NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE AUTHORITY
2024 PERFORMANCE REPORT SUMMARY

National Health Insurance Authority

A summary of beneficiary engagement, provider service utilization, and population health insights in the NHIA program for 2024.

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OVERVIEW

We are pleased to present the **2024 NHI Bahamas Performance Report Summary**, which provides an in-depth look at beneficiary engagement, provider service utilization, and population health insights across the National Health Insurance Bahamas program during the 2024 calendar year.

This report captures data from beneficiaries enrolled in the NHI Bahamas programme who have actively accessed care through their **assigned primary care providers;** offering a deeper analysis of **appointment trends, diagnosis patterns, service access, and care continuity.**

Key highlights include:

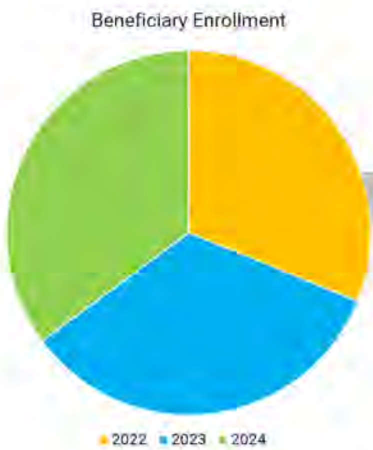
- Continued growth in **beneficiary enrollment** and active service utilization
- Expanded access to **primary care services**, including **telehealth options**
- Shifts in **disease prevalence**, including increases in diagnosed chronic conditions
- Improved uptake of **preventive services**, such as annual physicals and screenings

This summary reflects not only how beneficiaries are navigating the healthcare system, but also how providers are delivering care in alignment with national health goals. Insights from the report show progress in chronic disease follow-up, increased detection of non-communicable diseases, and ongoing challenges in managing conditions like hypertension, diabetes, and asthma.

As we move forward, the findings from this report will inform targeted interventions aimed at improving care quality, enhancing accessibility, and advancing health equity for all NHI Bahamas beneficiaries.

2024 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT SUMMARY

Beneficiary enrollment has shown steady growth over the past three years. In **2022**, there were 141,092 enrolled beneficiaries. This number increased by 12,038 (a 9% rise) in **2023**, bringing the total to 153,130. Enrollment continued to grow in **2024**, reaching 159,281—an increase of 6,151 beneficiaries or 4% compared to the previous year. Overall, this reflects consistent year-over-year growth in the covered population.



Year	# of Beneficiaries	% Change 1 Yr	Difference from Yr Prior
2022	141,092	-	-
2023	153,130	9%	12,038
2024	159,281	4%	6,151

APPOINTMENTS (VISIT COUNT) BY YEAR - 1 Yr Change

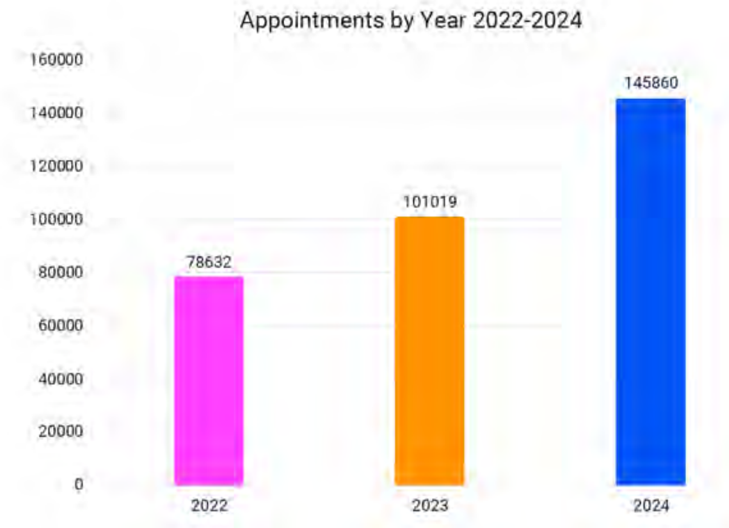
Year	# of Beneficiaries	% Change 1 Yr	Difference 1 Yr Prior
2022	78,632		
2023	101,019	28%	22,387
2024	145,860	44%	44,841
Grand Total	325,511		

Appointment counts, representing the number of visits (encounters) by beneficiaries, have grown significantly from year to year. In **2022**, there were 78,632 visits. This increased by 22,387 visits (a 28% rise) in **2023**, totaling 101,019 visits. In **2024**, appointments surged again to 145,860, reflecting a 44% increase and an additional 44,841 visits compared to 2023.

APPOINTMENTS (VISIT COUNT) BY YEAR - 2 Yr Change

Year	# of Beneficiaries	% Change 2 Yrs	Difference 2 Yrs Prior
2022	78,632		
2023	101,019		
2024	145,860	85%	67,228
Grand Total	325,511		

From **2022** to **2024**, appointment counts increased by 67,228 visits, representing an 85% rise over the two-year period. This strong upward trend indicates not only more beneficiaries but also a greater frequency of primary care services utilization over time.



Program utilization, measured by unique beneficiary count, increased significantly from **2022** to **2023** but declined slightly in 2024. In **2022**, 35,514 beneficiaries accessed the program. This rose by 16,607 beneficiaries (a 47% increase) in **2023**, reaching a total of 52,121. However, in **2024**, the count dropped slightly to 51,190, reflecting a 2% decrease (931 fewer beneficiaries) compared to **2023**. Despite the small dip, utilization remained much higher than in **2022**.

PROGRAM UTILIZATION (UNIQUE BENEFICIARY COUNT) BY YEAR - 1 YR CHANGE

Year	# of Beneficiaries	% Change 1 Yr	Difference 1 Yr Prior
2022	35,514	-	-
2023	52,121	47%	16,607
2024	51,190	-2%	-931
Grand Total	**138,825**		

PROGRAM UTILIZATION (UNIQUE BENEFICIARY COUNT) BY YEAR – 2 YR

Year	# of Beneficiaries	% Change 2 Yrs	Difference 1 Yr Prior
2022	35,514		-
2023	52,121		
2024	51,190	44%	15,676
Grand Total	**138,825**		

Over the two-year period from **2022** to 2024, program utilization increased by 44%, with 15,676 more beneficiaries accessing services in ***2024*** compared to **2022**. This growth suggests a sustained overall rise in the use of primary care services despite the slight year-over-year dip observed between **2023** and **2024**.

ADULT VS. PEDIATRIC POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

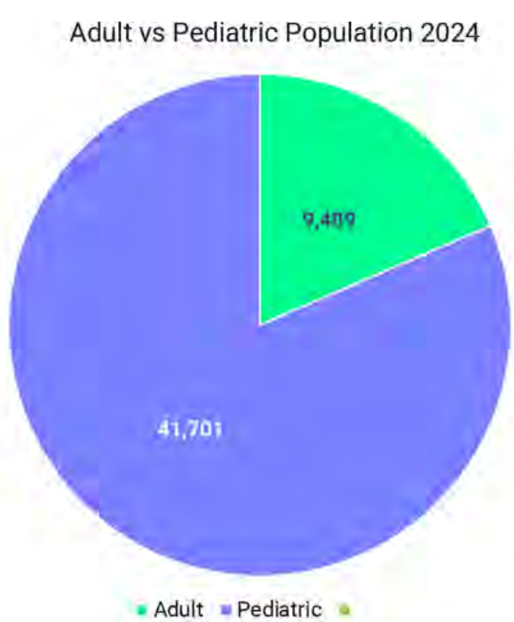
NHI Population	2023	2024	% of Population for Current Yr
Adult (18+)	42,218	41,701	81%
Pediatric (0-17)	9,903	9,489	19%
Grand Total	**52,121**	**51,190**	

In terms of age distribution, adults (aged 18 and over) made up the majority of the NHI population using the program. In **2023**, there were 42,218 adult users compared to 9,903 pediatric users (ages 0–17). By **2024**, adult utilization had decreased slightly to 41,701, while pediatric usage decreased to 9,489. Across both years, adults accounted for 81% of the population served in **2024**, while pediatrics made up 19%, indicating continued higher engagement among the adult population.

ADULT VS PEDIATRIC POPULATION 1 YR % CHANGE

NHI Population	2023	2024	% Change 1 Yr
Adult (18+)	42,218	41,701	-1%
Pediatric (0-17)	9,903	9,489	-4%
Grand Total	**52,121**	**51,190**	

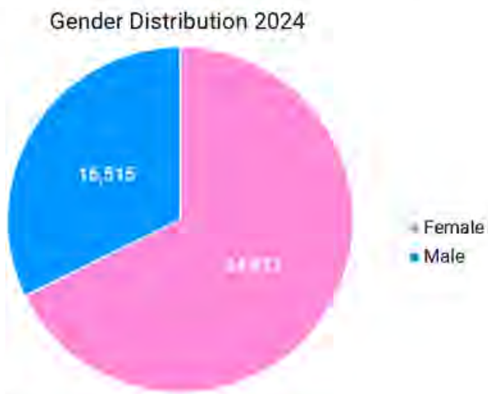
Over the one-year period, both adult and pediatric utilization slightly declined. Adult utilization decreased by 1%, dropping from 42,218 in **2023** to 41,701 in 2024. Pediatric utilization saw a slightly larger decline of 4%, falling from 9,903 to 9,489. This indicates a modest overall reduction in program utilization, with both age groups contributing to the decline.



