



Home Office

Country Information Note

Albania: Medical and healthcare provision

Version 2.0

November 2022

Preface

Purpose

This note provides country of origin information (COI) for decision makers handling cases where a person claims that to remove them from the UK would be a breach of Articles 3 and/or 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) because of an ongoing health condition.

It is not intended to be an exhaustive survey of healthcare in Albania.

For general guidance on considering cases where a person claims that to remove them from the UK would be a breach of Article 3 and/or 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) because of an ongoing health condition, see the instruction on [Human rights claims on medical grounds](#).

Country of origin information

The country information in this note has been carefully selected in accordance with the general principles of COI research as set out in the [Common EU \[European Union\] Guidelines for Processing Country of Origin Information \(COI\)](#), dated April 2008, and the Austrian Centre for Country of Origin and Asylum Research and Documentation's (ACCORD), [Researching Country Origin Information – Training Manual, 2013](#). Namely, taking into account the COI's relevance, reliability, accuracy, balance, currency, transparency and traceability.

The structure and content of the country information section follows a [terms of reference](#) which sets out the general and specific topics relevant to this note.

All information included in the note was published or made publicly available on or before the 'cut-off' date(s) in the country information section. Any event taking place or report/article published after these date(s) is not included.

All information is publicly accessible or can be made publicly available, and is from generally reliable sources. Sources and the information they provide are carefully considered before inclusion. Factors relevant to the assessment of the reliability of sources and information include:

- the motivation, purpose, knowledge and experience of the source
- how the information was obtained, including specific methodologies used
- the currency and detail of information, and
- whether the COI is consistent with and/or corroborated by other sources.

Multiple sourcing is used to ensure that the information is accurate, balanced and corroborated, so that a comprehensive and up-to-date picture at the time of publication is provided of the issues relevant to this note.

Information is compared and contrasted, whenever possible, to provide a range of views and opinions. The inclusion of a source, however, is not an endorsement of it or any view(s) expressed.

Each piece of information is referenced in a brief footnote; full details of all sources cited and consulted in compiling the note are listed alphabetically in the bibliography.

Independent Advisory Group on Country Information

The [Independent Advisory Group on Country Information](#) (IAGCI) was set up in March 2009 by the Independent Chief Inspector of Borders and Immigration to support him in reviewing the efficiency, effectiveness and consistency of approach of COI produced by the Home Office.

The IAGCI welcomes feedback on the Home Office's COI material. It is not the function of the IAGCI to endorse any Home Office material, procedures or policy. The IAGCI may be contacted at:

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Information about the IAGCI's work and a list of the documents which have been reviewed by the IAGCI can be found on the Independent Chief Inspector's pages of the [gov.uk website](#).

Official – sensitive: Start of section

The information in this section has been removed as it is restricted for internal Home Office use.

Official – sensitive: End of section

Feedback

Our goal is to continuously improve our material. Therefore, if you would like to comment on this note, please email the [Country Policy and Information Team](#).

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Country information

Section 1 updated: 3 November 2022

1. Sources

- 1.1.1 This note makes extensive use of medical country of origin information (COI) compiled by Project MedCOI, which was set up and operated by the immigration authorities in Belgium and the Netherlands until 31 December 2020, and since then by the European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA).
- 1.1.2 The EUAA MedCOI sector website explains how the project has and currently operates:
- ‘EUAA MedCOI relies on a worldwide network of medical experts that provides up-to-date medical information in countries of origin. Based on this information and combined with desk research, the EUAA MedCOI Sector produces responses to individual requests from EU+ countries, general medical country reports, and maintains a portal with a specific database where the information can be found... The database is only accessible to trained personnel in EUAA and the EU+ countries’ relevant administrations...
- ‘The high quality and medical accuracy of the information is guaranteed by specifically trained medical advisors and research experts who also provide guidance to the users of the portal.
- ‘The MedCOI Sector at EUAA has incorporated all services that were previously delivered by project teams in Belgium and the Netherlands in an ERF/AMIF funded project until 31/12/2020 (MedCOI4).’¹
- 1.1.3 The UK Home Office ceased to be able to make requests to or access the database of MedCOI on 31 December 2020.
- 1.1.4 The UK Home Office has, however, retained copies of all MedCOI documents referred to in this note should they be required in individual cases.

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Section 2 updated: 3 November 2022

2. Basic indicators

Total population (million)	3,095,344 (2022 est.) ²
Urban population as % of total population	63.8% of total population (2022 est.) ³
Life expectancy at birth	79.47 years (2022 est.) ⁴
Maternal mortality rate	15 deaths/ 100,000 live births (2017 est.) ⁵

¹ EUAA, ‘[EUAA MedCOI](#)’ webpage, no date

² CIA, ‘[The World Factbook: Albania](#)’, updated 27 September 2022

³ CIA, ‘[The World Factbook: Albania](#)’, updated 27 September 2022

⁴ CIA, ‘[The World Factbook: Albania](#)’, updated 27 September 2022

⁵ CIA, ‘[The World Factbook: Albania](#)’, updated 27 September 2022

Infant mortality rate	10.82 deaths/ 1,000 live births (2022 est.) ⁶
Current health expenditure	5.2% (2018) ⁷

2.1.1 Regarding transport to healthcare facilities, the World Health Organisation (WHO) noted in 2018 that:

‘The distance between PHC centres [Primary Healthcare Centres] ranges from 10 to 25 km. This can comprise an obstacle for the population to visit GPs [general practitioners] but also for the GPs to make home visits and/or to consult patients at more distant health post–ambulatories [note: post-ambulatory is a term used for everything affiliated with PHC centre facilities]. GPs serve the population on their lists and the schools located in the catchment area of the PHC centre.

‘The centres visited did not have vehicles. The condition of the roads and public transport availability within the areas with PHC centres influence the accessibility to PHC services, especially in winter.’⁸

2.1.2 The U.S. Department of State’s Overseas Security Advisory Council (OSAC) noted in its Albania Country Security Report published in October 2021, that ‘Healthcare is a grave problem in Albania. Medical care is inadequate in some areas, and emergency medical services are very limited. There are no trauma hospitals outside of Tirana. Individuals under continuing medical supervision should consult their physician prior to travel. Albania has few ambulances. Injured or seriously ill individuals may need to take taxis or other vehicles to the nearest hospital.’⁹

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Section 3 updated: 3 November 2022

3. Healthcare system

3.1 Structure

3.1.1 Fufarma, a pharmaceutical company for the import and distribution of medical tablets, syrups, sprays, sachets, creams, capsules, drugs, and other products, and medical equipment in Albania, noted in its undated health system review that ‘... the state provides most of the health care services offered to the population as in the field of promotion, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment. The private sector covers mostly pharmaceutical and dental services and some specialized diagnostic services mainly concentrated in Tirana...

‘The diagnostic and curative health services are organized in three levels: primary, secondary, and tertiary health care services. Public health services and promotion are provided in the primary health care and supported and supervised by the Institute of Public Health, the 12 Regional Directorates of Health and the 24 Directorates of Public Health.

⁶ CIA, [‘The World Factbook: Albania’](#), updated 27 September 2022

⁷ CIA, [‘The World Factbook: Albania’](#), updated 27 September 2022

⁸ WHO, [‘Primary health care in Albania: rapid assessment’](#) (pages 4-5), 2018

⁹ OSAC, [‘Albania Country Security Report’](#), 22 October 2021

'The health system in Albania is supported by a number of national institutions, which depend directly on the Ministry of Health. Basic public health services are coordinated and mostly provided by the Institute of Public Health.'¹⁰

- 3.1.2 In an article published in Sage Journals on 7 October 2020, Jonila Gabrani, Christian Schindler and Kasper Wyss from the Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, University of Basel, Switzerland, noted that '... Albania, a south-eastern European country with a health system in transition, most health care providers continue to be owned by the Government. They have a 3 tiers level structure: primary, secondary, and tertiary healthcare...

'Albania has been engaged for several years in improving PHC services to better address health system challenges.'¹¹

- 3.1.3 In 2019, the International Trade Administration (ITA), led by the Under Secretary for International Trade, stated:

'The healthcare system in Albania is mostly public [free], although private healthcare has become increasingly popular. The public healthcare service is organized at the primary, secondary, and tertiary service levels. Approximately 413 public healthcare clinics offer primary and secondary healthcare services and 42 public hospitals offer tertiary healthcare services. Pharmaceutical and dental services are almost entirely private...

'Public healthcare spending is partially financed by compulsory health insurance contributions by employees and employers (a 3.4 % health insurance contribution, divided evenly between employer and employee, is imposed on salaries) and subsidized by the state budget. The Compulsory Health Insurance Fund (ISKSH), funded by the health insurance contributions and subsidized by the state budget, reimburses the prescription drugs for the insured and pays for the public healthcare services as well as some approved hospital healthcare services provided by the private healthcare providers.'¹²

- 3.1.4 MedCOI: The Asylum and Migration Integration Fund (AMIF) financed project to obtain medical country of origin information (MedCOI) noted in March 2019 that in Albania's health system 'The diagnostic and treatment health service is organized in three levels: primary care [PHC], secondary hospital service, and tertiary hospital service.'¹³

- 3.1.5 Expatfinder, a website aimed towards fee-paying foreign visitors but also citing public health care procedures available for Albanian citizens, noted:

'By law, all Albanian citizens are entitled to get equal access to healthcare in the country. The public healthcare system is controlled by the state and is divided into three tiers. The first level corresponds to primary health care, including health, hygiene, maternity and paediatric clinics, health education centres, local emergency rooms and rural hospitals. The next level caters to secondary care and is made up of diagnostic and medical services in

¹⁰ Fufarma, '[Albanian health system overview](#)', no date

¹¹ Gabriani J, Schindler C, Wyss K, '[Perspectives of Public and ...](#)' (Sage Journals), 7 October 2020

¹² ITA, '[Healthcare- Albania](#)', 2019

¹³ MedCOI: 20 March 2019

hospitals and polyclinics. The last level administers tertiary care and consists of scientific research medicine, which includes four national university centres equipped with diagnostic services.

'Funding for the public healthcare scheme comes from contributions from employers, employees and self-employed individuals.'¹⁴

3.1.6 A joint report on the monitoring of Albania's state health budget in 2021 by Together for Life (TFL), Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD), and the UK Government, published in August 2022, stated that 'The Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MoHSP) administers and manages public funds according to seven approved programs, as follows:

1. Planning, Management and Administration
2. Primary Health Care Services
3. Secondary Health Care Services
4. Public Health Services
5. National Emergency Medical Service
6. Social Services
7. Rehabilitation of the Politically Persecuted'¹⁵

3.1.7 The same source added that 'In the total MoHSP budget for 2021, the main weight is carried by the "Primary Health Care Services" Program with 40.7%, followed by "Social Services", with 36% and "Primary Health Care Services", with 10.7 %.'¹⁶

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3.2 Doctors and specialists

3.2.1 In 2018, the WHO report noted that 'The composition of PHC teams varies according to the centre. GPs specialize either in adults (15 years and older) or in children. However, in small rural areas, GPs provide services to people of all ages. Urban areas have paediatricians performing check-ups of healthy children and paediatricians caring for sick children. A similar division of labour applies to nurses. Nurses are often subspecialized, with a narrow scope of services.'¹⁷

3.2.2 The 2018 WHO report added that 'In Tirana, the organization of the PHC centre includes diagnostic services staffed with specialized doctors, such as cardiologists, rheumatologists, orthopaedic surgeons, surgeons, obstetrician-gynaecologists and ophthalmologists.'¹⁸

3.2.3 The Computer and Enterprise Investigations Conference (CEIC), founded in 1992 by a team of expert analysts and economists to provide analytical data for economic and investment research, indicated in an undated report there

¹⁴ Expatfinder, '[Healthcare in Albania](#)', no date

¹⁵ TFL, WFD, UK Government, '[Monitoring of Albania's health budget 2021](#)' (page 16), August 2022

¹⁶ TFL, WFD, UK Government, '[Monitoring of Albania's health budget 2021](#)' (page 17), August 2022

¹⁷ WHO, '[Primary health care in Albania: rapid assessment](#)', 2018

¹⁸ WHO, '[Primary health care in Albania: rapid assessment](#)', 2018

was a ratio of 1.216 physicians per 1000 people from data collected in 2016¹⁹.

