


Health equity in Iran: A systematic review

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Abstract

Background: Health inequities are among debatable and challenging aspects of health systems. Achieving equity through social determinants of health approach has been mentioned in most upstream national plans and acts in Iran. This paper reports the findings of a systematic review of the current synthesized evidence on health equity in Iran.

Methods: This is a narrative systematic review. The relevant concepts and terminology in health equity was found through MeSH. We retrieved the relevant studies from PubMed/MedLine, Social Sciences Database, and Google Scholar in English, plus the Jihad University Database (SID), and Google Scholar in Farsi databases from 1979 until the end of January 2018. The retrieved evidence has been assessed primarily based on PICOS criteria and then Ottawa-Newcastle Scale, and CASP for qualitative studies. We used PRISMA flow diagram and a narrative approach for synthesizing the evidence.

Results: We retrieved 172 455 studies. Following the primary and quality appraisal process, 114 studies were entered in the final phase of the analysis. The main part (approximately 95%) of the final phase included cross-sectional studies that had been analyzed through current descriptive inequality analysis indicators, analytical regression, or decomposition-based approaches. The studies were categorized within 3 main groups: health outcomes (40.3%), health utilization (32%), and health expenditures (27%).

Conclusion: As a part of understanding the current situation of health equity in the policymakers' need to refer the retrieved evidence in this study, they need more inputs specially regarding the social determinants of health approach. It seems that health equity research plan in Iran needs to be redirected in new paths that give appropriate weights to biological, gene-based, environmental and context-based, economic, social, and political aspects of health as well.

We advocate addressing the aspects of Social Determinant of Health (SDH) in analyzing health inequalities.

Keywords: Health Equity, Health Inequality, Health Care Disparity, Health Care Inequality, Health Social Determinants, Health Care Availability, Health Care Accessibility, Health Disparity, Health Care Utilization

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Introduction

Health equity and equal access to health services for various socioeconomic groups are among ultimate goals of any health system. Nonetheless, the concept of health equity has been controversial, rendering an ongoing debate among health policymakers and planners over the past decades (1). Significant inequities in various aspects of health,

ie, health outcomes, utilization of health services, and health financing (2), are major concerns in all contexts, ie, low, middle- and high-income countries. The publication of a series of regular reports began by Black in the 1980s in England, which was followed by other countries, including the United States (3). This was a global turning point in

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↑What is “already known” in this topic:

Health inequalities are evident in Iran. Despite various theoretical concepts, measurement methods and hypothetical approaches available to tackle the problem in the country, a comprehensive and national review on the status of health equity is still lacking in Iran.

→What this article adds:

This study systematically synthesizes the existing evidence to assist policymakers understand and realize the dimensions of health equity. Iran needs more efforts toward redirecting the agenda setting for both investigation and action regarding health equity.

health inequity analysis. Ever since, many studies have focused on the impact of socioeconomic factors on the health status of the community. In addition, health equity has been the subject of many studies from different aspects, ie, availability, accessibility, utilization, healthcare payment and financing, morbidity, and mortality, while studies have focused on children, adolescents and young adults, elderly, women, and different ethnicities across various settings (3-7).

Given the key role of equity in improving community health, a number of international and national organizations have made continuous efforts to reduce health inequities. For instance, during the last 2 decades, the World Bank (WB), in cooperation with other agencies, eg, the World Health Organization (WHO), have worked with member states to improve the health and nutrition status and demographic indicators as well as protecting the population against the consequences of illness, malnutrition, and high fertility (5). Health equity and equitable access to healthcare services are also strongly endorsed by the Iranian constitution and other upstream policies, eg, various national development plans. Nonetheless, achieving these objectives still remains a big challenge (8-10). Health equity analysis has been a popular research topic at the provincial and national levels during the recent decades in Iran, eg, the 2 rounds of Urban HEART (Health Equity Assessment Research Tool) project in the capital city of Tehran, a collaboration among WHO, Tehran Municipality, and the Ministry of Health and Medical Education (MOHME) (11), Iran's Multiple Indicator Demographic and Health Survey (IrMIDHS) (12), and the Urban and Rural Expenditure-Income Survey (13). These efforts alongside a relative rich body of health equity analysis in the country show us the importance of health equity as a main concern for both academicians and government. Anyway, we need to monitor the trend of health equity researches in the country through a comprehensive lens. This implies on answering the following question:

- What are the main methodological approaches in health equity analysis in the country?
- What dimensions and scopes of health equity have been more addressed, and which ones need to be a part of research agenda for helping policymakers?

To achieve the objectives of health equity, it is pivotal to determine the current status and document the existing studies, plans, and synthesized knowledge about health equity. Nevertheless, comprehensive and national reviews with consistent evidence on health equity status is still lacking in Iran. This study aims to provide the current gap in conducting health equity studies in Iran through a systematic review approach. This implies on synthesizing the evidence for Iranian health policymakers to realize in which dimensions of the health equity the country needs more efforts, and then redirecting the research policy agenda to them.

Methods

Search Strategy

This was a systematic review of the literature on health inequity in Iran between 1979 (the beginning of the Islamic

revolution) until 01/31/2018. We used the PRISMA flow diagram and a narrative approach for synthesizing the evidence. We searched PubMed/MedLine, Cochrane Library, and Google Scholar in English as well as the Jihad University Database (SID) and Google Scholar in Farsi. Because of the nature of health equity analysis, it can be considered as an interdisciplinary field between health and medical sciences and social sciences. This means that health equity encompasses the health, medical, social, economic, political, environmental, philosophical, religious, and criminal dimensions. Therefore, we approached our search strategies through seeking PubMed/Medline, and Social Sciences Databases, the first of which is a biological, health and medical sciences database, and the second contains all aspects of the social sciences.

We found the MeSH terms for various terms and expressions as presented below:

Health Care Equality, Health Care Fairness, Health Care Utilization, Health Care Accessibility, Health Care Availability, Health Care Affordability, Horizontal Equity in Health Care, Vertical Equity in Health Care, Health Services Equality, Health Services Fairness, Health Services Accessibility, Health Services Availability, Health Services Affordability, Horizontal Equity in Health Services, Vertical Equity in Health Services, Inequality in Health, Disparity in Healthcare, Health Care Inequalities, Inequalities, Healthcare Disparity, Financial Protection in Health, Catastrophic and Impoverishing in Health Services, Fairness in Financial Contribution in Health, Gender Inequality in Health. Appendix presents the search strategy by databases.

Studies Primary Assessment

Two team members (H.G.H. and E.M.) were responsible for the primary assessment of the studies, and in case of any disagreement, a third person (A.T.) was involved.

The details are provided as follows:

P (Health Problem): Studies that address all aspects of health equity (as mentioned in search strategy keywords above) in Iran.