GENDER DISTRIBUTION

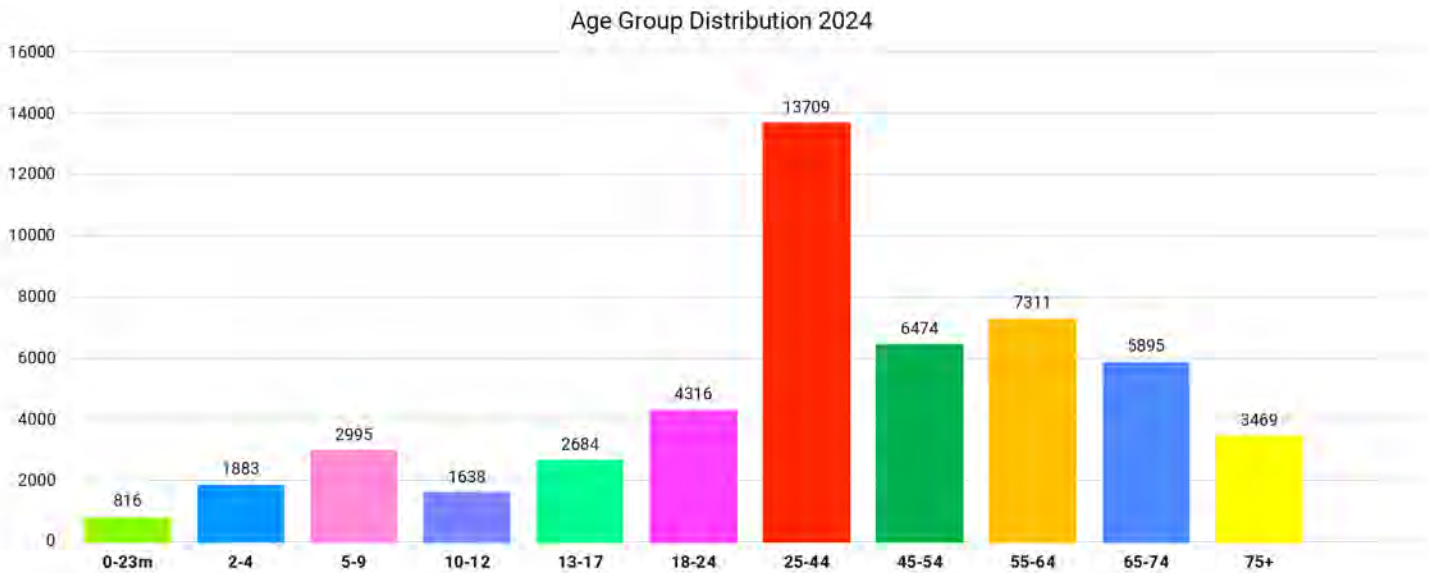
NHI Population	2023	2024	% Change 1 Yr	Difference from Yr Prior
Female	34,921	34,673	-1%	-248
Male	17,200	16,515	-4%	-685
Unknown	0	2		
Grand Total	52,121	51,190		

Female beneficiaries who utilized the program slightly decreased from 34,921 in **2023** to 34,673 in **2024**, reflecting a 1% decline (248 fewer individuals). Male beneficiaries also declined, dropping from 17,200 to 16,515—a 4% decrease, representing 685 fewer individuals. Additionally, two individuals in **2024** were recorded with unknown gender. Overall, the gender distribution decreased slightly from 52,121 in **2023** to 51,190 in **2024**, consistent with the overall decline in program utilization.



NHI AGE GROUPS DISTRIBUTION 2024

NHI Age Buckets	# of Beneficiaries	% of Population
25-44 (Adults)	13,709	27%
55-64 (Older Adults)	7,311	14%
45-54 (Middle-Aged Adults)	6,474	13%
65-74 (Seniors)	5,895	12%
18-24 (Young Adults)	4,316	8%
75+ (Elderly)	3,469	7%
5-9 (Young Children)	2,995	6%
13-17 (Teenagers)	2,684	5%
2-4 (Children)	1,883	4%
10-12 (Adolescents)	1,638	3%
0-23 (Infants)	816	2%
Grand Total	**51,190**	**100%**



In **2024**, the NHI program served a total of 51,190 beneficiaries, with the largest share of the population falling within the 25–44 age group, which accounted for 13,709 individuals or 27% of the total. This was followed by older adults aged 55–64, comprising 7,311 beneficiaries (14%), and middle-aged adults aged 45–54 with 6,474 beneficiaries (13%). Seniors aged 65–74 made up 12% of the population (5,895 beneficiaries), while young adults aged 18–24 represented 8% (4,316 beneficiaries). The elderly population aged 75 and over accounted for 7% (3,469 beneficiaries). Among children and adolescents, young children aged 5–9 made up 6%, teenagers aged 13–17 accounted for 5%, children aged 2–4 represented 4%, and adolescents aged 10–12 made up 3%. Infants (ages 0–23 months) constituted the smallest age group, with 816 beneficiaries or 2% of the total population. Overall, the adult population made up the majority of beneficiaries, with the highest distribution in the 25–44 age range.

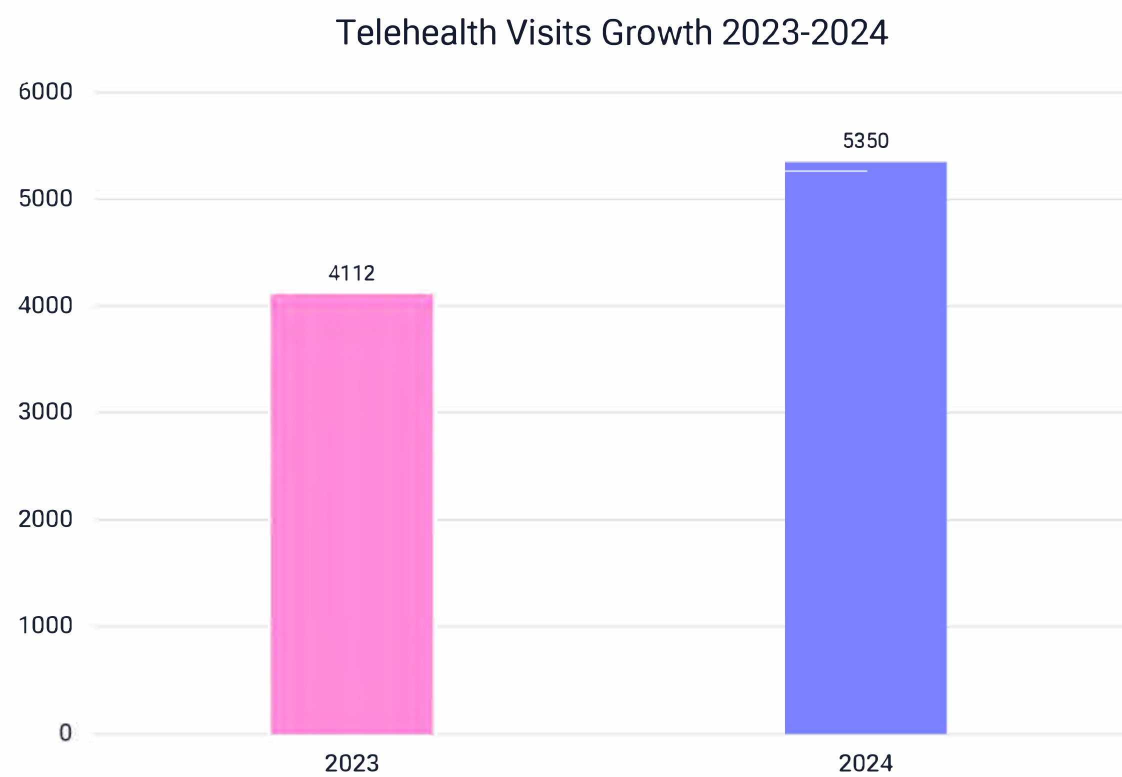
NHI AGE GROUPS (CAPITATION) DISTRIBUTION 2024

NHI Age Buckets	# of Beneficiaries	% of total
15-44	19,637	38%
45-64	13,785	27%
65+	9,364	18%
5-14	5,705	11%
2-4	1,883	4%
0-23 months	816	2%
Grand Total	**51,190**	**100%**

In **2024**, the NHI capitation age group distribution included a total of 51,190 beneficiaries who utilized the program. The largest age group was individuals aged 15–44, comprising 38% of the population and accounting for 19,637 beneficiaries. This was followed by the 45–64 age group at 27% (13,785 beneficiaries) and the 65+ group at 18% (9,364 beneficiaries). Among children, those aged 5–14 represented 11% of the population (5,705 beneficiaries), 2–4-year-olds made up 4% (1,883 beneficiaries), and infants aged 0–23 months comprised the smallest segment at 2% (816 beneficiaries). Overall, the data confirms that the majority of the capitation population in 2024 fell within the 15–44 age group.

