

# SurveyHealthcareGlobus

Perfect Data.

**HCP PANEL BOOK**

[surveyhealthcareglobus.com](http://surveyhealthcareglobus.com)



## WHO WE ARE:

For over 15 years, SurveyHealthcareGlobus has been a leader in healthcare market research, specializing in online survey data collection services that include quantitative and qualitative healthcare research, panel recruitment, programming and fieldwork management. We work directly with market research agencies and consultancies, to support pharmaceutical and medical device companies in making decisions that affect health outcomes. Leveraging customized solutions via our proprietary technology suite, we work collaboratively with our clients to address their unique, individual needs and achieve their data research goals. With a knowledgeable team of industry experts across 4 offices globally, we pride ourselves on providing 24-hour, top-notch client coverage, to deliver perfect data on time and within budget.

## TARGETED ACCESS:

SurveyHealthcareGlobus provides access to a global panel of 2M Physicians, Allied Healthcare Professionals, and Patients / Caregivers across Europe, USA, Canada and Latin America including:

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

## GLOBAL REACH:

In 2019, SurveyHealthcareGlobus acquired OMR Globus, the largest independent panel of physicians and allied healthcare professionals across Europe and the Americas. The integration of OMR Globus' panel significantly scaled our existing capabilities in the **USA, Canada, UK, Germany, France, Italy** and **Spain**, while providing new reach into **Poland, Belgium, Austria, and Switzerland**. Additionally, OMR Globus provided first-time access in **Brazil** and **Mexico**.

Contact a SurveyHealthcareGlobus Specialist to learn how we can help solve your data collection needs: [RFP@SurveyHealthcareGlobus.com](mailto:RFP@SurveyHealthcareGlobus.com)

# UNITED STATES

United States has the simplest yet most complex marketplace in terms of healthcare. It has the trifecta of high cost, unequal access, and often below average outcomes compared to other highly developed nations. Although Americans' life expectancy and health have improved over the past century, these gains have lagged behind those in other high-income countries. This health disadvantage prevails even though the US spends far more per person on health care than any other nation. The US has healthcare provided by many different legal entities from private and public. It does not technically provide universal healthcare but with the recent Obamacare initiative it now provides equal access and fines to those who do not have healthcare.



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

Specialty	Universe	% of Reach
Allergists/Immunologists	4,658	46%
Anesthesiologists	48,102	62%
Cardiologists	31,128	70%
Critical Care/Intensive Care	N/A	N/A
Dermatologists	13,423	68%
Emergency Medicine	42,268	42%
Endocrinologists/Diabetologists	6,853	81%
ENT	11,039	57%
Gastroenterologists	14,695	47%
General Surgeons	32,375	95%
General/Family Practitioners	300,161	31%
Geriatricians	6,061	45%
Hematologists/ Hematology-Oncologists	8,171	82%
Infectious Diseases	8,280	37%

Specialty	Universe	% of Reach
Internal Medicine	186,936	60%
Nephrologists	10,802	33%
Neurologists	19,158	39%
Nurses	225,000	48%
OB/GYNs	45,909	66%
Oncologists	4,806	65%
Ophthalmologists	19,660	49%
Orthopaedists	27,360	50%
Pediatricians	85,893	43%
Pharmacists	297,100	16%
Psychiatrists	49,209	81%
Pulmonologists	7,475	33%
Radiologists	44,318	60%
Rheumatologists	5,565	63%
Urologists	11,197	80%

# CANADA

Canada's universal, publicly funded healthcare system—known as Medicare—is a source of national pride, and a model of universal health coverage. Access to health care based on need rather than ability to pay was the founding principle of the Canadian health-care system. The health-care system is less a true national system than a decentralised collection of provincial and territorial insurance plans covering a narrow basket of services, which are free at the point of care. Administration and service delivery are highly decentralised, although coverage is portable across the country. Achievement of the high aspirations of Medicare's founders requires a renewal of the tripartite social contract between governments, health-care providers, and the public. Expansion of the publicly funded basket of services and coordinated effort to reduce variation in outcomes will hinge on more engaged roles for the federal government and the physician community than have existed in previous decades. Public engagement in system stewardship will also be crucial to achieve a high-quality system grounded in both evidence and the Canadian values of equity and solidarity.



