Reviewed By
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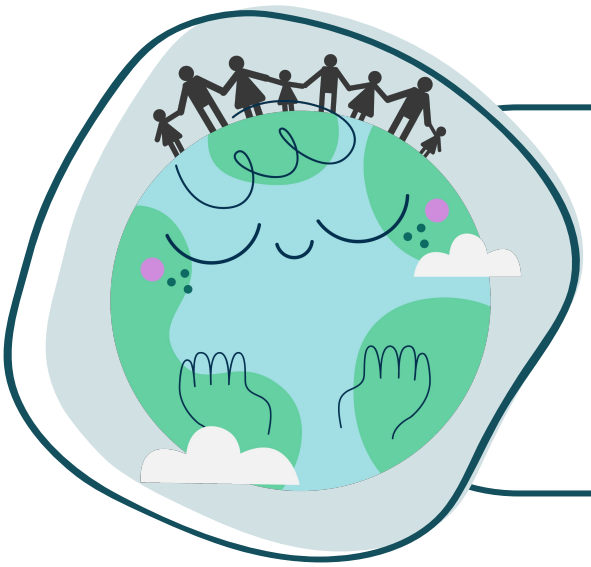

National Health Policies & Programs

Objectives

- Describe the national health transformation under vision 2030
- Discuss the National Health Sector Transformation, including needs, goals, and themes.
- Discuss the New Models of Care Program including systems, levels of care, and enablers.
- Define Health in All Policies (HiAP)
- State an example of integrating HiAP into national health policy

Color Index

- Main text
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- Doctor notes
- Important
- Golden notes
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Editing File

Health under vision 2030

The Kingdom will achieve its "Vision 2030" objectives through three main pillars:

