

RESEARCH

Open Access



# Supporting a review of the benefits package of the National Health Insurance Scheme in Ghana

Heleen Vellekoop<sup>1,2\*</sup> , Emmanuel Odame<sup>2</sup> and Jessica Ochalek<sup>3</sup>

## Abstract

**Background:** Although Ghana is lauded for its National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), concerns exist about the scheme's functioning and sustainability. An often-cited issue—contributing to the scheme's decreasing membership, long-standing financial deficit, and frequent out-of-pocket payments among members—is the large benefits package (BP). While, on paper, the BP covers over 95% of the conditions occurring in Ghana, its design was not informed by any budget analysis, nor any systematic prioritization of interventions. This paper aims to provide evidence-based input into ongoing discussions regarding a review of the NHIS benefits package.

**Methods:** An existing analytic framework is used to calculate net health benefit (NHB) for a range of interventions in order to assess their cost-effectiveness and enable the prioritization of 'best buys'. The framework is expanded upon by incorporating concerns for financial protection, and practical feasibility, as well as the political economy challenges of disinvesting in currently funded activities. Five different options for the benefits package, each based on policy discourse in Ghana's health sector, are presented and evaluated.

**Results:** Implementing all interventions for which data was available to 100% of the population in need was estimated to cost GH¢4323 million (US\$994 million), while the available NHIS budget was only GH¢970 million (US\$223 million). Options for the benefits package that focussed on cost-effectiveness and primary care provision achieved the best health outcomes, while options reflecting the status quo and allowing for co-payments included a higher number of healthcare interventions. Apart from the package option focussing on primary care, all packages were faced with physician shortages.

**Conclusions:** Current funding to the NHIS is insufficient to provide the historical benefits package, which promises to cover over 95% of disease conditions occurring in Ghana, to the total population. Shifting the NHIS focus from intervention coverage to population coverage is likely to lead to better health outcomes. A primary care package may be most feasible in the short-term, though additional physicians should be trained to provide higher-level care that is highly cost-effective, such as emergency neonatal care.

**Keywords:** Health benefits package, Financial risk protection, Political economy, LMIC, Ghana

## Background

In 2004, Ghana rolled out its National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) to replace the prior 'cash-and-carry' system, in which healthcare costs were mostly covered through out-of-pocket payments (OOPs). The NHIS was designed with voluntary enrolment and no user fees at the point of healthcare delivery. While studies have found

\*Correspondence: [vellekoop@imta.eur.nl](mailto:vellekoop@imta.eur.nl)

<sup>1</sup> Institute for Medical Technology Assessment, Erasmus University Rotterdam, P.O. Box 1738, 3000 DR Rotterdam, The Netherlands  
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



© The Author(s) 2022. **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.

increased healthcare utilization and a higher level of financial protection among the enrolled compared to the non-enrolled population [1–7], concerns exist regarding the performance and sustainability of the NHIS.

For example, NHIS enrollees are supposed to receive healthcare for free at the point of delivery, yet frequent (catastrophic) OOPs are reported [7, 8]. Health facilities charge out-of-pocket fees partly because claims reimbursement to the facilities is unpredictable and generally several months late. The National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA), which administers the NHIS, has been running financial deficits since 2010 [9]. Among the reasons identified for the financial issues is the large benefits package [9, 10]. According to the NHIA, the current benefits package covers over 95% of disease conditions occurring in Ghana [11]. However, the design of the existing benefits package was based on limited technical analysis [12]: no financial analysis was done to align the size of the benefits package with the available budget, nor were methods of health technology assessment (HTA) used to decide on the in- and exclusions for the package.

Out of the three dimensions of healthcare coverage that the World Health Organization identified [13], Ghana's NHIS—with its large benefits package and pledge of no user fees—has historically concentrated on *service coverage* and *cost coverage*. *Population coverage* appears to have stagnated and hovered around 40% from 2015 to 2020 [9, 10]. Nonetheless, Ghana has been focusing on strengthening its primary healthcare system in recent years, in a bid to make a basic level of health services available to all citizens [14].

Considering the aim of expanding population coverage and given the financial woes of the NHIS, policymakers have been discussing a review of the NHIS benefits package. Over recent years, two main ideas in policy-making circles have been: a benefits package consisting only of primary care interventions, and; a tiered system, in which a basic package is provided for free and an additional package comes with co-payments. Moreover, increased efficiency in the health sector is frequently mentioned as a policy aim [14]. In this paper, the analytic framework developed by Ochalek et al. [15] is applied to provide evidence-based input into discussions regarding a review of the NHIS benefits package. Ochalek et al. recommend prioritizing healthcare interventions according to the net health benefit (NHB) they generate, a measure of population health. The framework is expanded upon in this study, by also including outcome measures reflecting concerns for financial protection, practical feasibility, and the political economy challenges of disinvesting in currently funded activities. Five different options for the benefits package are presented, each based on recent discourse in Ghana's health sector.

## Methods

The study methodology consisted of four main steps:

- (1) A list of healthcare interventions was compiled. Data was gathered on the health gains, costs, and population in need for each intervention. Subsequently, the budget impact when providing the intervention to the full population in need was calculated, as well as the NHB and the number of physicians required.
- (2) Five different benefits packages were assembled. Each of the packages focused on different goals and so included a different set of healthcare interventions.
- (3) Outcomes were calculated for each benefits package scenario, using four different measures. Two measures reflected nation-wide outcomes: 'annual total NHB' and 'net physician shortage'. The other measures described benefits package-specific outcomes: 'number of interventions covered by the benefits package' and 'annual number of cases treated through the NHIS'.
- (4) The sensitivity of the outcomes for the package scenarios to changes in key input parameters was assessed using one-way sensitivity analysis (SA).

### Step 1: outcomes at the intervention level

Table 1 shows the data sources used in estimating outcomes for the included healthcare interventions. A list of interventions to be considered for inclusion in the benefits package was based on the OneHealth Costing Tool. A literature search was conducted in the Global Health CEA Registry to gather data on the health outcomes for each intervention. Incremental health outcomes were calculated by comparing the intervention to a situation of 'no healthcare', as the benefits packages in this study are assumed to be designed *de novo* (i.e. from scratch) [16]. The disability-adjusted life-year (DALY) was adopted as the metric reflecting health, as DALYs are most used in low-income countries. Interventions for which no studies using the DALY metric were available, or for which studies provided insufficient information to be able to adapt the findings to the Ghanaian setting, were excluded from consideration for the benefits package (see Additional file 1: S1 for details).

