What is the advantage to you of being treated in a university hospital?

It increases your chance of having the latest treatment.

All medical and surgical specialities cared for by a multidisciplinary team who are used to treating the most complex cases.

We provide treatment for rare diseases, i.e. conditions that are poorly covered in general, or very extensive burns.

What kind of public healthcare service do we provide?

We are proud of our role in treating any sick person visiting our hospitals as part of our 24 hour public service.

We also train patients through all our treatments. We have set up a hospital-based research foundation. We train physicians, midwives, pharmacists and pharmaceutical assistants, dentists and rehabilitation personnel, social workers, researchers etc. to constantly improve the care we provide and develop new treatments.

Who are we?

We are the Paris public hospitals.

We are 95,000 employees, one-fifth of all physicians in France.

Nearly 40,000 children every year are born in our 13 maternity clinics. Our centres for medically-assisted reproduction provide expert care for the treatment of infertility.

We treat sick people at every stage of life. Our hospitals specialise in post-operative care, rehabilitation and long-term stay.

We also provide care for the elderly. Several of our establishments specialise in care for the elderly and provide treatment for all age-linked pathologies, including cancer.

We also treat a great many rare diseases, i.e. diseases that are not sufficiently treated because of their rarity.

We provide treatment across the country to nearly 2 million people who require special care.

We provide treatment in our 25 emergency response services to make it easier for disadvantaged people to complete administrative procedures to have access to medical care.

We are the pioneer of a national programme to provide assistance to people with a disability to make the most of hospital facilities.

We are a university hospital. A recognized European centre (UC).
Why are we an internationally recognised European-scale UHC?

We provide treatment for any sick person visiting our hospitals as part of our 24 hour a day public service.

We also perform research to constantly improve the care we provide and develop new treatments. We have set up a hospital-based research foundation.

We train physicians, midwives, pharmacists and other healthcare professionals, nurses, healthcare assistants, radiologist assistants, laboratory technicians, physiotherapists, children’s nurses, rehabilitation personnel, social workers, unskilled and administrative personnel etc.

We also train patients through all our therapeutic patient education.

We are the leading employer in the Ile-de-France region, with a total of 95,000 employees.

In France, one-fifth of all physicians are trained in the 7 medical faculties linked to our hospitals.

We treat sick people at all stages of life.

Nearly 40,000 children every year are born in our 13 maternity clinics. Our centres for medical and assisted reproduction provide expert advice as do one of the four French centres providing preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD)

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Half of France’s clinical research takes place in our hospitals.

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They took nearly 2 million calls in 2014.

8 mobile emergency and resuscitation services “SAMU” - for adults and 4 paediatric units, with ambulances equipped for intensive care, distributed throughout the 10 Paris Public Hospitals respond to 15,000 calls a year.

(1) Preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD) is offered to couples at risk of transmitting a serious genetic disease to their child. This technique provides a genetic diagnosis of pathologies, including cancer. Some of our hospitals have stand-by admission services to make it easier for disadvantaged people to access hospital care and support in completing administrative procedures to have their rights acknowledged.

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Further Information

Hospitals University

Greater Paris

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What kind of public healthcare service do we provide?
Some ideas of magnitude
- An uncomplicated birth: €2,423
- An uncomplicated hip replacement: €4,868
- A liver transplant: up to €8,246 including medication and stay in rehabilitation
- A child’s appendicitis: €1,930
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The price of several tests
Social security tariffs for 2015
One breast biopsy using a complex technique: €512
One visit to A&W with three stitches: €55
A simple X-ray of an arm or leg: €20
One consultation with a specialist: €23

What do you have to pay on leaving hospital?
A public hospital is not free of charge.

If you are covered by the Social Security, they will cover part of your medical expenses (consultation, hospitalisation or emergency). A proportion of the cost, called “ticket modérateur” (patient’s contribution towards medical costs) (20% of hospitalisation costs), and a “forfait journalier” (daily rate) of €18 for accommodation must be paid by you or your mutual insurance policy, if you have one.