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

Specialty	Universe	% of Reach
Cardiology	1,200	83%
Dermatology	570	57%
Endocrinology/Diabetology	450	87%
Gastroenterology	780	82%
General Practitioner/ Family Medicine	38,200	58%
Gynaecology/Obstetrics	2,100	70%
Hematology/Hematology Oncology	430	59%
Infectious Disease	340	65%
Internal Medicine	2,800	80%
Nephrology	680	72%

Specialty	Universe	% of Reach
Neurology	970	77%
Oncology	600	61%
Ophthalmology	1,200	72%
Orthopedics	1,600	11%
Pediatrics	2,500	74%
Psychiatry	4,100	75%
Pulmonology/Respirology	670	16%
Rheumatology	430	93%
Surgery	1,800	63%
Urology	690	53%



# UNITED KINGDOM

The United Kingdom provides free public healthcare to all permanent residents, paid for by general taxation. About 18% of a citizen's income tax goes towards healthcare, which is about 4.5% of the average citizen's income. UK also has a growing private healthcare sector that is still much smaller than the public sector. The National Health Service (NHS) is responsible for the public healthcare sector of the UK.



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

Specialty	Universe	% of Reach
Allergists/Immunologists	120	83%
Anesthesiologists	13,727	26%
Cardiologists	2,432	72%
Critical Care/Intensive Care	See ER	N/A
Dermatologists	1,190	57%
Emergency Medicine	5,652	23%
Endocrinologists/Diabetologists	1,426	53%
ENT	1,300	40%
Gastroenterologists	1,787	56%
General Surgeons	9,293	54%
General/Family Practitioners	47,683	22%
Geriatricians	2,450	55%
Hematologists/ Hematology-Oncologists	925	34%
Infectious Diseases	213	54%

Specialty	Universe	% of Reach
Internal Medicine	See Gen Med	N/A
Nephrologists	600	49%
Neurologists	1,149	46%
Nurses	37,200	3%
OB/GYNs	6,527	32%
Oncologists	1,393	57%
Ophthalmologists	2,863	55%
Orthopaedists	3,717	16%
Pediatricians	8,660	13%
Pharmacists	46,000	8%
Psychiatrists	11,832	54%
Pulmonologists	1,769	15%
Radiologists	4,970	27%
Rheumatologists	1,117	69%
Urologists	1,767	59%

# GERMANY

Germany has a universal multi-payer healthcare system paid for by a combination of statutory health insurance (Gesetzliche Krankenversicherung) officially called “sickness funds” (Krankenkassen) and private health insurance (Private Krankenversicherung). Health insurance is mandatory for all citizens and permanent residents of Germany. States own most university hospitals, while municipalities play a role in public health activities and own about half of all hospital beds. There is a principle of solidarity in which everyone covered by statutory insurance has an equal right to medical care and continued payment of wages when ill—regardless of their income and premium level. The German healthcare system is divided into three main areas: outpatient care, inpatient care (the hospital sector), and rehabilitation facilities. The institutions responsible for running the health care system include the associations and representatives of various providers and professions, health insurers, regulatory bodies, the Federal Ministry of Health, patient organizations and self-help groups.



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

Specialty	Universe	% of Reach
Allergists/Immunologists	5,141	25%
Anesthesiologists	16,643	12%
Cardiologists	3,347	89%
Critical Care/Intensive Care	2,748	34%
Dermatologists	4,767	48%
Emergency Medicine	N/A	N/A
Endocrinologists/Diabetologists	379	83%
ENT	5,527	23%
Gastroenterologists	1,995	88%
General Surgeons	18,363	41%
General/Family Practitioners	81,651	16%
Geriatricians	N/A	N/A
Hematologists/ Hematology-Oncologists	827	68%
Infectious Diseases	534	67%

