

Factors Affecting Public Health Nursing Practice

Luz Barbara P. Dones, RN, MPH
UP Manila College of Nursing

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Health Care Delivery System

- Totality of all policies, facilities, equipment, products, human resources and services which address the health needs, problems and concerns of the people
- It is large, complex, multi-level and multidisciplinary consisting of:
 - the public sector
 - the private sector

Public sector

Executive Order 102

- Identifies DOH as the national authority on health providing technical and other resource assistance to concerned groups;
- Mandates DOH to perform the roles related to leadership in health, enabler and capacity builder and administrator of specific services

RA 7160 (Local Government Code

- Transfers the responsibility for the delivery of basic services and facilities to the local government including health services and facilities making them self-reliant and active partners in the attainment of local goals through a more responsive and local government structure

Roles and Functions of the Department of Health



1. Leadership in health

- Serve as national policy and regulatory institution from which LGUs, NGOs and other members of the health sector involved in social welfare and development will anchor their health thrusts and directions
- Provide leadership in the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of national health policies, plans and programs
- Serve as advocate in the adoption of health policies, plans and programs to address national and local concerns

Roles and Functions of the Department of Health



2. Enabler and capacity-builder

- Innovate new strategies in health to improve effectiveness of health programs, initiate public discussion on health issues and undertaking and disseminate policy research outputs to ensure informed public participation in policy decision-making
- Exercise oversight functions and monitoring and evaluation of national health plans, programs and policies
- Ensure the highest achievable standards of quality health care, health promotion and protection

Roles and Functions of the Department of Health



3. Administrator of specific services

- Manage selected national health facilities and hospitals that shall serve as national referral centers, referrals for local health systems
- Administer direct services for emergent health concerns that require new complicated technologies necessary for public welfare; administer special components of specific programs in as much as it will benefit and affect large segments of the population
- Administer health emergency response service including referral and networking system for trauma, injuries, catastrophic events, epidemic and other widespread public danger