Certain categories of patients are fully covered by the Social Security:
For example, pregnancy monitoring from the 6th month and childbirth itself, as well as long-term illnesses. Some other procedures are also covered in full notably the results of an occupational accident or disease, mandatory vaccinations, and medical assistance for reproduction.

If you are not covered by the Social Security
With no health insurance, CSHU (Universal Health Insurance Coverage) or AME (State Medical Assistance) –, you can help us to delay or stop treatment. If necessary you must cover all costs (hospitalisation and accommodation fees (daily rate)).

If you are unable to pay, and your treatment is judged to be urgent, we can take care of the necessary procedures to ensure that your costs are covered.

How does private practice work in a public hospital?
Some categories of physicians in private practice also work in hospitals. They may charge extra fees. In our hospitals, 6% of the physicians who may have private practices, also apply this legal right.
• Fees must be set within reason and tactfully, in accordance with the physicians’ professional code; they must be displayed and patients informed about them before signing the consent form.
• Appointment times, for private or public consultation, must be the same for all patients, according to emergency and severity.
If you feel that these rules have not been respected, you are free to inform the management of the hospital in question.

How does private practice work in a public hospital?
Three new day surgical units have been opened at Necker-Enfants mauges, Armand- Trousseau and Bichat since 2014; the Henri-Mondor unit has been enlarged and a new operating theatre built at Robert-Debré.
Some of our hospitals combine recent buildings and renovated premises, sometimes demolished buildings. They are gradually renovating them and assign significant sums for this every year.

On leaving hospital, to facilitate your follow-up treatment, we undertake to provide your hospitalisation report rapidly.
If you wish to make a claim, there are several steps you can speak up. The physician in charge of your medical file, the health executive, the person in charge of user relations or the user representative. If necessary, these people can offer a meeting with a hospital mediator, who may be a physician or not. He will answer your questions concerning your treatment.

How do we use our budget?
The AP-HP BUDGET FOR 2014: MORE THAN 7.2 BILLION EUROS
Every year we assign slightly more than 100 million euros for the purchase of new equipment.

To give you an idea of magnitude, an MRI device costs around 1.5 M€ and a scanner €900,000.

More than 210 professions work in the AP-HP.
Every day, the AP-HP laundry handles 55 tonnes of laundry.

Every year, 14.3 million meals are served to patients in our hospitals.

How do we plan to improve in the future?
We cannot always give you an appointment exactly when you would like it. For suspected cancer, we undertake to offer you an appointment within 7 days.

When you phone to reserve a place in the maternity clinic, if it’s full at the time of the birth, the central office for maternity reservations will contact you within 48h to offer a bed in another AP-HP maternity clinic.

Our A&D departments have a goal to reduce waiting times by half by 2019 and to transform reception and treatment conditions.
One of 40 actions taken is to make it easier for you to be accompanied by a relative or volunteer.
Sixty young volunteers in Community Service have been working in the waiting rooms since early 2015.
Going into hospital in the morning for a surgical procedure and leaving on the same day provides many benefits for you, the patients, as well as for the professionals. Being fully involved in developing day surgery, the AP-HP has set the goal of achieving 45% of surgical procedure in outpatients by the end of 2019.

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How does being a patient, make you also an actor?
Patients are the reason for our hospitals being there. Patient representatives are included in the authoritative bodies for each hospital and attend all the commissions to discuss the main questions asked by patients.
To take part in this healthcare democracy, you can find information at the nearest hospital or from approved sources of information. To take part in this healthcare democracy, you can find information at the nearest hospital or from approved sources of information.

You can also improve the quality of life in hospital by taking part in the actions carried out by many associations who work with patients and their families.
They perform essential work, and we thank them for it.