A Vibrant Society
مجتمع حيوي

A Thriving Economy
اقتصاد مزدهر

An Ambitious Nation
وطن طموح

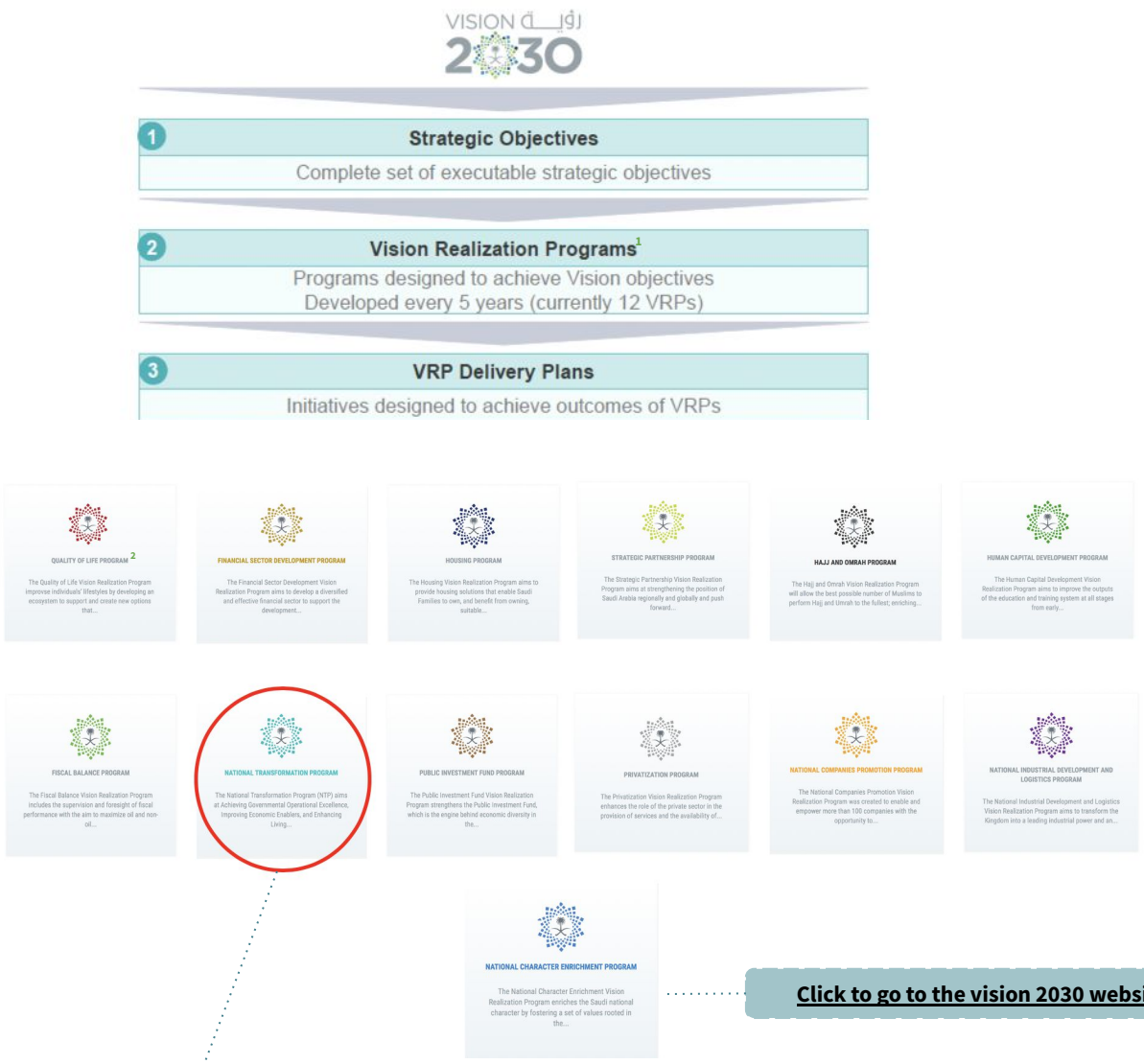
Pillar 1: A vibrant society

Offer a fulfilling & healthy life

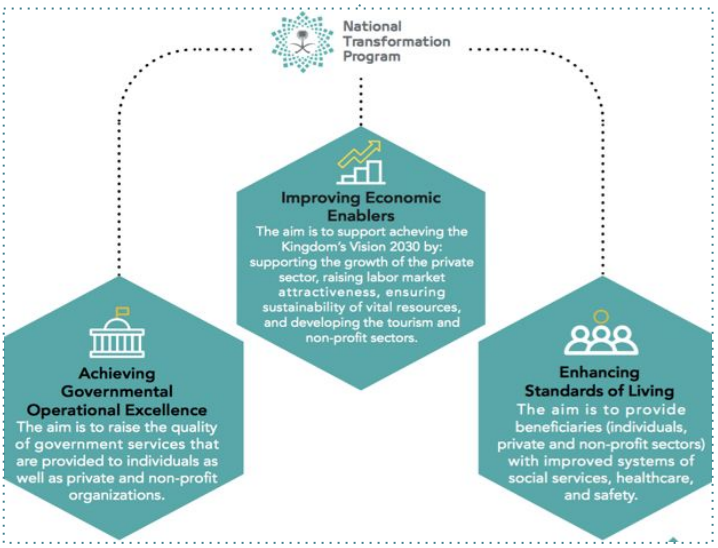
1-Life expectancy is an indicator of how well is the population
2-how do we achieve fulfilling healthy life? By Level 2 objectives
3-Improving healthcare services is very important and we achieve it by Level 3 objectives, The rest of level 2 are determinants of health.
4-Why do we have different objectives to offer a fulfilling healthy life? To give it a specific meaning from different aspects for the IMPLEMENTATION.

Health under vision 2030

Vision Realization Programs (VRPs) developed to deliver against strategic objectives