I (Intervention): No restriction for this criterion. All clinical, social, economic, and cultural interventions in clinical, individual, social, national and macro contextual context were considered.

C (Comparator): This criterion was also in line with the intervention and there was no restriction on comparators.

O (Outcomes): Biological, health-related measures, morality, morbidity, quality of life, and wider consequences in the social context of Iran were considered.

S (Study Design): All studies that assessed various aspects of socioeconomic inequalities through descriptive analysis, calculation of regression coefficient for different inequality indicators as well as qualitative, longitudinal, case-control, cohort, and cross-sectional studies were included.

Exclusion Criteria: We excluded the Iranian immigrants living in other countries. In addition, we excluded protocol studies during the final phase. As some national research projects and studies were conducted through collaborations between the international agencies, eg, the World Health

Organization, with the Iranian national authorities, eg, the Ministry of Health and Medical Education (MoHME), Tehran Municipality, etc., in both Persian and English, we considered them as primary, and if qualified, appraised them qualitatively.

Data Extraction and Study Quality Assessment: We used the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale for the critical appraisal of the remained studies from the primary screening stage. All studies in this stage were nonrandomized controlled trials (non RCTs); thus, we used Newcastle-Ottawa Scale for assessing their quality (14).

In addition, for the critical appraisal of the qualitative studies, a systematic review was done using Cambridge Quality Appraisal tools (15, 16).

Critical appraisal was done by B.A. and M.M.K., and any discrepancies were discussed with E.M. The results of the quality appraisal of the studies are included in various tables of summary of articles.

Data Extraction and Synthesis: Data on the included studies were extracted by E.M. and M.M.K. through a checklist that included the author(s) names, year of publication, title of the study, aim(s), study type, sample size, data gathering tools and methods, main results, and conclusions. All data were used to present the results of the current study through a narrative synthetic approach.

We categorized the included studies based on 5 characteristics: study design; outcome variables; method of analysis; level of study; and the publication year, as described in Table 1. Most studies were analytical, analyzed service variables (hospitalization, outpatient, paraclinical, pharmacy, etc.), and used concentration index (CI) as a main indicator (Table 1). Because some papers used more than 1 tool in the analysis, the total number of included articles in the Data analysis category was 147 (instead of 114 actual papers included in this review). We present our findings

based on the 3 dimensions of equity: health outcomes, utilization, and financing. As previously mentioned, we were faced with a wide range of topics as our main outcomes, and grouping them was a major challenge, so we used the World Bank health equity researchers approach to summarize and present the results in an organized fashion (7).

Results

Figure 1 summarizes the flowchart of our literature review and data extraction process, based on PRISMA protocol (Fig. 1).

Studies' Characteristics

A major part (approximately 65%) of the included studies were analytical that aimed to investigate the association between health outcome(s) inequality with socioeconomics and demographics determinants. Calculating and analyzing the health services (cares) inequality constructed about 30% of the interested outcomes by researchers. Also, 26.4% of the study have used Concentration index as their main inequality analysis indicator. About 46.5% of the studies are national level studies, which means they have used data extracted from national surveys for analyzing health inequality. The main part of the studies (57%) has been performed between 2011 through 2015. Details of the studies' characteristics are available in Table 1.

1- Health Outcomes: Investigating the factors that affect health equity outcomes was the main focus in 36 articles (15-60 in Table 2). We included all studies whose focus were life expectancy, mortality, quality of life, and incidence of diseases and health disorders (both mental and physical) in this category. These articles documented that inequality in demographic variables can affect the health outcomes.

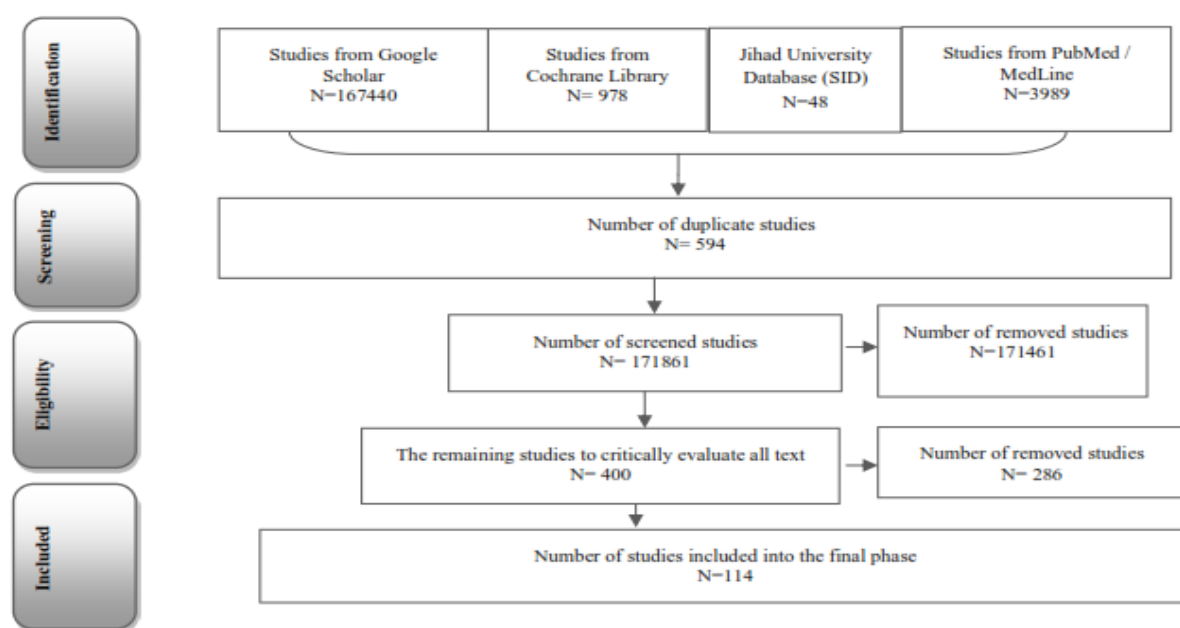


Fig. 1. Data extraction process.