- 3.2.4 The pan-European media network specialised in EU policies, Euractiv, which was founded in 1999 by the French media publisher Christophe Leclercq, noted in a report dated 5 May 2022, that ‘A recent report has detailed how thousands of health workers fled to Germany in 2020, while Prime Minister Edi Rama has dismissed concerns about the loss of skilled workers in key sectors.

‘The European Training Foundation published a report last week detailing the mass exodus of skilled workers, including a high number of young people. The situation is particularly concerning for doctors and nurses and also includes psychotherapists, dentists, and pharmacists, all of which are in demand in Albania.

‘Albania has the lowest number of doctors and nurses per capita in Europe, data from 2020 shows. In 2019, 18% of qualified medical staff worked abroad, of which 765 Albanian doctors were working in Germany – a 21% increase from the year before. More are believed to have left since then as the number of emigrants from Albania stood at 42,000 in 2021.

‘This shortage was felt acutely during the COVID-19 pandemic, with hospital capabilities stretched to breaking point.

‘The World Health Organisation has also noted that Albania has one of the lowest rates of doctors-to-patients globally.’²⁰

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3.3 Pharmaceuticals

- 3.3.1 Privacy Shield, an organisation designed by the U.S. Department of Commerce, in conjunction with the European Commission and Swiss Administration to support transatlantic commerce within data protection requirements under EU Law, noted in an undated report that:

‘Albania’s pharmaceutical sector includes 200 pharmaceutical warehouses, one thousand pharmacies, 210 pharmaceutical private agencies, and 42 pharmacy hospitals. Imports dominate Albania’s drug market and most major international brands are present in the country. Locally manufactured products, while growing recently, continue to account for a small share of the total market. In 2018, domestic production accounted for around 10% of market share.

‘The Ministry of Health monitors the pharmaceutical industry, and all drugs must be registered with the National Agency of Drugs and Medical Equipment. The government sets profit margins for actors involved in the distribution chain for both reimbursed drugs and non-reimbursable drugs.

‘The Compulsory Healthcare Insurance Fund (ISKSH), which manages the public health coverage plan, includes a mix of Bismarck and Beveridge

¹⁹ CEIC, ‘[Albania Physicians: per 1000 People](#)’, no date

²⁰ Euractiv, ‘[Albanian healthcare workers flee en masse, government unfazed](#)’, 5 May 2022

models. ISKSH develops an annual reimbursement list of drugs that will be subsidized by the government for primary and hospital healthcare.²¹

3.3.2 The International Trade Administration (ITA) in its U.S. Companies Export website Export.com, last updated in October 2019, noted that:

‘Public healthcare spending is partially financed by compulsory health insurance contributions by employees and employers (a 3.4 % health insurance contribution, divided evenly between employer and employee, is imposed on salaries) and subsidized by the state budget. The Compulsory Health Insurance Fund (ISKSH), funded by the health insurance contributions and subsidized by the state budget, reimburses the prescription drugs for the insured and pays for the public healthcare services as well as some approved hospital healthcare services provided by the private healthcare providers...

‘The National Agency of Drugs and Medical Equipment oversees registering drugs entering Albania. Since 2016, the Agency is also in charge of registering medical equipment. The MoH [Ministry of Health] develops healthcare policies, proposes the national healthcare budget, and monitors state-owned health institutions.

‘In 2013, the Albanian government pledged to implement universal healthcare coverage and has since undertaken a series of steps toward implementation of this model. Since January 2016, roughly 600,000 uninsured Albanians benefit annually from free family doctor visits and reimbursable drugs, and close to one million Albanians aged between 35-70 years old, both insured and uninsured, are entitled to benefit from free medical check-ups provided under a PPP contract...

‘Albania imports all medical equipment and devices and around 90% of drugs.

‘All major pharmaceutical and medical equipment and device manufacturers are present in the market, mostly through distributors.’²²

3.3.3 Expatfinder noted that:

‘Generally speaking, the pharmaceutical industry in Albania is predominantly privatised. This country has a total of 1,020 pharmacies and 42 hospital pharmacies. Most of the drugs sold in Albania are imported and usually, international brands represent the market. It is the duty of the Ministry of Health to supervise the local pharmaceutical industry while the National Agency of Drugs and Medical Equipment handle the registration process. Below are some of the pharmacies that are located in Tirana:

- ‘Night Drug Store – 24-hour Pharmacy
Bul.Zog1 (near bar London)
Tel: 00 355 4 2222 241.
- ‘Alb Trade Farma
Rr. Pjeter Bogdani No 25

²¹ Privacy Shield, ‘[Albania- Pharmaceuticals](#)’, no date

²² ITA, ‘[Healthcare Resource Guide: Albania](#)’ (Export.gov), Last updated October 2019

Tel: 00 355 4 2250 737.

- 'Megapharm
Rr. Ismail Qemali No 32/1
Tel: 00 355 4 2245 060.
- 'Penta Farm
Rr.Hoxha Tasim No 52/1
Tel: 00 355 4 2232 960.'²³

3.3.4 A list of pharmaceutical companies in Albania in alphabetic order can be found on the undated international conference of harmonisation of technical requirements for registration of pharmaceuticals for human use ([ICH GCP](#)), the Good Clinical Practice Network²⁴.

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3.4 Private and public hospitals

3.4.1 Expatfinder noted that 'The private health sector in Albania is still also under development, and mostly covers dental and pharmaceutical services. Most of the private medical facilities are concentrated in Tirana including the Hygeia Hospital, American Hospital and German Hospital.'²⁵

3.4.2 Also see the [UK Government website](#) list of medical facilities.

3.4.3 See the [Hospitals Worldwide Guide](#) for a list of public hospitals in Albania.

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3.5 Recent developments in healthcare

3.5.1 MedCOI noted the following in March 2019:

'The state provides most of the services offered to the population in the field of promotion, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment. The private sector is still strengthening and covers most of the pharmaceutical service, dental service and some specialist diagnostic clinics that are mainly concentrated in Tirana. In the public sector, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection is responsible for the policies and strategies of the health system, its regulation and coordination of all actors within and outside the system.'²⁶

3.5.2 The 2018 WHO report also notes that:

'In Albania, PHC is organized through a public network of providers of health services. On average, one PHC centre offers services to 8000–20 000 inhabitants, varying for urban and rural areas, registering a doctor: patient ratio of 1:2500 and nurse: patient ratio of 1:400. All PHC centres are responsible for 24/7 duty...

'All PHC centres are under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, which recruits the medical and non-medical personnel and is responsible for investing in infrastructure and equipment. In most

²³ Expatfinder, '[Healthcare in Albania](#)', no date

²⁴ ICH GCP, '[Pharmaceutical Companies in Albania in alphabetical order](#)', no date

²⁵ Expatfinder, '[Healthcare in Albania](#)', no date

²⁶ MedCOI: 20 March 2019

cases, the buildings and land are the property of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection or of the local governments. Each PHC centre has a chief physician, who is usually a general practitioner (GP).²⁷

3.5.3 The European Social Charter on Albania joint report, published in March 2022, the Council of Europe (CoE) and the European Committee of Social Rights (ECSR) noted that measures to ensure the highest possible standard of health ‘... indicates that the following strategies/programmes have been developed: the National Health Strategy 2016-2020, Primary Healthcare Services Development Strategy 2020-2025, National Programme for the Prevention and Control of Non-Infectious Diseases 2016-2020, Cervical Cancer Screening Programme, National Programme for Breast Cancer Screening.’²⁸

3.5.4 The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), a United Nations agency dedicated to implementing infrastructure and procurement projects for the United Nations System, international financial institutions, governments and other partners around the world, noted in a report published on 13 September 2022, that ‘As a part of its support for Albania’s COVID-19 emergency response, UNOPS, in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, is renovating the Infectious Diseases Clinic (IDC) within the Mother Teresa Hospital in Tirana.

‘Funded through a €12.8 million World Bank loan [£11.2 million as of 21 October 2022]²⁹, the works will transform the facility into a state-of-the-art health clinic serving more than 10,000 patients a year.

‘Upon completion, the clinic will include 16 new emergency beds, 8 intensive care units and 87 ward beds – helping medical staff to improve life-saving medical services to people in need...

“It will have twice as many intensive care beds, contemporary medical equipment, a laboratory, a lecture hall for university students and waiting areas for the patients’ relatives,” she added during a recent joint inspection with the Prime Minister of Albania, Edi Rama.

‘As part of the project, UNOPS has also procured and delivered essential hospital equipment including 20 ambulances, computed tomography (CT) scanners at the hospital in Korca as well as Shefqet Ndroqi and Trauma University hospitals in Tirana X-ray rooms were also installed in hospitals in Lac, Vore and Paskuqan.

‘A further 13 hospitals across the country will be provided with new, advanced diagnostics equipment – including digital X-ray systems, CT scanners and all-purpose ultrasound machines – among others. This project will ensure local residents can receive timely and high-quality medical services.’³⁰

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²⁷ WHO, ‘[Primary health care in Albania: rapid assessment](#)’, 2018

²⁸ CoE and ECSR, ‘[European Social Charter \(Revised\): Albania](#) (page 18)’, March 2022

²⁹ Xe Currency converter, ‘[Currency conversion](#)’, no date

³⁰ UNOPS, ‘[Enhancing medical care in Albania](#)’, 13 September 2022

3.6 Impact of COVID-19

3.6.1 In an undated report, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) noted that 'COVID-19 had an impact on Albanian citizens and its economy, but the authorities acted quickly to contain the spread of the virus...

'Albania has experienced several waves of the pandemic. The economy reported the first case of COVID-19 on 8 March 2020. Two and a half months later, there were around 300 cases and 10 registered deaths per million inhabitants...

'The prime minister declared a state of natural disaster throughout the economy on 25 March 2020. The government then prolonged the state until 23 June 2020 and took a series of measures to control the epidemic...

'Albania had in place policy framework that provided a basis for dealing with the outbreak. It includes the National Civil Emergency Plan of Albania, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection Emergency Operation Plan, the National Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Response Plan, and the Infectious Diseases Hospital Crisis Prevention Plan, Focused on Pandemic Flu H1N1.'³¹

3.6.2 The WHO coronavirus disease (COVID-19) live dashboard (with vaccination data) noted that 'In Albania, from 3 January 2020 to 9 December 2021 there have been 202,641 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 3,126 deaths, reported to WHO. As of 5 December 2021, a total of 2,035,191 vaccine doses have been administered.'³²

3.6.3 OECD further noted that 'The government has put in place numerous measures (amounting to 4% of GDP) to support the healthcare system, enterprises and households affected by the confinement measures...

'It received emergency financing support from the International Monetary Fund, the European Union and other donors to help assist with the crisis response...

'The short-term risk to human life from the COVID-19 has been curtailed thanks to authorities' early response and citizens' respect of confinement orders. Registered case and death numbers in Albania are among the lowest in the Western Balkans region.'³³

3.6.4 In an undated report, the COVID-19 Health System Response Monitor (HSRM) which is supported by the WHO, the European Commission and the European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies, stated that:

'Measures have been implemented to reconfigure service delivery in an effort to increase treatment capacity. Elective procedures are deferred, and capacities at the two hospitals designated for COVID are freed from other medical services which have been transferred to other public hospitals (general surgery and urology to the Trauma Hospital, and TB to the Elbasan

³¹ OECD, '[Impact of COVID-19 in Albania](#)', no date

³² WHO, '[COVID-19](#)' (COVID-19 live dashboard with vaccination data) , no date.

³³ OECD, '[Impact of COVID-19 in Albania](#)', no date

Regional Hospital). There is no evidence (positive or negative) of the implications of these efforts.

'The COVID-19 designated hospitals that are meant to deal exclusively with COVID-19 patients are the Infectious Disease Services at the University Hospital Centre "Mother Tereza" (120 beds), named Hospital COVID 1, and the University Hospital "Shefqet Ndroqi" (193 beds), named Hospital COVID 2.

'The role of primary care providers with regard to COVID-19 cases consists of:

- Supporting the surveillance teams in case detection and contact tracing.
- Responding on the phone to questions and concerns of people who are in their jurisdiction. Give advice, support, and medical assistance as needed.
- Following up with isolated and quarantined individuals; make sure they follow the medical advice and make sure they are transferred on time to COVID hospitals by the Medical Emergency Service, in case of a deterioration of their condition.
- Following up with convalescent/recovered cases after they are discharged from the hospital.

'There is an increased availability of video, telephone or other alternative consultations for health services, including TeleMedicine Platform, E-referral, and E-prescription.

