

*Primary Health Care Accreditation:
Another Step in the Quality Journey?*

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ACCREDITATION

“A public recognition of the achievement of accreditation standards by a healthcare organization, demonstrated through an independent external peer assessment of that organization's level of performance in relation to the standards.”

ACCREDITATION

Accreditation is *not the goal*
The goal is to *improve* the quality care

Continue.....

- If we look back at the history of accreditation adoption, it appears that countries with developed economies were the beginners during the fifties until the nineties.

Continue.....

- And if we look again at speed this adoption happened, we recognize a slow beginning along the first three decades with a very small number of countries
- Only in the nineties, a significant increase of countries adopting accreditation

Continue.....

- Accreditation systems were clearly identified in many countries and there is huge work to be done in order to promote similar commitment in countries where there is not yet an accreditation system in place.

Continue.....

- The experience of the last decade shows that accreditation has been a valuable technology for quality improvement

International Accreditation Organizations

Joint Commission accredited Hospitals (2008)

■ Jordan 4	China 6	Costa Rica 2
■ Italy 13	Bermuda 1	Bangladesh 1
■ Ireland 15	Spain 17	Barbados 1
■ Indonesia 1	Emirate 19	KSA 22
■ Korea 1	Swiss 1	Singapore 16
■ Turkey 31	Austria 4	Germany 6
■ India 11	Taiwan 6	Philippine 2
■ Egypt 1	Chile 1	Pakistan 1
■ Ethiopia 1	Brazil 16	Mexico 8
■ Denmark 7	Qatar 5	Malaysia 2
■ Check 3	Porto 2	Lebanon 1

**Canadian Council on Health
Services Accreditation
CCHSA**

**Health Care Accreditation
Council
HCAC**

KSA 2

3 Hospitals

Angola 1

Brazil 3

Italy 2

Emirate 1

Kuwait 1

Bermuda 1

Primary Health Care Accreditation

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Continue.....

- As with quality improvement generally, accreditation *traditionally developed in hospitals*, and then moved outwards towards community services and then to networks of preventive and curative services.
- Accreditation programs are beginning to shift from *individual health care towards population health*

particularly in developing countries

Continue

- **Joint commission:** Standards Developed
- **Canadian :** Will be working on
- **HCAC :** Standards almost ready
- **Arab Commission :** Developing ..
- **Australian:** Local Standards Developed

Worth it ?

The World Health Report 2008

Primary Health Care

Now

More

Than

Ever

WHO Definition of Primary Healthcare

- Primary health care is essential health care made universally accessible to individuals and families in the community by means acceptable to them, through their full participation and at a cost that the community and country can afford.
- It forms an integral part both of the country's health system of which it is the nucleus and of the overall social and economic development of the community.

Continue.....

- The philosophy of PHC includes the *interconnecting principles* of equity, access, empowerment, *community self-determination* and intersectoral collaboration.
- Understanding of the social, economic, cultural and political determinants of health.

Continue.....

■ **Primary health care services :**

involve continuity of care, health promotion and education, integration of prevention with sick care, a concern for population as well as individual health, community involvement and the use of appropriate technology

DECLARATION OF ALMA-ATA

- The International Conference on Primary Health Care (PHC) in Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan, in **1978**, brought together 134 countries and 67 international organizations.
- The conference defined and granted international recognition to the concept of Primary Health Care as a strategy to reach the goal of

Health for All in 2000

الصحة للجميع بحلول عام 2000

Date: 15-16 October 2008

International Conference Dedicated to the:

- **60th Birthday of WHO**
- **30th Anniversary of the Alma-Ata Declaration on Primary Health Care**

The global health context has changed remarkably over six decades

Slide 18

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وبعد مرور 60 عام على انشاء منظمة الصحة العالمية و 31 عام على اطلاق استراتيجية الصحة للجميع بحلول عام 2000ماذا
User, 3/6/2009

The specific objectives of the conference were:

1. Examine current *challenges* to health in the light of the experience gained since the Alma-Ata Conference in 1978;
2. Explore a way forward in the context of a *renewed commitment to primary health care* as a way towards overall strengthening of health systems
3. *Examine the contribution* to health made by selected models of primary health care in recent decades;

Contributions.....

- The once revolutionary notion of essential drugs has become commonplace
- There have been significant improvements in access to water, sanitation and antenatal care.
- On the whole, people are healthier, wealthier and live longer today than 30 years ago.

Continue.....

- If children were still dying at 1978 rates, there would have been 16.2 million deaths globally in 2006.
- In fact, there were only 9.5 million such deaths. This difference of 6.7 million is equivalent to 18. 329 children's lives, being saved every day

This shows that progress is possible. It can also be accelerated. There have never been more resources available for health than now.