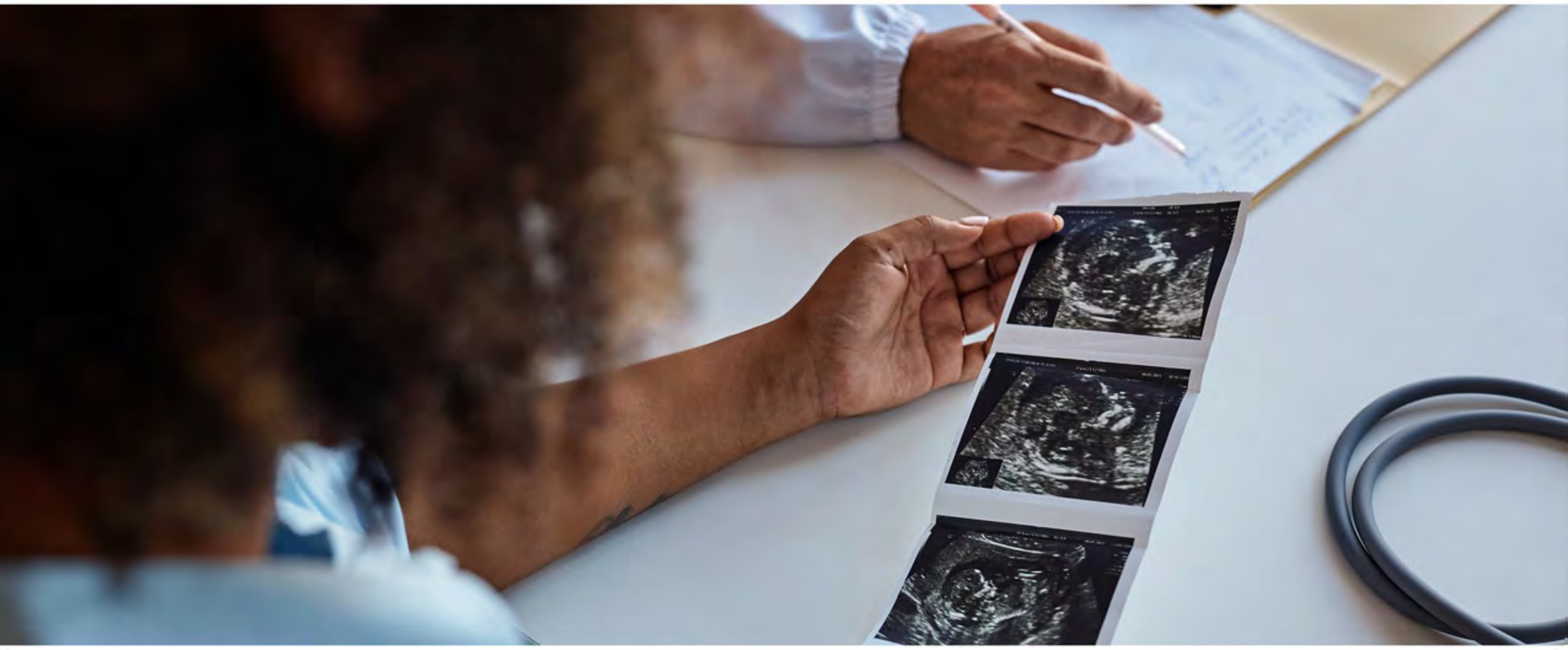
TELEHEALTH VISITS

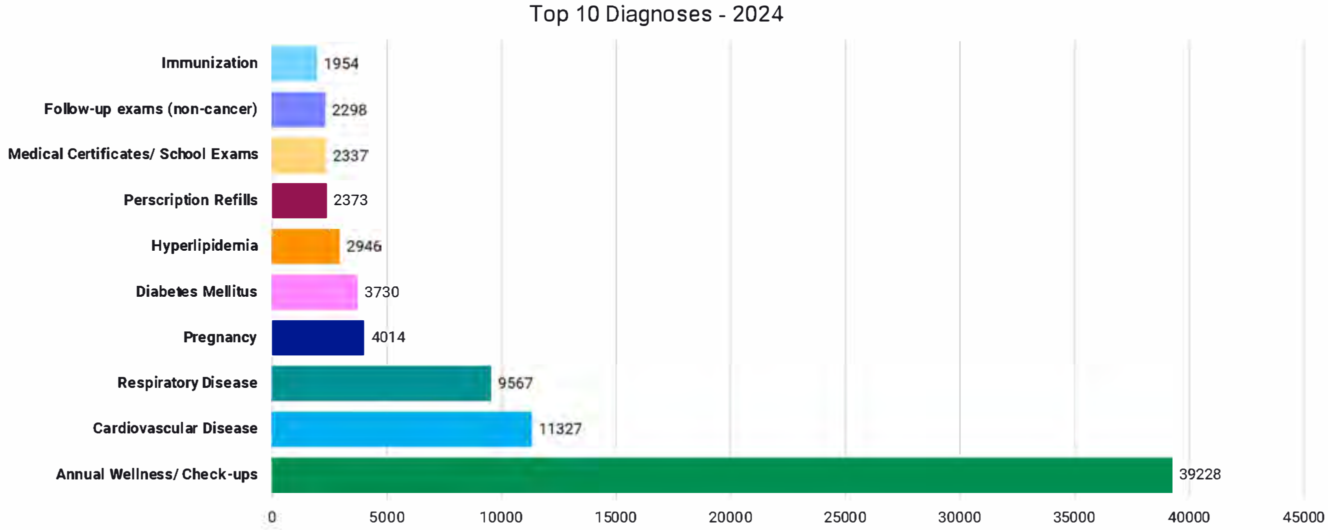
TeleHealth Visits	2023	2024	Grand Total	% Change 1 Yr	Difference from Yr Prior
NHI Tele	1,221	1,512	2,733	24%	291
NHI TELEVISIT	2,891	3,838	6,729	33%	947
Grand Total	**4,112**	**5,350**	**9,462**	**30%**	1238



Telehealth utilization grew significantly from **2023** to **2024**, increasing by 30% from 4,112 to 5,350 visits, with a total gain of 1,238 visits. This upward trend highlights the growing adoption and patient preference for virtual consultations, reflecting expanding access to telehealth as a key component of healthcare delivery.

TOP 10 DIAGNOSES – 2024





In **2024**, the top 10 diagnoses saw notable increases, reflecting a growing focus on chronic disease management and preventive care. Cardiovascular disease rose sharply by 74% to 11,327 cases, while follow-up exams and pregnancy-related visits increased by 67% and 43%, respectively. Annual wellness/ check-ups experienced a significant 42% jump, becoming the most common diagnosis at 39,228 visits. Other diagnoses, including diabetes mellitus (28%), administrative services (26%), hyperlipidemia (26%), immunizations (17%), and respiratory disease (13%), also showed year-over-year growth. These trends suggest a rising burden of non-communicable diseases, increased patient engagement, and improved access to routine and follow-up care services.

Top 10 Diagnoses in 2024 -Adults	2023	2024	Grand Total	% Change 1 Yr
Annual Wellness/Check-ups	26,668	32,396	59,064	21%
Cardiovascular Disease	9,967	11,288	21,255	13%
Pregnancy	2,741	4,010	6,751	46%
Respiratory Disease	4,826	6,021	10,847	25%
Diabetes Mellitus	2,869	3,698	6,567	29%
Other Services: Prescription Refills etc.	1,697	2,343	4,040	38%
Follow-up exam after treatment (excl. Malignant Cancers)	1,375	1,986	3,361	44%
Hyperlipidemia (High Cholesterol)	2,326	2,935	5,261	26%
Urinary System Disorders (UTI etc)	1,291	1,780	3,071	38%
Dorsalgia (Back Pain)	1,573	1,776	3,349	13%

In **2024**, the top 10 adult diagnoses showed varying degrees of increase compared to **2023**, reflecting a broader engagement in preventive, chronic, and follow-up care. Annual wellness/check-ups remained the leading diagnosis, rising by 21% to 32,396 visits, a growth of 5,728. Cardiovascular disease followed with 11,288 visits, marking a 13% increase. Pregnancy-related visits rose significantly by 46% (up 1,269), while respiratory diseases increased by 25%. Other notable increases included diabetes mellitus (29%), prescription refills and related services (38%), follow-up exams (44%), and hyperlipidemia (26%). Urinary system disorders and back pain (dorsalgia) also saw modest growth at 38% and 13%, respectively. These trends suggest a continued focus on managing chronic conditions, routine monitoring, and reproductive health among the adult population.