'Measures to ensure additional inpatient capacities for COVID-19 cases include the following:

- Decision of the Council of Ministers No. 244 of 26 March 2020: "On the placement at the disposal of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the building of the former "Crystal" University"
- Normative Act No. 3 of 15 March 2020 "On special administrative measures during the COVID-19 infection period: Depending on the dynamics of hospitalization of people affected by COVID-19 infection, private hospitals, outpatient services, accommodation facilities, auto-ambulances and relevant health and support staff shall be made available to MoHSP for facing COVID -19, upon the Order of the Minister responsible for health".

'Measures were also taken to prohibit the export of medicines and medical equipment from the Republic of Albania. Permission to export medicines and medical equipment is granted only by authorization from the Minister of Health and Social Protection (Order of the Minister of Health and Social Protection No. 131 of 8 March 2020: "On the prohibition of the export of medicines and medical equipment").'³⁴

3.6.5 The CoE and ECSR report published in March 2022 '...indicates that a "Covid-19 Action Plan for Albania: Prevention, Preparation and Response

³⁴ COVID- 19 Health System Response Monitor, '[Albania](#)', no date

against Covid-19” has been adopted and updated regularly. With regard to treating those who are ill, the report indicates that measures were taken to increase the capacity of hospitals.’³⁵

- 3.6.6 The TFL, WFD, UK Government report published in August 2022 stated that ‘[COVID-19] Vaccination rates accelerated significantly in the second half of 2021, while rates slowed significantly in the first quarter of 2022.

‘By the end of 2021, Albania had 2,396,863 anti-COVID vaccinations. Of the doses of the anti-COVID vaccine carried out in Albania there were: 1,147,753 first doses, 1,040,493 second doses, and 147,507 third doses. About 41% of the population was vaccinated with at least one dose.

‘Vaccination continued at a slower pace even in the first months of 2022. By the end of April 2022, a total of 2,814,626 vaccinations had been carried out. Those who were vaccinated with at least one dose were about 46% of the population (1,293,234 first doses) by the end of April 2022.

‘Albania remains among the last in Europe in terms of vaccination in relation to the population. By 10 July 2022, Albania had fully vaccinated 44% of the population, where 66% was the European average and 61% the global average for the same period.’³⁶

- 3.6.7 The same source added:

‘Although the COVID-19 pandemic has eased since the end of 2021 and the wave detected so far in 2022 is milder, the long-term consequences of the pandemic continue to be felt and are expected to harm the population in the medium term as well. Many affected people are suffering from "long-term COVID", while they will have to face the possibility of being infected for the second time. They are suffering from the direct and indirect consequences of the disease such as lung damage, chronic fatigue, damage to the nervous system, and mental disorders. Such consequences last 4-5 months, but beyond that, even after the infection has passed, there is what is being described by the health systems as "post-COVID" syndrome, or "prolonged COVID".

‘In 2021, the period in which the COVID-19 pandemic peaked, the number of patients admitted to public hospitals increased by 17% more than in 2020. Of the 220,325 patients admitted to hospitals in 2020, 257,829 patients were admitted last year according to monitoring indicators of the Ministry of Health.’³⁷

- 3.6.8 The TFK, WFD, UK Government report’s main findings of the reimbursement of the anti-COVID package between January 2021 and April 2022 noted that ‘From November 2020 to April 2022, out of the total fund of ALL 1.2 billion (Euro 9.4 million) [conversion rate to pounds sterling on 21 October 2022 = £8,235,057.96³⁸] available for the anti-COVID-19 reimbursement package at home, patients benefited only about ALL 37.8 million [conversion rate to pounds sterling on 21 October 2022 = £70,278.48³⁹] or 3% of the available

³⁵ CoE and ECSR, ‘[European Social Charter \(Revised\): Albania](#)’ (page 20), March 2022

³⁶ TFL, WFD, UK Government, ‘[Monitoring of Albania’s health budget 2021](#)’ (page 34), August 2022

³⁷ TFL, WFD, UK Government, ‘[Monitoring of Albania’s health budget 2021](#)’ (page 34), August 2022

³⁸ Xe Currency converter, ‘[Currency conversion](#)’, no date

³⁹ Xe Currency converter, ‘[Currency conversion](#)’, no date

funds. In total, about 9,000 people or 3.2% of the officially declared infections in our country had benefited from the fund until April 30, 2022.

'The decision on the anti-COVID-19 reimbursement package was drawn up by the government, taking into account the treatment needs of around 600 confirmed positive patients per day, or around 36,000 patients over two months, 60% of whom were expected to be treated by the scheme of mild forms and 40% to be treated with the scheme of moderate forms. From November to December 2020, only 1,708 people infected by COVID-19 benefited from reimbursement, with an amount of LEK 6.3 million (Euro 52,000) [conversion rate to pounds sterling on 21 October 2022= £45,545.80⁴⁰].

'From January to December 2021, about 6,534 people benefited from the reimbursement package for patients with COVID-19, with a benefit amount of about 28.1 million ALL (Euro 230,000) [conversion rate to pounds sterling on 21 October 2022= £201,480.11⁴¹]. Divided into four months, the beneficiaries were concentrated in the first 4 months with 5,475 people, to whom an amount of about 23 million ALL (Euro 188,000) [conversion rate to pounds sterling on 21 October 2022= £164,874.45⁴²] was allocated. In the third 4 months of the year September -December 2021, about 863 people benefited, with an amount of ALL 4.6 million (Euro 37,000) [conversion rate to pounds sterling on 21 October 2022= £32,432.74⁴³].

'For the first 4 months of 2022, the number of patients who benefited from the list of reimbursed drugs is 341,347 people, while the people who have benefited from the anti- COVID-19 package are 678, or 4,797 fewer patients than the same period of the preceding year. About ALL 3 million (Euro 25,000) [conversion rate to pounds sterling on 21 October 2022= £21,920.84⁴⁴], 15 were distributed to 678 people who benefited from the anti-COVID-19 package.

'In total, from November 2020 to April 2022, 8,920 people benefited from the anti-COVID package for a total amount of 37.6 million ALL (Euro 308,000) [conversion rate to pounds sterling on 21 October 2022= £270,782.75⁴⁵], which is only 3.1% of the amount made available for the anti-Covid-19 reimbursement at home package.'⁴⁶

3.6.9 Further regarding costs, the same source observed,

'In 2020, the World Bank approved the project "Albania's response to the COVID-19 emergency", which consisted of Euro 16.8 million [conversion rate to pounds sterling on 21 October 2022= £14,738,244.78⁴⁷]. The project has two components, the first one with a value of USD 16.25 million [conversion rate to pounds sterling on 21 October 2022= £14,635,917.64⁴⁸] provides

⁴⁰ Xe Currency converter, '[Currency conversion](#)', no date

⁴¹ Xe Currency converter, '[Currency conversion](#)', no date

⁴² Xe Currency converter, '[Currency conversion](#)', no date

⁴³ Xe Currency converter, '[Currency conversion](#)', no date

⁴⁴ Xe Currency converter, '[Currency conversion](#)', no date

⁴⁵ Xe Currency converter, '[Currency conversion](#)', no date

⁴⁶ TFL, WFD, UK Government, '[Monitoring of Albania's health budget 2021](#)' (page 37), August 2022

⁴⁷ Xe Currency converter, '[Currency conversion](#)', no date

⁴⁸ Xe Currency converter, '[Currency conversion](#)', no date

support of the health sector immediately and in the medium term, while the second one, USD 0.55 million [conversion rate to pounds sterling on 21 October 2022= £495,378.99⁴⁹] is dedicated to project management. The project has been extended until the end of 2022, from June 2022, which was the initial deadline. In the last 4 months of 2021, 1.6 billion ALL (13.4 million Euro) [conversion rate to pounds sterling on 21 October 2022= £13,400,000.00⁵⁰] were disbursed from the project...

'The cost of treatment for a person infected with COVID-19 during the two years of the pandemic was very high in many cases. There are people who have bought medicines that have exceeded the value of Euro 6,000 [conversion rate to pounds sterling on 21 October 2022= £5,261.54⁵¹] for treatment at home. In addition to medications, the highest costs were for some contraband drug, such as Remdesivir.

'The average expenses for a patient with mild symptoms have reached Euro 1,000 [conversion rate to pounds sterling on 21 October 2022= £876.84⁵²], where they have mainly spent them on examinations, blood tests, and a scanner to verify the consequences, vitamin treatments, etc., while for those with moderate symptoms they have spent up to Euro 6,000 [conversion rate to pounds sterling on 21 October 2022= £5,260.41⁵³] for treatment at home. Others who have been treated in private hospitals and in Turkey have spent amounts up to Euro 100,000 [conversion rate to pounds sterling on 21 October 2022= £87,653.43⁵⁴].

'In 2020, Albanian families increased their spending on health by 28%, while in the European Union this indicator fell by about 4%. In this way, Albania recorded the Highest household health expenditures in Europe, as measured by the annual change in the final consumption of household economic units (at current prices) ...

'The costs of treating COVID-19 outside the hospital have proved catastrophic for those infected in Albania. In 2018, before the pandemic began, Albanians' out-of-pocket payments for the treatment of health issues were as much as 44.6% of the cost of treatment. Albania belongs to the group of countries with very high out-of-pocket payments. Before the pandemic, at least 10% of Albanian families faced catastrophic payments for health, which became the cause of their impoverishment.

'With the advent of the pandemic in 2020, out-of-pocket and catastrophic payments have further increased. So far, there are no studies that show detailed data on the costs of treating COVID-19 outside public hospitals, but data from focus groups with patients, doctors and pharmacists show that they have been very high compared to routine treatments previous to this pandemic. Prescriptions for one person during the two years of the pandemic were very high in many cases.

⁴⁹ Xe Currency converter, '[Currency conversion](#)', no date

⁵⁰ Xe Currency converter, '[Currency conversion](#)', no date

⁵¹ Xe Currency converter, '[Currency conversion](#)', no date

⁵² Xe Currency converter, '[Currency conversion](#)', no date

⁵³ Xe Currency converter, '[Currency conversion](#)', no date

⁵⁴ Xe Currency converter, '[Currency conversion](#)', no date

'There are cases where a person has purchased medications that have exceeded the value of Euro 6,000 [conversion rate to pounds sterling on 21 October 2022= £5,258.10⁵⁵] for home treatment. In addition to medications, the highest costs were for some contraband medications, such as Remdesivir and Favira.

'The average expenses for a patient with mild symptoms have reached Euro 1,000 [conversion rate to pounds sterling on 21 October 2022= £876.18⁵⁶], where mainly examinations cost blood tests, a scanner to verify the consequences, vitamin treatments, etc., while patients with moderate symptoms have spent up to 6,000 Euro [conversion rate to pounds sterling on 21 October 2022= £5,256.46⁵⁷] for treatment at home. Others who have been treated in private hospitals and in Turkey have spent amounts up to Euro 100,000 [conversion rate to pounds sterling on 21 October 2022= £876,459.89⁵⁸].'⁵⁹

3.6.10 The same source further noted that the anti-COVID reimbursement package did not attract interest from those infected,

'... as in many cases those who had symptoms and were cured at home spent much more than the ceilings in the reimbursement package, which were about ALL 1,700 (Euro 14) [conversion rate to pounds sterling on 21 October 2022 = £12.28⁶⁰] with mild symptoms and All 11,000 (Euro 90) [conversion rate to pounds sterling on 21 October 2022= £78.96⁶¹] with heavier ones. The infected received the treatments by consulting outpatient doctors and based on the progress of X-ray examinations and laboratory analyses. Patients were not informed about the benefit procedures and often claimed that they had no knowledge of the information to follow the procedures. The Ministry of Health and the Mandatory Health Care Insurance Fund have not conducted information campaigns on how those interested would benefit from the reimbursement package.'⁶²

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Section 4 updated: 3 November 2022

4. Cancer treatment (oncology)

4.1 Prevalence and available treatment facilities

4.1.1 With support of the WHO and the Regional Office for Europe, Albania's Ministry of Health published the National Cancer Control Program 2011-2020 in April 2011. The program noted that nine of the most common cancers in Albania were:

- Breast.
- Central nervous system.