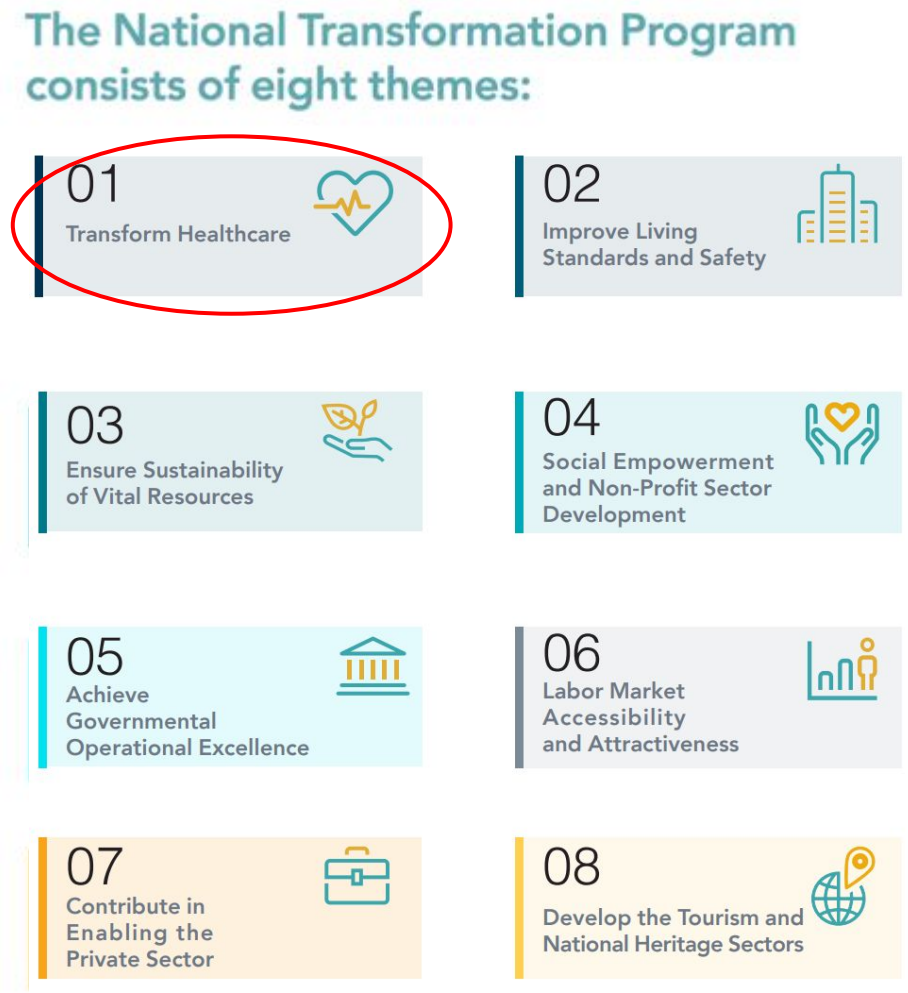
Click to go to the vision 2030 website



Aims of the National Transformation program

1-These programs are the vehicle to achieve and implement the objectives not only by the ministry of health but as an entity of different sectors.
2-Quality of life program is more related to life determinants other than healthcare

Health under vision 2030



The First Theme (Transform Healthcare) in the NTP seeks to **achieve a vibrant society** by restructuring the health sector to become a comprehensive and effective system.

Health under vision 2030

Main entities involved in Transforming Healthcare

1. Ministry of Health
2. Saudi Council Health
3. Saudi Food and Drug Authority
4. The Saudi Red Crescent Authority
5. Ministry of Education[1]
6. King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center

Three strategic objectives to transform healthcare under Vision 2030:

1 Ease Access to Health Services

- expansion of total capacity (number of beds and medical staff)
- adequate geographical distribution (distance from healthcare provider)
- timely and affordable access to related healthcare services

2 Improve Quality and Efficiency of Healthcare Services:

- improvement of the quality and efficiency of the healthcare services
- Improvement of the safety of the healthcare facilities
- ensuring adequate healthcare coverage with financial sustainability

3 Promote Prevention Against Health Risks

promoting public health and preventive healthcare (such as awareness and vaccination) to minimize the risks associated with health crises and diseases of communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, and injuries

1-Ministry of Education is responsible for the Human Capital that is needed in the healthcare sector, (Human Factor is very important)

Health under vision 2030

Health Transformation (First Theme of NTP)