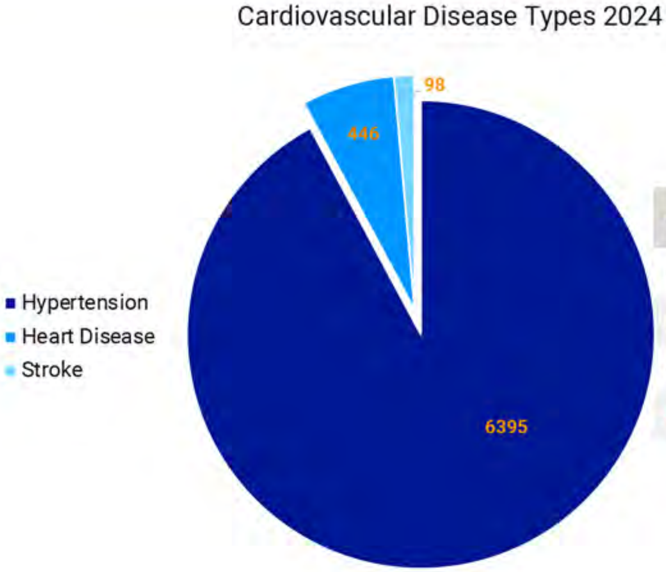
Top 10 Diagnoses in 2024 - Pediatrics	2023	2024	Grand Total	% Change 1 Yr
Annual Wellness/Check-ups	5,372	6,832	12,204	27%
Respiratory Disease	3,629	3,546	7,175	-2%
Immunization	1,481	1,706	3,187	15%
Administrative: Medical Certificates, School Exams, Pre-Employment	842	1,099	1,941	31%
Dermatitis/Eczema	452	508	960	12%
Follow-up exam after treatment (excl. Malignant Cancers)	254	312	566	23%
Ear Infections	361	306	667	-15%
Other Symptoms of Circulatory & Respiratory Systems	185	205	390	11%
Immunizations not carried out various reason	136	185	321	36%
Other & Unspecified Gastroenteritis/Colitis	104	177	281	70%

Examples:

- Other Symptoms of Circulatory & Respiratory Systems: Nasal Congestion, Postnasal Drip, Choking, Lack of Oxygen, Foreign Object in Throat
- Immunizations not carried out for various reasons: Patient/Parent Decisions, Allergies
- Other & Unspecified Gastroenteritis/Colitis: Food Hypersensitivity, Drug-induced Gastroenteritis/Colitis

In **2024**, the top 10 pediatric diagnoses reflected growth in preventive and administrative healthcare services, with some declines in infectious conditions. Annual wellness/check-ups were the most common, increasing by 27% to 6,832 visits. Administrative visits for school exams and medical certificates rose 31%, and immunizations increased by 15%. Notably, gastroenteritis/colitis saw the highest percentage growth at 70%, despite the minimal starting count. Follow-up exams rose by 23%, and dermatitis/eczema grew by 12%. Visits for immunizations not carried out increased by 36%, signaling potential gaps in vaccine uptake. Meanwhile, ear infections declined by 15%, and respiratory diseases fell slightly by 2%, suggesting a potential decrease in acute illnesses. Overall, the data points to increased pediatric engagement in routine and preventive care, with slight declines in some communicable conditions.

NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (NCDs)



Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)	2023	2024	% Change 1 Yr	Difference from Yr Prior
Hypertension	5466	6395	17%	929
Heart Disease	421	446	6%	25
Stroke	89	98	10%	9
Total	5976	6939	16%	963

In **2023**, out of the 52,317 beneficiaries who sought primary care services, a total of 5,976 (11%) were diagnosed with Cardiovascular Disease (CVD). The overwhelming majority, 91% (5,466), were diagnosed with hypertension, making it the most common condition among the CVD population. Heart disease affected 421 beneficiaries, representing 7% of the total, while stroke was the least prevalent condition, with 89 cases accounting for just 1% of the CVD population. This data highlights hypertension as the dominant cardiovascular concern within the beneficiary group.

In **2024**, out of the 51,190 beneficiaries who sought primary care services, a total of 6,939 (14%) were diagnosed with Cardiovascular Disease (CVD). Hypertension was the most prevalent condition, affecting 6,395 Beneficiaries and accounting for 92% of the CVD population. Heart disease was the second most common, with 446 cases representing 6%, while stroke affected 98 Beneficiaries, making up just 1% of the total. This data emphasizes that hypertension continues to be the leading cardiovascular condition among beneficiaries.

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE (CVD) BY GENDER - 2023

(CVD)	# of Beneficiaries	Total % of CD Population
Female	**4153**	**69%**
Hypertension	3848	64%
Heart Disease	254	4%
Stroke	51	1%
Male	**1823**	**31%**
Hypertension	1618	27%
Heart Disease	167	3%
Stroke	38	1%
Grand Total	**5976**	**100%**

In **2023**, the majority of these beneficiaries were females, accounting for 69% (4,153 Beneficiaries), while males represented 31% (1,823 Beneficiaries). Among females, hypertension is the most prevalent condition, affecting 3,848 beneficiaries (64%), followed by heart disease with 254 cases (4%) and stroke with 51 cases (1%). Similarly, in the male population, hypertension is the leading condition with 1,618 cases (27%), followed by heart disease with 167 cases (3%) and stroke with 38 cases (1%).

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE (CVD) BY GENDER - 2024

(CVD)	# of Beneficiaries	Total % of CD Population
Female	**4791**	**69%**
Hypertension	258	65%
Heart Disease	51	4%
Stroke	2147	1%
Male	1912	**31%**
Hypertension	188	28%
Heart Disease	47	3%
Stroke	1	1%
Grand Total	**6939**	**100%**

In **2024**, females made up the majority of the CVD population, representing 69% (4,791 Beneficiaries), while males accounted for 31% (2,147 Beneficiaries). Among females, 4,482 (65%) had hypertension, 258 (4%) had heart disease, and 51 (1%) had a stroke. In the male group, 1,912 (28%) had hypertension, 188 (3%) had heart disease, and 47 (1%) had a stroke. Additionally, there was 1 beneficiary with an unknown gender, diagnosed with hypertension. Hypertension remained the most prevalent condition across all groups, especially among females, who had more than twice the number of cases compared to males.

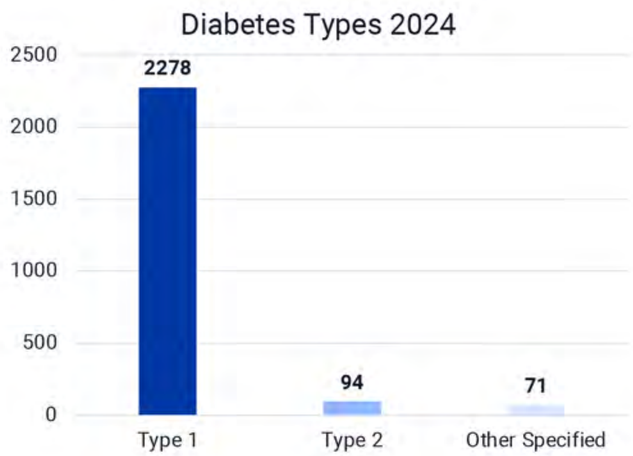
Conclusion:

The data reveals an upward trend in the number of beneficiaries diagnosed with cardiovascular diseases (CVD) between **2023** and 2024. In **2023**, there were 5,976 beneficiaries, which increased by 963 beneficiaries (16%) to 6,939 in **2024**. Over the two-year period, a total of 12,915 beneficiaries were recorded. Hypertension was the most common condition, with cases rising from 5,466 in **2023** to 6,395 in **2024**—an increase of 929 beneficiaries (17%), making up 92% of the total CVD population (11,861 out of 12,915). Heart disease saw a slight increase from 421 to 446 cases (up 25 cases or 6%), representing 7% of the total CVD cases (867 beneficiaries). Stroke also experienced a minor rise from 89 to 98 cases (an increase of 9 cases or 10%), accounting for 1% of the total CVD population (187 beneficiaries).

In terms of gender, females consistently represented the majority of the CVD population across both years—69% in both **2023** and **2024**—while males accounted for 31% each year. Hypertension remained the most prevalent condition among both sexes but was especially prominent among females, who had more than double the number of hypertension cases compared to males. This consistent gender pattern underscores the importance of targeting cardiovascular disease prevention and management eforts particularly among women, who continue to carry a greater burden of CVD diagnoses.

DIABETES

Diabetes (Type)	2023	2024	% Change 1 Yr	Difference from Yr Prior
Type 2 Diabetes	1778	2278	28%	500
Type 1 Diabetes	77	94	22%	17
Other Specified	70	71	1%	1
Grand Total	**1925**	**2443**	**27%**	**518**



In **2023**, among the 52,317 beneficiaries who sought primary care services, 1,925 (4%) were diagnosed with diabetes. In **2024**, among 51,190 beneficiaries seeking primary care, the number of beneficiaries diagnosed with diabetes rose to 2,443 (5%).

Between **2023** and **2024**, the total number of beneficiaries diagnosed with diabetes increased by 518 individuals, from 1,925 to 2,443, a 27% year-over-year growth. Type 2 Diabetes was the most prevalent, increasing from 1,778 cases in **2023** to 2,278 in 2024, marking a 28% rise (an additional 500 beneficiaries). Type 1 Diabetes cases also grew, rising from 77 to 94 cases (a 22% increase), while cases classified as “Other Specified” saw a minimal increase of 1 case, totaling 71 in **2024**. This indicates that Type 2 Diabetes remains the dominant form of diabetes in the population, driving most of the overall growth.