⁵⁵ Xe Currency converter, '[Currency conversion](#)', no date

⁵⁶ Xe Currency converter, '[Currency conversion](#)', no date

⁵⁷ Xe Currency converter, '[Currency conversion](#)', no date

⁵⁸ Xe Currency converter, '[Currency conversion](#)', no date

⁵⁹ TFL, WFD, UK Government, '[Monitoring of Albania's health budget 2021](#)' (p 22, 46), August 2022

⁶⁰ Xe Currency converter, '[Currency conversion](#)', no date

⁶¹ Xe Currency converter, '[Currency conversion](#)', no date

⁶² TFL, WFD, UK Government, '[Monitoring of Albania's health budget 2021](#)' (page 47), August 2022

- Larynx.
- Lung.
- Rectum.
- Skin.
- Stomach.
- Urinary tract.
- Uterus⁶³.

4.1.2 Albania's National Cancer Control Program noted that 'The National Committee for Cancer Control is fully functional and currently leads the National Cancer Control Program (NCCP). For the four key components: prevention, early detection, diagnosis and treatment, and palliative care, responsibilities and specific tasks are designed.

'The National Cancer Control Program document is developed and reviewed by all actors involved in the fight against cancer in Albania.

'The 10- year action plan (2011-2020 which includes activities, timelines and budget is developed based on national priorities.'⁶⁴

4.1.3 The same source added that 'The cancer registry is based on hospital records of the "Mother Teresa" University Hospital Center in Tirana (TUHC). The computerization of data has started in 2008. The data collected from 36 districts are then sent to TUHC. The cancer and risk factors surveillance is based on the institutional collaboration between TUHC and the Institute of Public Health.'⁶⁵

4.1.4 Albania's National Cancer Control Program further stated that 'The National Oncology Service is part of "Mother Teresa" Hospital and the only specialized public institution in the country, with a multi-disciplinary team which deals with cancer diagnosis and treatment. This service has 111 beds, 31 physicians and consists of surgery pavilion (where surgery of breast, colon and rectum, soft tissues and bones, testicles, skin, and melanoma are performed), radiotherapy, chemotherapy, pathological anatomy, and diagnostic radiology pavilions.

'University Clinics within "Mother Teresa" Hospital are: General Surgery, Urology, Surgery of the Thorax, Otorhinolaryngology, Maxillofacial Surgery, and Neurosurgery. These services provide primarily surgical treatment for tumors of the stomach, urinary tract, lung, head, neck, and brain.

- 'Regional hospitals: generally, are not equipped in a modern way and have less qualified medical personnel to diagnose and treat cancer.
- 'Primary Health Care Centers and Specialties' Polyclinics: in Tirana and other districts across the country there are such centers for patients who initially go there for cancer diagnosis. These centers also include other sections for ambulatory patients diagnosed and treated for cancer

⁶³ Republic of Albania, Ministry of Health, '[The National Cancer Control...](#)' (section 2.3.1), April 2011

⁶⁴ Republic of Albania, Ministry of Health, '[The National Cancer Control...](#)' (section 2.3.1), April 2011

⁶⁵ Republic of Albania, Ministry of Health, '[The National Cancer Control...](#)' (section 2.3.2), April 2011

(Oncology centers). These services are available in the main districts of the country (Tirana, Durrës, Shkoder, Fier, Vlore, Lezhe, Elbasan, Kruje, Kavaja and Korca).

- ‘Private services: there is only one private complex hospital center in Tirana, Hygeia hospital, which provides a high quality multi-disciplinary complex service in oncology including radiotherapy with 2 linear accelerators, but every service is provided against direct payment from the patient. The American hospital also provides modern diagnostic service, as well as surgery and chemotherapy treatment, also against direct payments from the patients.’⁶⁶

4.1.5 The same source continued: ‘Cancer drugs, according to priority can be divided into the following groups:

- ‘Curable cancers and those cancers where the cost-benefit rate clearly favors the treatment with anti-tumor drugs and that can be managed properly with basic treatment regimen, based on relatively few drugs, which can be found in the market at relatively low cost as generic medicines. The widespread availability of these drugs should be the number one priority of health policy.
- ‘The second group of drugs may have some advantages in certain clinical situations.
- ‘Based on current evidence, the third group of drugs (new drugs) is considered as not essential to real effectiveness in cancer care. Numerous new drugs are “aggressively” introduced into the market, but most of them are expensive and of limited benefit.’⁶⁷

4.1.6 The media outlet Albania Daily News reported in an article entitled ‘Albania Lacks Access to Innovative Treatments on Cancer’ on 24 September 2022 that ‘Statistics show a rapid spread of cancer and the burden of disease, but funding for reimbursement remains stagnant...

‘From 2017 to 2020, the European Union has approved about 160 new drugs that treat various diseases, but in Albania, during the same period, only 5 of them were included in the reimbursement lists...

‘Because the market for expensive medicines is directly related to the reimbursement list, large pharmaceutical companies are reviewing their position in Albania, with the prospect of closing subsidiaries.’⁶⁸

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4.2 Breast cancer

4.2.1 The Government of Albania’s Instituti i Shëndetit Publik (ISHP) noted in 2017 that the following treatments were available for breast cancer at the Mother Teresa Hospital:

- Chemotherapy regimens: a treatment plan that specifies the dosage, the schedule, and the duration of treatment; in combination with:

⁶⁶ Republic of Albania, Ministry of Health, ‘[The National Cancer Control...](#)’ (section 4.6.2), April 2011

⁶⁷ Republic of Albania, Ministry of Health, ‘[The National Cancer Control...](#)’ (section 4.6.2), April 2011

⁶⁸ Albanian Daily News, ‘[Albania Lacks Access to Innovative ...](#)’, 24 September 2022

- Taxane: a type of drug that blocks cell growth by stopping mitosis (cell division). Taxanes interfere with microtubules (cellular structures that help move chromosomes during mitosis). They are used to treat cancer. A taxane is a type of mitotic inhibitor and a type of antimicrotubule agent.
- Trastuzumab: a monoclonal antibody used to treat breast cancer and stomach cancer. It is specifically used for cancer that is HER2 receptor positive. It may be used by itself or together with other chemotherapy medication.

Chemotherapy drugs:

- Epirubicin: chemotherapy drug, an anthracycline topoisomerase II inhibitor used as an adjuvant to treating axillary node metastases in patients who have undergone surgical resection of primary breast cancer.
- Cyclophosphamide: a chemotherapy drug in a class of medications called alkylating agents. In treating cancer, it works by slowing or stopping the growth of cancer cells in your body.
- 5-fluorouracil: a chemotherapy drug. It slows the growth of cancer cells.
- Docetaxel: an anti-cancer ("antineoplastic" or "cytotoxic") chemotherapy drug. This medication is classified as a "plant alkaloid," a "taxane" and an "antimicrotubule agent"⁶⁹.

4.2.2 An article published on 1 October 2018 in the medical journal *The Breast* noted that Neoadjuvant therapy was available at the Mother Teresa Hospital. The following information was found:

‘Neoadjuvant therapy refers to the systemic treatment of breast cancer prior to definitive surgical therapy. The primary objective of neoadjuvant therapy is to improve surgical outcomes in patients for whom a primary surgical approach is technically not feasible and in patients with operable breast cancer who desire breast conservation. Neoadjuvant therapy also allows for an early evaluation of the effectiveness of systemic therapy.

‘Oncology Service in UHC “Mother Teresa” is the greatest service of treating cancer in Albania, but it is not the only one. There are also some private hospitals which treat patients diagnosed with cancer.’⁷⁰

4.2.3 Information found on MedCOI indicated that treatment for breast cancer was available at the following hospital:

‘University Medical Center of Mother Teresa University Hospital, Rruga e Dibres 372, Tirana (public facility):

- ‘Inpatient, outpatient, and follow up treatment by an oncologist.
- ‘Oncology: radiation therapy.
- ‘Diagnostic imaging by means if integrated PET/CT scan, partly available: Only CT scan is available, PET- scan is not available.

⁶⁹ ISHP, ‘[The adjuvant treatment of breast cancer ...](#)’, 2017

⁷⁰ *The Breast*, ‘[Neoadjuvant chemotherapy treatment of breast cancer ...](#)’, 1 October 2018

- ‘Oncology: terminal and palliative care.’⁷¹

4.2.4 ‘Information found on MedCOI indicated that medication used to treat breast cancer was available at the following facility:

‘Mother Teresa Hospital- Pharmacy, Rruga e Dibrës 372, Tirana (public facility):

- ‘Daratumumab- Immunosuppressants.
- ‘Anastrozole- oncology: anti- hormones; aromatase- inhibitors.
- ‘Exemestane- oncology: anti- hormones; aromatase- inhibitors.
- ‘Letrozole- oncology: anti- hormones; aromatase- inhibitors.
- ‘Pertuzumab- oncology: cytostatics/ chemotherapy.
- ‘Bevacizumab- oncology: cytostatics/ chemotherapy.
- ‘Tamoxifen- oncology: cytostatics/ chemotherapy/ antineoplastics.
- ‘Trastuzumab- oncology: cytostatics/ chemotherapy/ antineoplastics.
- ‘Rituximab- oncology: monoclonal antibodies
- ‘Mirtazapine- psychiatry: antidepressants.’⁷²

4.2.5 RAD-AID, a non-profit public service whose mission is to increase and improve radiology in the low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), as well as underserved areas of high-income countries (HICs), noted in an undated report that ‘Currently, there is no national breast cancer screening program [radiology services]. Diagnostic breast exams are done using mammography and/ or ultrasound. AHT [American Hospital in Tirana, a private facility] also performs breast MRI and is the only facility that offers breast MR imaging.’⁷³

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4.3 Colon carcinoma with metastasis (cancer of the colon)

4.3.1 Information found on MedCOI indicated that treatment for colon carcinoma with metastasis was found to be available at the following hospital:

‘University Medical Center of Tirana Mother Teresa Hospital, Rruga e Dibrës 372, Tirana (public facility):

- ‘Inpatient treatment by an oncologist.
- ‘Oncology: radiation therapy.
- ‘Terminal and palliative care.
- ‘Surgery: specifically, oncological surgery.’⁷⁴

‘Information found on MedCOI indicated that medication used to treat cancer of the colon was available at the following facility:

⁷¹ MedCOI: 13 March 2019

⁷² MedCOI: 13 March 2019

⁷³ RAD-AID International, ‘[Albania](#)’, no date

⁷⁴ MedCOI: 13 March 2019

'Mother Teresa Hospital- Pharmacy, Rruga e Dibres 372, Tirana (public facility):

- 'Trifluridine + tipiracil (e.g. Lonsurf- tradename)- oncology: cytostatics/ chemotherapy.'⁷⁵

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4.4 Hodgkin's Lymphoma

4.4.1 An example of mixed type Hodgkin's lymphoma at advanced stage (also with secondary diagnoses of small ovarian cysts and thymus tissue) was found in MedCOI. Treatment was found to be available at the following hospital:

'University Medical Center of Tirana Mother Teresa Hospital, Rruga e Dibres 372, Tirana (public facility):

- 'Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by an oncologist.
- 'Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by a haematologist.
- 'Diagnostic research: bone marrow puncture.
- 'Laboratory research of liver function (PT, albumin, bilirubin, transaminases: ASAT (=SGOT), ALAT (=SGPT).
- 'Laboratory research of renal/kidney function (creatinine, ureum, proteinuria, sodium, potassium levels).
- 'Laboratory research/ monitoring of full blood count, e.g. Hb, WBC and platelets.
- 'Diagnostic imaging by means of x-ray radiography.
- 'Oncology: radiation therapy.

'University Hospital for Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Queen Geraldine, Rruga bulevardi zogu I pare, stacioni i trenit Tirane. Tirana (public facility).

- 'Inpatient treatment by a gynaecologist.'⁷⁶

4.4.2 'Information found on MedCOI indicated that medication used to treat Hodgkin's Lymphoma was available at the following facility:

'Mother Teresa Hospital- Pharmacy, Rruga e Dibres 372, Tirana (public facility):

- 'Blemycin- oncology: cytostatics/ chemotherapy.
- 'Cyclophosphamide- oncology: cytostatics/ chemotherapy.
- 'Doxorubicin (brand name Adriamycin)- oncology: cytostatics/ chemotherapy.
- 'Etoposide- oncology: cytostatics/ chemotherapy.
- 'Procarbazine- oncology: cytostatics/ chemotherapy.

⁷⁵ MedCOI: 13 March 2019

⁷⁶ MedCOI: 12 March 2019

- ‘Vincristine- oncology: cytostatics/ chemotherapy.’⁷⁷

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4.5 Leukaemia

4.5.1 Information found on MedCOI indicated that treatment for Leukaemia was available at the following hospitals:

‘University Medical Center of Tirana Mother Teresa Hospital, Rruga e Dibrës 372, Tirana (public facility):

- ‘Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by a haematologist.

