

Community 432Medicine

Doctor's notes are in **green**.

Additional information are in **orange**.

Unmentioned information are in **grey**.

Imp info were highlighted in **yellow**.

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Health System and Health Programs in KSA



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OBJECTIVES OF THE LECTURE



At the end of the session students should be able to:

- **Define health program and health policy.**
- **Describe Health system in KSA**
- **Enumerate CD control programs.**
- **Enumerate NCD control programs.**
- **Give details of TB control program as an example KSA health program.**

History



- The first public health department was established in Makkah 1925 based on the royal decree from King Abdulaziz.
- The next crucial advance was the establishment of MOH in 1950 under another royal decree.
- Nowadays the Saudi health care system is ranked **26th** among 190 of the world's health systems.

Canada 30, Australia 32, New Zealand 41, UAE 27, Kuwait 45.

Definition



Health program:

- A listing of the order of events and other pertinent information.
- A system of services, opportunities, or projects, usually designed to meet a need.

Health policy



- Refers to decisions, plans, and actions that are undertaken to achieve specific health care goals within a society.
- It defines a vision for the future which in turn helps to establish targets and points of reference for the short and medium term.
- It outlines priorities and the expected roles of different groups.

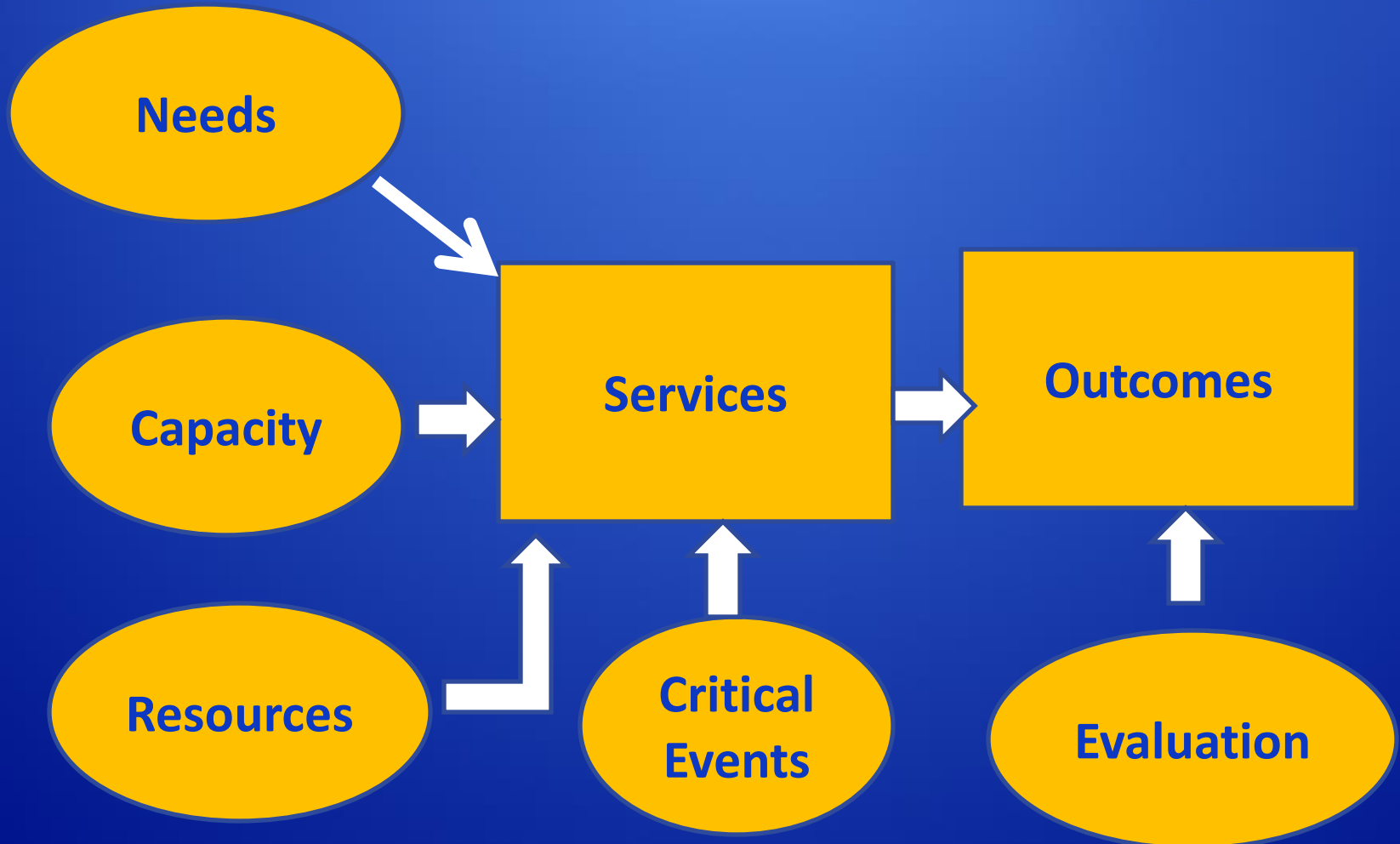
Program planning



- Identifying program need and capacity.
- Planning for resource allocation and use.
- Assuring service delivery.
- Preparing to respond to critical events.