Table 1. Descriptive characteristics of the 114 selected articles

Characteristics		Number	Proportion (%)
Study design	Case-control	2	1.75
	Case study	2	1.75
	Descriptive	27	23.68
	Analytical	74	64.91
	Qualitative	5	4.39
	Mix methods	4	3.51
Outcome variables	Health status, diseases, disorders and illness	24	21.1
	Resources (bed, medicine, equipment, human and financial resources)	26	22.8
	Risky behavior	2	1.8
	Risk Factors in Health	9	7.9
	Mortality (by age)	10	8.8
	Services (inpatient, outpatient, para clinical, pharmacy, etc.)	34	29.8
	Others (pregnancy, inequality, attitudes, health literacy, etc.)	9	7.9
	Others (pregnancy, inequality, attitudes, health literacy, etc.)		
Data analysis method/ tool/ indicator	Concentration Index (CI)	42	28.6
	Gini Coefficient (GC)	20	13.6
	The decomposition of inequality	27	18.4
	Catastrophic health expenditure	23	15.6
	GIS	4	2.7
	Other (gradient inequality, Robin Hood, Kakwani, dissimilarity, disparity)	24	16.3
	Qualitative, Combined	7	4.8
Study Level	Local	30	26.3
	Provincial	31	27.2
	National	53	46.5
Year of publication	2000-2005	3	2.6
	2006-2010	9	7.9
	2011-2015	65	57.0
	2016-2018	37	32.5

2- Healthcare Utilization: A total of 37 (32%) studies focused on utilization of health services and analyzed the availability, accessibility, and use of health services. For instance, they measured the distribution of health facilities (bed and human resources, etc.) and access to health care services, which may help improve the distribution policies of health care resources in the country. The results also revealed a meaningful unequal distribution of resources among affluent and deprived areas in Iran and thus the need to redistribute the resources to improve equity in access. **Table 3** presents a summary of the objectives and findings of these studies.

3- Health Financing: A total of 31 (27%) of the studies addressed equity in health financing. The major concern about equitable health financing is inequalities between the poor and the rich. Three main focus areas of equity in health financing are OOP, catastrophic payments (those that exceed a prespecified threshold), and impoverishing payments (those that cause a household to fall below the poverty line). A brief overview of the objectives and results of these studies is presented in **Table 4**.

Discussion

More than 90% of the final included studies had a cross-sectional design with a quantitative approach, and only 4% were qualitative. Analyzing inequality in the preventive,

outpatients, inpatients, diagnostic, and other clinical and medical services constructed about 30% of the studies. The main outcome of interest for Iranian health equity researchers was health resources (human resources, beds, and equipment). There was not any meaningful contribution in analyzing the outside health system contributors to analyzing the health equity.

The findings of our systematic review showed that health equity and its various dimensions were of major research concern in Iran. The included studies mostly assessed the distribution of resources, used macro data (such as the statistical data obtained from the Statistical Center of Iran or the MOHME), and were descriptive. Our review identified 3 main dimensions of equity: health outcomes, utilization, and financing categories. In terms of health outcomes, the studies focused on inequalities in life expectancy; maternal mortality; child mortality; and risk factors, such as diabetes, and obesity; and health indicators, eg, child health, oral health, and specific diseases. Continuous reforms, eg, the expansion of primary health care (PHC) networks, the modified medical education system to respond to increasing demand for expert human resources for health (HRH), and advances in insurance coverage have all contributed to increased life expectancy, decreased mortality, and improved health literacy. However, great challenges still remain, eg, equitable distribution of the health resources, ie, HRH across the country, especially in deprived and marginalized

Table 2. Summary of articles focusing on equity in health outcomes

Author(s)	Aims	Study Design	Newcastle-Ottawa Scale**	Main outcome(s)
Emamian MH, Fateh M, Hosseinpour AR, Alami A, Fotouhi A.(17)	To describe socio-economic inequality with obesity and its associated factors	A cross-sectional study through analyzing the national surveillance data for 2005	Good	Slop index of inequality Concentration Index Decomposition inequality in obesity
Farzadi F, Ahmadi B, Shariati B, Alimohamadian M, Mohamad K.(18)	Looks at the trend in the population gender ratio from 1956 to 2006, with a focus on analyzing mortality rates and hence the overall health of Iranian women	A cohort analysis on population censuses in Iran	Good	"Comparison of Mortality in the 25–34 years age group in 1956–1966 compared with subsequent decades.
Gooshki ES, Rezaei R, Wild V.(19)	To shed light on the health of migrants in Iran from the perspective of social justice	A systematic Review	Satisfactory	Adverse health consequences for population
Moradi-Lakeh M, Bijari B, Namiranian N, Olyaeemaneh A-R, Khosravi A. (20)	To assess the trend of geographical disparities between rural areas	A trend observational study	Good	Crude Mortality Rate Neonatal Mortality rate Infant Mortality Rate Under Five Mortality Rate
Nedjat S, Hosseinpour AR, Forouzanfar MH, Golestan B, Majdzadeh R. (21)	This study aims to estimate health inequality between different socioeconomic groups and its determinants	A cross-sectional study through a Population survey in Tehran	Good	Concentration Index Decomposing socio-economic factors affecting the health status
Emamian MH, Zeraati H, Majdzadeh R, Shariati M, Hashemi H, Jafarzadehpur E, et al. (22)	To investigate economic inequality and its determinants in near vision, in a middle-aged population	A cross-sectional study	Good	The main contributors of gap between lower and higher socio-economic group through Oaxaca-Blinder Decomposition
Morasae EK, Forouzan AS, Majdzadeh R, Asadi-Lari M, Noorbala AA, Hosseinpour AR. (23)	To measure socioeconomic inequality in mental health, and then to untangle and quantify the contributions of potential determinants of mental health to the measured socioeconomic inequality	A cross-sectional study through a Population survey in Tehran	Good	"The overall CI of mental health in Tehran was -0.0673 (95% CI = -0.070 - -0.057). Decomposition of the CI revealed that economic status made the largest contribution (44.7%) to socioeconomic inequality in mental health. Educational status (13.4%), age group (13.1%), district of residence (12.5%) and employment status (6.5%)."
Ramezani Doroh V, Vahedi S, Arefnezhad M, Kavosi Z, Mohammadbeigi A. (24)	To decompose the health inequality of people living in Shiraz	A cross-sectional study through a multistage-sample survey	Good	Concentration Index for Mental and General Health Decomposing inequality
Veisani Y, Delpisheh A. (25)	To understand the determinants of socioeconomic inequality of mental health in the female-headed households	A cross-sectional study	Satisfactory	Concentration Index Decomposing Inequality
Amirian H, Poorolajal J, Roshanaei G, Esmailnasab N, Moradi G. (26)	The effect of inequity on health outcomes was investigated via a three-stage procedure	A cross-sectional study through a multistage-sample survey	Good	Concentration Index
Khajavi A, Pishgar F, Dehghani M, Naderimagham S. (27)	To assess inequalities in infant mortality in rural regions	A trend analysis in national scale	satisfactory	Comparing the decreasing rate of mortality over the time
Alizadeh M, Laghousi D.(28)	To assess the trend of geographical disparities in child and maternal mortality rates	A population-based trend analysis	satisfactory	Index of Disparity in Neonatal, Infant and Under Five Mortality Rates between 1999 and 2013.
Rarani MA, Rashidian A, Arab M, Khosravi A, Abbasian E.(29)	To measured socioeconomic inequality in under-five mortality in Iran and across its provinces.	A cross-sectional study on multiple indicator demographic and health Survey	satisfactory	Concentration Index for Under Five Mortality Rate.
Kiadaliri AA. (30)	To assess gender and social disparities in Esophagus cancer incidence across Iran's provinces through 2003-2009	A trend analysis by Iran National Statistical Centre	Satisfactory	Rate ratios and Kunst and Mackenbach relative indices of inequality (RIIKM) were used to assess gender and social inequalities
Kiadaliri AA, Saadat S, Shahnavazi H, Haghparsat-Bidgoli H. (31)	To assess overall, gender and social inequalities across Iran's provinces during 2006–2010.	A time trend province-level study	Good	Rate ratio and Kunst and Mackenbach relative index of inequality were used to assess overall, gender and social inequalities, respectively.
Ghorbani Z, Ahmady AE, Ghasemi E, Zwi A. (32)	To identify the socioeconomic distribution of perceived oral health among adults	A cross-sectional population-based survey in Tehran	Good	Concentration Index of non-replaced extracted teeth (NRET), and m perceived dental health
Hosseinpour AR, Mohammad K, Majdzadeh R, Naghavi M, Abolhassani F, Sousa A, et al. (33)	To measure the socioeconomic inequality in infant mortality in Iran	A cross-sectional study on Iran Demographic and Health Survey data	Good	Concentration Index in Infant Mortality Decomposition Inequality