‘Note: allogeneic stem cell transplantation including pre- and aftercare is not available in Albania, but follow up after this service (outside of Albania) is available at the public hospital Mother Teresa and at private hospitals:

‘Hygeia Hospital Tirana, Fushe Mezez Komuna Kashar, Tirana (private facility).

‘Spitali Amerikan, Prane S.U.T, Rruga Lord Bajron, Tirana (private facility).’⁷⁸

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4.6 Lung cancer

4.6.1 Information found on MedCOI indicated that treatment for lung cancer was available at the following hospitals:

‘University Medical Center of Tirana Mother Teresa Hospital, Rruga e Dibrës 372, Tirana (public facility):

- ‘Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by an oncologist.
- ‘Diagnostic imaging by means of MRI.
- ‘Diagnostic imaging by scintigraphy (nuclear medicine).

‘Shefqet Ndroqi Lung Hospital/ University Hospital of Lung Diseases, Rruga Dr Shefqet Ndroqi, Tirane, Tirana (public facility):

- ‘Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by a pulmonologist.’⁷⁹

4.6.2 Information found on MedCOI indicated that medication used to treat lung cancer was available at the following facility:

‘Mother Teresa Hospital Pharmacy, Bulevardi Zogu I, Tirana (public facility):

- ‘Pembrolizumab- oncology: monoclonal antibodies.’⁸⁰

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4.7 Melanoma

4.7.1 Information found on MedCOI indicated that treatment for melanoma (malignant melanoma on the face) was available at the following hospital:

⁷⁷ MedCOI: 12 March 2019

⁷⁸ MedCOI: 26 February 2019

⁷⁹ MedCOI: 5 February 2020

⁸⁰ MedCOI: 5 February 2020

‘University Medical Center of Tirana Mother Teresa Hospital, Rruga e Dibres 372, Tirana (public facility):

- ‘Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by an oncologist.
- ‘Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by a dermatologist.’⁸¹

4.7.2 ‘Information found on MedCOI indicated that medication used to treat melanoma was available at the following facility:

‘Florifarma Pharmacy, A. Bulevardi “Zogu I”, Tirana (private facility):

- ‘Nivoluman- oncology: monoclonal antibodies.’⁸²

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4.8 Radiation therapy

4.8.1 RAD-AID noted that ‘Albania currently has large gaps in diagnostic imaging and screening due to insufficient staff training and equipment. There are about 30 radiologists in the whole country with only one radiology residency program with capacity of four residents per year.

‘Challenges in providing radiology services include lack of staff training, lack of imaging equipment, and patients’ affordability...

‘In Korçë, the 6th largest city in Albania, there is only one hospital serving around 76,000 people. There is a shortage of radiologists and equipment. There are only 3 radiologists with old and often not working equipment.’⁸³

4.8.2 The International Atomic News Agency (IAEA) noted that ‘Radiation therapy machines are an essential part of effective cancer treatment...

“‘Mother Teresa”, which treats 90% of all cancer cases, is the only public hospital that provides radiation therapy treatment in this country of 3.3 million people.

‘The IAEA and Albania’s government joined forces ten years ago to support the hospital and have paid for the installation of this latest machine as well.

‘But it takes a lot more than the right equipment to provide effective cancer treatment.

‘The IAEA has assisted with drafting a national cancer control programme in Albania and the commissioning of nuclear medicine and radiotherapy machines since the establishment of the first radiotherapy unit at the hospital in 1966. It has also trained medical staff in machine handling and radiation safety”, said Minister of Health Ogerta Manastirliu.

‘Over the last few years, the hospital has expanded treatment techniques from cobalt teletherapy to linear accelerators, allowing doctors to treat complex cases faster and with more precision.

‘Today, the hospital has two linear accelerators (linac) for radiotherapy treatment and one single-photo emission computed tomography (SPECT-CT) machine for the diagnosis of cancer, cardiovascular and other chronic

⁸¹ MedCOI: 18 January 2019

⁸² MedCOI: 18 January 2019

⁸³ RAD-AID International, ‘[Albania](#)’, no date

non-communicable diseases. The second linac was delivered to the hospital in May 2018.⁸⁴

- 4.8.3 IAEA also noted oncology treatments at the Mother Teresa Hospital where 'A linear accelerator is the device most commonly used to treat cancer with external beam radiation.

'This machine is used to treat all organs of the body. It delivers high-energy X-rays or electrons to the region of the patient's tumour. These treatments can be designed in such a way that they destroy the cancer cells while sparing the surrounding normal tissue.

'Radiation therapy, or radiotherapy, is a branch of medicine that focuses on the use of radiation to treat cancer. It is designed to use radiation to target and kill cells. In the case of cancer, when the radiation is applied to a cancerous tumour, or a mass of malignant cells, the targeted cells are damaged and killed, leading to a reduction of the tumour size or, in some cases, the disappearance of the mass.'⁸⁵

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4.9 Thyroid cancer

- 4.9.1 Information found on MedCOI indicated that treatment for thyroid cancer (metastasised papillary thyroid carcinoma) was available at the following hospital:

'University Medical Center of Tirana Mother Teresa Hospital, Rruga e Dibrës 372, Tirana (public facility):

- 'Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by an oncologist.
- 'Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by an endocrinologist.
- 'Surgery- specifically endocrine surgery (e.g. for thyroid carcinoma).
- 'Surgery- specifically oncological surgery.
- 'Diagnostic imaging by means of MRI.
- 'Diagnostic imaging by Doppler ultrasound/ sonography.
- 'Diagnostic imaging by Transcranial Doppler (TCD) to measure blood flow through brain's blood vessels.
- 'Laboratory research of thyroid functions (TSH, T3, T4).
- 'Diagnostic research- tumormarker thyroglobulin (Tg) (in Thyroid cancer).'⁸⁶

- 4.9.2 Information found on MedCOI indicated that medication for thyroid cancer was available at the following facility:

'Mother Teresa Hospital Pharmacy, Bulevardi Zogu I, Tirana (public facility):

- 'Levothyroxine- endocrinology: thyroid hormones.

⁸⁴ IAEA, '[Ten Years of Bringing Hope to Cancer Patients in Albania ...](#)', 5 October 2018

⁸⁵ IAEA, '[Ten Years of Bringing Hope to Cancer Patients in Albania ...](#)', 5 October 2018

⁸⁶ MedCOI: 30 January 2020

- ‘Liothyronine sodium- endocrinology: thyroid hormones.
- ‘Thyroxin- endocrinology: thyroid hormones.’⁸⁷

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Section 5 updated: 3 November 2022

5. Cardiology

5.1.1 In 2016, an article in the academic publisher Scientific Research stated that:

‘Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) remains the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in Albania. According to Institute of Statistics of Albania (ISA), CHD remains in the 5 first places caused mortality and morbidity in our country. Currently, all the protocol treatments to Mother Teresa University Hospital (MTUH) are focused on low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) as the primary target for risk reduction therapy, followed by triglycerides (TG) and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL).’⁸⁸

5.1.2 Information found on MedCOI indicated that cardiology (heart) treatment was available at the following hospital:

‘University Medical Center of Tirana Mother Teresa Hospital, Rruga e Dibres 372, Tirana (public facility):

- ‘Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by a cardiologist.
- ‘Cardiology- placement of pacemaker.
- ‘Cardiology- maintenance and follow up of pacemaker.
- ‘Cardiac surgery- heart valve surgery.
- ‘Diagnostic imaging by means of ultrasound of the heart.
- ‘Diagnostic imaging- ECG (electro cardiogram; cardiology).’⁸⁹

5.1.3 ‘Information found on MedCOI indicated that medication for cardiology was available at the following facility:

‘Mother Teresa Hospital Pharmacy, Bulevardi Zogu I, Tirana (public facility):

- ‘Ramipril- cardiology: anti- hypertension; ACE inhibitor.
- ‘Captopril- cardiology: anti- hypertension; ACE inhibitor.
- ‘Fosinopril- cardiology: anti- hypertension; ACE inhibitor.’⁹⁰

5.1.4 The private hospital Spitali Amerikan stated there was availability to treat the most severe cases of acute myocardial infarctions (heart attacks) and that the cardiology department provided a 24-hour service⁹¹.

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Section 6 updated: 3 November 2022

⁸⁷ MedCOI: 30 January 2020

⁸⁸ Scientific Research, ‘[Use of Cholesterol-Lowering Medications ...](#)’, 6 June 2016

⁸⁹ MedCOI: 21 January 2019

⁹⁰ MedCOI: 21 January 2019

⁹¹ Spitali Amerikan, ‘[Cardiology](#)’, no date

6. Diabetes

6.1.1 Information found on MedCOI indicated that treatment for diabetes (type 2 diabetes melitus) was available at the following hospital:

'University Medical Center of Tirana Mother Teresa Hospital, Rruga e Dibres 372, Tirana (public facility):

- 'Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by an endocrinologist.
- 'Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by an internal specialist (internist).
- 'Medical devices internal medicine: blood glucose meter for self use by patient.
- 'Medical devices internal medicine: blood glucose self-test strips for use by patient⁹².
- 'Laboratory research of blood glucose (incl. HbA1C/ glyc.Hb).⁹³

6.1.2 Information found on MedCOI indicated that medication for diabetes was available at the following facility:

'Mother Teresa Hospital Pharmacy, Bulevardi Zogu I, Tirana (public facility):

- 'Glimepiride- diabetes: oral/ tablets⁹⁴.
- 'Insulin: long acting [24hr]; insulin glargine like Lanctus- Diabetes: insulin injections.
- 'Metformin- Diabetes: oral/ tablets.⁹⁵

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Section 7 updated: 3 November 2022

7. Ear, nose, and throat conditions

7.1.1 In 2016, an article entitled 'Prevalence and Factors associated with Hearing Impairment in Preschool Children in Albania' by Suela Sallavaci in the Archives of Medicine, noted that treatment for Ear, Nose and Throat conditions were available at the University Medical Center of Tirana Mother Teresa Hospital, Rruga e Dibres 372, Tirana (public facility)⁹⁶.

7.1.2 Examples of private treatment for ENT conditions were also found to be available at:

- Ear Nose and Throat Clinic, Tirana⁹⁷.
- Spitali Amerikan (American Hospital)⁹⁸.

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Section 8 updated: 3 November 2022

⁹² MedCOI: 21 April 2020

⁹³ MedCOI: 29 September 2020

⁹⁴ MedCOI: 21 April 2020

⁹⁵ MedCOI: 29 September 2020

⁹⁶ Suela Sallavaci, '[Prevalence and Factors associated with Hearing ...](#)', 25 June 2016

⁹⁷ Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic, '[About: Welcome to ENT Clinic](#)', no date

⁹⁸ Spitali Amerikan, '[ENT](#)', no date

8. Eye treatment (ophthalmology)

8.1.1 Information found on MedCOI gave an example for treatment of glaucoma which was available at the following hospital:

'University Medical Center of Tirana Mother Teresa Hospital, Rruga e Dibres 372, Tirana (public facility):

- 'Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by an ophthalmologist.
- 'Ophthalmology: intravitreal injection with medication.
- 'Surgery, specifically ophthalmological surgery: lens implantation and vitrectomy.'⁹⁹

8.1.2 Information found on MedCOI indicated that ophthalmology medication (specific to glaucoma) was available at the following facilities:

'Mother Teresa Hospital Pharmacy, Bulevardi Zogu I, Tirana (public facility):

- 'Neomycin- antibiotics: aminoglycosides.
- 'Brimonidine- ophthalmology: anti glaucoma.
- 'Brinzolamide- ophthalmology: anti glaucoma.
- 'Dexamethasone + neomycin + polymyxin B- ophthalmology: corticosteroids + antibiotics eye drops/ gel.
- 'Dexamethasone + chloramphenicol + polymyxin B (combination)- ophthalmology: corticosteroids + antibiotics eye drops/ gel.
- 'Dexamethasone- ophthalmology: corticosteroid.
- 'Prednisolone eye drops- ophthalmology; corticosteroid.

'Florifarma Pharmacy, A. Bulevardi "Zogu I", Tirana (private facility):

- 'Brinzolamide + brimonidine (combination)- ophthalmology: glaucoma combinations.'¹⁰⁰

8.1.3 Examples of private treatment in ophthalmology was also found to be available at:

- Spitali Amerikan (American Hospital)¹⁰¹.
- Tirana Eye Clinic¹⁰².
- German Eye Clinic, Spitali Hygeia, Tirana¹⁰³.