Specialty	Universe	% of Reach
Internal Medicine	(included w/ GPs)	N/A
Nephrologists	1,200	48%
Neurologists	7,793	33%
Nurses	11,500	6%
OB/GYNs	15,234	21%
Oncologists	3,500	54%
Ophthalmologists	6,340	46%
Orthopaedists	7,600	55%
Pediatricians	10,341	25%
Pharmacists	20,000	21%
Psychiatrists	10,350	25%
Pulmonologists	453	40%
Radiologists	6,141	10%
Rheumatologists	622	68%
Urologists	4,883	35%

# FRANCE

French Healthcare Coverage is universal, covered by National Health Insurance (NHI), and is often rightly praised for the quality of the treatment and the level accessibility it offers to patients. The health system in France is dominated by solo-based, fee-for service private practice for ambulatory care and public hospitals for acute institutional care, among which patients are free to navigate and be reimbursed under NHI. The entire population must pay compulsory health insurance—a premium is deducted from all employees' pay automatically roughly at 5.25% on earned income, capital and winnings from gambling and at 3.95% on benefits (pensions and allowances). After paying the doctor's or dentist's fee, a proportion is reimbursed. This is around 75 to 80% but can be as much as 100%. The balance is effectively a copayment paid for by the patient but it can also be recovered if the patient pays a regular premium to a voluntary health insurance scheme (more than 99% of the population as every worker is entitled, per law, to access to a company subsidized plan).



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

Specialty	Universe	% of Reach
Allergists/Immunologists	700	14%
Anesthesiologists	10,726	7%
Cardiologists	6,226	16%
Critical Care/Intensive Care	N/A	N/A
Dermatologists	4,131	15%
Emergency Medicine	N/A	N/A
Endocrinologists/Diabetologists	1,542	22%
ENT	3,700	11%
Gastroenterologists	3,450	16%
General Surgeons	3,699	15%
General/Family Practitioners	104,007	5%
Geriatricians	2,125	14%
Hematologists/ Hematology-Oncologists	235	22%
Infectious Diseases	538	11%

Specialty	Universe	% of Reach
Internal Medicine	2,479	26%
Nephrologists	1,186	18%
Neurologists	1,898	23%
Nurses	9,300	15%
OB/GYNs	5,346	14%
Oncologists	616	61%
Ophthalmologists	5,613	14%
Orthopaedists	2,483	24%
Pediatricians	7,009	14%
Pharmacists	70,247	20%
Psychiatrists	13,894	5%
Pulmonologists	2,757	19%
Radiologists	5,800	10%
Rheumatologists	2,659	13%
Urologists	754	34%

# ITALY

Healthcare in Italy is provided to all citizens and residents by a mixed public-private system. The public part is the national health service, Servizio Sanitario Nazionale (SSN) is organized under the Ministry of Health and is administered on a regional basis, free of charge. Local health authorities within the regions are responsible for organizing and delivering primary healthcare. Secondary and specialist care is delivered through either public hospitals or accredited private providers. GPs and pediatricians have a gatekeeping role and are responsible for referring patients to specialist or further levels of care. Inpatient hospital care is delivered through a network of hospitals, which can be either public or private institutions. These facilities provide both outpatient care and inpatient care.



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

Specialty	Universe	% of Reach
Allergists/Immunologists	1,673	21%
Anesthesiologists	10,070	27%
Cardiologists	13,974	14%
Critical Care/Intensive Care	N/A	N/A
Dermatologists	4,664	28%
Emergency Medicine	N/A	N/A
Endocrinologists/Diabetologists	6,174	20%
ENT	3,800	14%
Gastroenterologists	6,242	18%
General Surgeons	13,314	19%
General/Family Practitioners	57,554	11%
Geriatricians	N/A	N/A
Hematologists/ Hematology-Oncologists	4,152	26%
Infectious Diseases	2,710	13%

Specialty	Universe	% of Reach
Internal Medicine	8,910	24%
Nephrologists	2,869	22%
Neurologists	6,518	20%
Nurses	5,200	14%
OB/GYNs	12,804	11%
Oncologists	3,764	41%
Ophthalmologists	6,038	13%
Orthopaedists	7,230	14%
Pediatricians	18,902	9%
Pharmacists	N/A	N/A
Psychiatrists	7,418	11%
Pulmonologists	6,548	12%
Radiologists	2,488	19%
Rheumatologists	1,837	40%
Urologists	3,829	16%