Major Indicators

Strategic Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline	2020
Ease Access to Health Services	Percentage of basic healthcare services coverage available geographically (including remote areas)	78% (2016)	88%
	Percentage of referrals where the patient was examined by the specialized consultant within (4) weeks of the request	38% (2016)	55%
	Percentage of patients receiving treatment (discharged or admitted) in emergency department within 4 hours.	36% (2016)	54%
Improve Quality and Efficiency of Healthcare Services	Beneficiary satisfaction rate for inpatient experience	79.9% (2017)	85%
Promote Prevention of Health Risks	Percentage of specified communicable diseases that achieved targeted reduction levels	0% (2017)	50%
	Percentage of health zones prepared for health crisis risks	33% (2017)	75%

National Health Sector Transformation

التحول في القطاع الصحي

The Need for Transformation: Why do we want to change?

1. The population of the Kingdom continues to grow and age.
2. Rates of avoidable injury and non-communicable disease remain high by regional and international standards.
3. Primary care remains inadequate and inconsistent. Secondary and tertiary hospitals, and associated resources, are poorly distributed across the Kingdom.
4. There are significant gaps in the quality of services provided to patients
5. There is unwarranted variation in provision, access and investment when assessed using the population served rather than the patients treated
6. The system is currently resource and staff centric rather than patient or person centric in its orientation
7. There are significant gaps in workforce capacity and capability, specifically in relation to Saudi employees.
8. The health system also needs to support the containment of public expenditure, and the diversification of the Saudi economy.

National Health Sector Transformation

التحول في القطاع الصحي

Defining the Transformation Goals and Methods: What do we want to change?

All three transformation goals **conform with, and are enablers of, the Vision 2030 strategic objectives** for health: access, quality and public health

Transformation Goals

Improve health

Increase the length, wellbeing and quality of life of Saudi citizens, which includes the Vision 2030 goal of increasing the life expectancy of citizens to 80 years by 2030

Improve healthcare

By improving the quality and consistency of services and the performance and accountability of healthcare organizations and staff to deliver care that is safe, effective, patient-centered, timely and equitable

Improve value

by containing costs, improving outcomes, controlling public healthcare expenditure and guiding new investment

To achieve the previous transformation goals, The Vision Realization Office (VRO) at MOH has organized its work into seven themes (seven programs)

- The New Models of Care التحول الموسسي ونموذج الرعايه الصحيه
- Provider reforms التجمعات الصحيه
- Financing reforms برنامج الضمان الصحي وشراء الخدمات الصحيه
- Governance development الحوكمه
- eHealth development الصحه الالكترونيه
- Workforce development القوى العامله
- Private and third sector participation مشاركه القطاع الخاص والقطاع الثالث

New Models of Care Program
التحول المؤسسي ونموذج الرعاية الصحية

Challenges with the Existing Models of Care:

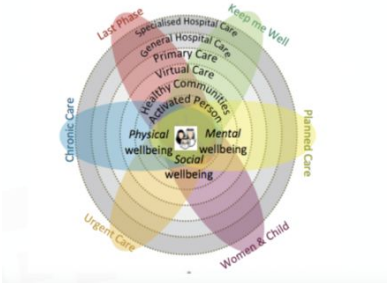
1. Growing hazards within healthcare facilities due to inadequate medical quality and low safety standards
2. Waiting times are prolonged and they vary considerably across healthcare facilities, causing inevitable dissatisfaction
3. Shortage of medications and available medicines are dispensed inconsistently
4. Lack of standardized clinical guidelines and variations in the quality and delivery of care
5. Poor pathway management (مسار الرعاية), with inappropriate referrals, and inappropriate presentation by ill-informed patients disrupting patient flow
6. Lack of out-of-hospital services for diagnostic, preventative, proactive or follow-up care
7. Poorly coordinated care, particularly between MoH providers and non-governmental organization
8. Poor communication between providers, and between clinicians and patients

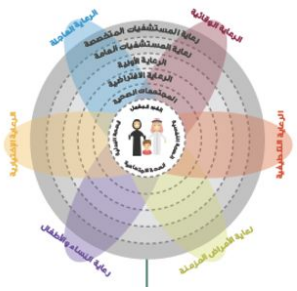
To address these challenges, MoH has developed a program to design, pilot, and implement **a patient centric New Models of Care Program**