DOH Strategic Framework

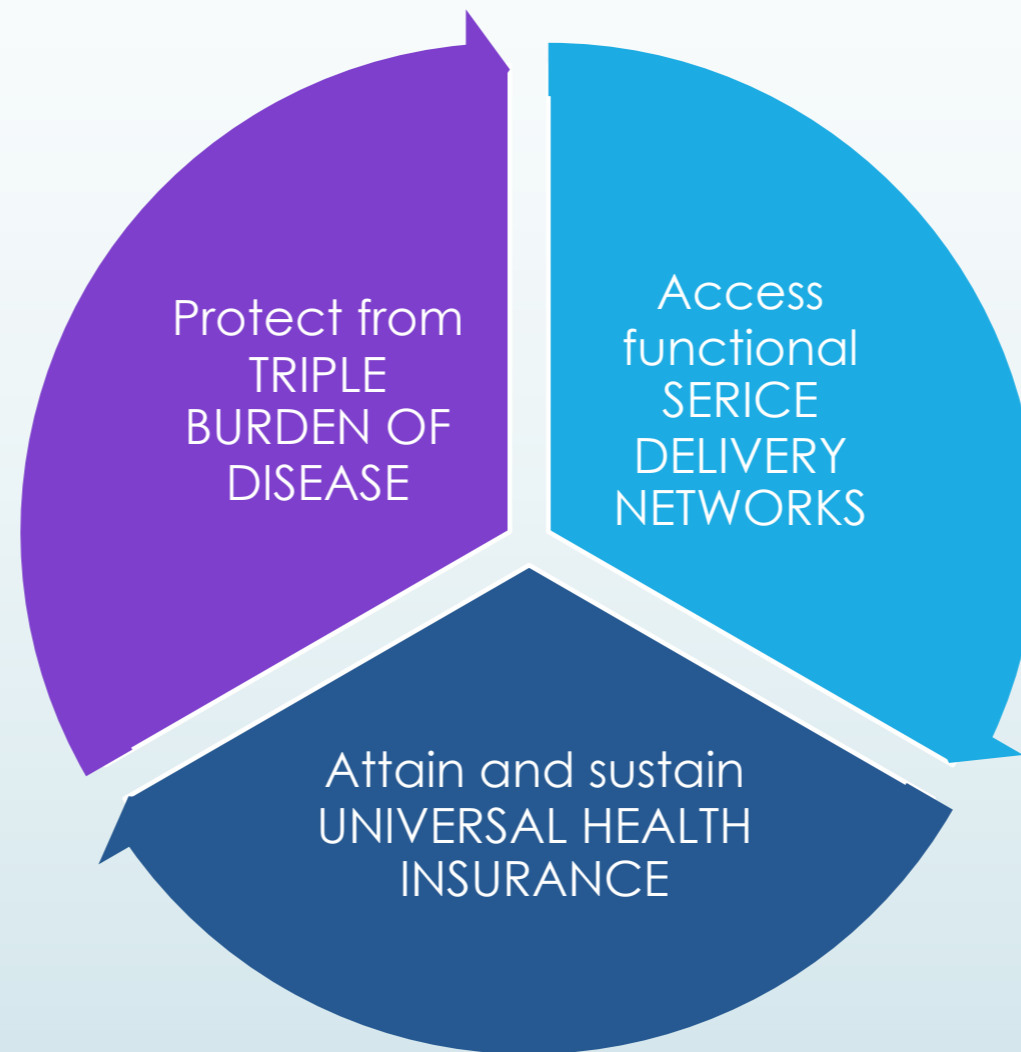


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|-------------------|---|
| Vision | Filipinos are among the healthiest people in Southeast Asia by 2022, Asia by 2040 |
| Mission | To lead the country in the development of a people-centered, resilient and equitable health system |
| Goals | Better health outcomes, financial risk protection, responsiveness |
| Strategic Pillars | Financing, service delivery, governance and regulation |
| “PLUS” | Performance accountability |
| Values | Integrity, excellence and compassion |

All for Health towards Health for All *THE DUTERTE HEALTH AGENDA*

ATTAIN HEALTH-RELATED SDG TARGETS

Financial Risk Protection Better Health Outcomes Responsiveness



Equity Inclusiveness Quality Comprehensiveness Efficiency Sustainability Transparency Accountability



Our Goal

- Filipinos protected from health-related impoverishment (FINANCIAL PROTECTION)
- Filipinos attain best possible health outcomes with less disparity (BETTER HEALTH STATUS)
- Filipinos feel respected and valued in all of their interaction with the health system (RESPONSIVENESS)

Triple Burden of Disease

What services should be guaranteed to protect Filipinos from the triple burden threat?

SERVICES THAT ADDRESS THE TRIPLE BURDEN OF DISEASE

- Communicable
- Noncommunicable, including malnutrition
- Diseases of rapid urbanization and industrialization

SERVICES THAT CORESPOND TO THE FULL SPECTRUM OF CARE FOR ALL LIFE STAGES

- Promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative, palliative
- Emphasis on the role of health promotion and primary care

INTERVENTIONS THAT MODIFY BUILT ENVIROMENT AND MOBILIZE COMMUNITIES

- Trigger behavioral shift towards healthy lifestyles
- Adopt and scale-up community-based interventions
- Create strategic partnerships to promote healthy homes, workplaces, schools and transport

Service Delivery Networks

How should health care providers be organized to ensure easy access to high quality services?

NETWORKS AS CONTRACTED UNITS OF PHILHEALTH. ACCOUNTABLE FOR ENSURING:

- Appropriate, ethical and at par with clinical and non-clinical standards (Gatekeeping, Licensing and Accreditation, Clinical Practice Guidelines)
- Physical access (Accessible location, transport assistance or telehealth)
- Seamless continuum of services (Lower level facilities to end referral centers and vice-versa; Public and private exchanges; team-based approach)
- Patient/client-friendly and culturally-sensitive services (No queues, by appointment only)

NETWORKS ENHANCED BY RELIABLE DATA AND REGULAR FEEDBACK

NETWORKS RESILIENT IN TIMES OF DISASTER

Universal Health Insurance

How to equitably and efficiently finance the services?

PHILHEALTH AS GATEWAY TO FINANCIAL ACCESS TO SERVICES AND PROTECTION FROM CATASTROPHIC SPENDING

- ▶ Treat every Filipino as member unless proven otherwise
- ▶ Strictly enforce no balance billing for poor and fixed co-payment for non-poor
- ▶ Cover services that contribute to high out of pocket payment
- ▶ Position private health insurance/HMO plans as supplementary to NHIP

PHILHEALTH AS MEANS TO SUSTAINABLY FINANCE GOODS AND SERVICES

ALIGN ALL HEALTH FUNDS TOWARDS DHA



Strategic Pillars of the FOURmula One Plus for Health

Ensure the accessibility of essential quality health products and services at appropriate levels of care.

1. Increase access to quality essential health products and services.
2. Ensure equitable access to quality health facilities.
3. Ensure equitable distribution of human resources for health.
4. Engage Service Delivery Networks to deliver comprehensive package of health services.

