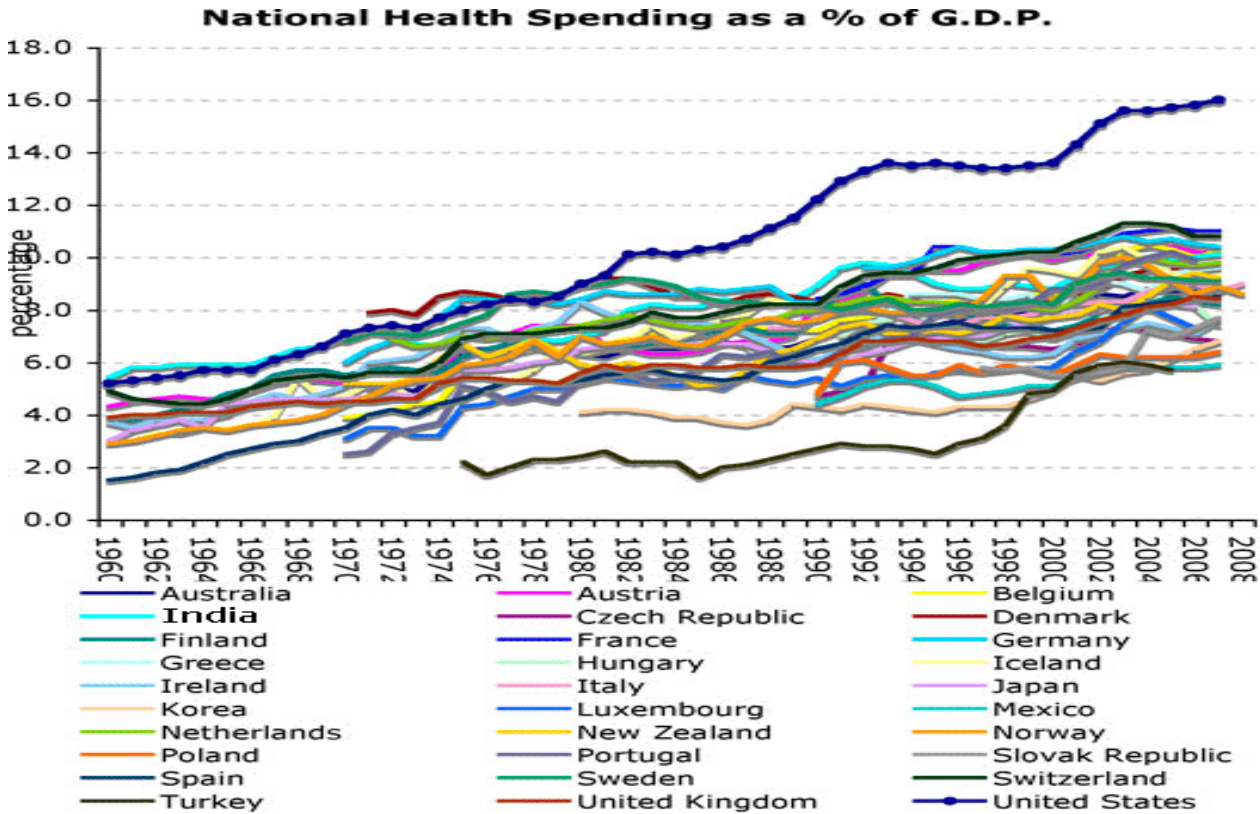




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Strategic data depicting the Investment being made on the HealthCare Industry, Rising HealthCare & its Cost, its Effect & Implications. Also a few highlights of Disease ratio and Death Toll, primarily in India and U.S.A