### Micro-costing healthcare interventions

Subsequently, a micro-costing exercise was performed, estimating cost per case treated in 2017 Ghana cedis (GH¢). Cost items included were: medicines, consumables, lodging costs during in-patient stays, and health

**Table 1** Data sources used in estimating health and cost outcomes per intervention

| Data item   | Source  | Comments  |
|---|---|---|
| List of healthcare interventions                            | OneHealth Costing Tool v4.53 [22]   |   |
| Health outcomes (DALYs avoided) per healthcare intervention | Academic literature (cost-effectiveness studies)  | Full list of references available in Additional file 1: S2  |
| Costs   |   |   |
| Medicines   | NHIS Medicines List, and wholesale price quotes   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The most recent NHIS Medicines List can be accessed through: <a href="https://www.nhis.gov.gh/medlist.aspx">https://www.nhis.gov.gh/medlist.aspx</a></li> <li>– Costs for relevant pharmaceuticals not covered by the NHIS were provided by three wholesale providers of pharmaceuticals through a standardized Excel file</li> </ul>  |
| Consumables   | Procurement departments of health facilities, and wholesale price quotes  | Costs were provided by two health facilities and five wholesale providers of medical goods through a standardized Excel file  |
| Lodging during in-patient stay                              | Ridge Hospital in Accra, Ghana  |   |
| Health worker wages   | Payroll data from the Ministry of Health  | Based on the 2017 period, average monthly salaries were calculated for each type of health worker and multiplied by 12 to obtain yearly health worker wages   |
| Resource use per case treated                               | OneHealth Costing Tool v4.53 [22], validated by experts   | <p>Three Ghanaian health professionals provided feedback on an initial list of resource use per case treated for each intervention that was based on data in the OneHealth Tool:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– A medical doctor gave input on the specific activities within each intervention (e.g. number of consultations), as well as the type of health worker providing the activities, the time spent on them and the consumables used in direct patient care</li> <li>– A pharmacist gave input on the types of pharmaceuticals used for each intervention, as well as the average dosages and duration of treatment</li> <li>– A biomedical scientist gave input on the consumables used for laboratory services</li> </ul> |
| Population in need  | Mainly the Global Health Data Exchange, with additional data from the Ghana Statistical Service and academic literature | See details in Additional file 1: S3  |

worker wages. Medicine costs were largely taken from the NHIS Medicines List 2016 (and inflated to 2017 prices). The costs of medicines not covered through the NHIS were obtained through wholesale price quotes. Data on the costs of consumables were provided by the procurement departments of health facilities and by wholesale providers. In-patient lodging costs were quoted by a hospital. Health worker wages were obtained through Ministry of Health payroll data. We assumed that wages in non-government facilities are equal to wages in government facilities. Assumptions regarding the resources used per case treated for each intervention were based on the OneHealth Costing Tool and validated using expert opinion (see Table 1 for detail).

#### **Estimating budget impact, net health benefit, and physician demand**

The micro-costing exercise rendered healthcare costs per case treated. To calculate the budget impact for each healthcare intervention, costs per case treated

were multiplied by the annual population in need of the intervention.

To evaluate interventions' value for money, their incremental health benefits and costs are commonly combined into incremental cost-effectiveness ratios (ICERs). However, the alternative approach of using NHB (or, equivalently, net monetary benefit) is more suited for ranking large numbers of interventions and assessing the magnitude of the difference in benefit between interventions, and hence was used for this study [17]. The NHB of an intervention reflects its impact on total population health net of any health opportunity costs. To obtain the interventions' annual NHB, their annual DALY and cost outcomes were combined with an estimate of the cost-effectiveness threshold [18, 19]. It was calculated using  $NHB = \Delta h_i - \Delta c_i/k$ , where  $\Delta h_i$  = health gain (in DALYs avoided) of intervention  $i$ ,  $\Delta c_i$  = cost increase (in GH¢) of intervention  $i$ , and  $k$  = the cost-effectiveness threshold (GH¢/DALY). Threshold value  $k$  reflects the opportunity cost of healthcare spending in Ghana. A 2018 study by Ochalek et al. provides estimates of the  $k$  threshold

for a range of low-income countries [20]. In the study, the country-specific effects of healthcare expenditures on health outcomes (outcome elasticities) are estimated, using an instrumental variable approach to account for endogeneity. The estimated elasticities are subsequently applied to country-specific mortality and morbidity data to obtain the amount of money needed to avoid 1 DALY, i.e. the threshold value. The estimate of Ghana’s threshold is US\$432 /DALY avoided [20]. Using the 2017 exchange rate of 4.4 GHC/US\$ [21], this translates to GHC1880.

Finally, the full-time equivalent (FTE) of physicians needed for each intervention was estimated. It was assumed that physicians spend 30 h per week providing direct patientcare and work 46 weeks per year. To obtain the FTE physicians needed for each intervention, the total annual amount of physician hours needed for the intervention was divided by the annual hours available per physician.

**Step 2: assembling different options for the benefits package**

Five different options for the benefits package were constructed, each inspired by current policy discourse on the design of the benefits package. The annual NHIS budget for the provision of the benefits package was assumed to be GHC970 million (US\$223 million), based on 2017 NHIS expenditure on claims reimbursement [23] See Additional file 1: S4 for details.

Table 2 details the assumptions that each package is based on. Package *Best buys* reflects the basic approach of the Ochalek et al. framework and aims to maximize value for money at the population level by prioritizing ‘best buys’: interventions with high NHB. This approach is in line with the objective stated by the Ghanaian

Ministry of Health of increasing efficiency in the health sector [14]. Interventions are included in the benefits package in decreasing order of NHB, until the budget is exhausted [15]. As cost-effectiveness maximization has been the main paradigm in evidence-based priority-setting in health sectors around the world over recent years, prioritizing cost-effective interventions was assumed to be a secondary aim in all other packages. Package *Status quo* aims to reflect a continuation of the historical focus on service coverage (number of interventions included) at the expense of population coverage. A primary care package, which has often been coined as a first step in the direction of universal health coverage, is included [24]. Two options for a tiered system are also evaluated: one scenario in which only basic, community-level interventions are provided for free, and one in which only interventions with low budget impact are provided for free.

In each of the five scenarios for the benefits package there were healthcare interventions that could not be included, as there are more healthcare interventions available than can fit within the annual NHIS budget. While excluded interventions can still be provided, their cost is fully borne by the healthcare user, through out-of-pocket payments. We assumed decreased healthcare demand (i.e. population coverage) for the interventions that were not included in the benefits package. We assumed healthcare demand to decrease from 100 to 78% for interventions not covered by the package, and from 100 to 86% for interventions with a 50% coinsurance rate [25] See Additional file 1: S5 for details.

