a public healthcare system feeling the strain of declining government funding and growing patient volumes are leading to an impending crisis that can only be addressed with fundamental reform.

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Figure 13: Asia-Pacific countries will need to develop strategies that align with the shifting landscape to tackle their specific issues

Sources: International Telecommunications Union; Fitch Connect; Euromonitor; World Health Organization; World Bank

Figure 14: Healthcare systems across the region have an opportunity to improve consumer and physician satisfaction

Notes: Consumer Net Promoter Score calculated as a percentage of consumers answering 9 or 10 minus percentage of consumers answering 0–6 to the question: "On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 = 'not at all likely' and 10 = 'extremely likely,' how likely are you to recommend the following medical facility/facilities to a friend or colleague as a place for treatment?"; physician Net Promoter Score calculated as a percentage of physicians answering 9 or 10 minus percentage of physicians answering 0–6 to the question: "On a scale from 0 to 10 where '0' means 'not at all likely' and '10' means 'extremely likely,' how likely are you to recommend the organisation at which you work as a place of treatment for the patient?"; weighted average taken to aggregate individual centres to a country level Net Promoter Score; Net Promoter Score® is a registered trademark of Bain & Company, Inc., Fred Reichheld and Satmetrix Systems, Inc.

Source: Bain Front Line of Healthcare Asia-Pacific Survey, 2019 (patient n=1,823; physician n=257)

Both private-sector players and federal and state governments must act to achieve the urgent structural change that is required:

- **Encourage innovation in primary care.** The healthcare system needs to shift from an acute model of care for treating single health episodes to a chronic disease model that focuses on prevention and management. The government could encourage the shift through new policy initiatives focused on lower-cost primary care. There could also be a role for private health insurers to play, provided that reforms expand the scope of coverage beyond ancillary and hospital care.
- **Restore the balance between the private and public healthcare sectors.** Government reform is needed to clarify the role of the private sector, design the right incentives for private health insurance participation, and address the key causes of unaffordability, including medical device costs and transparency on out-of-pocket costs for consumers. This is supported by our survey findings, which showed that physicians anticipate increased government involvement over the next five years given the scale of reform. Partnerships between private hospitals and health insurers could also identify efficiencies, develop win-win contracting arrangements and help consumers navigate the system more effectively.
- **Adopt and accelerate health technology.** Consumers want a user-friendly electronic platform that provides a central repository for their wellness and health information. Australia is lagging in this regard relative to other developed economies, but the government can continue to support the transition to digital health records. Furthermore, it is paramount that healthcare providers continue to equip physicians with new digital tools and technology to improve health outcomes while keeping costs in check.

China

The healthcare landscape in China is challenged by costs and access to care. Consumers and physicians are well aware of the uneven distribution of resources across different tiers of cities. However, trust has surfaced as a third and significant challenge. Consumer trust in emerging private-sector providers still meaningfully lags trust in public hospitals, and Chinese consumers increasingly trust digital health platforms over physicians.

As a result, healthcare players must address the following four areas:

- **Accelerate tiered healthcare and develop a primary care system.** To improve access, the government needs to bolster its efforts to move care outside of Tier 1 and Tier 2 cities and closer to where consumers live. This can be accelerated by building hub-spoke networks—which could also help close disparities in consumer trust—and developing an infrastructure that supports a stronger primary care system.
- **Shift to value-based payments.** By paying for outcomes rather than for services rendered, the government can elevate the quality of care while broadening access and managing affordability. Diagnosis-related group pilots are beginning to emerge, but the system needs a catalyst to make faster headway.

- **Prioritise innovative care delivery models.** The future is digital, and healthcare stakeholders—including the government—should be exploring and incentivising online/offline models and AI-enabled diagnostics. Both will be key to alleviating overburdened hospitals and providers, while answering consumers' calls for greater convenience and accessibility.
- **Encourage greater private-sector participation.** The uptake of private-sector providers has been slower than anticipated, as delivery systems learn to coexist in a landscape that has been dominated by public hospitals. The next wave of private-sector investment needs to focus on building asset-lite care-provision formats. The government can support this with innovative reimbursement models, redefined care pathways and the unlocking of medical resources historically “trapped” in public hospitals.

India

Affordability, access and quality are all pressing needs for India's healthcare system. The government is attempting to address affordability by extending coverage to 500 million beneficiaries through the Ayushman Bharat national health protection scheme. Improved access, however, faces major bottlenecks at both the infrastructure and the physician levels. Strong government regulatory action to control pricing is also prompting concerns about quality and cost/viability issues amongst physicians.