areas, suffer from unfavorable economic conditions (11, 128, 129). Demographic transitions, urbanization, and lifestyle changes have altered the pattern of diseases from communicable to noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), whose risk factors vary, as our included studies revealed, among various socioeconomic groups. Thus, tackling it would require enhancing public health literacy about such risk factors and the ways to prevent them (45, 130, 131). Regarding

utilization of health services, inequalities in the distribution of the health resources, for instance, the existing gap in the available health sector resources, eg, access to specialist physicians, and the distribution of hospital beds, particularly intensive care and burn beds, are among major concerns. Despite the continuous efforts to improve the status, including the recent health transformation plan (HTP) that

Table 2. Ctd

Author(s)	Aims	Study Design	Newcastle-Ottawa Scale**	Main outcome(s)
Hosseinpour AR, Van Doorslaer E, Speybroeck N, Naghavi M, Mohammad K, Majdzadeh R, et al. (34)	To quantify the determinants' contributions of socioeconomic inequality in infant mortality	A cross-sectional study on Iran Demographic and Health Survey data	Good	Decomposing of Inequality
Almasi-Hashiani A, Sepidarkish M, Safiri S, Morasae EK, Shadi Y, Omani-Samani R.(35)	To determine the economic inequality in history of stillbirth and understanding determinants of unequal distribution of stillbirth in Tehran, Iran.	A population-based cross-sectional study	Good	"Decomposition of the Concentration Index of stillbirth
Rad EH, Khodaparast M. (36)	Taxation system and health insurance contribution of Iranians were assessed	A cross-sectional analysis on data obtained from Iran Statistical Center.	Satisfactory	Kakwani Index of health insurance contribution
Emamian MH, Zeraati H, Majdzadeh R, Shariati M, Hashemi H, Fotouhi A. (37)	To report the status of the unmet refractive need and the role of economic inequality	A cross-sectional nested case-control	Good	Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition method of unmet refractive need
Hosseinkhani Z, Nedjat S, Aflatooni A, Mahram M, Majdzadeh R. (38)	To assess the association of child maltreatment with socioeconomic status among schoolchildren	A cross-sectional study	Satisfactory	Concentration Index of child maltreatment
Mansouri A, Rarani MA, Fallahi M, Alvandi I. (39)	To estimate and decompose educational inequalities in the prevalence of IBS	A cross-sectional study	Good	Concentration Index
Fateh M, Emamian MH, Asgari F, Alami A, Fotouhi A.(40)	To investigate the socioeconomic inequality of hypertension in Iran and to identify its influencing factors	A cross-sectional study	Good	Slop index of inequality (SII) and concentration index (C) for hypertension. Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition
Moradi G, Ardakani HM, Majdzadeh R, Bidarpour F, Mohammad K, Holakouie-Naieni K. (41)	To determine the socioeconomic status (SES) of inequalities and the proportion of the determinants in nonuse of seat belts in cars and helmets on motorcycles	A cross-sectional study	Good	The concentration index, concentration curve, and comparison of Odds Ratio (OR) in different SES groups were used to measure the socioeconomic inequalities using logistic regression.
Veisani Y, Delpisheh A, Moradi G, Hassanzadeh J, Sayehmiri K. (42)	To estimate the relationship between the socioeconomic status and addiction and mental disorders in suicide attempts	A cross-sectional study	Good	concentration index (CI) and decomposing contribution in inequality
Tourani S, Zarezaadeh M, Raadabadi M, Pourshariati F.(43)	Determining regional disparity of obstetrics and gynecology services and its association with children and infant mortality rates	A cross-Sectional Study	Satisfactory	Gini Coefficient
Entezarmahdi R, Majdzadeh R, Foroushani AR, Nasehi M, Lameei A, Naieni KH.(44)	To measure inequality of disability in leprosy	A cross-sectional study	Satisfactory	extended concentration index decomposition
Moradi G, Mohammad K, Majdzadeh R, Ardakani HM, Naieni KH.(45)	To determine socioeconomic inequalities in risk factors for NCDs	A trend analysis of inequality	Good	Concentration Index
Naghdi S, Ghiasvand H, Zadeh NS, Azami S, Moradi T.(46)	To estimate the impact of some macro-economic factors specially inequality factors on the Iranian rural health status	A time trend ecological study	Satisfactory	Gini Coefficient
Kiadaliri AA.(47)	Investigating social disparities in breast cancer (BC) and ovarian cancer (OC) incidence rates among women	A time trend province-level study	Satisfactory	rate ratio and Kunst and Mackenbach relative index of inequality were used to assess social disparities
Kia AA, Rezapour A, Khosravi A, Abarghouei VA.(48)	To assess the socioeconomic inequality in malnutrition in under-5 children	A crosse-sectional study	Good	Concentration Index
Moradi G, Moinefarshar A, Adabi H, Sharafi M, Mostafavi F, Bolbanabad AM. (49)	To evaluate socioeconomic inequalities in the oral health status	A crosse-sectional study	Satisfactory	Concentration Index
Kiadaliri AA, Asadi-Lari M, Kalantari N, Jafari M, Mahdavi MRV, Faghihzadeh S.(50)	To examine educational inequalities among adults	A population based cross-sectional study	Good	Slope Index of Inequality (SII) and the Relative Index of Inequality (RII)
Emamian MH, Zeraati H, Majdzadeh R, Shariati M, Hashemi H, Fotouhi A.(51)	To explore inequality in visual impairment	A cohort study	Good	Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition
Hosseini M, Olyaeemanesh A, Ahmadi B, Nedjat S, Farzadi F, Arab M, et al.(52)	To identify the state of gender equity in the health sector of the Islamic Republic of Iran	A mixed method	Satisfactory	Gender Inequality in different aspects of health indicators
Moradi G, Majdzadeh R, Mohammad K, Malekafzali H, Jafari S, Holakouie-Naieni K.51	To determine the status of diabetes socioeconomic inequality and the share of determinants of inequalities	A time trend comparative study	Good	Concentration Index Decomposition Inequality
Emamian MH, Fateh M, Gorgani N, Fotouhi A.(53)	To describe the socio-economic inequality in stunting and its determinants	A cross-sectional population-based	Good	Concentration Index Oaxaca-Blinder Decomposition