# SPAIN

Spain enjoys a universal health care system for all citizens and, under certain conditions, also non-citizens. The system is essentially free except for small copayments in some products and services. Specialist care is provided in specialist care centers and hospitals in the form of outpatient and inpatient care. Patients having received specialist care and treatment are referred back to their primary healthcare doctor, who assumes responsibility for any necessary follow-up treatment and care. Private healthcare insurance for treatment at private hospitals and clinics is not widespread, and mainly used to avoid the sometimes long waiting lists to see specialist doctors in the public healthcare system. The Spanish healthcare system is principally funded through taxation. The central government provides financial support to each region based on population and demographic criteria. The National Health System has 2,914 health centers and 10,202 local clinics providing basic healthcare services to the local population.



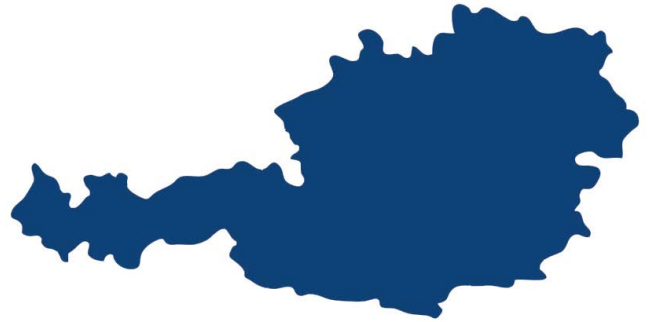
**Total expenditure on health as % of GDP: 9.00**  
**WHO organizational ranking: 7**

Specialty	Universe	% of Reach
Allergists/Immunologists	758	8%
Anesthesiologists	4,380	14%
Cardiologists	2,134	34%
Critical Care/Intensive Care	N/A	N/A
Dermatologists	1,304	46%
Emergency Medicine	N/A	N/A
Endocrinologists/Diabetologists	3,100	27%
ENT	3,400	12%
Gastroenterologists	1,642	42%
General Surgeons	3,792	31%
General/Family Practitioners	34,301	21%
Geriatricians	N/A	N/A
Hematologists/ Hematology-Oncologists	1,341	50%
Infectious Diseases	433	31%

Specialty	Universe	% of Reach
Internal Medicine	5,289	27%
Nephrologists	1,135	33%
Neurologists	1,707	31%
Nurses	5,700	11%
OB/GYNs	5,098	28%
Oncologists	803	60%
Ophthalmologists	3,030	25%
Orthopaedists	5,827	18%
Pediatricians	6,846	18%
Pharmacists	2,203	22%
Psychiatrists	3,563	24%
Pulmonologists	1,484	38%
Radiologists	7,461	14%
Rheumatologists	966	38%
Urologists	1,895	28%

# AUSTRIA

The nation of Austria has a two-tier healthcare system in which virtually all individuals receive publicly funded care, but they also have the option to purchase supplementary private health insurance. Care involving private insurance plans (sometimes referred to as “comfort class” care) can include more flexible visiting hours and private rooms and doctors. Some individuals choose to completely pay for their care privately. Healthcare in Austria is universal for residents of Austria as well as those from other EU countries. Enrollment in the public health care system is generally automatic and is linked to employment, however insurance is also guaranteed to co-insured persons (i.e. spouses and dependents), pensioners, students, the disabled, and those receiving unemployment benefits. Enrollment is compulsory, and it is not possible to cross-shop the various social security institutions. The cost of public insurance is based on income and is not related to individual medical history or risk factors. Hospitals and clinics can be either state-run or privately run.