Your health information belongs to you. You can access your medical file and obtain a copy at any time.
If you have any problems, contact the management of the hospital in question.
You are also the focus of your treatment; for treatment quality, don’t hesitate to give your opinion on the treatment you are offered and ask any questions of our healthcare teams; they are there for that.

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Some of the major medical advances achieved by the AP-HP teams

- First kidney transplant from an unrelated donor. Prof. René Küss, Prof. Marcel Legrain.
- Amandine, the first “test-tube baby” of French nationality. Prof. René Küss, Prof. Émile Papiernik.
- Perfecting of cochlear implants, devices for treating profound deafness in adults and children. Prof. Jean-Louis Chassot, Prof. Patrick brousse, Prof. Bernhard Meyer.
- Transplantation of hematopoietic stem cells from umbilical cord blood into a child with constitutional aplastic anemia. Prof. Éva Gléckman.
- First graft of heart cells derived from human embryonic stem cells. Prof. Philippe Monestier, Prof. Jean-François Cavet.
- Discovery of the HLA system: the key to tissue immunity and source of multiple advances such as organ transplants. Prof. Jean-Dominique Nézel, Nobel Prize for Medicine, 1989.
- First leukaemia cure by exchange transfusion; the blood of a 6-year-old boy was transfused: the blood of a 6-year-old boy was transfused. Prof. Jean Bernard.
- Liver splitting for a transplant in two patients. Prof. Henri Blumheu.
- First liver transplant. Prof. Alain Fischer.
- First artificial heart in man. Prof. Alain Fischer, Prof. Patrick Mac Leod.
- First full face and eye transplant. Prof. Laurent Lantieri.
- First triple transplant. heart, lung and liver. Prof. Alain Carpentier, Prof. Jean-Pierre Couvel, Prof. Didier Houssin.
- Amandine, the first “test-tube baby” of French nationality. Prof. René Küss, Prof. Émile Papiernik.
- First artificial nephron grafts on a 78-year-old patient with cancer. Prof. Emmanuel Morel.
- Transplantation of hematopoietic stem cells from umbilical cord blood into a child with constitutional aplastic anemia. Prof. Éva Gléckman.
- Gene therapy for the SCID children. Prof. Alain Fischer, Prof. Marine Chavany-Vignes, Prof. Éva Gléckman.
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- First triple transplant. heart, lung and liver. Prof. Alain Carpentier, Prof. Jean-Pierre Couvel, Prof. Didier Houssin.
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How does private practice work in a public hospital?

Some categories of physicians in private practice also work in hospitals. They may charge extra fees. In our hospitals, 4 % of the physicians who may have private practices, also apply this legal right.

- Fees must be set within reason and tactfully, in accordance with the physicians’ professional code; they must be displayed and patients informed about them before signing the consent form.
- Appointment times, for private or public consultation, must be the same for all patients, according to emergency and severity.

If you feel that these rules have not been respected, you are free to inform the management of the hospital in question.

How do we use our budget?

- 20% Purchase of medicinal products and devices, biological tests, transports, health-related, etc.
- 10% Hotel and logistics expenses: meals, laundry, etc.
- 10% Investment amortisations, exceptional costs, etc.

How much does it cost and who pays?

Most of our budget comes from our treatment activity, because, for any appointment or admission, the social security pays a flat rate fee, according to the disease and procedures involved. In other words, you help finance the treatment you receive through your social contributions and taxes.

Moreover, we receive an annual subsidy to finance the permanent standby service we provide 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and for our research activities.

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Our A&D departments have a goal to reduce waiting times by half in 2019 and to transform reception and treatment conditions. One of 40 actions taken is to make it easier for you to be accompanied by a relative or volunteer.

Sixty young volunteers in Community Service, who have been working in the waiting rooms since early 2015.

Going into hospital in the morning for a surgical procedure and leaving on the same day provides many benefits for you, the physicians, as well as for the professionals. Being fully involved in developing day surgery, the AP-HP has set the goal of achieving 45% of surgery procedure in outpatients by the end of 2019.

