Universal health coverage and its place in protecting family life

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Presentation

- Introduction
- Alma-Ata Declaration Vs Universal Health Coverage
- The context
- The Strategic Directions for Strengthening nursing and midwifery
- Protecting family life: The important roles of nurses and midwives
- Opportunities
- Conclusion
WHO Member States made a collective commitment to work towards achievement of universal health coverage in 2005.

December 2012, the United Nations General Assembly called upon all governments to ‘urgently and significantly scale up efforts to accelerate the transition towards universal access to affordable and quality healthcare services’.

Universal health coverage - a powerful mechanism for achieving better health and well-being and for promoting human development.
## Alma-Ata Declaration Vs Universal Health Coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alma-Ata Declaration</th>
<th>Universal Health Coverage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;...essential health care based on practical, scientifically sound and socially acceptable methods and technology made universally accessible to individuals and families in the community through their full participation and at a cost that the community and country can afford to maintain at every stage of their development in the spirit of self-reliance and self-determination.&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;.....ensuring that all people can use the promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative and palliative health services they need, of sufficient quality to be effective, while also ensuring that the use of these services does not expose the user to financial hardship&quot;.</td>
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The context (1)
Density of nursing and midwifery personnel, latest available year
Global Health Workforce Statistics database, 2013 update

(http://who.int/hrh/statistics/hwfstats/en/index.html)
The context (2)
Global Health Workforce Statistics database, 2013 update

Ratio of nursing and midwifery personnel to physicians, latest available year

Ratio (per 1000 population)
- 0.040–1.374
- 1.375–2.437
- 2.438–4.700
- 4.701–8.674
- 8.675–15.233
- 15.234–30.250

Data not available
Not applicable

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: Health Statistics and Information Systems (HSI)
World Health Organization

(http://who.int/hrh/statistics/hwfstats/en/index.html)
The context (3)
Economic burden of NCDs and mental disorders GLOBALLY

(Source: WEF, 2011 – The Global Economic burden of NCDs)
In addition, communicable diseases still continue to pose a threat to public health!
The Strategic Directions for Strengthening Nursing and Midwifery 2011-2015

Contribution to the strengthening of health systems and services

Strategic Directions for Nursing and Midwifery 2011-2015

Nursing and Midwifery Policy and Practice

Partnership for Nursing and Midwifery Services

Nursing and Midwifery Workforce Management

Nursing and Midwifery Education, Training and Career Development

Monitoring and Evaluation

http://www.who.int/hrh/resources/nmsd/en/
### WHA Resolutions on Human Resources for Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Resolutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>• International migration of health personnel: a challenge for health systems in developing countries (WHA57.19)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2006 | • Rapid scaling-up of health workforce production (WHA59.23)  
• Strengthening nursing and midwifery (WHA59.27) |
| 2009 | • Primary health care, including health system strengthening (WHA62.12) |
| 2010 | • WHO Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel (WHA63.16) |
| 2011 | • Strengthening the health workforce (WHA64.6)  
• Strengthening nursing and midwifery (WHA 64.7) |
| 2013 | • Transforming health workforce education in support of universal health coverage (WHA66.23) |
Protecting family life: The important roles of nurses and midwives

- Nurses and midwives can be catalysts in supporting and family members and the community contribute to better health outcomes.

- Nurses and midwives are the main professional component of the "Frontline staff in most health systems and their contribution is recognized as essential for universal health coverage."
Possible family health situations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Homeless widow</th>
<th>Mother has cancer of the breast in the family</th>
<th>A single person suffering from metastatic breast cancer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amputee diabetic elderly man</td>
<td>Family with mental health and alcohol-related problems</td>
<td>A family lost 27 year old son due to road traffic accident in a family with grand parent suffering from Alzheimer disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant teenager</td>
<td>Family member with HIV and AIDS</td>
<td>Father opting to stop smoking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary of interventions
WHO study on community health nursing

- **Health Promotion**
  - Education
  - Counseling
  - Support tools

- **Disease Prevention**
  - Risk Assessment
  - Screening
  - Treatment

- **Disease Management**
  - Case management
  - Care coordination
  - Care provision, including patient monitoring, treatment, counseling, teaching, etc.

- **Key Roles at all times**
  - Policy, planning, evaluation, advocacy
  - Key role in supporting development and implementation of effective national responses in accordance with the national contexts, needs and priorities

Community Health Nursing: A field of nursing that combines the skills of nursing, public health and some phases of social assistance and functions as part of the total public health programme for the promotion of health, improvement of the conditions in the social and environment, rehabilitation of illness and disability

Opportunities
Strengthening nursing and midwifery (WHA 64.7)

"....implementing strategies for enhancement of interprofessional education and collaborative practice including community health nursing services as part of people-centred care; including nurses and midwives in the development and planning of human resource...."
### Opportunities: Education focus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Curriculum characteristics</th>
<th>Traditional</th>
<th>Community-oriented</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary focus</td>
<td>Sick individual (curative model)</td>
<td>Community health (socioeconomic health model for self-reliance in health)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target population</td>
<td>Sick and disabled seeking health care</td>
<td>Total population, including under-served and high risk groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary settings for learning</td>
<td>Hospitals, other institutions, homes</td>
<td>Communities, homes, schools, industries, hospitals and other institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing role</td>
<td>Specialized, interdependent within the health sector</td>
<td>Generalized, interdependent within the health sector and other health-related sectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing concerns</td>
<td>Conditions requiring hospitalization</td>
<td>Prevailing health problems and needs of the community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing practice</td>
<td>Primary care (nursing care of individuals) Patient, family participating in care (some follow of patients through hospital outpatient department)</td>
<td>PHC approach Community, family, patient participation in care Identification and follow up of vulnerable groups Health team approach to care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Problem solving process: Assessment of</td>
<td>Individual and family needs and resources</td>
<td>Community, group, family, individual needs and resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intervention through</td>
<td>Individual and family</td>
<td>Community, group, family, individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objectives of practice</td>
<td>Secondary and tertiary prevention</td>
<td>Primary prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>Patient well enough to be discharged</td>
<td>Improved patient, family, and community health, self-care, self-reliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Therapeutic:</td>
<td>Health delivery system</td>
<td>PHC for all, involvement of other sectors influencing health, health team approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health delivery system</td>
<td>Institutional, individualized care of patients</td>
<td>% health coverage of population Service utilization rates by high risk groups Rates of change in health status of high-risk groups, community Rates of response in “treated” groups, i.e., immunization, therapy complete, average length of hospitalization, self-care ability, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation of nursing practice</td>
<td>No. of patients discharged from care by diagnosis category Frequency and intensity of patient contact</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Opportunities: Enhancing the role of nurses and midwives

- Continuum of care: health promotion, disease prevention, acute care, palliative and rehabilitative care
- Role of nurses and midwives enhanced in protecting family life
- The variety of community practice settings supported by appropriate policies
- Education strengthened
- Planning, management and coordination with other partners
Conclusion

- Nurses and midwives role critical in promoting health, preventing illness and treatment and management of disease

- Keeping people healthy involves both health promotion and illness prevention.

- Nurses and midwives help families make healthy lifestyle choices and motivate them to become better self-managers.

- Need to give them opportunities to develop professionally, gain autonomy and participate in decision making, fair rewards to attract and retain any category of nurses or midwives
Conclusion

Cross-cutting principles:
1. Universal health coverage
2. Human rights
3. Evidence-based practice
4. Life course approach
5. Multisectoral approach
6. Empowerment of individuals, families and community for better health
Publications

http://www.who.int/hrh/resources/observer/en/

http://www.who.int/hrh/resources/observer13/en/
Thank you !