- Evaluating program activities and outcomes.

Next slide → diagram
simplify these steps .

Program Planning



Health system in KSA



- The **Ministry of Health** is responsible for the supervision of healthcare services including hospitals in both the **public** and **private** sectors.
- The system offers universal healthcare coverage.
 - ✓ primary healthcare centers and clinics.
 - ✓ hospitals and specialized treatment facilities.

Health care in KSA



1) Ministry of Health Facilities

General & public in large cities and the small towns throughout Saudi Arabia.

2) Military Hospitals

Members of the Saudi Arabia armed force and their families

- Saudi Arabian National Guard (NG)

Provide care to the soldiers of the Saudi Arabian National Guard and their dependents.

- Saudi Arabian Ministry of Defense and Aviation (MODA)

Saudi Arabian Army, the Royal Saudi Naval Forces, the Royal Saudi Air Force and Royal Saudi Air Defense.



3) Ministry of the Interior

This serves members of ministry of interior, including the police.

Security Forces Hospital in Riyadh serves the Ministry of Interior personnel



4) Referral Hospitals

Every citizen is eligible to go to the referral hospitals for **specialized care**.

- **King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Centre- Riyadh Site.**
- **King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Centre- Jeddah Site.**
- **King Khalid Eye Specialist Hospital, Riyadh.**
- **Sultan Bin Abdulaziz Humanitarian City, Riyadh.**



5) Private Facilities

Examples:

- Saudi German Hospital.
- Dr. Erfan & Bagedo Hospital.
- Kingdom Hospital.
- Saudi ARAMCO Hospital, Dhahran.
- Social Insurance Hospital.
- SAAD Medical Centre.
- Soliman Fakeeh Hospital