Continue.....

- Researchers predict that in three decades, the causes of global mortality will be similar worldwide
- Apart from the prevalence of AIDS in poorer countries.
- Most people will be dying at older ages of noninfectious diseases like cardiovascular disease, stroke and cancer.

Continue.....

- Researchers say that *tobacco will likely be a bigger killer* than HIV/AIDS, the.
- "Tobacco is *projected to kill 50% more people* than HIV/AIDS in 2015, and to be responsible for *10% of deaths globally*

The researchers also predict that from 2002 to 2030:

- **Global life expectancy will rise.**
- **Women in Japan will have the greatest life expectancy more than 88 years.**

Continue.....

- Certain *infectious diseases* (such as tuberculosis), *malnutrition*, and maternal and perinatal conditions will likely fall, according to the projections.
- They expect *malaria and diarrhea* to be among the *leading causes of death in 2030 in low-income countries*, but not high-income ones.
- The researchers predict *colon cancer, prostate cancer*, and *Alzheimer's disease* will make the list of top causes of death in high-income countries, *but not in low-income* ones in 2030

WHO predicts the world's top 10 causes of death in 2030 will be:

1. **Heart disease**
2. **Stroke**
3. **HIV/AIDS**
4. **Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)**
5. **Lower respiratory infections**
6. **Lung cancer and cancer of the trachea (windpipe)**
7. **Diabetes**
8. **Road traffic accidents**
9. **Perinatal conditions (deaths around the time of birth)**
10. **Stomach cancer**

Continue.....

- Of course, no one can know the future, and the researchers admit their predictions may miss the mark.
- For instance, they say HIV/AIDS might become the No. 4 cause of death -- not No. 3 -- if *anti-HIV drugs* become more widely available and if HIV *prevention* efforts succeed.
- Also, *economic development* may affect death trends, For example, if cars become more common in low-income countries, traffic deaths may rise there.

Why counting the dead matters ?

It is one of the most important means for assessing the *effectiveness* of a country's health system, having those numbers *helps health authorities determine whether they are focusing on the right kinds of public health actions*

Continue.....

A country where deaths from *heart disease and diabetes* rapidly rise over a period of a few years, for example, has a strong interest in starting a vigorous *programme to encourage lifestyles* that will help *prevent* these illnesses.

If a country recognizes that many children are *dying of malaria*, but only a small portion of the health *budget* is dedicated to providing effective treatment, an *adjustment can be made.*

Continue

And if Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and lung cancer are causing deaths, the country may have a strong *anti smoking program* for adolescent, in schools and community (laws and regulations)

Tobacco use is a major cause of many of the world's top killer diseases –*including cardiovascular disease*

Smoking is often the *hidden cause* of the disease recorded as responsible for death.

Continue....

- Developed countries have systems in place for assessing causes of death in the population.
- Most developing countries do not have such systems, and the numbers of deaths from specific causes have to be estimated from incomplete data.
- It is widely acknowledged that progress in this realm is crucial for improving health and *reducing preventable* deaths in the developing world.

“Elements” of PHC

1. Education for health
2. Locally endemic disease control
3. Expanded program of immunization
4. Maternal and child health
5. Essential drugs
6. Nutrition
7. Treatment of communicable disease
8. Safe water and sanitation

The PHC Values to Achieve Health for All Require Health Systems that:

“Put people at the centre of health care”

- What people consider desirable ways of living as individuals and what they expect for their societies

Continue.....

- That health systems *respond to the challenges* of a *changing* world and *growing expectations* *for better performance*

Why a renewal of primary health care (PHC), and why now, more than ever?

- *Health systems are clearly not performing as well* as they could and should.
- People are *increasingly impatient* with the inability of health services to deliver. Many would agree that health *systems need to respond better – and faster* – to the challenges of a changing world. *PHC can do that.*

A Recent PHC

“Right to the highest attainable level of health”,
“Maximizing Equity and Solidarity”
guided by
“Responsiveness to People’s Needs”.

Fundamental Human Right

Why primary health care accreditation??

For the increasing prevalence of costly chronic conditions requiring treatment in adequately staffed and equipped facilities

For the increasing demands and expectations of the public for effective and accessible health care

Continue.....

and its economic significance for the nation

The increasing of the population growth rate

The high expenditure of domestic product on health services

YES

primary health care accreditation

NOW

MORE

THAN

EVER

STADARDS

- COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT
- FOCUS ON PERSONE , FAMILY & PEOPLE
- BASED ON PRIORITY OF THE HEALTH SYSTEM IN THE COUNTRY

Accreditation Program

MANDATORY

WITH GOVERNMENTAL SUPPORT

Thank you