**Step 3: outcomes for the five benefits packages**

The outcome measures for the package scenarios closely follow the practical reality of policymakers by

**Table 2** Assumptions used for assembling the different benefits packages

| Package                    | Primary goal  | Co-payments for interventions included in package  | Population coverage for interventions included in package                                 |
|----------------------------|---|--|---|
| Best buys                  | Maximise value for money  | No   | 100%  |
| Status quo                 | Include high number of interventions  | No   | 60%   |
| Primary care               | Include only primary care interventions   | No   | 100%  |
| Coinsurance—community care | Add co-insurance (for interventions that cannot be provided at community level by community health workers) | – No co-payments for community-level interventions<br>– 50% coinsurance (with a cap at GHC1,000) for interventions that are not provided at community-level              | – 100% for interventions without coinsurance<br>– 86% for interventions with coinsurance* |
| Coinsurance—budget         | Add co-insurance (for interventions with high budget impact)  | – No co-payments for interventions with budget impact < GHC50 million<br>– 50% coinsurance (with a cap at GHC1,000) for interventions with budget impact ≥ GHC50 million | – 100% for interventions without coinsurance<br>– 86% for interventions with coinsurance* |

\*This figure is based on experimental research by Manning et al. [25], in which healthcare demand under a free healthcare plan is compared to healthcare demand under a 50% coinsurance plan.

reflecting their various—sometimes contending—goals. Four outcome measures are presented: total annual NHB, the net physician availability, the number of interventions covered by the benefits package, and the annual number of cases treated through the NHIS.

‘Total annual NHB’ and ‘net physician availability’ are nation-wide outcomes. They indicate total annual gains in population health and total physician shortage in Ghana, in each scenario for the benefits package. ‘Total annual NHB’ (‘total FTE physicians required’) is calculated by adding together the aggregate NHB (FTE physicians required) of all the interventions included in the benefits package and the aggregate NHB (FTE physicians required) of all the interventions not included in the package (as mentioned above, reduced healthcare demand is assumed for the latter, which affects total NHB (FTE physicians required)). While relatively well-endowed with nurses, midwives and community health workers, Ghana is faced with a shortage of physicians, caused by low production levels and high levels of emigration among qualified practitioners [26]. According to the 2017 government payroll, there are 2,366 physicians working in the public health sector in Ghana. Given that 90% of health workers are estimated to work in the public sector [27], the total number of physicians in Ghana is assumed to be 2,627. ‘Net physician availability’ is defined as the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) physicians required in each package scenario, net of the 2627 physicians available. Given that the training of physicians takes time, benefits package scenarios that have a large physician shortage may be less feasible to fully implement in the short term.

‘Number of interventions included’ and ‘annual cases treated through the NHIS’ are benefits package-specific outcomes. While all five options for the benefits packages are aligned with the annually available budget, some packages cover a higher number of interventions than others. The addition of ‘number of interventions included’ to the outcome measures stems from worries among politicians about possible political backlash after reducing the number of interventions covered under the NHIS benefits package. ‘Annual cases treated through the NHIS’ reflects financial risk protection (very crudely): the higher the number of cases treated through the national health insurance scheme, the higher the number of patients avoiding having to pay their full treatment cost out-of-pocket. (It also might be interpreted as ‘number of potential voters experiencing access to insured care’ and as such be of interest to political actors). The ‘number of cases treated’ is calculated using the annual populations in need for the interventions included in each benefits package.

#### Step 4: sensitivity analysis

Parameter uncertainty in the outcomes for the package scenarios was tested using one-way sensitivity analysis (SA). Two key input parameters are subject to methodological uncertainty: the cost-effectiveness threshold, and the price elasticity of healthcare demand. Two other input parameters relate to possible changes in the decision context: the NHIS budget, and the proportion of health worker wages borne by the NHIS. See Additional file 1: S6 for details.

#### Results

For 69 interventions, sufficient data was available to estimate their health outcomes in Ghana. These interventions were included for consideration for the benefits package. Table 3 contains an overview of all interventions, including their population in need, as well as the budget impact, physician demand, and total NHB when the full population in need is treated. The interventions are listed in decreasing order of NHB, meaning that interventions higher on the list offer more value for money. Table 3 shows that ‘good buys’ in Ghana are mostly in the areas of malaria, TB and maternal and neonatal care, as well as sexual reproductive health, child health and simple surgical procedures (inguinal hernia repair, cataract surgery). Worse buys are in cancer and other non-communicable diseases such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease. Worse buys in maternal and neonatal care and neglected tropical diseases appear to mostly be preventative drug treatments. Treatments for mental illnesses also perform poorly in terms of NHB.

Implementing all interventions was estimated to cost GH¢4,323 million (US\$994 million). (In cases of overlapping/mutually exclusive interventions, the one with highest NHB was selected. See Additional file 1: S7 for details). This is significantly more than the available budget of GH¢970 million (US\$223 million). If the interventions are provided to only 40% of the population (approximating current coverage), total cost would be GH¢1,729 million (US\$397 million).

#### Comparing the packages

Tables 4 and 5 provides an overview of the included interventions in each package. Table 6 shows for each package scenario the total annual NHB, the net physician availability, the number of interventions included in the benefits package, and the number of cases treated through the NHIS.

#### Best buys

As shown in Table 6, package *Best buys* renders the highest NHB, i.e. the best total population health. However,