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Section 9 updated: 3 November 2022

9. Gastroenterological conditions

9.1.1 Information found on MedCOI indicated that medication to treat gastroenterological conditions (note: gastroenterology is the branch of

⁹⁹ MedCOI: 23 March 2020

¹⁰⁰ MedCOI: 23 March 2020

¹⁰¹ Spitali Amerikan, '[Ophthalmology](#)', no date

¹⁰² Tirana Eye Clinic, '[Where vision meets professionals](#)', no date

¹⁰³ Med and Tour, '[DE Med Ophthalmologist Institute German Eye Clinic, Hygeia Hospital ...](#)', no date

medicine focused on the digestive system and its disorders. Diseases affecting the gastrointestinal tract, which include the organs from mouth into anus, along the alimentary canal, are the focus of this speciality) was available at the following facility:

‘Mother Teresa Hospital Pharmacy, Bulevardi Zogu I, Tirana (public facility):

- ‘Bisacodyl- gastroenterology: for constipation/ laxatives.
- ‘Psylliumseeds- gastroenterology: for constipation/ laxatives.
- ‘Pantoprazole- gastroenterology: stomach; proton pump inhibitors¹⁰⁴.
- ‘Lansoprazole- gastroenterology: stomach; proton pump inhibitors.
- ‘Omeprazole- gastroenterology: stomach; proton pump inhibitors¹⁰⁵.
- Granisetron- gastroenterology: against nausea/ motion sickness.
- Macrogol- gastroenterology: for constipation/ laxatives.
- Lactitol- gastroenterology: for constipation/ laxatives.
- Psylliumseeds- gastroenterology: for constipation/ laxatives¹⁰⁶.
- Amylase- Gastroenterology: pancreas enzymes.
- Lipase- Gastroenterology: pancreas enzymes.¹⁰⁷

9.1.2 An example of private treatment in gastroenterology was also found to be available at:

- Spitali Amerikan (American Hospital)¹⁰⁸.

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Section 10 updated: 3 November 2022

10. Gynaecological conditions and obstetrics

10.1.1 Regarding public hospitals, the Albania Daily News reported on 16 August 2021 that ‘The Minister of Health, Ogerta Manastirliu has inspected the new laboratory installed in the “Queen Geraldine” Maternity Hospital in Tirana.

‘Manastirliu says that now the laboratories with standardized service are functional in 10 hospitals in Albania.

‘She emphasises that the digitized network of 18 laboratories in public hospitals offers higher quality and security.

‘... I am here with the medical staff in inspection in the new maternity laboratory “Queen Geraldine”, which is added to the network of public laboratories with international standards, increasing the quality of service for mothers and children.’¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁴ MedCOI: 14 October 2019

¹⁰⁵ MedCOI: 30 March 2020

¹⁰⁶ MedCOI: 10 April 2020

¹⁰⁷ MedCOI: 4 March 2020

¹⁰⁸ Spital Amerikan, ‘[Gastroenterology](#)’, no date

¹⁰⁹ Albanian Daily News, ‘[Manastirliu Inspects New Laboratory ...](#)’, 16 August 2021

10.1.2 Examples of treatments and care for gynaecology and obstetrics were found to be available at the following private facilities:

- 'Gynaecological Obstetric University Hospital "Koço Gliozheni" - University hospital in Elbasan, Albania¹¹⁰.
- 'Spitali Amerikan (American Hospital)¹¹¹.

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Section 11 updated: 3 November 2022

11. HIV/AIDS

11.1.1 Information found on MedCOI indicated that treatment for HIV/AIDS was available at the following facilities:

'University Medical Center of Tirana Mother Teresa Hospital, Rruga e Dibrës 372, Tirana (public facility):

- 'Outpatient treatment and follow up by a HIV specialist.
- 'Laboratory research: resistance test for antiretroviral drugs.

'Public Health Institute (Instituti i Shëndetit Publik), Alexander Moisiu Str. 80 Tirana (public facility):

- 'Laboratory research HIV: CD4 count.
- 'Laboratory research HIV: viral load.¹¹²

11.1.2 Information found on MedCOI indicated that medication to treat HIV/AIDS was available at the following facilities:

'Mother Teresa Hospital Pharmacy, Bulevardi Zogu I, Tirana (public facility):

- 'Elvitegravir- infections: HIV; antiretrovirals.
- 'Emtricitabine- infections: HIV; antiretrovirals.
- 'Tenofovir alafenamide- infections: HIV; antiretrovirals.
- 'Descovy (combination of emtricitabine + tenofovir alafenamide)- infections: HIV; antiretrovirals; combinations.¹¹³
- Cobicistat- infections: HIV; antiretrovirals.
- Darunavir- infections: HIV; antiretrovirals.

Note: in the public sector: re- supply time for antiretrovirals- valganciclovir, dolutegravir and raltegravir at the Teresa Hospital Pharmacy is 6 months.

'Florifarma Pharmacy, A. Bulevardi "Zogu I", Tirana (private facility):

- 'Dolutegravir: infections: HIV; antiretrovirals. Available but currently experiencing supply problem, time of resupply: 4 weeks.

¹¹⁰ Top- Rated.online, '[Gynecological Obstetric University Hospital ...](#)', 25 December 2020

¹¹¹ Spitali Amerikan, '[Obstetric Gynecology](#)', no date

¹¹² MedCOI: 10 October 2020

¹¹³ MedCOI: 15 June 2019

- ‘Rezolsta (combination of darunavir/ cobicistat)- infections: HIV; antiretrovirals; combinations. Available but currently experiencing supply problem, time of resupply: 4 weeks.’¹¹⁴

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Section 12 updated: 3 November 2022

12. Kidney diseases (nephrology)

12.1.1 Information found on MedCOI indicated that nephrology treatment for renal/ kidney disease was available at the following hospital:

‘University Medical Center of Tirana Mother Teresa Hospital, Rruga e Dibres 372, Tirana (public facility):

- ‘Nephrology- chronic haemodialysis.
- ‘Outpatient and follow up by a nephrologist.
- ‘Laboratory research of renal/ kidney function (creatinine, ureum, proteinuria, sodium, potassium levels).
- ‘Laboratory research: PTH, calcium, phosphate’¹¹⁵.
- ‘Inpatient treatment by a nephrologist.
- ‘Surgery: specifically, renal/ kidney surgery.’¹¹⁶

‘American Hospital, Lapraka, Tirana (private facility).

- ‘Transplantation of kidney including all pre- and aftercare.
- ‘Transplantation aftercare: treatment of graft rejection.’¹¹⁷

12.1.2 Information found on MedCOI indicated that medication to treat kidney and renal conditions were available at the following facility:

‘Mother Teresa Hospital Pharmacy, Bulevardi Zogu I, Tirana (public facility):

- ‘Ferrioxidesaccharate (ferric saccharate) oral use for phosphate binding- nephrology: phosphate binder: not calcium and not aluminium containing.
- ‘Lanthanum carbonate- nephrology: phosphate binder: not calcium and not aluminium containing.
- ‘Calcium acetate + magnesium carbonate- nephrology: phosphate binder: calcium containing.
- ‘Calcium carbonate- nephrology: phosphate binder: calcium containing’¹¹⁸.

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Section 13 updated: 3 November 2022

¹¹⁴ MedCOI: 10 January 2020

¹¹⁵ MedCOI: 17 January 2020

¹¹⁶ MedCOI: 30 March 2020

¹¹⁷ MedCOI: 17 January 2020

¹¹⁸ MedCOI: 17 January 2020

13. Liver conditions (hepatology) and liver transplants

13.1.1 Information found on MedCOI indicated that treatment for liver conditions were available at the following hospital:

'University Medical Center of Tirana Mother Teresa Hospital, Rruga e Dibrës 372, Tirana (public facility):

'Hepatitis B:

- 'Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by a hepatologist.
- 'Laboratory research of Hep B serology.
- 'Laboratory research of Hepatitis B antibodies; HBsAb, ABeAb, HBcAb.
- 'Laboratory research of Hepatitis B antigens; HBsAg, HBeAg.
- 'Laboratory research of liver function (PT, albumin, bilirubin, transaminases: ASAT (= SGOT), ALAT (=SGPT).
- 'Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by a gastroenterologist in the gastric hepatologic ward.
- 'Diagnostic imaging by means of computed tomography (CT scan).'¹¹⁹

13.1.2 Information found on MedCOI indicated that medication to treat liver conditions were available at the following facility:

'University Medical Center of Tirana Mother Teresa Hospital, Rruga e Dibrës 372, Tirana (public facility):

'Hepatitis B:

- 'Lamivudine- antivirals; Hepatitis B.
- 'Tenofovir alafenamide- infections: antivirals; Hepatitis B.'¹²⁰

13.1.3 Facilities for liver transplants were found to be available at the following private hospitals

- 'Athina'¹²¹.
- 'Spitali Amerikan'¹²².

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Section 14 updated: 3 November 2022

14. Lung diseases (pulmonology)

14.1.1 Information found on MedCOI indicated that treatment for lung diseases were available at the following hospital:

'Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease- COPD:

'Shefqet Ndroqi Lung Hospital/ University Hospital of Lung Diseases, Rruga Dr Shefqet Ndroqi, Tirane, Tirana (public facility):

¹¹⁹ MedCOI: 15 December 2020

¹²⁰ MedCOI: 15 December 2020

¹²¹ Athina Global Health, '[Liver Transplant Hospital in Albania](#)', no date.

¹²² Spitali Amerikan, '[Liver transplant successfully ...](#)', 14 November 2017

- 'Inpatient, outpatient and follow up treatment by a pulmonologist.
- 'Diagnostic research, in the form of lung function tests (i.e. spirometry)
- 'Diagnostic imaging by means of x- ray radiography.
- 'Diagnostic imaging by means of computered tomography (CT scan) with contrast.
- 'Diagnostic research: measuring blood oxygen/ arterial blood gas (Astrup).¹²³

'Cystic Fibrosis:

'University Medical Center of Tirana Mother Teresa Hospital, Rruga e Dibrës 372, Tirana (public facility):

- 'Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by a general practitioner (GP).
- 'Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by an internal specialist (internist).
- 'Laboratory research: medication level in the blood.
- 'Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by a dietitian.

'University Hospital Shefqet Ndroqi Pharmacy, Rruga Dr Shefqet Ndroqi, Tirana (public facility):

- 'Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by a pulmonologist (note: this also covers treatment for patients with Asthma¹²⁴).
- 'Pulmonology: assisted cough techniques; air stacking therapy and training.
- 'Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by a physical therapist.
- 'Diagnostic imaging by means of computed tomography (CT Scan).
- 'Diagnostic research, in the form of lung function tests (i.e. spirometry)¹²⁵.

14.1.2 Information found on MedCOI indicated that medication to treat the lung disease at the following facilities:

'University Hospital Shefqet Ndroqi Pharmacy, Rruga Dr Shefqet Ndroqi, Tirana (public facility):

'COPD:

- 'Ipratropium- Pulmonology: anti- asthmatics; parasympatholytics.
- 'Glycopyrronium bromide: Pulmonology: anti- asthmatics; parasympatholytics.
- 'Tiotropium- Pulmonology: anti- asthmatics; parasympatholytics.
- 'Fenoterol- Pulmonology COPD medication.
- 'Ipratropium + feneterol (combination) - Pulmonology COPD medication.

¹²³ MedCOI: 3 November 2020

¹²⁴ MedCOI: 29 September 2020

¹²⁵ MedCOI: 4 March 2020

- ‘Indacaterol + glycopyrrolate (combination)- Pulmonology COPD medication.
- ‘Salbutamol + opratropium- Pulmonology COPD medication.
- ‘Tiotropium + olodaterol- Pulmonology COPD medication¹²⁶.
- ‘Formoterol- Pulmonology: COPD medication.
- ‘Salmeterol- Pulmonology: COPD medication.
- ‘Salmeterol + Fluticasone (propionate): Pulmonology: COPD medication.