What is the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

- ➔ At the Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September, 2015, UN Member States will adopt the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes a set of 17 [Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDGs) to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change by 2030.
- ➔ The SDGs, otherwise known as the [Global Goals](#), build on the [Millennium Development Goals](#) (MDGs), eight anti-poverty targets that the world committed to achieving by 2015.
- ➔ The new Global Goals, and the broader sustainability agenda, go much further than the MDGs, addressing the root causes of poverty and the universal need for development that works for all people.
- ➔ The [Global Goals will now finish the job of the MDGs](#), and ensure that no one is left behind.

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

What is Universal Health Coverage (UHC)?

- UHC means that all individuals and communities **receive the health services** they need without suffering financial hardship. It includes the full spectrum of essential, quality health services, from health promotion to prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and palliative care.
- UHC **enables everyone to access the services** that address the most significant causes of disease and death, and ensures that the quality of those services is good enough to improve the health of the people who receive them.
- **Protecting people from financial consequences** of paying for health services out of their own pockets reduces the risk that people will be pushed into poverty because unexpected illness requires them to use up their life savings, sell assets or borrow-destroying their futures and often those of their children.

WHO uses **16 essential health services in 4 categories** as indicators of the level and equity of coverage in countries:

Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health:

- family planning
- antenatal and delivery care
- full child immunization
- health-seeking behaviour for pneumonia.

Infectious diseases:

- tuberculosis treatment
- HIV antiretroviral treatment
- Hepatitis treatment
- use of insecticide-treated bed nets for malaria prevention
- adequate sanitation.

Noncommunicable diseases:

- prevention and treatment of raised blood pressure
- prevention and treatment of raised blood glucose
- cervical cancer screening
- tobacco (non-)smoking.

Service capacity and access:

- basic hospital access
- health worker density
- access to essential medicines
- health security: compliance with the International Health Regulations.

What is primary health care (PHC)?

- PHC is an **approach to health and well-being** centered on the **needs and circumstances of individuals, families and communities**. It addresses comprehensive and interrelated **physical, mental and social health and well-being**.
- PHC is the most efficient and cost-effective way to achieve universal health coverage around the world.
- Three components of PHC definition:
 - Ensuring people's health problems are addressed comprehensively throughout life course in an integrated manner of service delivery across all levels of care
 - Systematically addressing broader determinants of health (social, economic, environmental as well as people's characteristics and behaviors)
 - Empowering individuals, families and communities to optimize their health, as advocates for healthy policies, as co-developers of health and social services through their participation and as self-carers and caregivers to others

What is Primary Health Care?

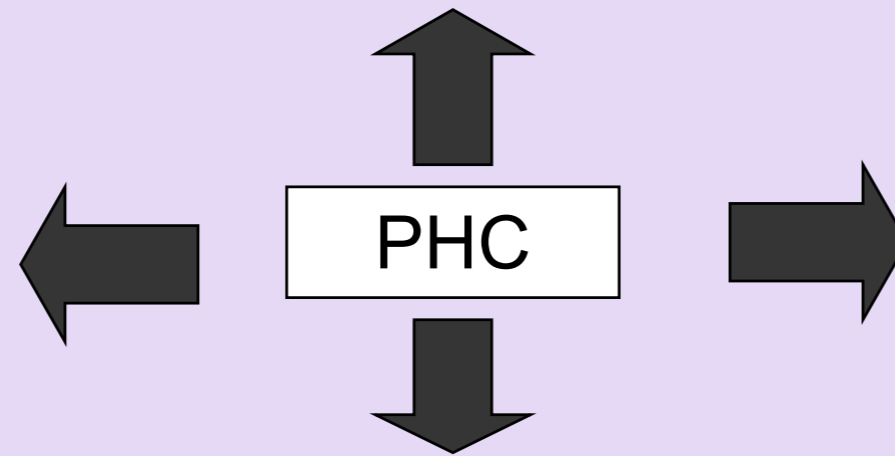
PHILOSOPHY based on values

- Health as fundamental human right
- Health as individual collective responsibility
- Health as an equal opportunity
- Health as an essential element of socioeconomic development

SERVICES that include

- Education
- Food supply and nutrition
- Safe water and sanitation
- MCH care family planning
- Immunization
- Disease prevention and control
- Treatment of common diseases
- Essential drugs

STRUCTURE that is part of the health care system that takes place in the community



Translated into action through

- Partnership with the community
- Intersectoral coordination
- Appropriate technology
- Suitable health manpower
- Self-reliance
- Equitable distribution of health resources
- Appropriate health system infrastructure

To achieve health that is

- Accessible to everyone
- Acceptable and affordable to everyone
- Based in community or workplace



Public Health Programs of the DOH

- Set of interventions to operationalize policies and standards towards prevention of public health problems
- Categorized into four major programs:
 - **family health services,**
 - **control of communicable diseases,**
 - **control of non-communicable diseases,**
 - **environmental health and sanitation**