DIABETES BY GENDER - 2023

	# of Beneficiaries	Total % of Diabetic Population
Female	**1330**	**69%**
Type 2 Diabetes	1230	64%
Type I Diabetes	52	3%
Other Specified	48	2%
Male	**595**	**31%**
Type 2 Diabetes	548	28%
Type I Diabetes	25	1%
Other Specified	22	1%
Grand Total	**1925**	**100%**

In **2023**, females accounted for the majority of diabetic cases, representing 69% (1,330 beneficiaries), while males made up the remaining 31% (595 beneficiaries). Among females, Type 2 Diabetes was the most common, affecting 1,230 individuals (64% of the total diabetic population), followed by 52 cases of Type 1 Diabetes (3%) and 48 classified as "Other Specified" (2%). Male beneficiaries showed a similar pattern, with 548 having Type 2 Diabetes (28%), 25 with Type 1 Diabetes (1%), and 22 with other types (1%).

DIABETES BY GENDER - 2024

	# of Beneficiaries	Total % of Diabetic Population
Female	**1693**	**69%**
Type 2 Diabetes	1576	65%
Type I Diabetes	63	3%
Other Specified	54	2%
Male	**750**	**31%**
Type 2 Diabetes	702	29%
Type I Diabetes	31	1%
Other Specified	17	1%
Grand Total	**2443**	**100%**

The gender distribution remained consistent in **2024**, with females again comprising 69% (1,693 beneficiaries) of all diabetic cases and males accounting for 31% (750 beneficiaries). Type 2 Diabetes continued to dominate among females, with 1,576 cases (65% of the total diabetic population), followed by 63 cases of Type 1 Diabetes (3%) and 54 cases of other types (2%). Among males, 702 had Type 2 Diabetes (29%), 31 had Type 1 Diabetes (1%), and 17 were classified as other types (1%).

Conclusion:

From **2023** to **2024**, diabetes cases rose notably, driven largely by increases in Type 2 Diabetes. Females consistently made up the majority of the diabetic population, accounting for 69% in both years, with Type 2 Diabetes being the most common diagnosis among both genders. The data highlights not only the growing burden of diabetes but also the importance of gender-sensitive interventions, as women continue to represent a significantly larger portion of the diabetic population.

RESPIRATORY DISEASE (RD)

RESPIRATORY DISEASE BY YEAR

Respiratory Diabetes (Type)	2023	2024	% Change 1 Yr	Difference from Yr Prior
Upper Respiratory Infections/Diseases	5811	6697	15%	886
Lower Respiratory Infections/Diseases	1332	1397	5%	65
Other Respiratory	191	258	35%	67
Grand Total	**7334**	**8352**	**14%**	**1018**

Notes:
Upper: Common cold, Sinusitis, Pharyngitis, Laryngitis
Lower: Asthma, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Bronchiolitis
Other: Other COPD Not Specified

In **2023**, out of 52,317 beneficiaries who sought primary care services, 7,334 (14%) were diagnosed with respiratory diseases. In 2024, among 51,190 beneficiaries seeking primary care, the number diagnosed with respiratory disease increased to 8,352 (16%).

From **2023** to **2024**, respiratory disease cases increased by 1,018 (14%), rising from 7,334 to 8,352 beneficiaries, a 14% overall increase. Upper respiratory infections/diseases were the most common, growing from 5,811 cases to 6,697, a 15% increase. Lower respiratory infections such as asthma, bronchitis, and pneumonia saw a modest 5% rise, increasing from 1,332 to 1,397 cases. “Other respiratory” conditions, including unspecified COPD, experienced the highest percentage growth at 35%, rising from 191 to 258 cases. These trends indicate an overall growth in respiratory conditions, with notable increases in both common upper respiratory issues and less common, chronic or unspecified conditions.

RESPIRATORY DEISEASE BY GENDER - 2023

	# of Beneficiaries	Total % of RD Population
Female	4773	65%
Upper Respiratory Infections/Diseases	3808	52%
Lower Respiratory Infections/Diseases	852	12%
Other Respiratory	113	2%
Male	2561	35%
Upper Respiratory Infections/Diseases	2003	27%
Lower Respiratory Infections/Diseases	480	7%
Other Respiratory	78	1%
Grand Total	**7334**	**100%**

In **2023**, females accounted for 65% (4,773) of all respiratory disease cases, while males represented 35% (2,561). Among females, upper respiratory infections dominated at 3,808 cases (52% of total RD cases), followed by lower respiratory conditions at 852 (12%), and other respiratory conditions at 113 (2%). Male beneficiaries had similar patterns, with 2,003 cases of upper respiratory infections (27%), 480 lower respiratory cases (7%), and 78 classified under "other" respiratory diseases (1%).

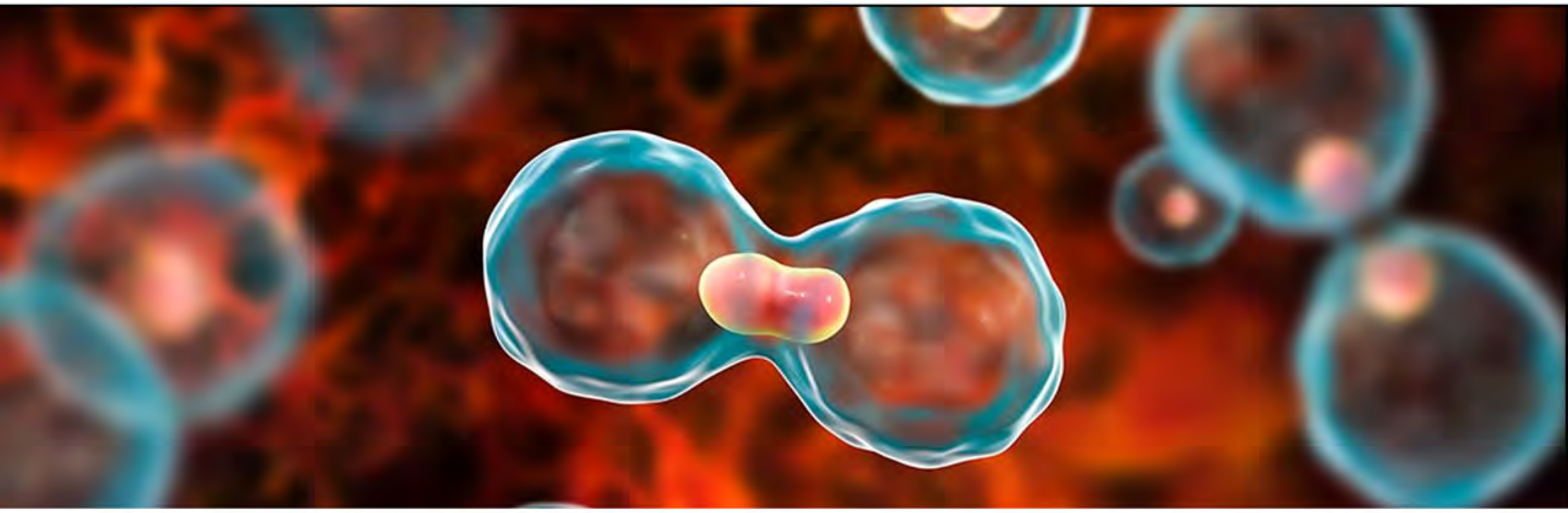
RESPIRATORY DEISEASE BY GENDER - 2024

	# of Beneficiaries	Total % of RD Populatio
Female	5553	66%
Upper Respiratory Infections/Diseases	4529	54%
Lower Respiratory Infections/Diseases	862	10%
Other Respiratory	162	2%
Male	2799	34%
Upper Respiratory Infections/Diseases	2168	26%
Lower Respiratory Infections/Diseases	535	6%
Other Respiratory	96	1%
Grand Total	**8352**	**100%**

In **2024**, females continued to represent the majority of the respiratory disease population at 66% (5,553 beneficiaries), with males making up 34% (2,799 beneficiaries). Female cases were again dominated by upper respiratory infections at 4,529 (54%), while lower respiratory and other respiratory cases stood at 862 (10%) and 162 (2%) respectively. Male cases included 2,168 upper respiratory infections (26%), 535 lower respiratory (6%), and 96 other respiratory cases (1%).