**Table 3** Interventions ranked according to net health benefit

| #  | Intervention*   | Category                       | Provision level     | Annual patient population | Budget impact (GHC) | Total physician demand (FTE)** | Total NHB (DALYs avoided) |
|----|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1  | Drug treatment uncomplicated malaria in < 5 s                   | Malaria                        | Primary             | 3,358,476                 | 63,724,968          | 0                              | 12,821,265                |
| 2  | Minimal DOTS plus resistant cases                               | Tuberculosis                   | Secondary and above | 25,977                    | 3,212,898           | 0                              | 1,959,392                 |
| 3  | Full combination DOTS   | Tuberculosis                   | Secondary and above | 44,029                    | 5,237,814           | 0                              | 1,947,790                 |
| 4  | Full DOTS   | Tuberculosis                   | Secondary and above | 44,020                    | 1,323,359           | 0                              | 1,942,992                 |
| 5  | Minimal DOTS  | Tuberculosis                   | Secondary and above | 25,097                    | 972,379             | 0                              | 1,908,354                 |
| 6  | Emergency obstetric care  | Maternal and neonatal          | Secondary and above | 35,432                    | 45,713,781          | 14                             | 931,631                   |
| 7  | Skilled maternal and immediate new-born care                    | Maternal and neonatal          | Primary             | 876,577                   | 79,109,064          | 318                            | 621,643                   |
| 8  | Use of insecticide-treated bed nets                             | Malaria                        | Primary             | 3,774,440                 | 7,169,971           | 0                              | 563,514                   |
| 9  | Inguinal hernia repair  | Surgical                       | Primary             | 59,447                    | 16,084,990          | 0                              | 544,304                   |
| 10 | Community-based support for low birth-weight babies             | Maternal and neonatal          | Primary             | 43,595                    | 113,245             | 0                              | 448,821                   |
| 11 | Drug treatment sexually transmitted infections                  | Sexual and reproductive health | Primary             | 5,713,958                 | 90,384,670          | 0                              | 356,543                   |
| 12 | Voluntary Counselling and Testing                               | Sexual and reproductive health | Primary             | 125,524                   | 1,690,712           | 0                              | 284,050                   |
| 13 | Emergency neonatal care   | Maternal and neonatal          | Secondary and above | 104,627                   | 124,202,759         | 758                            | 247,883                   |
| 14 | Antivenom for snake-bites                                       | Neglected tropical diseases    | Primary             | 10,417                    | 1,939,617           | 8                              | 242,841                   |
| 15 | Oral rehydration solution for diarrhoea in < 5 s                | Child health                   | Primary             | 7,928,521                 | 20,898,714          | 0                              | 224,820                   |
| 16 | Cataract surgery  | Surgical                       | Primary             | 48,000                    | 3,172,331           | 0                              | 185,475                   |
| 17 | Tetanus toxoid vaccination (as part of antenatal care)          | Maternal and neonatal          | Primary             | 877,816                   | 8,428,905           | 0                              | 172,185                   |
| 18 | Drug treatment childhood pneumonia                              | Child health                   | Primary             | 1,095,649                 | 8,846,996           | 0                              | 159,424                   |
| 19 | Iron supplementation (pregnant women)                           | Maternal and neonatal          | Primary             | 877,816                   | 5,326,667           | 0                              | 152,174                   |
| 20 | Syphilis detection and treatment (as part of antenatal care)    | Maternal and neonatal          | Primary             | 798,813                   | 5,989,133           | 0                              | 144,805                   |
| 21 | ART (first- and second-line treatment, intensive monitoring)    | Sexual and reproductive health | Secondary and above | 313,809                   | 252,271,535         | 985                            | 143,634                   |
| 22 | Antenatal corticosteroids for preterm labour                    | Maternal and neonatal          | Primary             | 122,894                   | 21,215,994          | 45                             | 142,176                   |
| 23 | ART (first- and second-line treatment, no intensive monitoring) | Sexual and reproductive health | Secondary and above | 280,208                   | 214,576,816         | 271                            | 139,873                   |
| 24 | Pre-referral rectal drug treatment malaria in < 5 s             | Malaria                        | Primary             | 176,762                   | 3,683,790           | 0                              | 135,228                   |
| 25 | ART (first-line treatment, intensive monitoring)                | Sexual and reproductive health | Secondary and above | 219,667                   | 124,887,298         | 690                            | 132,020                   |

**Table 3** (continued)

| #  | Intervention*   | Category                       | Provision level     | Annual patient population | Budget impact (GH¢) | Total physician demand (FTE)** | Total NHB (DALYs avoided) |
|----|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 26 | ART (first-line treatment, no intensive monitoring)   | Sexual and reproductive health | Primary             | 219,667                   | 116,512,735         | 212                            | 128,537                   |
| 27 | Community-based management of neonatal pneumonia  | Maternal and neonatal          | Primary             | 229,940                   | 1,229,183           | 0                              | 122,117                   |
| 28 | Male circumcision   | Sexual and reproductive health | Primary             | 425,611                   | 20,546,102          | 0                              | 109,716                   |
| 29 | Antibiotics for pPROM   | Maternal and neonatal          | Primary             | 27,897                    | 136,028             | 5                              | 96,482                    |
| 30 | Case management of epilepsy   | Psychological and neurological | Primary             | 137,757                   | 19,285,785          | 33                             | 66,738                    |
| 31 | Screening hearing loss  | Ear, nose and throat           | Primary             | 45,385                    | 15,962,992          | 0                              | 52,335                    |
| 32 | Intermittent preventive drug treatment malaria during pregnancy   | Malaria                        | Primary             | 877,816                   | 593,377             | 0                              | 45,084                    |
| 33 | Heavy alcohol use, brief advice   | Psychological and neurological | Primary             | 296,118                   | 868,919             | 0                              | 43,038                    |
| 34 | Pre-referral rectal drug treatment malaria in > 5 s   | Malaria                        | Primary             | 50,014                    | 1,042,305           | 0                              | 41,638                    |
| 35 | Diabetes, retinopathy screening + photocoagulation  | Non-communicable diseases      | Primary             | 748,660                   | 5,177,610           | 109                            | 40,699                    |
| 36 | Screening children 5–15 for uncorrected refraction error  | Child health                   | Primary             | 7,157,377                 | 10,612,533          | 0                              | 40,571                    |
| 37 | Iron supplementation in < 1 s   | Child health                   | Primary             | 851,630                   | 5,906,445           | 0                              | 37,202                    |
| 38 | HPV [15, 17] vaccination  | Non-communicable diseases      | Primary             | 310,396                   | 8,048,292           | 0                              | 20,390                    |
| 39 | Integrated mass drug administration strategies for schistosomiasis and soil-transmitted helminthiasis (children 5–14 years old) | Neglected tropical diseases    | Primary             | 6,560,411                 | 28,538,496          | 0                              | 18,406                    |
| 40 | Preventive drug treatment for patients at risk of post-partum haemorrhage   | Maternal and neonatal          | Primary             | 403,796                   | 2,541,925           | 0                              | 15,808                    |
| 41 | Integrated mass drug administration strategies for schistosomiasis and soil-transmitted helminthiasis (community-wide)          | Neglected tropical diseases    | Primary             | 28,308,301                | 141,276,210         | 0                              | 13,006                    |
| 42 | Pap smear (at age 40) + treatment if necessary  | Non-communicable diseases      | Secondary and above | 164,014                   | 4,453,800           | 6                              | 11,874                    |
| 43 | VIA (at age 40) + treatment if necessary  | Non-communicable diseases      | Secondary and above | 164,014                   | 5,301,245           | 6                              | 11,691                    |
| 44 | Asymptotic bacteriuria detection and treatment (as part of antenatal care)  | Maternal and neonatal          | Primary             | 877,816                   | 7,939,274           | 0                              | 11,123                    |
| 45 | Drug treatment otitis media   | Ear, nose and throat           | Primary             | 2,035,324                 | 18,202,098          | 0                              | 10,281                    |