‘Cystic Fibrosis and COPD:

- ‘Beclometasone + formoterol (combination)- Pulmonology: COPD medication
- ‘Dornase alfa- Pulmonology: expectorants/ mucolytics.¹²⁷

‘Mother Teresa Hospital Pharmacy, Bulevardi Zogu I, Tirana (public facility):

‘Cystic Fibrosis:

- ‘Mometasone nasal spray E.N.T. – Nose spray, corticosteroid.
- ‘Beclomethasone nasal spray E.N.T. – Nose spray, corticosteroid.
- ‘Tobramycin- infections: antibiotics; aminoglycosides.
- ‘Azithromycin – infections: antibiotics; macrolides.
- ‘Beclomethasone – pulmonology: COPD medication.
- ‘Vitamins A, E, K and D supplements¹²⁸.

‘Asthma:

- ‘Salmeterol- Pulmonology: anti- asthmatics.
- ‘Salmeterol + fluticasone (propionate)- Pulmonology: anti- asthmatics.
- ‘Budesonide + salmeterol (combination)- Pulmonology: anti- asthmatics.
- ‘Fluticasone (propionate) + formoterol- Pulmonology: anti- asthmatics.
- ‘Formoterol- Pulmonology: anti- asthmatics.
- ‘Vilanterol + fluticasone furoate (combination)- Pulmonology: anti- asthmatics.
- ‘Fluticasone- Pulmonology: anti- asthmatics; inhalation corticosteroids.
- ‘Budesonide- Pulmonology: anti- asthmatics; inhalation corticosteroids.¹²⁹

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Section 15 updated: 3 November 2022

¹²⁶ MedCOI: 3 November 2020

¹²⁷ MedCOI: 4 March 2020

¹²⁸ MedCOI: 4 March 2020

¹²⁹ MedCOI: 29 September 2020

15. Mental health, psychiatry

15.1.1 See the country policy and information note, [Albania: mental healthcare](#).

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Section 16 updated: 3 November 2022

16. Neurological conditions

16.1.1 Information found on MedCOI indicated that treatment for neurological conditions were available at the following hospital:

'University Medical Center of Tirana Mother Teresa Hospital, Rruga e Dibres 372, Tirana (public facility):

'Epilepsy:

- 'Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by a neurologist.
- 'Diagnostic imaging by means of a EEG (Electro Encephalo Gram)^{130,131}
- 'Special clinic for epilepsy patients. Partly available: There is a special ward for epilepsy patients within the neurology clinic; so, this is not a completely separate special clinic for epilepsy.¹³²

'Multiple Sclerosis (MS):

- 'Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by a neurologist.
- 'Diagnostic imaging by means of MRI.
- 'Diagnostic means by means of ultrasound of the heart (= echocardiography = TTE)
- 'Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by a urologist.
- 'Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by a physical therapist.
- 'Medical devices: wheelchair.'¹³³

16.1.2 Information found on MedCOI indicated that medication to treat neurological conditions were available at the following facility:

'Epilepsy:

'Mother Teresa Hospital Pharmacy, Bulevardi Zogu I, Tirana (public facility):

- 'Carbamazepine- Neurology: antiepileptics.
- 'Lamotrigine- Neurology: antiepileptics.
- 'Levetiracetam- Neurology: antiepileptics.
- 'Valproic acid OR valproate OR depakine- Neurology: antiepileptics.
- 'Diazepam (reciole/ rectal suppository for epileptic attacks)- Neurology: benzodiazepines to treat acute attacks e.g., status epilepticus.

¹³⁰ MedCOI: 30 July 2019

¹³¹ MedCOI: 12 November 2019

¹³² MedCOI: 12 November 2019

¹³³ MedCOI: 10 April 2020

- ‘Diazepam (i.v. injection for epileptic attacks)- Neurology: benzodiazepines to treat acute attacks e.g., status epilepticus.
 - ‘Midazolam (nose spray for epileptic attacks)- Neurology: benzodiazepines to treat acute attacks e.g., status epilepticus.
 - ‘Midazolam (oromucosal solution for epileptic attacks)- Neurology: benzodiazepines to treat acute attacks e.g., status epilepticus.’¹³⁴
 - ‘Phenytoin - Neurology: antiepileptics
 - ‘Clonazepam (buccal for epileptic attacks)- Neurology: benzodiazepines to treat acute attacks e.g., status epilepticus.
 - ‘Escitalopram- Psychiatry: antidepressants; SSRI.
 - ‘Citalopram- Psychiatry: antidepressants; SSRI.
 - ‘Paroxetine- Psychiatry: antidepressants; SSRI.
 - ‘Risperidone- Antipsychotics; modern atypical.’¹³⁵
- ‘Multiple Sclerosis (MS):
- ‘Fingolimod- Neurology: immunomodulator (treatment relapse MS).
 - ‘Vitamin- vitamin D- supplements.’¹³⁶

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Section 17 updated: 3 November 2022

17. Orthopaedics

17.1.1 Information found on MedCOI indicated that treatment in orthopaedics (musculoskeletal system which includes bones, joints, ligaments, and tendons) were available at the following hospital:

‘Military University Hospital, Tirana, Rruga Lord Bajron, Laprake, Tirane, Tirana (public facility):

- ‘Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by an orthopaedist/ orthopaedic surgeon.
- ‘Surgery: specifically, orthopaedic surgery; hip replacement.’¹³⁷

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Section 18 updated: 3 November 2022

18. Paediatrics

18.1 Inpatient and outpatient care

18.1.1 The Young Persons Advisory Group (YPAG), launched on 15 September 2017 and the Teddy Network, an independent multi- disciplinary, multinational network, noted in an undated report that the:

¹³⁴ MedCOI: 30 July 2019

¹³⁵ MedCOI: 12 November 2019

¹³⁶ MedCOI: 10 April 2020

¹³⁷ MedCOI: 14 November 2019

'University Hospital Centre "Mother Teresa" in Tirana is a tertiary level Hospital and the only academic and Research Hospital Centre in Albania. Paediatric Intensive Care Unit treats postoperative patients (abdominal and cardiac surgery and sometimes neurosurgery patients) as well as medical severely ill patients with neurological, rheumatic, malignant pathology, and poly-traumatised patients.'¹³⁸

18.1.2 Information found on MedCOI indicated that treatment in paediatrics (children) were available at the following hospital:

'University Medical Center of Tirana Mother Teresa Hospital, Rruga e Dibres 372, Tirana (public facility):

'Congenital heart defect (patient aged 6 months):

- 'Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by paediatrician.
- 'Cardiac surgery; paediatric heart surgery.
- 'Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by paediatric cardiologist.
- 'Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by a paediatric cardiac surgeon.

Note: transplantation of heart including all pre- and aftercare is not available in Albania¹³⁹.

'Epidermolysis Bullosa Dystrophica, genetically inherited disease from birth (patient aged 4) which starts with blisters on the skin and mucous membranes with tissues forming scars when healing. This leads to adhesion of toes, fingers, and sometimes the oesophagus.

- 'Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by a paediatrician.
- 'Outpatient and follow up by a physical therapist, and a paediatric physical therapist.
- 'Outpatient and follow up by an occupational therapist.
- 'Surgery, specifically reconstructive surgery by a plastic surgeon.
- 'Outpatient and follow up by a plastic surgeon.
- 'Outpatient and follow up by an anaesthesiologist e.g. pain management.
- 'Special compresses, lightly adhesive (like various forms of mepilex compresses).
- 'Chlorine baths¹⁴⁰.

'Orthopaedics and rheumatology: Juvenile idiopathic arthritis with multiple joint destructions and consecutive scoliosis and genu valgum (patient aged 9), includes ophthalmology:

- 'Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by a paediatrician.
- 'Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by a paediatric rheumatologist.

¹³⁸ Young Person's Advisory Group (YPAG), '[Kids Albania](#)' (Teddy Network), no date

¹³⁹ MedCOI: 6 January 2019

¹⁴⁰ MedCOI: 28 December 2018

- 'Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by a paediatric ophthalmologist and ophthalmologist.

'Central Military University Hospital, Rruga "Lord Bajron" Laprake, Laprake (public facility):

- 'Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by an orthopaedist/ orthopaedic surgeon and paediatric orthopaedist/ orthopaedic surgeon¹⁴¹.

18.1.3 Information found on MedCOI indicated that medications for conditions in paediatrics (children) were available at the following facility:

'Mother Teresa Hospital Pharmacy, Bulevardi Zogu I, Tirana (public facility):

'Congenital heart defect (patient aged 6 months):

- 'Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin)- cardiology: anti blood clotting; antiplatelet aggregation.
- 'Carbaslate calcium- anti blood clotting; antiplatelet aggregation.
- 'Metoprolol- cardiology: anti hypertension; betablockers.
- 'Atenolol- cardiology: anti hypertension; betablockers.
- 'Furosemide- cardiology: anti hypertension; loop diuretics.
- 'Spironolactone- cardiology: anti hypertension; potassium saving 'diuretic.
- 'Triamterene- cardiology: anti hypertension; potassium- saving diuretic.
- 'Cholecalciferol vitamins: vitamin D3
- 'Vitamin D: vitamin D supplements.

'Note: Carbasalate calcium is now available¹⁴².

'Epidermolysis Bullosa Dystrophica:

- 'Clonidine- cardiology: anti- hypertension; central acting.
- 'Zinc oxide- dermatology: agent for itchiness.
- 'Levomethol- dermatology: agent for itchiness.
- 'Vaseline cetomacrogol cream- dermatology: agent for itchiness.
- 'Lactulose- gastroenterology: constipation/ laxatives.
- 'Macrogol- gastroenterology: constipation/ laxatives¹⁴³.

'Liver and spleen (and lungs) condition (patient- age 8) cystic echinococcosis caused by echinococcosis granuloses infection (~2–7 millimeter long tapeworm found in dogs -definitive host- and sheep, cattle, goats, and pigs - intermediate hosts):

- 'Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by a paediatrician.
- 'Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by a paediatric surgeon.

¹⁴¹ MedCOI: 22 June 2019

¹⁴² MedCOI: 6 January 2019

¹⁴³ MedCOI: 28 December 2018

- ‘Gastroenterology: percutaneous treatment of liver hydatid cysts (PEVAC).
- ‘Diagnostic imaging by Doppler ultrasound/ sonography.
- ‘Diagnostic imaging by means of MRI.
- ‘Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by an infectiologist.
- ‘Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by an internal specialist (internist).
- ‘Inpatient, outpatient and follow up by a paediatric pulmonologist.
- ‘Laboratory research of liver function (PT, albumin, bilirubin, transaminases: ASAT (-SGOT), ALAT (=SGPT)¹⁴⁴.

‘Orthopaedics and rheumatology: Juvenile idiopathic arthritis with multiple joint destructions and consecutive scoliosis and genu valgum (patient aged 9) includes ophthalmology:

- ‘Ferrous sulphate- Haematology: against anaemia; iron deficiency.
- ‘Ferrous fumarate- Haematology: against anaemia; iron deficiency.
- ‘Ferrous gluconate- Haematology: against anaemia; iron deficiency.
- ‘Methotrexate- Immunosuppressants strong e.g., for rheumatology, dermatology, colitis.
- ‘Isoniazid- Infections: tuberculosis, leprosy.
- ‘Pyrazinamide- infections: tuberculosis, leprosy.
- ‘Rifampicin- infections: tuberculosis, leprosy.
- ‘Ethambutol- infections: tuberculosis, leprosy.
- ‘Rifabutin- infections: tuberculosis, leprosy.
- ‘Cyclopentolate hydrochloride- Ophthalmology: mydriatic agents.
- ‘Phenylephrine- Ophthalmology: mydriatic agents.
- ‘Tropicamide- Ophthalmology: mydriatic agents.
- ‘Prednisolone acetate- Ophthalmology: corticosteroid.
- ‘Dexamethasone eye drops- Ophthalmology: corticosteroid.
- ‘Allopurinol- rheumatology and gout/ hyperuricemia: anti- gout.
- ‘Colchicine- rheumatology and gout/ hyperuricemia: anti- gout¹⁴⁵.

‘Liver and spleen (and lungs) condition (patient- age 8) cystic echinococcosis caused by echinococcosis granulosa infection (~2–7 millimetre long tapeworm found in dogs -definitive host- and sheep, cattle, goats, and pigs - intermediate hosts):

- ‘Albendazole- infections: antiparasitics.

¹⁴⁴ MedCOI: 31 December 2019

¹⁴⁵ MedCOI: 26 June 2019

- ‘Ivermectin- infections: antiparasitics.
- ‘Mebendazole- infections: antiparasitics.
- ‘Niclosamide- infections: antiparasitics¹⁴⁶.

‘Florifarma Pharmacy, A. Bulevardi “Zogu I”, Tirana (private facility):

- ‘Abatacept- Immunosuppressants strong e.g., for rheumatology, dermatology, colitis.
- ‘Infliximab- Immunosuppressants strong e.g., for rheumatology, dermatology, colitis¹⁴⁷.