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

Specialty	Universe	% of Reach
Cardiology	586	12%
Dermatology	786	8%
Endocrinology/Diabetology	443	14%
Gastroenterology	535	11%
General Practitioner/ Family Medicine	6,614	4%
Gynaecology/Obstetrics	1,812	4%
Hematology/Hematology Oncology	913	13%
Infectious Disease	4,336	3%
Internal Medicine	N/A	N/A
Nephrology	415	14%

Specialty	Universe	% of Reach
Neurology	1,050	6%
Oncology	600	10%
Ophthalmology	926	6%
Orthopedics	977	6%
Pediatrics	1,440	7%
Psychiatry	1,421	5%
Pulmonology/Respirology	412	10%
Rheumatology	443	14%
Surgery	1,826	5%
Urology	587	12%

# BELGIUM

The Belgium healthcare system is mainly organised on two levels: The federal and regional levels. Responsibility for healthcare policy is shared between the federal government, the Federal Public Service Social Security, the National Institute for Sickness and Disability Insurance (INAMI), and the Dutch-, French-, and German-speaking community Ministries of Health. The federal government is responsible for regulating and financing the compulsory health insurance, determining accreditation criteria, financing hospitals and so-called 'heavy' medical care units, as well as legislation covering different professional qualifications, and registration of pharmaceuticals and their price control. The regional governments are responsible for health promotion, maternity and child health services, some aspects of elderly care, implementation of hospital accreditation standards, and financing of hospital investment.



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

Specialty	Universe	% of Reach
Cardiology	1,042	7%
Dermatology	731	8%
Endocrinology/Diabetology	272	22%
Gastroenterology	652	9%
General Practitioner/ Family Medicine	12,560	2%
Gynaecology/Obstetrics	1,405	5%
Hematology/Hematology Oncology	139	36%
Infectious Disease	N/A	N/A
Internal Medicine	1,424	8%
Nephrology	250	24%

Specialty	Universe	% of Reach
Neurology	530	11%
Oncology	440	14%
Ophthalmology	1,048	6%
Orthopedics	973	6%
Pediatrics	1,429	7%
Psychiatry	1,907	4%
Pulmonology/Respirology	507	8%
Rheumatology	300	20%
Surgery	1,296	8%
Urology	378	19%

# SWITZERLAND

The Swiss healthcare system is universal and of a high standard. Everyone living in Switzerland must have basic health and accident insurance (Soziale Krankenversicherung / Assurance maladie / Assicurazione-Mallatie) to receive treatment. Unlike other European countries, the Swiss healthcare system is not tax-based or financed by employers. Instead, it is paid for by the individual through contributions into Swiss health insurance schemes. Many people top up the basic cover with supplementary private health insurance. Switzerland has one of the largest private healthcare sectors in the world, with good choice and competition. Both residents and non-residents will need at least basic health insurance coverage. This covers around 80-90% of healthcare costs.



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

Specialty	Universe	% of Reach
Cardiology	850	8%
Dermatology	503	12%
Endocrinology/Diabetology	188	32%
Gastroenterology	333	18%
General Practitioner/ Family Medicine	9,225	3%
Gynaecology/Obstetrics	1,664	4%
Hematology/Hematology Oncology	160	31%
Infectious Disease	N/A	N/A
Internal Medicine	363	33%
Nephrology	179	34%

Specialty	Universe	% of Reach
Neurology	536	11%
Oncology	305	20%
Ophthalmology	958	6%
Orthopedics	972	6%
Pediatrics	1,635	6%
Psychiatry	4,089	2%
Pulmonology/Respirology	278	14%
Rheumatology	436	14%
Surgery	1,451	7%
Urology	487	14%

# POLAND

Healthcare services in Poland have been financed, supervised, and controlled by the Ministry of Health, the National Health Fund (NHF) and local governments since 2003. The Ministry of Health plays a key role in determining the health policy of the country, financing and implementing health programmes, financing some highly specialized services, scientific research, and educating medical staff. It also fulfils numerous supervisory and management functions with relation to some institutions of the health care system, including the National Health Fund—a public purse. The role of founding bodies of most of public health care institutions are local governments, which are also responsible for identifying health needs of their citizens, planning the supply of health services, and promoting health within their territories. The place where a patient first contacts the health care system is Basic Health care Units (BHU), where the patient, by receiving a proper referral, can obtain access to specialized health care. Out-patient care (basic and specialized) is conducted by health care entities such as out-patient clinics, dispensaries, and doctor's practices, which largely remain in private hands.