increased total hospital beds in Iran (132, 133), the equitable distribution of secondary care resources still remains a big challenge across the country, particularly the remote and marginalized areas. The latter needs great caution to

balance the significant costs to improve access at the price of enhancing fair access (75, 82, 134). As for health financing, the inequality in the distribution of health care costs and households' high exposure level to significant costs of

Table 2. Ctd

Author(s)	Aims	Study Design	Newcastle-Ottawa Scale**	Main outcome(s)
Raeisi A, Mehboudi M, Darabi H, Nabipour I, Larjani B, Mehrdad N, et al.(54)	To investigate the socioeconomic inequality of overweight and obesity among the elderly	prospective cohort study	Good	Concentration Index and the Lorenz curve
Safiri S, Kelishadi R, Heshmat R, Rahimi A, Djalalinia S, Ghasemian A, et al.(55)	To describe the socioeconomic inequality associated with oral hygiene behavior	A cross-sectional Study	Good	Concentration Index (C) and the slope index of inequality (SII)
Peykari N, Djalalinia S, Qorbani M, Sobhani S, Farzadfar F, Larjani B. (56)	Summarizing evidences on associations between socioeconomic factors and diabetes in Iranian population	A systematic review	Good	The prevalence of diabetes among different socioeconomic and demographic groups.
Ravaghi H, Goshtaei M, Olyaei Manesh A, Abolhassani N, Arabloo J (57)	Obtain a deeper understanding of the development of health equity indicators and identify their implementation challenges	A qualitative study	Satisfactory	Shaping the stakeholder's perspective for different health inequality indicators
Zaboli R, Tourani S, Seyedin SH, Manesh AO (58)	To determine and prioritize the social determinants of health inequality in Iran	A mixed method	Good	Shaping framework for including SDH approach in health equity
Beheshtian M, Manesh AO, Bonakdar S, Afzali HM, Larjani B, Hosseini L, et al.(59)	Determining health equity indicators in Iran	A literature review	Satisfactory	"52 indicators have been determined as health equity indicators in five areas including health, social and human development, economic development, physical environment and infrastructure and governance. "
Sadeghipour Roudsari H, Sherafat Kazemzadeh R, Rezaeie M, Derakhshan M.(60)	To assess the knowledge, attitudes and practices of men, Iranians and Afghan refugees, regarding reproductive health	A cross-sectional Study	Satisfactory	"Mean scores for knowledge, attitudes and practices for Iranians were 4.38/30, 13.89/20 and 12.99/31 respectively; for Afghans the scores were 3.79/30, 11.66/20 and 11.88/31."

Table 3. Summary of articles focusing on equity in healthcare utilization

Author(s)	Aims	Study Design	Newcastle-Ottawa Scale**	Main outcome(s)
Bigdoli HH, Bogg L, Hasselberg M.(61)	To assess the distribution of pre-hospital trauma care facilities reflect the burden of Road Traffic Injury (RTI) and Mortality (RTM)	Cross-Sectional Ecological Study	Good	Lorenz curves and Gini coefficient
Mohammadbeigi A, Hassanzadeh J, Eshtrati B, Rezaianzadeh A. (62)	To investigate and decompose the determinants of healthcare utilization (HCU)	Cross-Sectional Population based	Good	Decomposing Inequality
Mohammadbeigi A, Hassanzadeh J, Eshtrati B, Rezaianzadeh A. (63)	To determine and compare the socioeconomic inequity in HCU by CI and odds ratio (OR)	Cross-Sectional Population based	Good	Concentration Index
Noroozi M, Rahimi E, Ghiasvand H, Qorbani M, Sharifi H, Noroozi A, et al.(64)	To explore the relative contributions of inequality in utilization of NSPs and to decompose it to its determinants	Cross-Sectional Survey	Good	Decomposing Inequality
Davari M, Maracy MR, Aslani A, Bakhshizadeh Z, Khorasani E.(65)	To evaluate the equity in access to pharmaceutical services	Cross-Sectional	Good	Concentration and Lorenz curves.
Ramandi SD, Niakan L, Aboutorabi M, Noghabi JJ, Khammarnia M, Sadeghi A. (66)	To determine how doctors, paramedics and hospital beds are distributed in Iran	Trend Analysis	Satisfactory	Gini Coefficient
Kiadaliri AA, Najafi B, Haghighparast-Bidgoli H.(67)	To evaluate the distribution of need and access to health care services among Iran's rural population	Cross-Sectional Ecological Study	Good	Lorenz Curve, Gini Coefficient, D of Dissimilarity
Kavosi Z, Mohammadbeigi A, Ramezani-Doroh V, Hatam N, Jafari A, Firoozjahanitighi A. (68)	To measure horizontal inequity in access to outpatient services	Cross-Sectional Population based Survey	Good	Concentration Index Horizontal Inequity Index
Karyani AK, Azami SR, Rezaei S, Shaahmadi F, Ghazanfari S. (69)	To investigate the geographical distribution of gynecologists and midwives and to determine their distribution trend	Cross- Sectional	Satisfactory	Gini Coefficient
Meshkini AH, Kebriaeezadeh A, Janghorban MR, Keshavarz K, Nikfar S.(70)	To analyze the geographic distribution and accessibility of pharmacies in the municipal territory for both pedestrians and drivers	A cross-sectional geographical based study	Satisfactory	straight-line distance measurement
Hajizadeh M, Connelly LB, Butler JR, Khosravi A.(71)	To analyze inequities of health care utilization	A cross-sectional population-based study	Good	Concentration Index Horizontal Inequity Index
Noroozi M, Sharifi H, Noroozi A, Rezaei F, Bazrafshan MR, Armoon B.(72)	To explore the contribution of economic status to inequality in unprotected sex among people who inject drugs (PWID)	A cross-sectional behavioral survey in Tehran	Good	Oaxaca-Blinder Decomposition
Geravandi S, Najafi M, Rajaei R, Mahmoudi S, Pakdaman M. (73)	To compare the distribution of burn beds with its disability-adjusted life years (DALY) in Iran	A cross-sectional study	Satisfactory	Gini Coefficient
Sefiddashti SE, Arab M, Ghazanfari S, Kazemi Z, Rezaei S, Karyani AK. (74)	To determine the trend of inequality in the allocation of human resources in the health sector	A cross-sectional study	Satisfactory	Gini Coefficient
Honarmand R, Moshdehifard M, Kavosi Z. (75)	To determine distribution of maternal and child health related workforces	A cross-sectional study	Satisfactory	Gini Coefficient
MORADI LM, Ramezani M, Naghavi M.(76)	To determine the equality in safe delivery indices, i.e., appropriate place of delivery, type of delivery and skilled attendant for delivery, and their determinants in Iran.	A cross-sectional study	Good	Concentration Index for appropriate normal vaginal delivery and skill level
Meskarpour-Amiri M, Mehdizadeh P, Barouni M, Dopeykar N, Ramezani M.(77)	To determine the trend of inequality in the distribution of intensive care beds	A cross-sectional study	Satisfactory	Gini Coefficient for ICU and NICU
Jadidi R, Mohammadbeigi A, Mohammadalehi N, Ansari H, Ghaderi E.(78)	To evaluate the inequity in timely vaccination with a focus on inequities in timeliness	A historical cohort study	Good	Concentration Index of mother and child for timely vaccination
Masoodi M, Rahimzadeh M.(79)	To investigate geographical accessibility of residential areas to health services	A cross-sectional geographical information system	Good	Floating Catchment Area (FCA), methods and Response Time (RT) nique
Emamian MH, Zeraati H, Majdzadeh R, Shariati M, Hashemi H, Fotouhi A. (80)	To assess the role of economic inequality in the utilization of eye care services, and to identify its determinants	A cohort study	Good	Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition of or optometrist Examination.
Homaie Rad E, Ghiasi A, Arefnezhad M, Bayati M. (81)	Inequalities between general physicians' (GP) and specialists' visits; also, the factors effecting the utilization of visits were determined	A cross-sectional population-based study	Satisfactory	Concentration Index of general physicians' visits.
Kazemi Karyani A, Kazemi Z, Shaahmadi F, Arefi Z, Ghazanfari S.(82)	To investigate the inequality and trend of geographic accessibility to Pediatricians	A time trend analysis	Satisfactory	Gini Coefficient and Index of Dissimilarity to pediatrics