**Table 3** (continued)

| #  | Intervention*   | Category                       | Provision level     | Annual patient population | Budget impact (GH¢) | Total physician demand (FTE)** | Total NHB (DALYs avoided) |
|----|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 46 | VIA (at age 35,40,45) + treatment if necessary                          | Non-communicable diseases      | Secondary and above | 493,792                   | 15,960,298          | 19                             | 6378                      |
| 47 | Hepatitis B vaccination to prevent perinatal transmission               | Maternal and neonatal          | Primary             | 871,896                   | 14,429,873          | 0                              | 3383                      |
| 48 | Drug + psychosocial treatment schizophrenia                             | Psychological and neurological | Primary             | 43,170                    | 16,210,167          | 16                             | 3124                      |
| 49 | Isoniazid preventive therapy HIV-infected pregnant women                | Maternal and neonatal          | Primary             | 22,823                    | 914,958             | 0                              | 2056                      |
| 50 | Pap smear (at age 40) + removal of lesions                              | Non-communicable diseases      | Primary             | 164,014                   | 1,608,441           | 2                              | 1469                      |
| 51 | VIA (at age 40) + removal of lesions                                    | Non-communicable diseases      | Primary             | 164,014                   | 2,455,887           | 2                              | 1316                      |
| 52 | Breast cancer, treatment stage I  | Non-communicable diseases      | Secondary and above | 566                       | 765,547             | 3                              | 1202                      |
| 53 | Preventive drug treatment for patients at risk of CVD event             | Non-communicable diseases      | Primary             | 587,544                   | 270,664,608         | 284                            | 957                       |
| 54 | Isoniazid preventive therapy HIV-infected pregnant women with CD4 < 200 | Maternal and neonatal          | Primary             | 2282                      | 91,496              | 0                              | 174                       |
| 55 | VIA (at age 35,40,45) + removal of lesions                              | Non-communicable diseases      | Primary             | 493,792                   | 7,393,864           | 7                              | 119                       |
| 56 | Breast cancer, treatment stage II                                       | Non-communicable diseases      | Secondary and above | 850                       | 2,597,700           | 7                              | - 548                     |
| 57 | Cervical cancer treatment   | Non-communicable diseases      | Secondary and above | 8733                      | 36,401,464          | 42                             | - 1309                    |
| 58 | Pap smear (every 5 years at ages 20–65) + removal of lesions            | Non-communicable diseases      | Primary             | 1,422,723                 | 13,952,258          | 21                             | - 2774                    |
| 59 | Breast cancer, treatment stage IV                                       | Non-communicable diseases      | Secondary and above | 1104                      | 5,757,508           | 6                              | - 2944                    |
| 60 | Breast cancer, treatment stage III                                      | Non-communicable diseases      | Secondary and above | 3476                      | 15,686,449          | 39                             | - 5842                    |
| 61 | Breast cancer, treatment all stages                                     | Non-communicable diseases      | Secondary and above | 5996                      | 20,386,405          | 55                             | - 5899                    |
| 62 | Pap smear (every 5 years at ages 20–65) + treatment if necessary        | Non-communicable diseases      | Secondary and above | 1,422,723                 | 38,634,027          | 55                             | - 9707                    |
| 63 | Drug treatment of post-acute IHD & stroke                               | Non-communicable diseases      | Primary             | 98,853                    | 79,725,263          | 36                             | - 22,847                  |
| 64 | Drug treatment asthma   | Non-communicable diseases      | Primary             | 1,043,002                 | 46,611,673          | 252                            | - 23,914                  |
| 65 | Drug + psychosocial treatment bipolar disorder                          | Psychological and neurological | Primary             | 154,857                   | 89,753,143          | 56                             | - 26,123                  |

**Table 3** (continued)

| #  | Intervention*  | Category                       | Provision level | Annual patient population | Budget impact (GH¢) | Total physician demand (FTE)** | Total NHB (DALYs avoided) |
|----|--|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 66 | Drug treatment bipolar disorder                              | Psychological and neurological | Primary         | 154,857                   | 89,753,143          | 56                             | - 28,104                  |
| 67 | Episodic treatment unipolar depression                       | Psychological and neurological | Primary         | 809,667                   | 146,767,346         | 196                            | - 39,527                  |
| 68 | Maintained drug + psychosocial treatment unipolar depression | Psychological and neurological | Primary         | 809,667                   | 245,160,224         | 293                            | - 82,589                  |
| 69 | Diabetes, standard glycaemic control diabetes                | Non-communicable diseases      | Primary         | 748,660                   | 2,686,931,378       | 99                             | - 1,391,459               |

\*ART antiretroviral therapy, CVD cardiovascular disease, DOTS directly observed treatment, short course, HPV human papillomavirus, IHD ischaemic heart disease, pPROM preterm premature rupture of the membrane, VIA visual inspection of cervix with acetic acid

\*\*When the physician demand is zero, this does not mean that no health workers are needed to provide these interventions but rather that the interventions can be provided by other health workers, such as community health workers, nurses and midwives

its number of included interventions is the lowest of all packages, due to the high budget impact of some of the more cost-effective interventions (e.g. emergency neonatal care, antiretroviral therapy for HIV/AIDS). Similarly, the package ranks last for net physician availability, as a result of the high physician demand among several of the ‘best buys’ interventions (e.g. skilled maternal and immediate new-born care, emergency neonatal care).

#### Status quo

Package *Status quo* performs poorly in terms of NHB as well as cases treated. This is explained by the inclusion of interventions that are not cost-effective and the relatively low population coverage. As a result of its prioritization of intervention coverage over population coverage, however, the package ranks first in terms of interventions included in the package.

#### Primary care

The *Primary care* package excludes several highly cost-effective interventions with high physician demand (most notably emergency neonatal care), as these are not provided at the primary care level. Resultingly, the package ranks lower than package *Best buys* for total NHB but performs much better in terms of net physician availability. Package *Primary care* also achieves a high number of cases treated through the NHIS.

#### Coinsurance—community care

Package *Coinsurance—community care* provides 28 interventions for free at the point of delivery. These are interventions that can be delivered by community health workers at community health centres. An additional 16 interventions are provided at 50% coinsurance.

Compared to package *Primary care*, which focuses on non-specialized healthcare as well, package *Coinsurance—community care* includes more interventions and achieves a higher number of cases treated yet performs worse in terms of NHB and net physician availability. The average and median co-payments for the interventions that come with coinsurance are GH¢138 (around US\$33) and GH¢33 (US\$9), respectively (see Additional file 1: S8 for details).

#### Coinsurance—budget

38 interventions are included for free at the point of delivery in package *Coinsurance—budget*, while 8 interventions with high budget impact (> GH¢50 million, or US\$11.5 million, at population-level) require co-payments. The package has a similar number of interventions included compared to package *Status quo*. While package *Coinsurance—budget* renders slightly less NHB than package *Status quo*, it performs better on ‘net physician availability’ and ‘cases treated’. The co-payments are a little higher for the interventions in this package, at an average of GH¢248 (US\$57) and median of GH¢260 (US\$60) (see Additional file 1: S8).