How does being a patient, make you also an actor?

Patients are the reason for our hospitals being there. Patient representatives are included in the authoritative bodies for each hospital and attend all the commissions to discuss the main questions asked by patients.

To take part in this health care democracy, you can find information at the nearest hospital or from approved associations.

You can also improve the quality of life in hospital by taking part in the actions carried out by many associations who work with patients and their families. They perform essential work, and we thank them for it.
Some ideas of magnitude:
- An uncomplicated birth: €2,423
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Some categories of physicians in private practice also work in hospitals. They may charge extra fees. In our hospitals, 4-5% of the physicians who may have private practices, also apply this legal right.

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How do we use our budget?

THE AP-HP BUDGET FOR 2014: MORE THAN 7.2 BILLION EUROS

Every year we assign slightly more than 100 million euros for the purchase of new equipment. To give you an idea of magnitude, an MRI device costs about 1.5 M€ and a scanner €900,000.

More than 210 professions work in the AP-HP.
Every day, the AP-HP laundry handles 55 thousand clothes of laundry.
Every year, 14.3 million meals are served to patients in our hospitals.

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Some of the major medical advances achieved by the AP-HP teams:

- **Discovery of the HLA system**: the key to tissue immunity and source of multiple advances such as organ transplants.
- **First leukaemia cure by exchange transfusion**: the blood of a 6-year-old boy was paid a flat rate fee, according to the disease and procedures involved. In other words, you help finance the treatment you receive through your social contributions and taxes. Moreover, we receive an annual subsidy to finance the permanent standby service we provide 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and for our research activities.

Some ideas of magnitude:

- An uncomplicated birth: €2,423
- An uncomplicated hip replacement: €4,686
- A liver transplant: up to €88,246 including medication and stay in rehabilitation
- A child’s appendicitis: €1,930
- An outpatient cataract operation: €1,275
- A coronary bypass with or without stint implantation: €10,154 to €19,981
- One chemotherapy session: €411
- One year of treatment for breast cancer: €8,150

**The price of several tests**

**Social security tariffs for 2015**

- One biopsy technique using a complex technique: €512
- One visit to A&E with three stitches: €55
- A cardiac ultrasonography: €97 to €168
- A simple X-ray of an arm or leg: €20
- One consultation with a specialist: €23

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**How much does it cost and who pays?**

**What do you have to pay on leaving hospital?**

A public hospital is not free of charge.

If you are covered by the Social Security, they will cover part of your medical expenses (consultation, hospitalisation or emergency). A proportion of the cost, called “ticket modératité” (patient’s contribution towards medical costs) (20% of hospitalisation costs) and a “forfait journalier” (daily rate) of €18 for accommodation must be paid by you or your mutual insurance policy. If you have one.

Certain categories of patients are fully covered by the Social Security:

- For example, pregnancy monitoring from the 6th month and childbirth itself, as well as long-term illnesses.
- Some other procedures are also covered, such as the results of an occupational accident or disease, mandatory vaccinations, and medical assistance for reproduction.

If you are not covered by the Social Security:

- With no health insurance, CUDI (Universal Health Insurance Coverage) or AME (State Medical Assistance), we can help you to obtain your rights.
- Otherwise you must cover all costs (hospitalisation) and accommodation fees (daily rate).

If you are unable to pay, and your treatment is judged to be urgent, we can take care of the necessary procedures to ensure that your costs are covered.

**How does it work?**

- **Participation** – Your social security pays a flat rate fee, according to the disease and procedures involved. In other words, you help finance the treatment you receive through your social contributions and taxes. Moreover, we receive an annual subsidy to finance the permanent standby service we provide 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and for our research activities.

- **Subsidies** – Your social security also subsidizes the cost of medical procedures.

- **Grants** – Some of the major medical advances achieved by the AP-HP teams.

Some other procedures are also covered in full: notably medication and stay in rehabilitation.