health care were extensively considered in many studies. We found an unfavorable status of FFCI (concentration,

Gini coefficient, and Kakwani) indices and exposure to health catastrophic costs in the course of the past 2 decades

Table 3. Ctd

Author(s)	Aims	Study Design	Newcastle-Ottawa Scale**	Main outcome(s)
Meskarpour-Amiri M, Dopeykar N, Ameryoun A, Tavana AM. (83)	To examined inequality in geographical distribution of cardiovascular health services	A cross-sectional study	Satisfactory	Gini Coefficient of CCU beds at diologist
Mobaraki H, Hassani A, Kshkalani T, Khalilnejad R, Chimeh EE. (84)	To assess distribution of all human resources in public sector of the country	A cross-sectional study	Satisfactory	Gini Coefficient and Rabin hcdexes for human resources distr
Omrani-Khoo H, Lotfi F, Safari H, Jame SZB, Moghri J, Shafii M. (85)	To examine both equality and equity in resources distribution	A cross-sectional study	Good	Gini Coefficient and Rabin hcdexes for human resources distr
Sari AA, Rezaei S, Rad EH, Dehghanian N, Chavehpour Y. (86)	To investigate the disparity in the distribution of health physical resources	A cross-sectional retrospective study	Good	Gini Coefficient, Gaswirth ind Index of Dissimilarity of Healthfical resources
Mohammadbeigi A, Arsang-jang S, Mohammadalehi N, Anbari Z, Ghaderi E. (87)	To estimate the inequity related to the educational level of parents on the access and utilization of oral health care	A cross-sectional study	Good	concentration (C) index of inequity related to the educational level of parents on the access and utilization of health care
Rad EH, Kavosi Z, Arefnezhad M. (88)	To describe inequality in dental care utilization in Iran	A cross-sectional population-based study	Good	concentration index of dental care utilization in Iran
Hatam N, Zakeri M, Sadeghi A, Ramandi SD, Hayati R, Siavashi E. (89)	To assess the distribution of hospital beds in Shiraz in 2014	A retrospective cross-sectional study	Satisfactory	Gini Coefficient of hospital beds
Ameryoun A, Meskarpour-Amiri M, Dezfali-Nejad ML, Khoddami-Vishteh H, Tofighi S. (90)	to evaluate the inequality of geographical distribution of non-cardiac intensive care beds	A cross-sectional study	Satisfactory	geographical distribution of non-cardiac intensive care beds in Iran the Gini coefficient
Hashemi H, Rezvan F, Fotouhi A, Khabazkhoob M, Gilasi H, Etemad K, et al. (91)	To investigate distribution of the cataract surgical	A cross-sectional study	Satisfactory	Concentration Index of Cataract surgery per 1 million population
Reshadat S, Saedi S, Zangeneh A, Ghasemi S, Gilan N, Karbasi A, et al. (92)	To analyze the spatial accessibility to urban primary-care centers of the population in Kermanshah city, Islamic Republic of Iran	A descriptive-analytical study over 3 time periods	Good	The analysis was based on a 500 m radius of 750 m distance from centers, walking speed of 1 m/s, required access time to health center 12.5 mins.
Rezaei S, Karyani A, Fallah R, Matin B. (93)	To evaluate inequalities in the geographical distribution of human and physical resources in the health sector	A cross-sectional study	Satisfactory	Gini coefficient for human resources
Chavehpour Y, Rashidian A, Raghfar H, Emamgholipour sefiddashii S, Maroofi A. (94)	To assesses the 'inverse care law' hypothesis: whether hospitals tended to be built in the relatively better-off areas through the time	A longitudinal time-series study	Good	Gini Coefficient of public and private beds.
Nemati R, Seyedin H, Nemati A, Sadeghifar J, Nasiri AB, Mousavi SM, et al. (95)	To examine the disparities in access to health care services	A cross-sectional study	Satisfactory	Scalogram analysis model to access health care services.
Yari A, Nedjat S, Asadi-Lari M, Majdzadeh R. (96)	Gaining a deeper understanding of people's perception on inequality of health and its determinants	A qualitative	Good	"Consensus on social, mental and physical health inequality
Mohammadi S, Gargari SS, Fallahian M, Källestål C, Ziaei S, Essén B. (97)	To investigate whether care quality for maternal near miss (MNM) differed between Iranians and Afghans and identify potential preventable attributes of MNM	cross-sectional study	Good	risk of maternal near miss (MNM) suboptimal care among Afghan Iranians