#### Sensitivity analysis

Although the absolute values of the outcomes sometimes changed in responses to changes in the input parameters, the relative ranking of the packages on each outcome (e.g. packages with lowest and highest number of interventions included, respectively) remained virtually unchanged. Full SA results are available in Additional file 1: S9.

**Table 4** Interventions included in all packages

| #  | Category  | Intervention   |
|----|---|--|
| 1  | Child health  | Drug treatment childhood pneumonia   |
| 2  |   | Iron supplementation in < 1 s  |
| 3  |   | Oral rehydration solution for diarrhoea in < 5 s                             |
| 4  | Ear, nose & throat  | Screening children 5–15 for uncorrected refraction error                     |
| 5  |   | Drug treatment otitis media  |
| 6  |   | Screening hearing loss   |
| 7  | Malaria   | Use of insecticide-treated bed nets  |
| 8  |   | Pre-referral rectal drug treatment malaria in < 5 s                          |
| 9  |   | Pre-referral rectal drug treatment malaria in > 5 s                          |
| 10 | Maternal and neonatal   | Drug treatment uncomplicated malaria in < 5 s                                |
| 11 |   | Antenatal corticosteroids for preterm labour                                 |
| 12 |   | Antibiotics for pPROM  |
| 13 |   | Asymptomatic bacteriuria detection and treatment (as part of antenatal care) |
| 14 |   | Community-based management of neonatal pneumonia                             |
| 15 |   | Community-based support for low birthweight babies                           |
| 16 |   | Intermittent preventive drug treatment malaria during pregnancy              |
| 17 |   | Iron supplementation (pregnant women)  |
| 18 |   | Isoniazid preventive therapy HIV-infected pregnant women                     |
| 19 |   | Preventive drug treatment for patients at risk of post-partum haemorrhage    |
| 20 |   | Skilled maternal and immediate new-born care                                 |
| 21 |   | Syphilis detection and management (as part of antenatal care)                |
| 22 |   | Tetanus toxoid vaccination (as part of antenatal care)                       |
| 23 |   | Neglected tropical diseases  |
| 24 | Integrated mass drug administration strategies for schistosomiasis and soil-transmitted helminthiasis (children 5–14 years old) |  |
| 25 | Non-communicable diseases   | Diabetes, retinopathy screening + photocoagulation                           |
| 26 |   | HPV [15, 17] vaccination   |
| 27 | Psychological and neurological  | Case management of epilepsy  |
| 28 |   | Heavy alcohol use, brief advice  |
| 29 |   | Drug + psychosocial treatment schizophrenia                                  |
| 30 | Sexual and reproductive health  | Male circumcision  |
| 31 |   | Drug treatment sexually transmitted infections                               |
| 32 |   | Voluntary Counselling and Testing  |
| 33 |   | Cataract surgery   |
| 34 | Surgical  | Inguinal hernia repair   |

\*pPROM preterm premature rupture of the membrane, HPV human papillomavirus

## Discussion

As argued previously, an explicit health benefits package is essential in creating a sustainable system for universal health coverage [28]. However, benefits packages in many Sub-Saharan countries, including Ghana, have historically been implicit, lacking an explicit overview of the included interventions and with limited alignment between healthcare aspirations and available resources [29]. With this study, we add to the literature by providing research results that can be used to define an explicit benefits package in Ghana. We made use of a framework that was developed in response to the lack of a widely

accepted method for the development of benefits package [29]. We expanded upon the framework by evaluating different scenarios for the benefits package and by reporting multiple outcome measures. Herewith, we provide a practical illustration of one of the core elements for developing a benefits package (“Set goals & criteria”) that was identified in prior research by Glassman et al. [28].

Although decision making regarding the NHIS benefits package has historically been driven by political interests more than scientific evidence [12], recent years have seen an increased policy focus on data collection and analysis [14]. As discussions regarding a review of the NHIS

**Table 5** Additional interventions included, per package

| Category                       | Package Best buys  | Package Current   | Package Primary care   | Package Coinsurance—CHPS   | Package Coinsurance—budget  |
|--------------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|
| HIV/AIDS                       | ART (first- and second-line treatment, intensive monitoring) | ART (first- and second-line treatment, intensive monitoring)  |  | ART (first- and second-line treatment, intensive monitoring)   | ART (first- and second-line treatment, intensive monitoring)  |
| Maternal and neonatal          | Emergency neonatal care<br>Emergency obstetric care          | Emergency neonatal care<br>Emergency obstetric care<br>Hepatitis B vaccination to prevent perinatal transmission  | ART (first-line treatment, no intensive monitoring)<br>Hepatitis B vaccination to prevent perinatal transmission                                       | Emergency neonatal care<br>Emergency obstetric care<br>Hepatitis B vaccination to prevent perinatal transmission | Emergency neonatal care<br>Emergency obstetric care<br>Hepatitis B vaccination to prevent perinatal transmission  |
| Non-communicable diseases      | Pap smear (at age 40) + treatment if necessary               | Breast cancer treatment<br>Cervical cancer treatment<br>Pap smear (at age 40) + treatment if necessary  |  | Pap smear (at age 40) + treatment if necessary   | Breast cancer treatment<br>Cervical cancer treatment<br>Pap smear (at age 40) + treatment if necessary  |
| Psychological and neurological |  | Preventive drug treatment for patients at risk of CVD event<br>Drug treatment asthma<br>Drug treatment of post-acute IHD & stroke<br>Drug + psychosocial treatment bipolar disorder | Pap smear (at age 40) + removal of lesions<br>Preventive drug treatment for patients at risk of CVD event<br>Drug treatment of post-acute IHD & stroke | Preventive drug treatment for patients at risk of CVD event<br>Drug treatment asthma                             | Preventive drug treatment for patients at risk of CVD event<br>Drug treatment asthma<br>Drug treatment of post-acute IHD & stroke<br>Drug + psychosocial treatment bipolar disorder |
| Tuberculosis                   | Minimal DOTS plus resistant cases                            | Minimal DOTS plus resistant cases   | Minimal DOTS   | Minimal DOTS plus resistant cases  | Minimal DOTS plus resistant cases   |

\*ART antiretroviral therapy, CVD cardiovascular disease, DOTS directly observed treatment, short course, IHD ischaemic heart disease

**Table 6** Outcomes per package

|   | Package                    | Total annual NHB (millions DALYs avoided) | Net physician availability (FTE) | Interventions included in the benefits package | Annual cases treated through the NHIS (millions) |
|---|----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | Best buys                  | 20.1                                      | − 478                            | 39   | 47.7   |
| 2 | Status quo                 | 18.2                                      | − 387                            | 47   | 30.7   |
| 3 | Primary care               | 19.7                                      | 407                              | 40   | 49.0   |
| 4 | Coinsurance—community care | 19.2                                      | − 269                            | 44   | 50.8   |
| 5 | Coinsurance—budget         | 18.0                                      | − 278                            | 46   | 50.5   |

benefits package are ongoing, this study provides a piece of evidence that can be referred to.