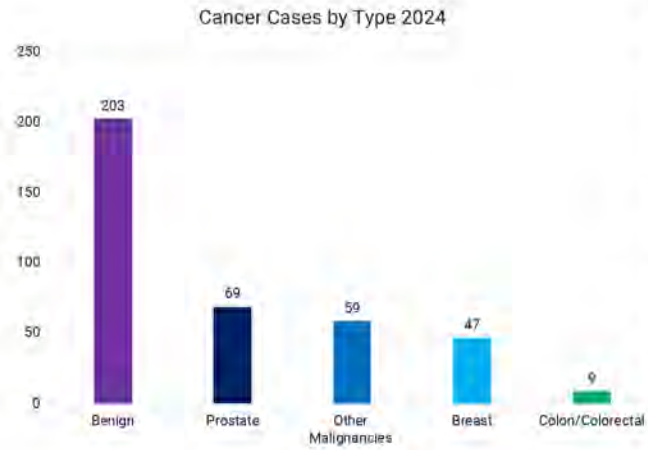
Conclusion:
Between **2023** and **2024**, respiratory disease diagnoses rose steadily, with upper respiratory infections remaining the most prevalent across both years. Females consistently represented the majority of the respiratory disease population, accounting for approximately two-thirds of cases in both years. While overall growth was modest, there was a notable rise in "other" respiratory conditions, potentially indicating a rise in chronic or less-specific respiratory issues. These findings emphasize the continued need for targeted respiratory health interventions, especially among women and for upper respiratory conditions, which account for the bulk of diagnoses.

CANCERS



CANCERS BY YEAR

	2023	2024	% Change 1 Yr	Difference from Yr Prior
Benign	176	203	15%	27
Prostate	44	69	57%	25
Other Malignancies	41	59	44%	18
Breast	37	47	27%	10
Colon/Colorectal	9	9	0%	0
Cervical	2	2	0%	0
Pancreatic	2	3	50%	1
Lung	1	1	0%	0
Grand Total	**312**	**393**	**26%**	**81**



From **2023** to **2024**, the total number of cancer diagnoses increased from 312 to 393 beneficiaries, a 26% rise, representing 81 additional cases. The most common cancer type was benign tumors, which increased by 15% (from 176 to 203). Prostate cancer showed the highest year-over-year growth at 57% (from 44 to 69 cases), followed by other malignancies with a 44% increase (from 41 to 59). Breast cancer cases rose by 27%, while colon/colorectal, cervical, and lung cancer counts remained static. Pancreatic cancer saw a modest increase of 1 case (from 2 to 3), representing a 50% rise. Overall, growth was most evident in prostate and other malignancies.

CANCERS BY GENDER - 2023

	# of Beneficiaries	Total % of Cancer Population
Female	**233**	**75%**
Benign	160	51%
Breast	37	12%
Other Malignancies	28	9%
Colon/Colorectal	4	1%
Cervical	2	1%
Pancreatic	2	1%
Male	**79**	**25%**
Prostate	44	14%
Benign	16	5%
Other Malignancies	13	4%
Colon/Colorectal	5	2%
Lung	1	0%
Grand Total	**312**	**100%**

In **2023**, females represented the majority of cancer cases, accounting for 75% (233 out of 312 beneficiaries), while males made up 25% (79 beneficiaries). Among females, benign tumors were the most common (160 cases, 51% of the total cancer population), followed by breast cancer (37 cases, 12%) and other malignancies (28 cases, 9%). Less common diagnoses included colon/colorectal, cervical, and pancreatic cancers, each representing 1% of the total. Among males, prostate cancer was the most common (44 cases, 14%), followed by benign tumors (16 cases), other malignancies (13 cases), and a few cases of colon/colorectal cancer (2%) and lung cancer (1 case).

CANCERS BY GENDER - 2024

	# of Beneficiaries	Total % of Cancer Population
Female	**265**	**67%**
Benign	170	43%
Breast	47	12%
Other Malignancies	34	9%
Colon/Colorectal	9	2%
Cervical	3	1%
Pancreatic	2	1%
Male	**128**	**33%**
Prostate	69	18%
Benign	33	8%
Other Malignancies	25	6%
Colon/Colorectal	1	0%
Grand Total	**393**	**100%**

In **2024**, females continued to account for the majority of cancer cases, though their share declined slightly to 67% (265 out of 393 beneficiaries), while males accounted for 33% (128 beneficiaries). Benign tumors remained the leading diagnosis among females (170 cases, 43% of the total cancer population), followed by breast cancer (47 cases, 12%) and other malignancies (34 cases, 9%). Among males, prostate cancer remained the most prevalent (69 cases, 18%), with additional cases in benign tumors (33), other malignancies (25), and lung cancer (1 case).

Conclusion:
Between **2023** and **2024**, there was a notable increase in cancer diagnoses, particularly among male beneficiaries. While females continued to represent the majority of cases across both years, their share declined slightly as male cases increased. Prostate cancer and other malignancies saw the greatest year-over-year growth, highlighting areas for focused screening and early detection efforts. Benign tumors remained the most common diagnosis overall, and breast cancer continued to be a significant concern among females. The data underscores the importance of gender-specific cancer prevention strategies and the need for continued surveillance and early intervention programs.

KIDNEY DISEASE

KIDNEY DISEASE

	2023	2024	% Change 1 Yr	Difference from Yr Prior
Chronic Kidney Disease (Stages 1 - 5)	226	281	24%	55
Unspecified Kidney Failure	4	6	50%	2
Grand Total	**230**	**287**	**24%**	**57**

Between **2023** and **2024**, kidney disease cases increased from 230 to 287 beneficiaries, representing a 24% rise (an additional 57 cases). The majority of this growth came from Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) stages 1–5, which rose from 226 to 281 cases (24%), an increase of 55 beneficiaries. Unspecified kidney failure cases also increased from 4 to 6, reflecting a 50% increase, though the total numbers remained small. This data highlights CKD as the dominant type of kidney disease within the population.

KIDNEY DISEASE BY GENDER - 2023

	# of Beneficiaries	Total % of KD Population
Female	**130**	**57%**
Chronic Kidney Disease (Stages 1 - 5)	129	56%
Unspecified Kidney Failure	1	0%
Male	**100**	**43%**
Chronic Kidney Disease (Stages 1 - 5)	97	42%
Unspecified Kidney Failure	3	1%
Grand Total	**230**	**100%**

In **2023**, females accounted for 57% (130) of all kidney disease cases, while males comprised 43% (100). Among females, nearly all cases (129 out of 130) were classified as CKD stages 1–5, with only 1 case attributed to unspecified kidney failure. Similarly, among males, 97 had CKD and 3 were diagnosed with unspecified kidney failure. This gender distribution indicates that women were slightly more affected by kidney disease than men, mostly because of higher cases of Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD).

KIDNEY DISEASE BY GENDER - 2024

	# of Beneficiaries	Total % of KD Population
Female	**140**	**49%**
Chronic Kidney Disease (Stages 1 - 5)	139	48%
Unspecified Kidney Failure	1	0%
Male	**147**	**51%**
Chronic Kidney Disease (Stages 1 - 5)	142	49%
Unspecified Kidney Failure	5	2%
Grand Total	**287**	**100%**

By **2024**, the gender balance in kidney disease shifted, with males accounting for 51% (147 beneficiaries) and females 49% (140 beneficiaries). Among females, 139 (48%) had CKD and 1 had unspecified kidney failure. Among males, CKD accounted for 142 (49%) cases and unspecified kidney failure for 5 cases. The shift suggests a growing impact of kidney disease on the male population, particularly in terms of unspecified kidney failure.

Conclusion:

From **2023** to **2024**, kidney disease prevalence increased by 24%, driven almost entirely by a rise in Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) cases. While females represented a slightly higher share of the kidney disease population in 2023, the trend reversed in 2024, with males comprising the majority. Both years reflected a strong dominance of CKD over other kidney conditions, with only a small number of unspecified kidney failure cases. The increase in male cases and the overall growth highlight the need for proactive kidney health screening and management, especially among populations at higher risk for CKD.

OBESITY & METABOLIC DISORDERS (OB &MD)

	2023	2024	% Change 1 Yr	Difference from Yr Prior
Obesity	**827**	**1743**	**111%**	**916**
Hyperlipidemia (High Cholesterol)	1787	2264	27%	477
Grand Total	**2614**	**4007**	**53%**	**1,393**

In **2023**, out of 52,317 beneficiaries who sought primary care services, 2,614 (5%) were diagnosed with obesity and metabolic disorders. In **2024**, among 51,190 beneficiaries seeking primary care, the number diagnosed with obesity and metabolic disorders increased to 4,007 (8%).

From **2023** to **2024**, the number of beneficiaries diagnosed with obesity and metabolic disorders rose significantly from 2,614 to 4,007, a 53% increase. The most striking increase was seen in obesity, which more than doubled from 827 cases in 2023 to 1,743 in **2024**, marking a 111% year-over-year increase. Hyperlipidemia (high cholesterol) also saw substantial growth, rising by 27% from 1,787 to 2,264 cases, contributing an additional 477 cases. These trends indicate a rapidly growing burden of metabolic health issues, particularly obesity.

OBESITY & METABOLIC DISORDERS BY GENDER - 2023

	# of Beneficiaries	% of OB&MD Population
Female	**1878**	**72%**
Hyperlipidemia (High Cholesterol)	1275	49%
Obesity	603	23%
Male	**736**	**28%**
Hyperlipidemia (High Cholesterol)	512	20%
Obesity	224	9%
Grand Total	**2614**	**100%**

In **2023**, females represented the majority of obesity and metabolic disorder cases, accounting for 72% (1,878 beneficiaries), while males made up 28% (736 beneficiaries). Among females, hyperlipidemia affected 1,275 individuals (49% of the total OB&MD population), and obesity affected 603 (23%). Among males, 512 had hyperlipidemia (20%) and 224 had obesity (9%), highlighting a higher prevalence of both conditions among women.