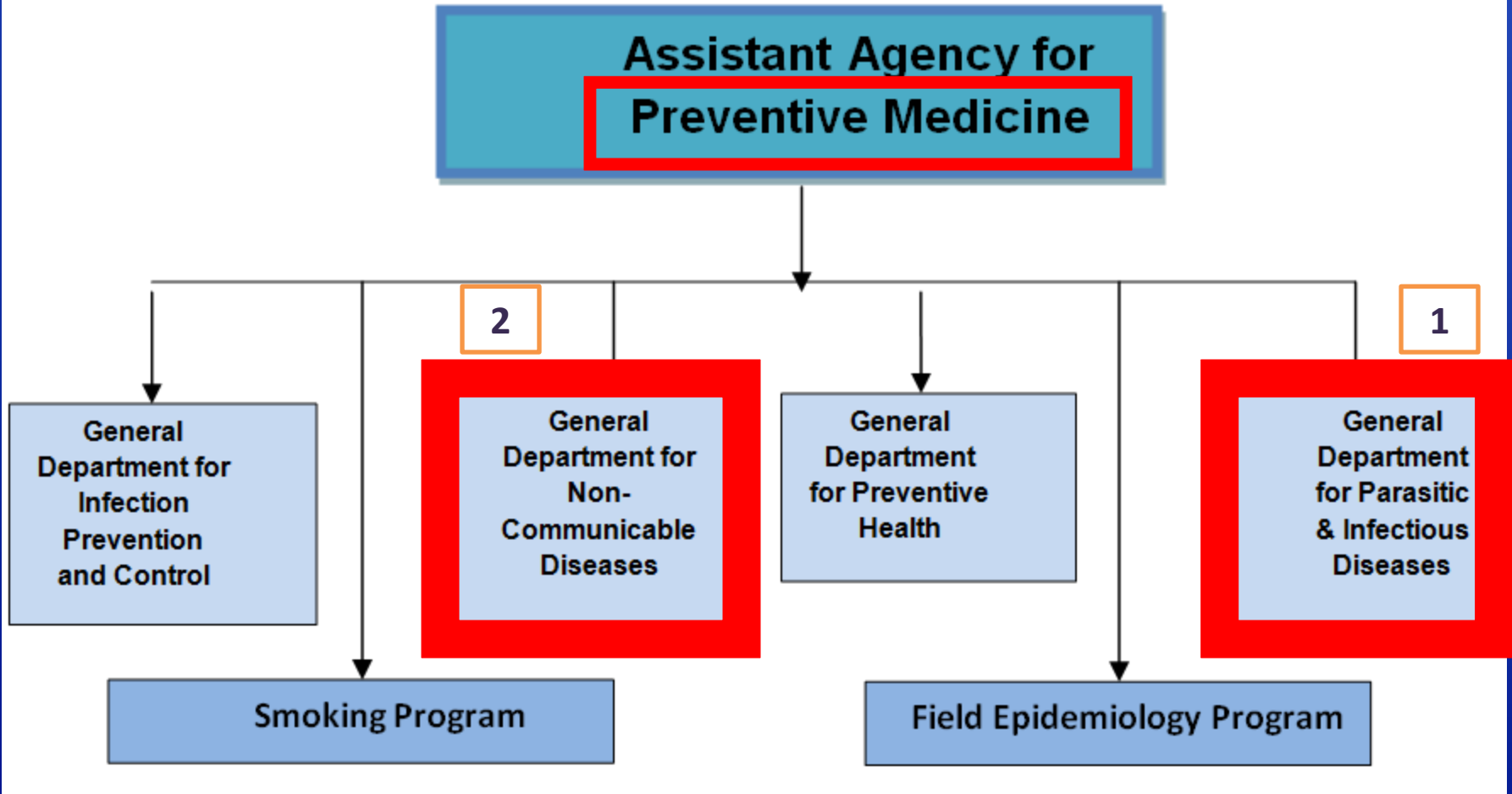
The Ministry Agencies



1. Assistant Agency for **Planning and Research.**
2. Assistant Agency for **Workforce Development.**
3. Deputy Minister of **Health for Executive Affairs.**
4. Assistant Agency for **Curative Medicine.**
5. Assistant Agency for **Public Health (preventive).**

راح نركز باقي المحاضرة على هذا
النوع فقط 😊

Organizational Structure



Tasks and Responsibilities



Assistant Agency for Public Health is responsible for the following tasks:

1. Prevent disease epidemics
2. Infection Control and Central Sterilization in the Health Facilities Program
3. Programs for infectious diseases, such as the National Tuberculosis Control Program, National AIDS Control Program, Malaria Control Program and National Immunization Program.

Tasks and Responsibilities



- Enhance public health through several programs, such as Diabetes Prevention Program, Cancer Prevention Program, Cardiovascular Disease Prevention Program, Occupational Health Program, Medical Waste Program and Radiation Protection Program.
- Maintain the quality of life of healthy people and patients through a number of programs, such as Healthy Marriage Program, Injuries and Accidents Prevention Program, Food and Physical Activity Program and Early Newborn Screening to Prevent Disability Program.

الصحة العامة

الوكالة المساعدة للطب الوقائي

1

الإدارة العامة للأمراض الطفيلية والمعدية

إدارة مكافحة نواقل
المرض

البرنامج الوطني
لمكافحة الإيدز

إدارة المراقبة
الصحية للمناظرة
(المحاجر الصحية)

إدارة الأمراض
الصدرية

إدارة الأمراض
المعدية

قسم مكافحة
الماثريا

قسم مكافحة
الليشمانيا

قسم مكافحة
البلهارسيا

برنامج المراقبة
الصحية للعمالة
الوافدة

البرنامج الوطني
لمكافحة الترن

برنامج مكافحة
الجدام

Examples of Communicable Diseases Programs



- Tuberculosis control program.
- Leprosy control program.
- Bilharzias control program.
- Leshmaniasis control program.
- Malaria control program.
- HIV/AIDS control program.
- Hepatitis control program.

2

مدير عام الإدارة العامة للأمراض غير المعدية

مستشار المدير العام

مدير مكتب المدير
العام

مكافحة داء السكري

إدارة الشؤون الإدارية

الفحص المبكر
لحديثي الولادة

الزواج الصحي

الوقاية من
الإصابات والحوادث

مكافحة السرطان

مكافحة هشاشة
العظام

الوقاية من
الأمراض القلبية

تاج الصحة
الوقائي

الغذاء والنشاط
البدني

Examples of Non-Communicable Diseases Programs



- Diabetes prevention.
- Cancer prevention.
- Nutrition and physical fitness.
- The approach for monitoring the risk factors for non-communicable diseases.
- Healthy marriage.
- Early diagnosis of metabolic disorders in neonates.
- Health crown preventative project.
- Cardiovascular disease prevention.
- Injury and accident prevention.
- Osteoporosis prevention.