Table 4. Summary of articles focusing on equity in health financing

Citation	Aims	Study Design	Newcastle-Ottawa Scale**	Summary Results
Rezapour A, Arabloo J, Tofighi S, Alipour V, Sepandy M, Mokhtari P, et al. (98)	To determine the equity in health care payments and determining factors among households	A cross-sectional study	Good	Catastrophic and Impoverishing Health care expenditure
Rezapour A, Ghaderi H, Azar FE, Larijani B, Gohari MR. (99)	To determine the effects of OOP payment for health care services on households	A cross-sectional study	Good	Concentration Index of capacity to pay and health care payments
Zare H, Trujillo AJ, Driessen J, Ghasemi M, Gallego G. (100)	Inequalities assessment of health care expenditures	A longitudinal study	Good	Kakwani Index of health care expenditures
Davari M, Kheyri M, Nourbakhsh SMK, Khadivi R. (101)	To evaluate households' health financial protection in different quintiles after implementation of family physician.	A time trend study	Satisfactory	Comparison between different socio-economic groups by Square

in Iran. Despite notable OOP reduction after the HTP implementation, the still high OOP remains a considerable challenge in Iran. Also, citizens in lower socioeconomic

quintiles maybe prone to more severe financial hardship due to health expenses, all of which demand greater atten-

Table 4. Ctd

Citation	Aims	Study Design	Newcastle-Ottawa Scale**	Summary Results
Khammarnia M, Keshtkaran A, Kavosi Z, Hayati R.(102)	To investigate the households' impoverishment due to the healthcare costs	A cross-sectional study	Satisfactory	Health care expenditure i ishing effect
Delavari H, Keshtkaran A, Setoudehzadeh F. (103)	To determine the percentage of households with cancer patients that face catastrophic health expenditures.	A cross-sectional study	Satisfactory	Catastrophic health expendi
Kavosi Z, Rashidian A, Pourreza A, Majdzadeh R, Pourmalek F, Hosseinpour AR, et al. (104)	To assessed change in household catastrophic health care expenditures	A longitudinal population-based study	Good	The proportion of household catastrophic health exp (CHE)
Fazaeli AA, Seyedin H, Moghaddam AV, Delavari A, Salimzadeh H, Varmazyar H, et al.(105)	To present a trend analysis for the indicators related to fairness in healthcare's financial burden	A time trend study	Satisfactory	"The percentage of people v astrophic Health Expenditur Fairness in Financial Contril
Juyani Y, Hamed D, Jebeli SSH, Qasham M.(106)	To investigate on what extent Multiple sclerosis patients face catastrophic costs.	A cross-sectional study	Satisfactory	Ratio of catastrophic costs
Hajizadeh M, Connelly LB.(107)	To examine the progressivity of health insurance premiums and consumer co-payments	A time trend analysis	Good	Kakwani Progressivity Indic
Hajizadeh M, Nghiem HS.(108)	To provide a understanding about the inequality and determinants of the CHE for hospital services	A cross-sectional study	Good	out-of-pocket expenditure and the related cata expenditure (CE) for services
Reshadat S, Najafi F, Karami-Matin B, Soofi M, Barfar E, Rajabi-Gilan N, et al. (109)	To measure the financial protection against CHE among hospitalized patients	A cross-sectional study	Satisfactory	Mean of Out-of-Pocket Pay Catastrophic health Expendi
Ghorbanian A, Rashidian A, Lankarani KB, Kavosi Z. (110)	To estimate the pooled prevalence of CHE in Iran and identifying	A systematic review and meta-analysis	Good	Pooled Prevalence of Cata Health Expenditure
Ghoddosinejad J, Jannati A, Gholipour K, Baghestan EB.(111)	To calculate households encountered with catastrophic healthcare expenditures	A cross-sectional study	Satisfactory	Rate of households encour catastrophic health expendit
Mansouri A, Emamian MH, Zeraati H, Hashemi H, Fotouhi A.(112)	To estimate and decompose economic inequality in presenting visual acuity	A cohort study	Good	Concentration Index
Kavosi Z, Keshtkaran A, Hayati R, Ravangard R, Khammarnia M. (113)	Investigated the Household Financial Contributions to the health system	A cross-sectional study	Good	Fairness Financial Con Index
Piroozi B, Moradi G, Nouri B, Bolbanabad AM, Safari H. (114)	Explore the percentage of households facing CHE after the implementation of HSEP	A cross-sectional study	Good	Catastrophic Health Expend
Rarani MA, Rashidian A, Khosravi A, Arab M, Abbasian E, Morasae EK.(115)	Decompose inequality in neonatal mortality into its contributing factors	A comparative longitudinal study	Good	Inequality in neonatal mort normalized Concertation Inc
Daneshkohan A, Karami M, Najafi F, Matin BK.(116)	To estimate FFCI and quantify extent of catastrophic household heath expenditures	A cross-sectional study	Good	The proportion of household catastrophic health expendit
Moghadam MN, Banshi M, Javar MA, Amiresmaili M, Ganjavi S.(117)	Measure percentage of Iranian households exposed to catastrophic health expenditures	A cross-sectional study	Good	Catastrophic Health Exp Ratio
Abolhallaje M, Hasani S, Bastani P, Ramezani M, Kazemian M.(118)	To identify measures of fair financing of health services and determinants of fair financing contribution	A cross-sectional study	Satisfactory	Rate for Out of Payments health expenditure
Ghiasvand H, Naghdi S, Abolhassani N, Shaarbafchizadeh N, Moghri J.(119)	This study investigated the Iranian rural and urban households' inequality in payments on food and OOP health expenditures	A cross-sectional time trend study	Good	Concentration Indices for F Health Expenditure
Ghafoori MH, Ebadifard Azar F, Arab M, Mahmoodi M, Yusef Zadeh N, Rezapour A.(120)	To determine disparities in health expenditures by means of different approaches	A cross-sectional population-based study	Satisfactory	Fairness in Financial Contril Concentration Index Catastrophic Health Expend

tion by policymakers in Iran. In particular, insurance policies need serious reforms to cover needed and evidence-informed benefit packages, purchaser-provider split, fact-based premium calculation, and progressive approaches to cover the poor living in rural and deprived areas (110, 135, 136).