- **Insurance Coverage** or AME (State Medical Assistance) –,
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**How do we use our budget?**

**The AP-HP BUDGET FOR 2014 : MORE THAN 7.2 BILLION EUROS**

Every year we assign slightly more than 100 million euros for the purchase of new equipment.

**- One chemotherapy session:**
  - A coronary bypass with or without stent implantation: €2,496
  - An uncomplicated appendicitis: €4,868
  - An uncomplicated hip replacement: €4,686

**- An appointment to a day surgical unit:**
  - A child’s appendicitis: €1,275
  - A simple X-ray of an arm or leg: €20

**- An outpatient cataract operation:**
  - A child’s appendicitis: €97 to €168
  - A simple X-ray of an arm or leg: €20

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Some of the major medical advances achieved by the AP-HP teams

- Discovery of the HLA system: the key to tissue immnunity and source of multiple advances such as organ transplants. Prof. Jean-Dominique Calvet, Nobel Prize for Medicine, 1980.
- First leukaemia cure by exchange transfusion: the blood of a 6-year-old boy was replaced by blood from healthy donors. Prof. Jean-Bernard.
- Transplantation of hematopoietic stem cells from umbilical cord blood into a child with constitutional aplastic anaemia. Prof. Elena Gluckman.
- Gene therapy for SGD children. Prof. Alain Fischer, Prof. Marina Chauveau-Cassas, Caira.
- Repealing of various types of programmed cell death in the human brain and application to the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases. Prof. Yves Agid.
- The first full face and eye transplant. Prof. Laurent Lantieri.
- Triple transplant. Heart, liver and lung. Prof. Alain-Carbonier, Prof. Jean-Pierre Couvel, Prof. Stéphane Trémillon.
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We are an internationally recognised European hospital group. You can be treated in a university hospital, which is a university's teaching hospital. This is both a duty and something we are proud of.

You can take part in a clinical development. You can take part in a clinical trial in which you take medication or undergo an experiment. A trial is overseen by an ethics committee and you must sign a consent form. You are informed consent. The trial in which you take part is distributed throughout the 10 Paris Public Hospitals. The four “SAMU-Centre 15” (Medical emergency response service) for the Paris area extending to the Hauts-de-Seine (92), Seine-Saint-Denis (93) and Val-de-Marne (94) to treat a great many rare diseases, i.e. nearly a thousand patients, but which require highly specialized centres. Half the specialist centres for these diseases in France are found in Paris Public hospitals.

Why are we recognised?

All medical and surgical specialities are available and you are cared for by a multidisciplinary team of specialists. In the 7 medical faculties linked to our hospitals, nearly 40 000 children every year are born in our 13 maternity clinics. Our centres for preimplantation genetic diagnosis amount to 9 000. (1) Preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD) is offered to couples at risk of transmitting a serious genetic disease to their child. This technique provides a genetic diagnosis of the foetus - obtained through in-vitro fertilization – before it is implanted in the mother.

What do we provide?

We are an internationally recognised European hospital group. You can be treated in a university hospital, which is a university’s teaching hospital. This is both a duty and something we are proud of.

We provide treatment for rare diseases, poorly covered in general, or very expensive. We provide care for the elderly. Several of our establishments specialise in care for the elderly. We also treat sick people at every stage of life. It increases your chance of having the latest treatment.

What kind of public services do we provide?

We provide all sick people regardless of their financial situation. Whether you are covered by social security, Universal Healthcare Coverage (CMU) or State Medical Assistance (AME), you will receive the same treatment. We treat all sick people.

What is the advantage of being treated in a university hospital?

If medical research is continuously being developed, it is in our hospitals. We are training individuals from all over France and the world. We are trained in all medical and pharmaceutical assistants, dentists and healthcare executives, nurses, healthcare technicians, hospital management service.

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Further information

For more information about our hospitals and our services, please visit our website at www.aphp.fr.

Where are we?

Greater Paris University Hospitals

European hospital group (UC)