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18.2 Special needs

18.2.1 In an article entitled ‘Special Education Needs Provision within Mainstream Education’, the European Commission’s European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA) noted on 28 March 2019 that until a few years ago:

‘... the only access to education, children with disabilities had, was attending a special primary school (Tirana, Vlora, Durrës and Elbasan) for the children who had intellectual disabilities, or the School for Blind children” and “The institute of deaf children” which are both in Tirana. The latter institutions offer dorm rooms, and all the expenses are paid by the government. However, for many years, a high number of children with disabilities have had unequal access to education, especially attending secondary or higher level education...

‘During the last decade, efforts have been made to develop a suitable regulatory framework that would guarantee the inclusion of children with disabilities, in all general schools. Law No. 69/2012, approved in July 2012 “On the Pre-university Education” marks an important step regarding the rights of children with disabilities, for their overall inclusion and quality education.

‘The principle of equality and non-discrimination is determined on the legal basis that regulates it. Article 5 of this law guarantees the right for education for a lot of categories, including the children with disabilities.

‘Article 20 guarantees the right to psycho-social services in the educational institutions. Article 44 focuses on the curriculum, and emphasizes the fact that the curriculum should be in compliance with the physical, mental, social, and ethical development progress of the students, and their individual learning characteristics...

‘Based on the regulatory framework that came into force, every child should be educated, but the decision to enrol the child in general or special school, is left in the hands of the parents. Thus, children with disabilities, regardless

¹⁴⁶ MedCOI: 31 December 2019

¹⁴⁷ MedCOI: 26 June 2019

of the type and severity of disability, have the right to enrol in nurseries, kindergartens and general schools.¹⁴⁸

18.2.2 In a report published on 2 December 2017 entitled 'We All Matter! Situation Analysis of Children with Disabilities in Albania', the United Nations International Children's emergency Fund (UNICEF) noted that, 'Physiotherapy, speech therapy and other habilitation therapies are provided mainly in day centers.'¹⁴⁹

18.2.3 UNICEF further noted that 'The government Child Care and Development Centre in Tirana provides outpatient services for children with disabilities of age 0–6 years. It also has a 30-bed residential service for children living outside Tirana. The multidisciplinary team assesses children and provides therapeutic services including physiotherapy.'¹⁵⁰

18.2.4 Regarding rehabilitation and habilitaion services UNICEF noted in the same report that:

'...children are provided through the health services at medical centers and hospitals and through municipal, NGO or privately run community-based centers also called Day Centres, Day Care Centres or Community Day Centres. According to both parents and children interviewed, Day Centres provide physiotherapy, speech therapy and other types of developmental therapy. Medical centers and hospitals provide some medicines and medical treatments, but no therapy.'¹⁵¹

18.2.5 The Albanian news agency Exit News reported on 27 May 2021 that 'Intellectual disabilities include Down syndrome, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder ADHD, and autism spectrum disorders (ASD). There are 681 people living with Down syndrome in Albania, about half of which (305) are under 18 years old.

'According to a World Vision study conducted in 2018, 1 in 10 children aged 2-17 exhibit a high rate of behavior difficulties such as: attention disorders, communication or learning difficulties, memory problems, inappropriate behavior, hearing and vision issues, difficulty in engaging in social relationships, among others.

'...10% of all children in Albania, about 70,000 in total, display difficulties but have yet to be diagnosed...

'In all of Albania, this assessment [early assessment of intellectual disabilities] can only be done in two centers, both located in Tirana.'¹⁵²

18.2.6 Exit News further noted that '... specialized therapy presents an extra cost that families must bear all on their own. The average cost of private therapy is about €365 per month, a considerable discrepancy when compared to the €85 per month financial assistance that people with disabilities receive from the state.'¹⁵³

¹⁴⁸ EACEA, '[Albania, Special Education Needs Provision...](#)', 28 March 2019

¹⁴⁹ UNICEF, '[We All Matter! Situation Analysis of Children...](#)' (page 80), 2 December 2017

¹⁵⁰ UNICEF, '[We All Matter! Situation Analysis of Children...](#)' (page 84), 2 December 2017

¹⁵¹ UNICEF, '[We All Matter! Situation Analysis of Children...](#)' (page 96), 2 December 2017

¹⁵² Exit News, '[Children with Intellectual Disabilities in Albania...](#)', 27 May 2021

¹⁵³ Exit News, '[Children with Intellectual Disabilities in Albania...](#)', 27 May 2021

18.2.7 Two regional centres for autism were noted by the Non-Government Organisation (NGO) Albanian Children Foundation on 2 April 2015 in a report entitled 'Inauguration of the second regional center for autism for adult children' and observed that 'After the inauguration of the Regional Center for Autism in Farka, 3 and a half years later the Albanian Children Foundation inaugurates another Regional Center for Autism, [Regional Center of Autism Nr.2 in Mjull-Bathore, Sauk] but this time for adult children over the age of 7...

'After a standardized work of the staff of therapist and employees of the Center in Farka on modern methods, many children not only have overcome the "non communication" condition, but around 20 of them have been integrated into public and private schools in the country...

'The second Regional Center for Autism is a Treatment, Therapeutic and Educational center for the excellence of talents of children over the age of 7 years with autism spectrum disorder. The structured teaching at this center is based on the combined work between behavioral therapist and professionals from different social fields in order to generalize their distinctive gifts and talents enhanced during therapy, as a profession for the future...

'Courses provided by the Center are: 1-Therapy (individual + group); 2-Speech therapy; 3- Physiotherapy; 4- Painting; 5- Information Technology ; 6-Music; 7-Hairdresser; 8- Cooking; 9-Tailoring; 10-Physical education and 11- Gardening.

'The social and physical environment set up and organized for these courses, provides not only visual teaching practices and techniques of the field, but also implementing them by children in order to enhance their gifts, talents and promoting the consolidation of a profession for the future.'¹⁵⁴

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Section 19 updated: 3 November 2022

19. Painkillers

19.1.1 Information found on MedCOI indicated the following painkillers were available at the following facility:

'Mother Teresa Hospital Pharmacy, Bulevardi Zogu I, Tirana (public facility):

- 'Paracetamol- pain mediation: light.
- 'Morphine- pain medication: strong medication.
- 'Tramadol- pain medication: strong medication¹⁵⁵.
- 'Naproxen- pain medication: NSAID.
- 'Diclofenac- pain medication: NSAID.
- 'Ibuprofen – pain medication: NSAID¹⁵⁶.

¹⁵⁴ Albanian Children Foundation, '[Inauguration of the second regional center ...](#)', 2 April 2015

¹⁵⁵ MedCOI: 28 December 2018

¹⁵⁶ MedCOI: 22 June 2019

20. Palliative care, nursing home care and geriatrics

20.1.1 The Albanian government's National Cancer Control Program 2011- 2020, published in April 2011 noted that:

'Palliative care in Albania is relatively new. The first palliative care service for terminal cancer patients was established in 1993 by Ryder Albania Association. The Albanian Association of Palliative Care was established in 2002 as a consortium to develop palliative care in the country. Currently there are a limited number of associations and only one public service of palliative care that provide services to terminal cancer patients across the country...

'Generally, palliative care services are sporadic and do receive financial support from the authorities and public health system.'¹⁵⁷

20.1.2 Albania's National Cancer Control Program stated that the main structures involved in palliative care for oncology were:

- 'Oncology Service in TUHC, which currently includes a psychologist and a social worker. But terminal patients are not frequently hospitalized in public hospitals, as they prefer to day [sic] at home.
- 'Albanian Oncology Association, is a Not-for-Profit Organization (NPO) active in:
 - Public and professional education (organization of national and international scientific activities), and publication of educative materials intended for the general public (books, leaflets, posters, etc.)
 - Prevention and early detection (nationwide activities against tobacco), and activities for early detection of breast cancers, skin and gynecological cancers.'¹⁵⁸

20.1.3 The same source noted the following agencies were involved in palliative care:

- Ryder Albania, a NPO (Not-for-Profit Organization), subsidiary of a British charitable foundation, established in 1993, consisting of a multi-disciplinary team of physicians, nurses, social workers, and psychologists covering the area of Tirana and Durres.
- OSH (Oncologic Service at Home), a public service.
- The Team of Merry Potter, an NPO organisation. This group covers the area of Korca.
- Center of Palliative Care Elbasan, an NPO providing palliative and soothing care for cancer patients.

¹⁵⁷ Republic of Albania, Ministry of Health, '[The National Cancer Control...](#)' (section 4.7.2), April 2011

¹⁵⁸ Republic of Albania, Ministry of Health, '[The National Cancer Control...](#)' (section 4.7.4), April 2011

- Center of Palliative Care Lezha, a NPO providing palliative and soothing care for cancer patients¹⁵⁹.

20.1.4 Hospices of Hope, a non-profit organisation which aims to provide palliative care services to adults and children with terminal and life-limiting illnesses in South-eastern Europe, working with Ryder Albania, and in support of the Bristol- Myers Squibb Foundation, noted in a report published on 11 February 2022, that

‘As of 2017 there were 12 providers offering palliative care in Albania. Geographically, coverage is about one third of the country and in terms of actual access this is less than 6%.

‘In 2001 a state palliative care service, the Oncology Home Service, was established and provides home care services to cancer patients who are referred from the National Oncology Centre in Tirana. For many years this was the only state provision.

‘As of 2015 there are palliative care units in eight regional hospitals. These units are based on a model developed by Ryder Albania in Durres.

‘There is no specific provision for paediatric palliative care in the country although the National Oncology Centre provides some in-patient palliative care advice.

‘Palliative care is recognised as a basic human right and the legislative framework is in place, but lack of finance means that implementation of policy is challenging.’¹⁶⁰

20.1.5 Hospices of Hope further stated that ‘We have started sending donated medical supplies to Albania. The first shipment arrived in September 2018.

‘We are assessing the possibility of creating a national network of hospice care in Albania. This is similar to the model we have adopted in Moldova.’¹⁶¹

20.1.6 Information found on MedCOI indicated that home assistance/ care at home by a nurse was available via referral from the University Medical Center of Tirana Mother Teresa Hospital (public facility)¹⁶².

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¹⁵⁹ Republic of Albania, Ministry of Health, ‘[The National Cancer Control...](#)’ (section 4.7.4), April 2011

¹⁶⁰ Hospices of Hope, ‘[Everyone deserves to live and ...](#)’, 11 February 2022

¹⁶¹ Hospices of Hope, ‘[Everyone deserves to live and ...](#)’, 11 February 2022

¹⁶² MedCOI: 7 May 2020

Terms of Reference

A 'Terms of Reference' (ToR) is a broad outline of what the CPIN seeks to cover. They form the basis for the [country information section](#). The Home Office's Country Policy and Information Team uses some standardised ToR, depending on the subject, and these are then adapted depending on the country concerned.

For this particular CPIN, the following topics were identified prior to drafting as relevant and on which research was undertaken:

- Sources
 - MedCOI
- Basic indicators
 - Healthcare system
 - Structure
 - Doctors and specialists
 - Pharmaceuticals
 - Private and public hospitals
 - Recent developments in healthcare
 - Impact of COVID-19
- Cancer treatment (oncology)
 - Prevalence and available treatment facilities
 - Breast cancer
 - Colon carcinoma with metastasis (cancer of the colon)
 - Hodgkin's Lymphoma
 - Leukaemia
 - Lung cancer
 - Melanoma
 - Radiation therapy
 - Thyroid cancer
 - Cardiology
 - Diabetes
- Ear, nose, and throat conditions
- Eye treatment (ophthalmology)
- Gastroenterological conditions
- Gynaecological conditions and obstetrics

- HIV/AIDs
- Kidney diseases (nephrology)
- Liver conditions (hepatology) and liver transplants
- Lung diseases (pulmonology)
- Mental health, psychiatry
- Neurological conditions
- Orthopaedics
- Paediatrics
 - Inpatient and outpatient care
 - Special needs
- Painkillers
- Palliative care, nursing home care and geriatrics

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Version control

Clearance

Below is information on when this note was cleared:

- version **2.0**
- valid from **3 November 2022**

Official – sensitive: Start of section

The information in this section has been removed as it is restricted for internal Home Office use.

Official – sensitive: End of section

Changes from last version of this note

This is the second Country Policy and Information Note to be produced on this subject.

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