### Recommendations to policymakers in Ghana

The main aim of this study was to provide input into long-running discussions regarding the benefits package by making the trade-offs between different policy options explicit and transparent, without prescribing any single course of action. Further discussions and consensus-building between decisionmakers will be necessary to make unavoidable value judgements. Nonetheless, several general lessons emerge from the research.

Firstly, the current annual budget is insufficient to provide the large benefits package that the NHIS has historically claimed to provide. The inadequate resources for providing the full package are likely causing implicit rationing on the ground (e.g. individual healthcare providers may not provide certain medicines or charge out-of-pocket payments). This in turn leads to a prioritization of interventions and/or patients that may not be in line with government aims. If the government wishes to maintain the promise of a very large benefits package, resource allocation to the NHIS ought to be largely increased. If such increases to the NHIS are not made, it is recommended that the focus of the benefits package is moved from intervention coverage to population coverage. As shown by the low number of DALYs avoided for package *Status quo* (Table 6), focusing on intervention coverage at the expense of population coverage leads to unsatisfactory outcomes in terms of population health. The relatively positive outcomes for package *Coinsurance—community care* suggest that charging co-payments on specialized care could be a way to mitigate the apparent trade-off between population health and intervention coverage.

If policymakers wish to opt for a primary care package, it is recommended that provisions are made to include emergency obstetric and emergency neonatal care, despite being higher-level care, as these are highly cost-effective interventions. Given the high demand for

specialist doctors of these interventions, it is recommended that efforts to train and retain relevant specialists are increased.

As shown in Table 3, interventions in the disease areas of malaria and tuberculosis are highly cost-effective. Given that some of the costs of managing these diseases are currently borne by disease-specific Control Programmes for which external funding is decreasing and projected to continue decreasing,[30] it is especially imperative for the Ghanaian government to ensure access to (cost-effective) malaria and TB interventions. Interventions in the area of non-communicable diseases tend to be less cost-effective. As shown in Table 3, various non-communicable diseases (NCD) interventions bring negative NHB, meaning that their implementation—at the expense of other interventions currently being provided—would decrease total population health. Since NCDs are strongly linked to lifestyle, further investigation of lifestyle interventions that would be feasible in Ghana would be useful.

The treatment of schizophrenia, unipolar depression and bipolar disorder were found to render low NHB. However, drug costs made up 98–99% of the total cost for these interventions. Policies to reduce drug prices for mental health interventions may therefore largely improve their cost-effectiveness.

### Limitations

This study was limited by data scarcity. Only interventions for which adequate information could be obtained on costs and health outcomes were included in the analysis, leaving out many possible interventions from consideration. Also, while financial risk protection is a key consideration when designing national health insurance schemes, it was deemed infeasible to incorporate this outcome measure into the analysis. Most existing methods require data on households' financial resources per wealth/income quantile of the population [31]. Given Ghana's large informal sector and limited data collection on the topic in population surveys, such data is not

available. An alternative approach, which was used in the development of a health benefits package in Ethiopia, could be to assign scores for financial risk protection based on expert input [32]. More research on how financial risk protection can be evaluated in data-scarce settings may be valuable. Nonetheless, given that NHIS membership has been shown to improve financial risk protection, focusing on expanding current population coverage is likely to increase financial risk protection in the population.

While it would have been valuable to perform probabilistic sensitivity analysis, insufficient data was available. Nonetheless, the aim of this study was not to prescribe the exact package to be adopted by the NHIS and only general recommendations were given. Existing research supports these general recommendations, suggesting they are not very sensitive to uncertainty in the input parameters.

## Conclusions

In this study, the Ochalek et al. framework [15] was applied to the Ghanaian setting, in order to provide input into discussions regarding a review of the benefits package of the NHIS. The framework was adapted by adding a scenario analysis in which various packages were compiled based on discourse in Ghana's health sector and by adding outcome measures beyond NHB. A key finding was that the size of the current package is not in line with the available budget. Given that decision-making with regards to Ghana's NHIS benefits package tends to be driven by political interests, this study could be used to increase accountability among decisionmakers, and the same methods may be used to inform future decisions as the evidence base and budget evolve.

## Abbreviations

NHIS: National Health Insurance Scheme; NHIA: National Health Insurance Authority; HTA: Health technology assessment; NHB: Net health benefit; DALY: Disability-adjusted life-years; FTE: Full-time equivalent; SA: Sensitivity analysis; NCD: Non-communicable diseases.

## Supplementary Information

The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12962-022-00365-0>.

**Additional file 1. S1.** Details of literature search on DALYs avoided. **S2.** References of cost-effectiveness studies included. **S3.** Data sources used to calculate annual population in need. **S4.** Calculating the annual budget available for claims reimbursement. **S5.** Calculating reduced healthcare demand. **S6.** Details on the sensitivity analysis. **S7.** Calculating the budget impact of implementing all interventions under consideration. **S8.** Co-payments for interventions in coinsurance packages. **S9.** Outcome tables for the sensitivity analysis.

## Acknowledgements

Not applicable.

## Author contributions

HV developed the research design, performed data collection and data analysis, and wrote the manuscript. EO supported the research design and data collection. JO developed the research design. EO and JO both provided multiple rounds of feedback on the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

## Funding

There was no funding for this study.

## Availability of data and materials

Further details about the analysis and additional results are made available in the Additional files. The micro-costing analysis can be made available upon request.

## Declarations

### Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

### Consent for publication

Not applicable.

### Competing interests

All the authors have no competing interests to declare.

## Author details

<sup>1</sup>Institute for Medical Technology Assessment, Erasmus University Rotterdam, P.O. Box 1738, 3000 DR Rotterdam, The Netherlands. <sup>2</sup>Ministry of Health, Accra, Ghana. <sup>3</sup>Centre for Health Economics, University of York, York, UK.