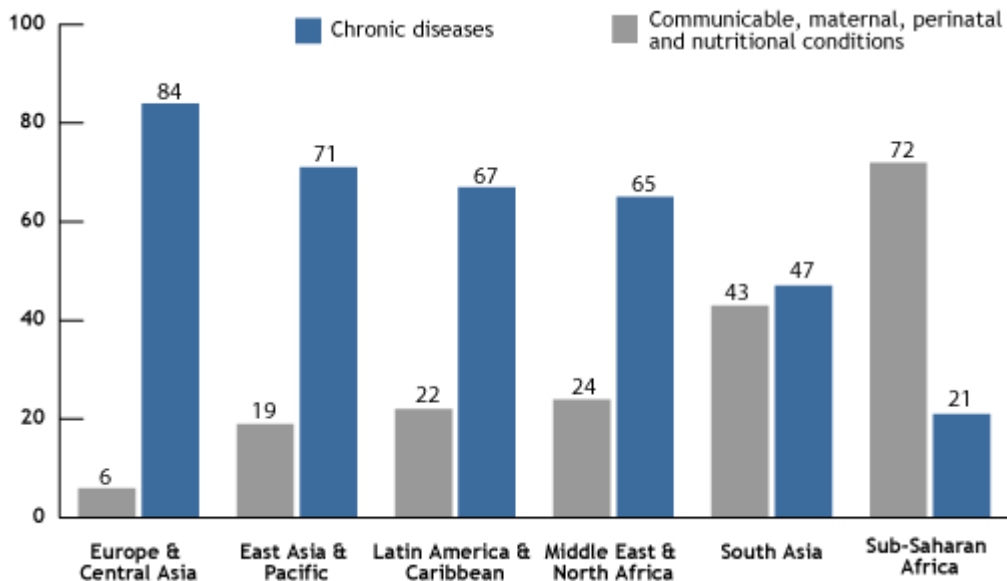
National Health Care Spending

- National health care spending is expected to reach \$2.5 trillion in 2009, accounting for 17.6 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP). By 2018, national health care expenditures are expected to reach \$4.4 trillion—more than double 2007 spending.
- National health expenditures are expected to increase faster than the growth in GDP: between 2008 and 2018, the average increase in national health expenditures is expected to be 6.2 percent per year, while the GDP is expected to increase only 4.1 percent per year.
- In just three years, the Medicare and Medicaid programs will account for 50 percent of all national health spending.

- Medicare's Hospital Insurance (HI) Trust Fund is expected to pay out more in hospital benefits and other expenditures this year than it receives in taxes and other dedicated revenues. In addition, the Medicare Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI) Trust Fund that pays for physician services and the prescription drug benefit will continue to require general revenue financing and charges on beneficiaries that will grow substantially faster than the economy and beneficiary incomes over time.
- According to one study, of the \$2.1 trillion the U.S. spent on health care in 2006, nearly \$650 billion was above what we would expect to spend based on the level of U.S. wealth versus other nations. These additional costs are attributable to \$436 billion outpatient care and another \$186 billion of spending related to high administrative costs.

The Impact of Rising Health Care Costs

- Economists have found that rising health care costs correlate with significant drops in health insurance coverage, and national surveys also show that the primary reason people are uninsured is due to the high and escalating cost of health insurance coverage.
- A recent study found that 62 percent of all bankruptcies filed in 2007 were linked to medical expenses. Of those who filed for bankruptcy, nearly 80 percent had health insurance.
- According to another published article, about 1.5 million families lose their homes to foreclosure every year due to unaffordable medical costs.
- Without health care reform, small businesses will pay nearly \$2.4 trillion dollars over the next ten years in health care costs for their workers, 178,000 small business jobs will be lost by 2018 as a result of health care costs, \$834 billion in small business wages will be lost due to high health care costs over the next ten years, small businesses will lose \$52.1 billion in profits to high health care costs and 1.6 million small business workers will suffer "job lock"— roughly one in 16 people currently insured by their employers.



Employer and Employee Health Insurance Costs

Over the last decade, employer-sponsored health insurance premiums have increased 131 percent.

Employees have seen their share of job-based coverage increase at nearly the same rate during this period jumping from \$1,543 to \$3,515.4

The cumulative increase in employer-sponsored health insurance premiums rose at four times the rate of inflation and wage increases during last decade. This increase has made it much more difficult for businesses to continue to provide coverage to their employees and for those workers to afford coverage themselves.

- The average employer-sponsored premium for a family of four costs close to \$13,400 a year, and the employee foots about 27 percent of this cost. For Health insurance costs are the fastest growing expense for employers. Employer health insurance costs overtook profits in 2008, and the gap grows steadily.
- Total health insurance costs for employers could reach nearly \$850 billion by 2019. Individual and family spending will jump considerably from \$326 billion in 2009 to \$550 billion in 2019.6
- The Congressional Budget Office has estimated that job-based health insurance could increase 100 percent over the next decade.7 Employer-based family insurance costs for a family of four will reach nearly \$25,000 per year by 2018 absent health care reform.