Systems of Care

The program has been designed to answer six key questions:

1. How will the system help to keep me well? ***(preventive care)***
2. How will the system support me when I have an urgent problem? ***(urgent care)***
3. How will the system support me to have a great outcome for my planned procedure? ***(planned care)***
4. How will the system support me to safely deliver a healthy baby? ***(women & child)***
5. How will the system support me with my chronic conditions? ***(chronic care)***
6. How will the system support me with compassionate care during the last phase of my life? ***(palliative care; last phase)***





صُمّم نموذج الرعاية الجديد استنادًا إلى «أنظمة» الرعاية الستة. ولقد اختيرت هذه الأنظمة بشكل يجيب على التساؤلات الرئيسية التي قد يطرحها أفراد المجتمع وهي:

- **الرعاية الوقائية:** كيف سيساعدني النظام في الحفاظ على صحتي الجيدة؟
- **الرعاية العاجلة:** كيف سيساعدني النظام عندما أواجه مشكلة طارئة؟
- **الرعاية الإختيارية:** كيف سيساعدني النظام للحصول على أفضل النتائج للعمليات المقررة؟
- **رعاية النساء والأطفال:** كيف سيساعدني النظام لأنجب طفلي بأمان؟
- **رعاية الامراض المزمنة:** كيف يُمكن أن يقدم لي النظام الدعم والمساندة للتعايش مع الأمراض المزمنة التي أعاني منها؟
- **الرعاية التلطيفية:** كيف يُمكن للنظام أن يوفر لي أفضل مستويات الرعاية وأكثرها حساسية في المراحل الأخيرة من حياتي؟

New Models of Care Program
التحول المؤسسي ونموذج الرعاية الصحية

The New Models of Care program is designed to support people with their health and wellness needs: **physical wellbeing, mental wellbeing and social well being.**

This **aligns with the principles set out in the Constitution of the World Health Organization:** "health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity".

Levels of Care in the New Models of Care Program:

1- Activated Person

Active individuals are at the heart of the model by enabling them and their families to maintain their health, through self-care services, and health education.

2- Healthy Communities:

The second level emphasizes the role of healthy communities in supporting active individuals By encouraging them to adopt a healthy lifestyle, providing them with appropriate information, and empowering them to access to community health facilities.

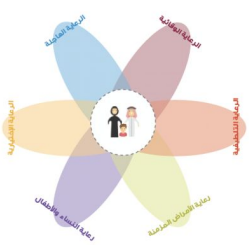
3- Virtual Care

Virtual care will be a powerful source of health advice. Virtual care in most instances will serve as people's first point of contact with medical care providers, improving people's access to medical advice and guiding them to navigate the healthcare system and seek appropriate care.

4- .Primary Care

5- Secondary Care (general hospital care).

6- Tertiary Care (specialized hospital care).



New Models of Care Program
التحول المؤسسي ونموذج الرعاية الصحية

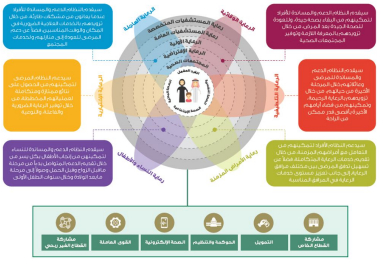
The New Models of Care program has been designed based on the following **FIVE principles**:

1 Empowering people and their families to take control of their health

2 Providing knowledge to people as part of their treatment, and enabling them to be well-informed and in control of their health

3 Fully integrating the health system from the people's perspective

4 Keeping people healthy and focusing on the whole population through a preventive approach, rather than a solely curative approach to health provision



5 Providing treatment in a patient-friendly and outcome-focused way, without overtreating or under-treating patients.

The New Models of Care Program will deliver 42 coordinated interventions (i.e. initiatives), across six 'systems' of care by the end of 2020.

The 42 initiatives will include defined patient pathways and key performance indicators (KPIs) including measurement of: safety and quality process metrics, clinical and patient reported outcomes, and financial performance.