Based on our survey findings, the following three factors are key imperatives as forces of change:

- **Invest in a strong primary care backbone.** This will involve the government delivering on the second leg of its promise under Ayushman Bharat, with innovations in health and wellness centres, as well as investing in the private sector.
- **Mobilise innovative affordable care models.** Our survey indicates that the majority of consumers (53%) feel out-of-pocket medical bills are unaffordable. This, coupled with increasing price pressures from payers and increasing regulatory actions by the government, necessitates the creation of newer, affordable models that provide consistent, high-quality care. The promotion and adoption of value-based care models by the government in some areas could bolster these efforts.
- **Use technology to empower consumers, improve quality and scale access.** India is at the forefront of tech and digital innovation, and numerous healthcare-related solutions—from teleconsultation to AI for diagnostics and clinical decision-making—are emerging. In fact, two-thirds of consumers expect their physicians to interact with them digitally via smartphone and instant messaging services. Mainstream private players and the government can be catalysts by adopting an ecosystem approach and working with new players to create integrated omnichannel offerings.

Indonesia

Indonesia's hospital-centric market is struggling to meet both consumer and physician expectations for care. In addition to concerns about high costs and poor quality, respondents indicated that a lack of adequate insurance, insufficient healthcare talent and the absence of high-tech facilities are chal-

lenging the system. Change will need to happen rapidly. The 2011 launch of BPJS Kesehatan has transformed affordability, but it has also unleashed a wave of demand on an already straining system.

In light of these challenges, healthcare players should prioritise the following three areas to scale up service delivery and quality of care:

- **Shift services to outpatient settings.** Seeding a vibrant outpatient system would alleviate the pressure on the overloaded hospital system and improve access to care.
- **Invest in digital solutions.** Digital health solutions can target system pain points with such tools as AI to triage patients, teleconsultations to bring healthcare to geographically dispersed populations and e-bookings to ease wait times.
- **Retool government regulation.** Nurturing a more technology-driven healthcare environment will depend on government policy for digital innovators. The government is moving in a positive direction by passing regulation to enable digital prescriptions from teleconsultations, which has allowed digital platforms such as Halodoc to flourish.

Singapore

One of the world's most advanced healthcare markets, Singapore delivers measurably better outcomes at a fraction of the cost of the US. The country's thriving outpatient ecosystem is triaging care away from hospitals and driving preventative behaviours. However, healthcare costs are still escalating at a blistering rate of 10% annually, provoking a multipronged government response.

We believe the country's best approach is to concentrate on these three priorities:

- **Explore innovative outpatient models.** Developing new provider models, such as ambulatory care centres and home care, could improve efficiencies and put care closer to consumers.
- **Incubate digital health platforms.** Consumers are open to using a digital platform as a single touch-point to manage care. These platforms support the growing emphasis on wellness and encourage patient behavioural change to improve outcomes and reduce expenses. However, regulators will need to strike a balance between supporting "test and learn" innovation and ensuring healthcare start-ups act responsibly, especially in light of data security concerns.
- **Medicalise private health insurers.** Insurers are quickly recognising that profitability pressures can only be alleviated by proactively managing medical costs. Moving from an actuarial to a medical mindset will enable insurers to truly (and finally) control healthcare spending by managing providers and driving behavioural change amongst policyholders.

Thailand

In Thailand, our survey uncovered a significant disparity in consumer satisfaction between primary and secondary care clinics. Despite consumer preference for secondary care centres, Thailand's ur-

ban areas have a broad network of primary care clinics. Upcountry, district hospitals that serve as a point of primary care and local health centres have a negative Net Promoter Score®, a metric Bain uses to measure customer loyalty and satisfaction. Thailand is the only country we surveyed where consumers rated access to care, availability of medical resources and quality of care as their top concerns—a legacy of the 30-baht healthcare scheme initiated in 2001.

To encourage transformation in this market, healthcare players should:

- **Introduce more digital tools.** Investing in new technology platforms could improve the outlook for patient care while closing the gap between rural and urban care. Many hospitals are already on the cutting edge, but the stakes will only increase as time goes on.
- **Modernise and affiliate with urban primary care centres.** Most urban-based centres are unaffiliated clinics run by physicians, with no formal connection to Thailand's large hospital chains and no clear referral system. If local clinics brand and affiliate with hospital chains, patient referral patterns would shift and patients would move back to those chains.
- **Use the increasing affiliation between primary care and pharmacies.** Partnerships and other types of formal connections between pharmacies, beauty clinics and primary care clinics are starting to emerge.

Implications for the future

Asia-Pacific's healthcare landscape will look very different five years from now. Regional stakeholders have the power to determine whether the changes are the result of unchecked market forces or of a methodical reframing of the front line.

Opportunities abound for players that can win the trust of consumers and embrace data and the digital wave. But to stake a lasting claim in this new landscape, healthcare players will need to adjust rapidly to regulatory changes, advances in technology and medical developments. Stakeholders must also be ready to embrace new arrangements with traditional competitors to reframe care models and create a seamless patient experience.

The market will not wait for incremental change. The front line is demanding bold, structural transformation now. Healthcare stakeholders with strategies that are responsive to consumers and physicians will quickly emerge as the front-runners in this dynamic environment.

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