OBESITY & METABOLIC DISORDERS BY GENDER - 2024

	# of Beneficiaries	% of OB&MD Population
Female	**2917**	**73%**
Hyperlipidemia (High Cholesterol)	1624	41%
Obesity	1293	32%
Male	**1090**	**27%**
Hyperlipidemia (High Cholesterol)	640	16%
Obesity	450	11%
Grand Total	**4007**	**100%**

In **2024**, the gender distribution remained similar, with females continuing to make up 73% (2,917) of the population with obesity and metabolic disorders, compared to 27% (1,090) for males. Hyperlipidemia remained the leading diagnosis among both sexes. For females, 1,624 (41%) were diagnosed with hyperlipidemia and 1,293 (32%) with obesity. Among males, 640 (16%) had hyperlipidemia and 450 (11%) had obesity. This ongoing trend shows that women are being affected more than men, especially when it comes to obesity.

Conclusion:

Between **2023** and **2024**, there was a significant surge in obesity and metabolic disorder diagnoses, with obesity more than doubling in prevalence. Females consistently accounted for nearly three-quarters of all cases in both years and had higher rates of both obesity and hyperlipidemia compared to males. These findings point to a growing public health concern, especially among women, and emphasize the need for targeted interventions to address lifestyle-related health risks such as poor diet, physical inactivity, and metabolic imbalance.

NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS

NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS

	2023	2024	% Change 1 Yr	Difference from Yr Prior
Alzheimer's & Dementia	27	52	93%	25
Epilepsy	77	79	3%	2
Parkinson's Disease	14	16	14%	2
Grand Total	**91**	**95**	**4%**	**4**

Between **2023** and **2024**, the number of beneficiaries diagnosed with neurological disorders increased slightly from 91 to 95 (4%). The most significant increase occurred in Alzheimer's & Dementia, which rose by 93% from 27 to 52 cases (an increase of 25 beneficiaries). Epilepsy remained the most common disorder, with a small 3% rise from 77 to 79 cases. Parkinson's Disease also experienced a modest increase of 2 cases, growing by 14%. Although overall growth was relatively small, Alzheimer's & Dementia showed a notable spike in **2024**.

NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS BY GENDER - 2023

	# of Beneficiaries	% of ND Population
Female	**68**	**58%**
Epilepsy	39	33%
Alzheimer's & Dementia	21	18%
Parkinson's Disease	8	7%
Male	**50**	**42%**
Epilepsy	38	32%
Parkinson's Disease	6	5%
Alzheimer's & Dementia	6	5%
Grand Total	**118**	**100%**

In **2023**, females accounted for 58% (68 beneficiaries) of all neurological disorder cases, while males made up 42% (50 beneficiaries). Among females, epilepsy was the most common condition (39 cases), followed by Alzheimer's & Dementia (21 cases) and Parkinson's Disease (8 cases). For males, epilepsy also led with 38 cases, followed by Alzheimer's & Dementia and Parkinson's Disease, each with 6 cases. Overall, both genders had similar distributions across conditions, with a slightly higher burden among women.

NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS BY GENDER - 2024

	# of Beneficiaries	% of ND Population
Female	**70**	**48%**
Epilepsy	32	22%
Alzheimer's & Dementia	31	21%
Parkinson's Disease	7	5%
Male	**77**	**52%**
Epilepsy	48	33%
Parkinson's Disease	20	14%
Alzheimer's & Dementia	9	6%
Grand Total	**147**	**100%**

By **2024**, the gender distribution shifted slightly, with males making up 52% (77 beneficiaries) of neurological disorder cases, while females represented 48% (70 beneficiaries). Among females, Alzheimer's & Dementia rose to 32 cases, epilepsy dropped slightly to 31, and Parkinson's Disease held steady at 7 cases. In males, epilepsy remained most common with 48 cases, followed by Alzheimer's & Dementia (20 cases) and Parkinson's Disease (9 cases). The increase in male cases reflects a narrowing gender gap in neurological disorder prevalence.

Conclusion:

From **2023** to **2024**, neurological disorders saw a modest increase overall, with Alzheimer's & Dementia showing the most dramatic rise at 93%. Epilepsy remained the most prevalent condition across both years. While females had a higher share of neurological disorders in **2023**, males slightly surpassed them in **2024**, making up the majority of cases. These findings highlight a growing need for neurological care, especially for Alzheimer's & Dementia, and suggest an evolving gender pattern that warrants continued monitoring.

MUSCULOSKELETAL DISORDERS

MUSCULOSKETAL DISORDERS

	2023	2024	% Change 1 Yr	Difference from Yr Prior
Osteoporosis	746	950	27%	204
Rheumatoid Arthritis	86	129	50%	43
Osteoarthritis	9	20	122%	11
Grand Total	841	1099	31%	258

Musculoskeletal disorder cases increased from 841 in **2023** to 1,099 in **2024** (31%). The most common condition was osteoporosis, which grew by 27%, increasing from 746 to 950 cases. Rheumatoid arthritis followed, rising from 86 to 129 cases, a 50% increase. The most significant percentage increase was observed in osteoarthritis, which more than doubled from 9 cases in 2023 to 20 in 2024, representing a 122% increase; however, it remains the least common of the three conditions. The total year-over-year increase in musculoskeletal disorders was 258 cases.

MUSCULOSKETAL DISORDERS BY GENDER - 2023

	# of Beneficiaries	% of MD Population
Female	665	79%
Epilepsy	585	70%
Alzheimer's & Dementia	72	8%
Parkinson's Disease	8	1%
Male	176	21%
Epilepsy	161	19%
Parkinson's Disease	14	2%
Alzheimer's & Dementia	1	0%
Grand Total	841	100%

In **2023**, females represented the vast majority of musculoskeletal disorder cases, accounting for 665 beneficiaries or 79% of the total. The most common diagnosis among females was osteoporosis (585 cases), followed by rheumatoid arthritis (72) and osteoarthritis (8). Males made up 21% of cases (176 beneficiaries), with 161 diagnosed with osteoporosis, 14 with rheumatoid arthritis, and just 1 case of osteoarthritis. This reflects a clear gender gap, with women experiencing significantly higher rates across all three conditions.

MUSCULOSKETAL DISORDERS BY GENDER - 2024

	# of Beneficiaries	% of MD Population
Female	**894**	**81%**
Osteoarthritis	770	70%
Rheumatoid Arthritis	107	10%
Osteoporosis	17	2%
Male	**205**	**19%**
Osteoarthritis	180	16%
Rheumatoid Arthritis	22	2%
Osteoporosis	3	0%
Grand Total	**1099**	**100%**

In **2024**, the gender distribution remained similar, with females accounting for 81% (894 beneficiaries) and males for 19% (205 beneficiaries) of musculoskeletal cases. Osteoporosis remained the leading condition among females (770 cases), followed by rheumatoid arthritis (107) and osteoarthritis (17). Among males, 180 were diagnosed with osteoporosis, 22 with rheumatoid arthritis, and 3 with osteoarthritis. The gap between men and women remained in 2024, with women still being affected much more than men.

Conclusion:

Between **2023** and **2024**, musculoskeletal disorders rose steadily, with osteoporosis remaining the most common diagnosis and showing the highest absolute increase. Rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis also saw significant growth, with osteoarthritis experiencing the highest percentage increase. Across both years, females consistently represented the vast majority of musculoskeletal disorder cases, over 79% in each year, highlighting a persistent gender disparity. These findings suggest a continued need for targeted prevention and treatment efforts, particularly among women, to manage and help reduce the number of persons affected by musculoskeletal conditions.

SEXUAL TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STDS)

TOTAL STD COUNT (2023 – 2024)

	# of Beneficiaries	% of STD Population
Syphilis	202	38%
Gonorrhea	57	11%
Chlamydia	68	13%
HPV	37	7%
HIV	174	32%
Grand Total	**538**	**100%**

From **2023** to **2024**, a total of 538 individuals were diagnosed with sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Syphilis was the most commonly reported infection, accounting for 202 cases (38% of the STD population), followed by HIV with 174 cases (32%), chlamydia with 68 (13%), gonorrhea with 57 (11%), and HPV with 37 cases (7%). This distribution shows that syphilis and HIV made up 70% of all reported STD cases across the two years.

STD TREND BY YEAR

	2023	2024	% Change 1 Yr	Difference from Yr Prior
HIV	**47**	**127**	**170%**	**80**
Syphilis	95	107	13%	12
Chlamydia	31	37	19%	6
Gonorrhea	25	32	28%	7
HPV	17	20	18%	3
Total	**215**	**323**	**50%**	**108**

STD cases rose from 215 in **2023** to 323 in **2024**, reflecting a 50% increase (108 additional cases). HIV showed the most dramatic spike, increasing by 170% from 47 to 127 cases. Gonorrhea rose by 28%, chlamydia by 19%, HPV by 18%, and syphilis by 13%. These figures highlight a growing demand for sexual health services, particularly related to HIV prevention, testing, and treatment.