The Enablers of New Model of Care program

- Private Sector Participation
- eHealth
- Financing
- Workforce
- Governance & Regulations
- Non-profit Sector Participation

Health in all policies (HiAP) in national health policy

Health in All Policies (HiAP)

1 HiAP is an approach to public policies across sectors that systematically takes into account the health implications of decisions, seeks synergies, and avoids harmful health impacts in order to improve population health and health equity.

2 As a concept, it reflects the principles of: legitimacy, accountability, transparency and access to information, participation, sustainability, and collaboration across sectors and levels of government.

3 Announced at the 8th Global Conference on Health Promotion, Helsinki, Finland, 10-14 June 2013

"**We call on governments:**

- Commit to health and health equity as a political priority by adopting the principles of Health in All Policies and taking action on the social determinants of health.
- Ensure effective structures, processes and resources that enable implementation of the Health in All Policies approach across governments at all levels and between governments.
- Strengthen the capacity of Ministries of Health to engage other sectors of government through leadership, partnership, advocacy and mediation to achieve improved health outcomes.
- Build institutional capacity and skills that enable the implementation of Health in All Policies and provide evidence on the determinants of health and inequity and on effective responses.
- Adopt transparent audit and accountability mechanisms for health and equity impacts that build trust across government and between governments and their people.
- Establish conflict of interest measures that include effective safeguards to protect policies from distortion by commercial and vested interests and influence.
- Include communities, social movements and civil society in the development, implementation and monitoring of Health in All Policies, building health literacy in the population"

- In 2017, An approval was granted by Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman for Public health to be adopted as a policy and priority in all regulations and legislations for preventing diseases.
- A ministerial committee was formed for Health in All Policies in Saudi Arabia with ministerial membership (Health, Education, Commerce, MOMRA, and others)

Summary

Health under vision 2030:

Major Challenges

- Limited quality and inefficient health services
- Limited preventive healthcare
- Limited preventive Difficult access to health services

The objectives

- Ease Access to Health Services
- Promote Prevention Against Health Risks
- Improve Quality and Efficiency of Healthcare Services

Transformation goals

- Improve health
- Improve healthcare
- Improve value

The New Model of Health:

System of Care:

1. Preventive care
2. Urgent care
3. Planned care
4. Women & Child care
5. Chronic care
6. Palliative care

Levels of Care:

1. Activated Person
2. Healthy Communities
3. Virtual Care
4. Primary Care
5. Secondary Care (general hospital care)
6. Tertiary Care (specialized hospital care)

The Five Principles:

1. Empowering people and their families to take control of their health
2. Providing knowledge to people as part of their treatment, and enabling them to be well-informed and in control of their health
3. Fully integrating the health system
4. Keeping people healthy and focusing on the whole population through a preventive approach, rather than a solely curative
5. Providing treatment in a patient-friendly and outcome-focused way

Health in all policies (HiAP):

Is an approach to **public policies across sectors** that systematically takes into account the health implications of decisions, seeks synergies, and avoids harmful health impacts in order to improve population health and health equity.

Quiz

MCQ

1-The new model of care program has been designed to answer Six key questions. Which of the following answer “How will the system help to keep me well”?

A-preventive care. B-chronic care. C-planned care D- Urgent care

2-main entities involved in Transforming Healthcare:

A- Ministry of Health B-Saudi Health Council.

C-Saudi Food and Drug Authority. D-all of above

3-Which of the following Levels of Care active individuals are at the heart of the model by enabling them and their families to maintain their health, through self-care services, and health education?:

A- Healthy community. B-Virtual care

C-Primary care. D-Activated Person

4-containing costs,improving outcomes, controlling public healthcare expenditure and guiding new investment is?

A-Improve value. B-Improve health care. C-Improve health.

5- Which of the following health pillars are under Vision 2030?

A-Strengthen islamic values. B-Vibrant society.

C-Offering a fulfilling and healthy life. D- Promote a healthy lifestyle

Answers

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
A	D	D	A	B

Thank You and Good Luck

Community Medicine
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