**Total expenditure on health as % of GDP: 6.3**  
**WHO organizational ranking: 50**

Specialty	Universe	% of Reach
Cardiology	4,416	2%
Dermatology	1,248	5%
Endocrinology/Diabetology	873	7%
Gastroenterology	776	8%
General Practitioner/ Family Medicine	8,439	3%
Gynaecology/Obstetrics	4,982	1%
Hematology/Hematology Oncology	525	10%
Infectious Disease	N/A	N/A
Internal Medicine	15,883	1%
Nephrology	200	30%

Specialty	Universe	% of Reach
Neurology	3,097	2%
Oncology	1,457	4%
Ophthalmology	2,648	2%
Orthopedics	3,148	2%
Pediatrics	5,143	2%
Psychiatry	3,356	2%
Pulmonology/Respirology	1,585	3%
Rheumatology	300	20%
Surgery	6,043	2%
Urology	1,197	6%



# BRAZIL

The healthcare system in Brazil is made up of both private and government institutions. The Brazilian public healthcare system is known as the “United Health System” or SUS (Sistema Único de Saúde,) and healthcare is a constitutional right. Prior to reforms in 1988, only citizens who contributed to the social security system were able to receive public healthcare services. Today, the SUS is free and universal to all. Brazilians are understandably proud of their healthcare system. By several measures, the SUS is the largest government-run and publically administered healthcare system in the world. It has more users, covers more geographic territory in terms of continuous land mass, and has more clinics and treatment centers than any other similar system in the world. Considering the sheer size of its operations, the SUS performs admirably but it still struggles with significant challenges.



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

Specialty	Universe	% of Reach
Cardiology	17,256	60%
Dermatology	7,054	67%
Endocrinology/Diabetology	4,514	39%
Gastroenterology	N/A	5%
General Practitioner/ Family Medicine	114,315	4%
Gynaecology/Obstetrics	32,934	3%
Hematology/Hematology Oncology	2,341	13%
Infectious Disease	2,949	6%
Internal Medicine	N/A	13%
Nephrology	3,875	17%

Specialty	Universe	% of Reach
Neurology	6,670	10%
Oncology	3,824	12%
Ophthalmology	11,446	52%
Orthopedics	N/A	39%
Pediatrics	37,939	27%
Psychiatry	7,798	7%
Pulmonology/Respirology	3,902	60%
Rheumatology	1,971	19%
Surgery	34,926	28%
Urology	4,921	4%

# MEXICO

Mexico's national healthcare system is made up of two primary paths. The IMSS system is part of the national Social Security process and was designed for employees across the country. Employees and employers are mandated to contribute to the IMSS plan every month and those funds are augmented by funds from the Federal Government. Expats, those who hold either Temporary or Permanent residency status, are also permitted to apply for the IMSS program under the voluntary participation process. Currently, participation costs about \$40 per month, per person which is more good news, for sure. The bad news is that many pre-existing conditions will prohibit you from participating in the IMSS program. Such conditions include but are not limited to cancer, diabetes, heart disease, and addictions.



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

Specialty	Universe	% of Reach
Cardiology	2,084	3%
Dermatology	1,021	6%
Endocrinology/Diabetology	539	11%
Gastroenterology	1,434	4%
General Practitioner/ Family Medicine	10,000	3%
Gynaecology/Obstetrics	4,789	1%
Hematology/Hematology Oncology	352	14%
Infectious Disease	277	18%
Internal Medicine	2,682	4%
Nephrology	409	15%

Specialty	Universe	% of Reach
Neurology	876	7%
Oncology	915	7%
Ophthalmology	2,081	3%
Orthopedics	3,647	2%
Pediatrics	14,544	1%
Psychiatry	1,256	6%
Pulmonology/Respirology	525	8%
Rheumatology	402	15%
Surgery	6,488	2%
Urology	1,019	7%