Received: 23 August 2021 Accepted: 21 June 2022

Published online: 16 July 2022

## References

1. Brugiavini A, Pace N. Extending health insurance in Ghana: effects of the National Health Insurance Scheme on maternity care. *Health Econ Rev.* 2016;6(1):7.
2. Bonfrer I, Breebaart L, Van de Poel E. The effects of Ghana's National Health Insurance scheme on maternal and infant health care utilization. *PLoS ONE.* 2016;11(11): e0165623.
3. Blanchet NJ, Fink G, Osei-Akoto I. The effect of Ghana's National Health Insurance Scheme on health care utilisation. *Ghana Med J.* 2012;46(2):76–84.
4. Dixon J, Tenkorang EY, Luginaah IN, Kuuire VZ, Boateng GO. National health insurance scheme enrolment and antenatal care among women in Ghana: is there any relationship? *Trop Med Int Health.* 2014;19(1):98–106.
5. Mensah J, Oppong JR, Schmidt CM. Ghana's National Health Insurance Scheme in the context of the health MDGs: an empirical evaluation using propensity score matching. *Health Econ.* 2010;19(Suppl):95–106.
6. Dwumoh D, Essuman EE, Afagbedzi SK. Determinant of factors associated with child health outcomes and service utilization in Ghana: multiple indicator cluster survey conducted in 2011. *Arch Public Health.* 2014;72(1):42.
7. Stewart BT, Gyedu A, Goodman SK, Boakye G, Scott JW, Donkor P, et al. Injured and broke: the impacts of the Ghana National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) on service delivery and catastrophic health expenditure among seriously injured children. *Afr J Emerg Med.* 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.afjem.2020.09.013>.
8. Okoroh J, Essoun S, Seddoh A, Harris H, Weissman JS, Dsane-Selby L, et al. Evaluating the impact of the national health insurance scheme of Ghana on out of pocket expenditures: a systematic review. *BMC Health Serv Res.* 2018;18(1):426.
9. Wang H, Otoo N, Dsane-Selby L. Ghana National Health Insurance Scheme Improving financial sustainability based on expenditure review. World Bank Group, Washington; 2017.

10. Alhassan RK, Nketiah-Amponsah E, Arhinful DK. A review of the national health insurance scheme in Ghana: what are the sustainability threats and prospects? *PLoS ONE*. 2016;11(11): e0165151.
11. National Health Insurance Authority. Benefits package. 2020. <http://www.nhis.gov.gh/benefits.aspx>. Accessed 23 Nov 2020.
12. Agyepong IA, Adjei S. Public social policy development and implementation: a case study of the Ghana National Health Insurance scheme. *Health Policy Plan*. 2008;23(2):150–60.
13. World Health Organization. World health report 2010. 2010. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241564021>. Accessed 13 March 2017.
14. Ministry of Health Ghana. Ghana's roadmap for attaining Universal Health Coverage 2020–2030. 2020. <https://www.moh.gov.gh/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/UHC-Roadmap-2020-2030.pdf>. Accessed 21 July 2021.
15. Ochalek J, Revill P, Manthalu G, McGuire F, Nkhoma D, Rollinger A, et al. Supporting the development of a health benefits package in Malawi. *BMJ Glob Health*. 2018;3(2): e000607.
16. Glassman A, Giedion U, Smith PC. What's in, what's out: designing benefits for universal health coverage. Washington: Brookings Institution Press; 2017.
17. Paulden M. Calculating and interpreting ICERs and net benefit. *Pharmacoeconomics*. 2020;38(8):785–807.
18. Sculpher M, Claxton K, Pearson SD. Developing a value framework: the need to reflect the opportunity costs of funding decisions. *Value Health*. 2017;20(2):234–9.
19. Vallejo-Torres L, Garcia-Lorenzo B, Castilla I, Valcarcel-Nazco C, Garcia-Perez L, Linertova R, et al. On the estimation of the cost-effectiveness threshold: why, what, how? *Value Health*. 2016;19(5):558–66.
20. Ochalek J, Lomas J, Claxton K. Estimating health opportunity costs in low-income and middle-income countries: a novel approach and evidence from cross-country data. *BMJ Glob Health*. 2018;3(6): e000964.
21. The World Bank. Global Economic Monitor (GEM). 2020. <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/global-economic-monitor-gem> Accessed 13 April 2018.
22. Avenir Health. OneHealth Tool: Intervention Assumptions. 2016. <https://avenirhealth.org/Download/Spectrum/Manuals/Treatment%20Assumptions%202016%201%2010.pdf>. Accessed 27 March 2017.
23. Ministry of Health Ghana. Holistic assessment of 2017 health sector programme of work. 2018. [https://www.moh.gov.gh/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/2017-Holistic-Assessment-Report\\_Final\\_09.08.2018.pdf](https://www.moh.gov.gh/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/2017-Holistic-Assessment-Report_Final_09.08.2018.pdf). Accessed 13 Aug 2018.
24. World Health Organization. Declaration of Astana. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2018.
25. Manning WG, Newhouse JP, Duan N, Keeler EB, Leibowitz A, Marquis MS. Health insurance and the demand for medical care: evidence from a randomized experiment. *Am Econ Rev*. 1987;77(3):251–77.
26. Asamani JA, Chebere MM, Barton PM, D'Almeida SA, Odame EA, Oppong R. Forecast of healthcare facilities and health workforce requirements for the public sector in Ghana, 2016–2026. *Int J Health Policy Manag*. 2018;7(11):1040–52.
27. Ministry of Health Ghana. Ghana human resources for health country profile. 2010. <https://www.moh.gov.gh/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Ghana-hrh-country-profile.pdf>. Accessed 3 Aug 2020.
28. Glassman A, Giedion U, Sakuma Y, Smith PC. Defining a health benefits package: what are the necessary processes? *Health Syst Reform*. 2016;2(1):39–50.
29. Ochalek J, Manthalu G, Nkhoma D, McGuire F, Rollinger A, Revill P, et al. Supporting the development of health benefits packages (HBPs): principles and initial assessment for Malawi. In: Revill P, Suhrcke M, Moreno-Serra R, Sculpher M, editors. *Global health economics: shaping health policy in low- and middle-income Countries*; 2020. [https://doi.org/10.1142/9789813272378\\_0010](https://doi.org/10.1142/9789813272378_0010)
30. Murray-Zmijewski A, Witter S. A roadmap for sustainability and transition from external finance: mapping donor and domestic financing for the health sector in Ghana and planning for the future. Ghana: Oxford Policy Management for the Ministry of Health Ghana; 2018.
31. Verguet S, Norheim OF. Estimating and comparing health and financial risk protection outcomes in economic evaluations. *Value Health*. 2022;25(2):238–46.
32. Eregata GT, Hailu A, Geletu ZA, Memirie ST, Johansson KA, Stenberg K, et al. Revision of the Ethiopian essential health service package:

an explication of the process and methods used. *Health Syst Reform*. 2020;6(1): e1829313.

## Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

**Ready to submit your research? Choose BMC and benefit from:**

- fast, convenient online submission
- thorough peer review by experienced researchers in your field
- rapid publication on acceptance
- support for research data, including large and complex data types
- gold Open Access which fosters wider collaboration and increased citations
- maximum visibility for your research: over 100M website views per year

**At BMC, research is always in progress.**

Learn more [biomedcentral.com/submissions](https://biomedcentral.com/submissions)