The Q will be like:
Does this program go
under Communicable or
Non- Communicable
agency ?



**Next slides we will take
one of the programs in details as an ex.**

National Tuberculosis Program (NTP)



- It is the **most important and most powerful** national program provided by the Ministry of Health in the fight against **infectious diseases**.
- has adopted the Ministry of Health strategy applied short-term chemotherapy under the direct supervision of what is known simply as **(DOTS) = Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course**

Secondary prevention
because its treatment.

Goals of the program



- 1 - Raise the level of healing for patients with sputum positive TB to more than **85%**.
- 2 - **Early detection** of more than 70% of cases of tuberculosis. (hidden cases)
- 3 - **Reducing** the incidence of tuberculosis among citizens to **1/1000000** .

Strategies of the program



- 1 - Improving the role of health information systems and the work of field studies to determine the problem of tuberculosis and infections.
- 2 - Identify groups most at risk of contracting the disease.
- 3 - Continue to immunize neonatal BCG vaccination free of charge.
- 4 - Continue to follow the treatment plan the common short-term period of not less than six months under the direct supervision (DOTS) and give the contacts of preventive treatment.

Actions



- 1 - Treat all cases of tuberculosis without exception in government health facilities for free by the system.
- 2 - Application of short-term treatment strategy and cover all parts of the Kingdom.
- 3 - Strengthening systems of reporting and recording.
- 4 - The continuous and effective training for all employees in the health sector.
- 5 - Health education of patients and contacts and community members.
- 6 - Activating the role of social worker and the community and the private sector and charities to join the program.
- 7 - Evaluation and periodic follow-up of program performance at all levels.
- 8 - Cooperation with international and regional organizations and the exchange of information and experiences.

Elements



I: Government commitment:

- 1 -Government commitment to TB control activities constantly.
- 2 - Provide the financial and human resources.
- 3 - Administrative support.
- 4 - Ensuring the integration of TB control in health services.

II: Cases' detection:

Using microscopic examination of sputum taken from the symptomatic patients attending health facilities.

Elements



III: Direct supervision of:

Continuation of the standard regimen for six months to eight months for at least all confirmed sputum positive cases with receiving treatment under the direct supervision during the first two months at least.

IV: The provision of medicine:

Supply of all regular and continuous anti-TB drugs.

V: Documentation and Evaluation:

Standard system for recording and reporting allow an assessment of treatment outcome for each patient separately and control program as a whole.

MCQs



6. Non-communicable diseases are at a rise in KSA, while suggesting primary prevention against Ischemic heart diseases, which of the following is considered a secondary prevention measure?

- A. Prescribing nitroglycerin
- B. Educating the community about heart diseases
- C. Promoting exercise and fitness
- D. Asking people to stop smoking

A

MCQs



- 1- **At which ministry of health agency, osteoporosis control program is managed?**
 - a- Assistant Agency for Curative Medicine.
 - b- Assistant Agency for Public health medicine
 - c- Assistant Agency for Planning and Research
 - d- Assistant Agency for Workforce Development.

- 2- **At which department healthy marriage program is run?**
 - a- Assistant Agency for workforce development
 - b- General department for non-communicable disease.
 - c- General department for parasitic and infectious diseases.
 - d- General department of infection prevention and control

- 3- **What is the target of national tuberculosis control program to raise the level of sputum conversion rate to?**
 - a- 70%
 - b- 75%
 - c- 80%
 - d- 85%**

- 4- **What is the target of national tuberculosis control program to reduce the incidence of TB among citizens?**
 - a- 1/1000
 - b- 1/10000
 - c- 1/100000**
 - d- 1/1000000

- 5- **The following statements are true for chronic disease prevention programs, except:**
 - a- 1ry prevention deals with actions taken to prevent development of certain disease in persons who are well
 - b- 2ry prevention depends on effective screening and early detection programs to identify disease at earlier stages.
 - c- Medical care is largely involved with tertiary prevention aiming to cure prolong life and improve quality of life for patients.
 - d- High risk prevention strategy can be started before identification of high risk groups.**