Study limitations

Health equity includes a vast range of topics; thus, conducting just a systematic review cannot show the details of the studies. Therefore, it is better to conduct several systematic reviews on the aspect of health equity to achieve better results. We considered all aspects of health equity

Table 4. Ctd

Citation	Aims	Study Design	Newcastle-Ottawa Scale**	Summary Results
Anbari Z, Mohammadbeigi A, Mohammad-salehi N, Ebrazeh A.(121)	Evaluating some health expenditure of inpatient and outpatient care as well as assessing the predictors of catastrophic costs for inpatient care	A cross-sectional study	Good	Catastrophic Costs Ratio
Rezapour A, Vahedi S, Khiavi FF, Esmailzadeh F, Javan-Noughabi J, Rajabi A.(122)	Analyzing CHE among households with and without chronic NCDs	A cross-sectional study	Satisfactory	The Catastrophic Health Expenditure incidence and intensity in the households with chronic NCDs".
Ghiasvand H, Gorji HA, Maleki M, Hadian M.(13)	To explore the mean of OOP payments among Iranian households for health services and the level of inequality in its distribution	A cross-sectional study	Good	The Catastrophic Health Expenditure headcount ratio The overshoot of Catastrophic Health Expenditure ratio
Rezapour A, Azar FE, Aghdash SA, Tanoomand A, Ahmadzadeh N, Asiabar AS.(123)	To assess the inequality in household's capacity to pay and OOP health care payments	A cross-sectional study	Good	Concentration Index for household's Out-of-Pocket payments
Rezapour A, Azar FE, Aghdash SA, Tanoomand A, Shokouh SMH, Yousefzadeh N, et al. (124)	Measuring equity in household's health care payments according to FFCI and Kakwani indices	A cross-sectional study	Good	"The Fairness in Financial Contribution Index for households in health financing The Kakwani index
Ghiasvand H, Sha'baninejad H, Arab M, Rashidian A.(125)	To calculate the proportion of hospitalized patients exposed to catastrophic medical payments	A cross-sectional study	Good	Ratio and likelihood of exposure to Catastrophic Health Expenditure
Ibrahimipour H, Maleki M-R, Brown R, Gohari M, Karimi I, Dehnavieh R. (126)	To understand the Iranian health financing system and provide lessons for policy makers about achieving universal coverage	A qualitative study	Good	There are seven major obstacles to universal coverage: unknown insured rate; regressive financing and non-transparent financial flow; fragmented system; non-scientifically designed benefit package; non-health-oriented and expensive payment system; uncontrolled demands; and administrative deficiency".
Naghdi S, Moradi T, Tavangar F, Bahrami G, Shahboulaghi M, Ghiasvand H.(127)	Investigating barriers to develop financial protection as a requirement to achieve universal health coverage	A qualitative study	Satisfactory	"The major themes included the political, social and economic context of the country, the context and structure of healthcare system and dimensions of UHC".

analysis in Iran, but extracting, summarizing, and reporting the retrieved evidence was a major challenge. Therefore, we have organized our research plan based on the current approaches of World Bank researchers. We used their classification approach for different topics in health equity analysis.

In addition, although primarily we ran search on the published studies in Persian language, based on our initial presumption and then the assessment of the retrieved studies, we decided to ignore them.

Implications for Future Research

We advocate the use of SDH perspective and other factors that affect health, including genetic and biological factors, food and nutrition, environmental and social factors, and even the impact of social and economic macro policies

of the governments on health in studying health inequalities. Unless researchers study health inequalities through comprehensive lenses that accommodate social aspects, meaningful tackling

of such inequalities towards sustainable health development might be compromised.

Conclusion

This systematic review aimed to shed light on the various factors that contributed to health inequalities in Iran. Many studies approached the issue from the lenses of health system and focused on outcomes, utilization, and financial domains of inequalities as the main challenges to equity. Yet, the literature is tiny to accommodate the social problems that may be the cause of inequality in Iran. For instance, social issues such as unemployment, divorce, child labor,

living in slums, and homelessness, which might be the consequences of social inequalities, need to be addressed while analyzing health inequalities in any settings.

In fact, policymakers in Iran need to develop directions in their health equity research priorities toward containing the factors that are not necessarily within the health system. Encouraging interdisciplinary research projects with social scientists is an urgent need.

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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Appendix

Search strategy:

- PubMed/MedLine:

((((((((((((((("health"[MeSH Terms] OR "health"[All Fields]) OR ("delivery of health care"[MeSH Terms] OR ("delivery"[All Fields] AND "health"[All Fields] AND "care"[All Fields]) OR "delivery of health care"[All Fields] OR ("health"[All Fields] AND "care"[All Fields]) OR "health care"[All Fields])) OR ("health services"[MeSH Terms] OR ("health"[All Fields] AND "services"[All Fields]) OR "health services"[All Fields])) OR ("health resources"[MeSH Terms] OR ("health"[All Fields] AND "resources"[All Fields]) OR "health resources"[All Fields])) OR ((("health"[MeSH Terms] OR "health"[All Fields]) AND outcome[All Fields]) OR ((("health"[MeSH Terms] OR "health"[All Fields]) AND consequences[All Fields])) AND equity[All Fields]) OR equality[All Fields]) OR disparity[All Fields]) OR ("socioeconomic factors"[MeSH Terms] OR ("socioeconomic"[All Fields] AND "factors"[All Fields]) OR "socioeconomic factors"[All Fields] OR "inequality"[All Fields])) OR inequity[All Fields]) OR accessibility[All Fields]) OR availability[All Fields]) OR acceptability[All Fields]) OR ("statistics and numerical data"[Subheading] OR ("statistics"[All Fields] AND "numerical"[All Fields] AND "data"[All Fields]) OR "statistics and numerical data"[All Fields] OR "utilization"[All Fields])) OR ("health expenditures"[MeSH Terms] OR ("health"[All Fields] AND "expenditures"[All Fields]) OR "health expenditures"[All Fields] OR "expenditure"[All Fields])) OR ("compensation and redress"[MeSH Terms] OR ("compensation"[All Fields] AND "redress"[All Fields]) OR "compensation and redress"[All Fields] OR "payment"[All Fields]) OR fairness[All Fields]) OR (horizontal[All Fields] AND equity[All Fields])) OR (vertical[All Fields] AND equity[All Fields])) AND ("iran"[MeSH Terms] OR "iran"[All Fields])

- Cochrane Library:

- #1 Health
- #2 Health Services
- #3 Health Care
- #4 Health Outcomes
- #5 Health Consequences
- #6 Health System
- #7 Health Resources
- #8 Availability
- #9 Accessibility
- #10 Utilization
- #11 Expenditure
- #12 Payments
- #13 Equity
- #14 Inequity
- #15 Equality
- #16 Inequality
- #17 Fairness
- #18 Disparity
- #19 Acceptability
- #20 #1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7
- #21 #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12
- #22 #13 OR #14 OR #15 OR #16 OR #17 OR #18 OR #19
- #23 #20 AND #21 AND #22