STD BY GENDER - 2023

	# of Beneficiaries	% of Age Category	Difference from Yr Prior
Female	**138**	**64%**	**<- % of STD Population**
Syphilis	65	47%	
Gonorrhea	16	12%	
Chlamydia	23	17%	
HPV	13	9%	
HIV	21	15%	
Male	**77**	**36%**	**<- % of STD Population**
Syphilis	30	39%	
Gonorrhea	9	12%	
Chlamydia	8	10%	
HPV	4	5%	
HIV	26	34%	
Grand Total	**215**	**100%**	

In **2023**, females represented 64% (138 beneficiaries) of STD cases, while males made up 36% (77 beneficiaries). Among females, syphilis was most common (65 cases), followed by chlamydia (23), HIV (21), gonorrhea (16), and HPV (13). For males, HIV was the leading STD (26 cases), followed by syphilis (30), chlamydia (8), gonorrhea (9), and HPV (4). This indicates that while females were more likely to be diagnosed overall, HIV was more prominent among males that year.

STD BY GENDER - 2024

	# of Beneficiaries	% of Age Category	Difference from Yr Prior
Female	**174**	**54%**	**<- % of STD Population**
Syphilis	60	34%	
Gonorrhea	17	10%	
Chlamydia	25	14%	
HPV	16	9%	
HIV	56	32%	
Male	**149**	**46%**	**<- % of STD Population**
Syphilis	47	32%	
Gonorrhea	15	10%	
Chlamydia	12	8%	
HPV	4	3%	
HIV	71	48%	
Grand Total	**323**	**100%**	

In **2024**, the gender gap narrowed, with females accounting for 54% (174 cases) and males for 46% (149 cases). Female cases remained highest for syphilis (60), followed by HIV (56), chlamydia (25), gonorrhea (17), and HPV (16). Among males, HIV became the most reported infection with 71 cases, followed by syphilis (47), gonorrhea (15), chlamydia (12), and HPV (4). The growth in male HIV cases significantly contributed to the overall rise in STD cases in **2024**.

STD BY GENDER

	2023	2024	% Change 1 Yr	Difference
Female	**138**	**174**	**26%**	**36**
Syphilis	65	60	-8%	-5
Gonorrhea	16	17	6%	1
Chlamydia	23	25	9%	2
HPV	13	16	23%	3
HIV	**21**	**56**	**167%**	35
Male	**77**	**149**	**94%**	**72**
Syphilis	**30**	**47**	**57%**	17
Gonorrhea	**9**	**15**	**67%**	6
Chlamydia	**8**	**12**	**50%**	4
HPV	4	4	0%	0
HIV	**26**	**71**	**173%**	45
Total	**215**	**323**	**50%**	**108**

The number of STD cases among females increased by 26% (from 138 to 174), while male cases nearly doubled with a 94% increase (from 77 to 149). For females, HIV saw the largest increase (167%), followed by HPV (23%) and chlamydia (9%), while syphilis slightly declined (-8%). Among males, HIV surged by 173%, syphilis rose by 57%, gonorrhea by 67%, and chlamydia by 50%. This sharp rise in male cases, especially HIV, was a key driver of the overall increase in STD prevalence.

STD TREND BY AGE

	2023	2024	% Change 1 Yr	Difference
45-54 (Middle-Aged Adults)	**16**	**36**	**125%**	20
25-44 (Adults)	**79**	**138**	**75%**	59
18-24 (Young Adults)	**41**	**62**	**51%**	21
55-64 (Older Adults)	37	41	11%	4
65-74 (Seniors)	28	30	7%	2
13-17 (Teenagers)		4	0%	4
75+ (Elderly)	13	12	-8%	-1
2-4 (Children)	1		**-100%**	**-1**
Total	**215**	**323**	**50%**	**108**

Adults aged 25–44 had the highest number of STD cases, with the 25–44 age group rising from 79 in **2023** to 138 in **2024** (75% increase), and the 45–54 group growing from 16 to 36 (125% increase). Young adults aged 18–24 also saw a 51% rise in cases. Older adults (55–64 and 65–74) had smaller increases, while the 75+ age group declined slightly, and the 2–4 age group had no cases in 2024. These trends show that middle-aged and adult populations were the most affected by rising STD rates.

Conclusion:

STD cases increased significantly between **2023** and **2024**, rising by 50% overall. HIV saw the most dramatic growth, particularly among males, who experienced a 94% increase in STD diagnoses. While females still made up the majority of STD cases, the gap narrowed in **2024** as male cases rose sharply. Syphilis and HIV remained the most common infections across both years. Adults aged 25–54 were the most affected age group, indicating a growing need for targeted prevention and screening efforts focused on sexual health education, early detection, and access to care, especially for high-risk groups such as adult males.

LAB UTILIZATION

LAB TEST CONDUCTED IN 2024 & % INCREASED COMPARED TO 2023

Year	Count
2023	254,933
2024	285,004
Total	**539,937**

In **2024**, a total of **285,004 lab tests** were conducted, which represents a **12% increase** (or **30,071 more tests**) compared to the **254,933 tests** done in 2023.

MOST SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN DEMAND

	2023	2024	% Change
Indirect antihuman globulin test (Coombs test)	15	81	440%
OSullivan 50 gram glucose screen	32	121	278%
Amylase	531	1,508	184%
Cytopathology, cervical or vaginal (any reporting system), requiring interpretation by physician	1,732	4,500	160%
TSH	3,615	7,671	112%
Creatinine; clearance	119	223	87%
Culture, bacterial; blood, aerobic, with isolation and presumptive identification of isolates	4	7	75%
Basic metabolic panel (Chem7)	3,578	6,246	75%
Hepatitis B surface antibody	390	669	72%
Digoxin; total	3	5	67%
Lead level test	124	206	66%
Ferritin	1,243	2,032	64%
Sexually transmitted disease (STD) panel (syphilis, HIV-1 and HIV-2, gonorrhea, chlamydia)	**12,883**	**19,381**	**50%**
Uric acid	2,377	3,528	48%
Glucose tolerance test (GTT)	217	303	37%

Note:

Lab tests selected based on the greatest percentage change between 2023 & 2024.

Among all lab tests, the **Indirect Antihuman Globulin Test (Coombs test)** saw the largest increase in demand, rising from 15 in **2023** to 81 in **2024**, an increase of **440%**. The **O'Sullivan 50 gram glucose screen** followed with a **278%** increase, jumping from 32 to 121 tests. **Amylase** tests more than doubled, increasing from 531 to 1,508 (**184%**). Other notable increases included **Cytopathology** tests (from 1,732 to 4,500; **160%** increase), and **TSH tests** (from 3,615 to 7,671; **112%**). These reflect a growing demand for diagnostic evaluations in pregnancy, thyroid, and metabolic health.

Other Tests with Moderate but Significant Growth:
Additional tests with substantial increases include **Creatinine Clearance** (88%), **Culture, bacterial** (75%), and **Basic Metabolic Panel (Chem7)** (75%). **Hepatitis B Surface Antibody** and **Digoxin** tests each rose by 71%, while **Lead Level** and **Ferritin** tests increased by 66% and 63%, respectively. **STD panel testing** rose by 50% from 12,883 to 19,381, and **Uric Acid** tests increased by 48%. These changes suggest growing attention to chronic disease monitoring, infectious disease screening, and general wellness.

Glucose Tolerance Test (GTT):
The **Glucose Tolerance Test (GTT)** also experienced a significant increase, rising from 217 tests in **2023** to 303 in **2024**, a 40% increase. Though not in the top 15, it still reflects rising demand for metabolic testing, especially in relation to diabetes screening and pregnancy care.

Conclusion:
Between **2023** and **2024**, a variety of lab tests experienced substantial increases in demand, with the highest growth seen in the Coombs test, O'Sullivan glucose screen, and amylase. These increases highlight a trend toward greater screening for pregnancy-related conditions, thyroid disorders, and metabolic issues. Additionally, rising numbers in tests such as STD panels, ferritin, and Chem7 point to broader population-level monitoring for infectious and chronic diseases. The consistent increase in testing across categories suggests expanded access to diagnostic services and increased provider focus on early detection and management of health conditions.

LOOKING AHEAD

The data presented in this report reinforces the critical role that the National Health Insurance Bahamas program plays in improving the health and well-being of our population. From increasing access to care and promoting preventive services, to strengthening the management of chronic diseases, the insights gained offer a clearer picture of both our progress and the areas where more work is needed.

As we continue to evolve, our focus remains on using data-driven approaches to improve care quality and outcomes.

We extend our sincere appreciation to the beneficiaries, providers, and partners who contribute to NHI Bahamas' ongoing success. Your continued support and collaboration are essential as we build a healthier Bahamas, one where every resident can live a longer, healthier life through access to quality, affordable healthcare.

We look forward to using the findings in this report to guide next steps, inform future policy decisions, and strengthen the delivery of primary care services nationwide.