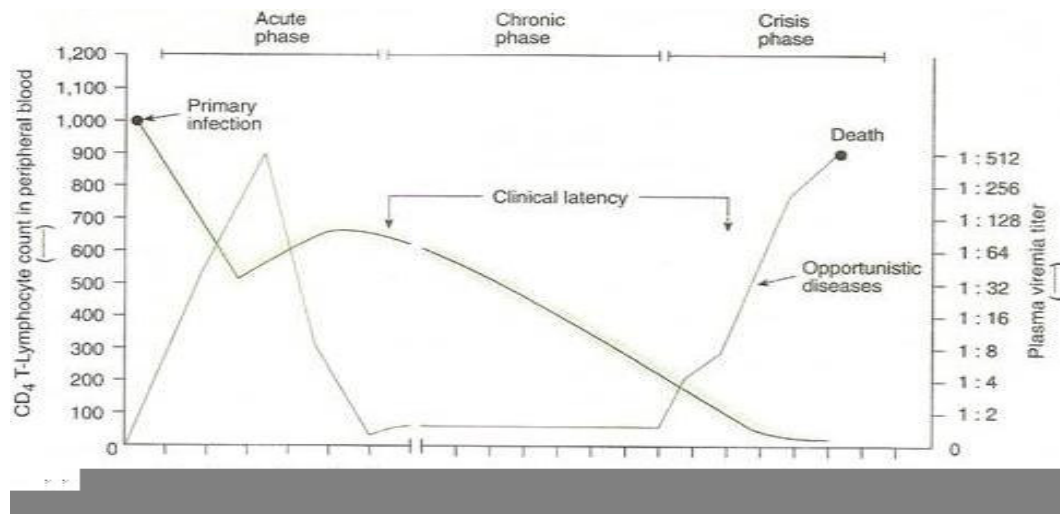
Deaths & Mortality Rate

(Data are for the U.S. for Year 2007)

- Number of deaths: 2,426,264
- Death rate: 810.4 deaths per 100,000 population
- Life expectancy: 77. 7years
- Infant Mortality rate: 6.69 deaths per 1,000 live births

Number of deaths for leading causes of death **Year 2007:**

- Heart disease: 631,636
- Cancer: 559,888
- Stroke (cardiovascular diseases): 137,119
- Chronic lower respiratory diseases: 124,583
- Accidents (unintentional injuries): 121,599
- Diabetes: 72,449
- Alzheimer's disease: 72,432
- Influenza and Pneumonia: 56,326
- Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis: 45,344
- Septicemia: 34,234



Deaths in India

Swine Flu- Year 2009

The first swine flu deaths in India have triggered a national panic, but millions of Indians die each year due to other fatal diseases without the government maintaining such a close track of the numbers. This is primarily because it has no system for doing so, except in communicable or vector-borne diseases.

Cardiovascular or Heart disease – Year 2007

According to the Mortality and Health Status statistics of the WHO, (which is the only available data) cardiovascular or various kinds of heart and blood vessels related ailments like coronary artery disease, rheumatic heart disease and hypertension are India's largest killers, responsible for more than 28 lakh fatalities in 2007. And, this is the latest year for which detailed estimates of the causes of death in India are available! Respiratory infections and other non-communicable respiratory diseases like chronic bronchitis and asthma killed over 17 lakh people, while the third largest cause of death in India was unintentional injuries which include road accidents, poisoning, falls, fire, and drowning.

Women & Child- Year 2007

Shockingly, even in the 21st century, perinatal conditions like low birth weight and birth asphyxia that are caused by poor maternal health and nutrition, inadequate care during pregnancy and delivery, and lack of essential care for the newly born led to over 7.6 lakh deaths in India. Similarly, childhood cluster diseases, which include pertussis, diphtheria, measles and tetanus, killed another 2.9 lakh children in 2007.

Cancer- Year 2007

Various kinds of cancer killed nearly 7.5 lakh people. Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers and different kinds of mouth cancers accounted for nearly 30% cancer deaths while cervical cancer was the third most common cancer in India accounting for nearly 10% cancer deaths in the country.

Stomach- Year 2007

Digestive diseases like peptic ulcer, cirrhosis and appendicitis accounted for another 4.6 lakh deaths. Diarrhoeal diseases and tuberculosis continued to be big killers accounting for nearly 4.6 lakh and 3.7 lakh deaths respectively in 2007, while intentional injuries were India's 10th largest killer, causing nearly 2.5 lakh deaths. The WHO estimates for 2007 showed over 3.6 lakh deaths due to HIV. However, the estimate of AIDS prevalence in India was drastically cut from 5.7 million in 2006 to 2.5 million subsequently. Hence, we are not using WHO data for HIV/AIDS deaths.

[Data Sourced from WHO & Other Authentic Bodies: All Published ©.]