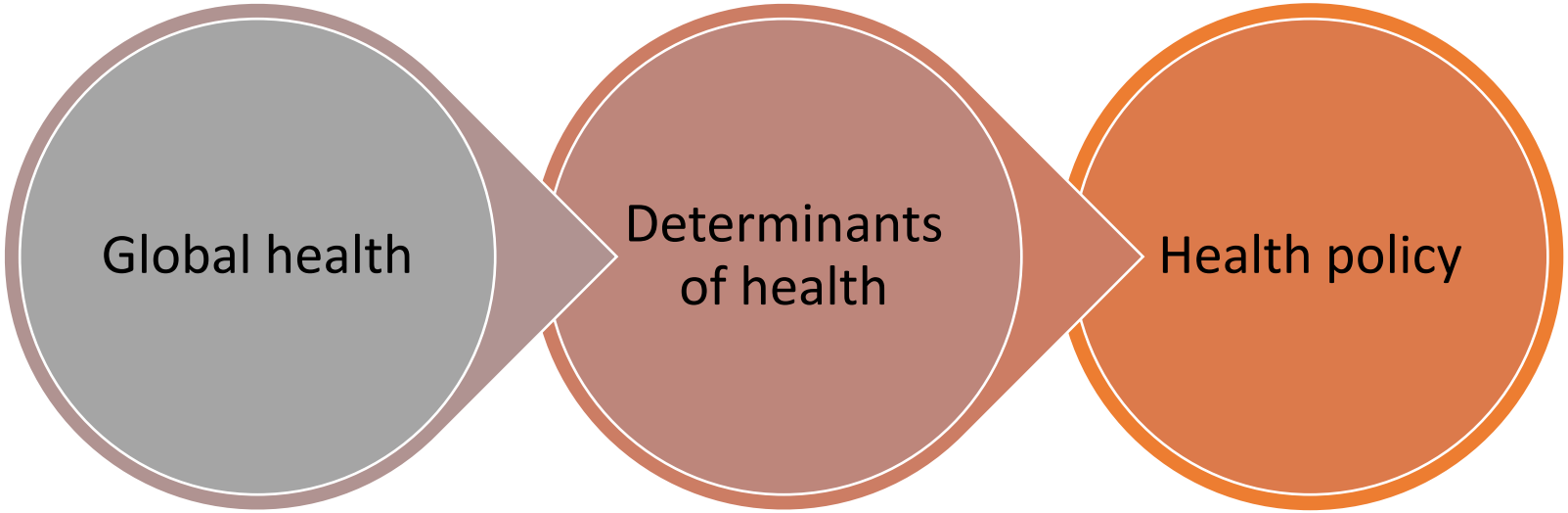
Health Policy and Planning


Global health
Determinants of health
Health policy

Health Policy

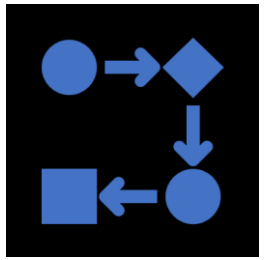
framework for health-promoting actions covering the social, economic, and environmental determinants of health.

set of decisions about strategic goals for the health sector and the means for achieving these goals.

Policy is expressed in norms, practices, regulations and laws affecting the health of the population which together provide shape, direction and consistency to decisions made over time

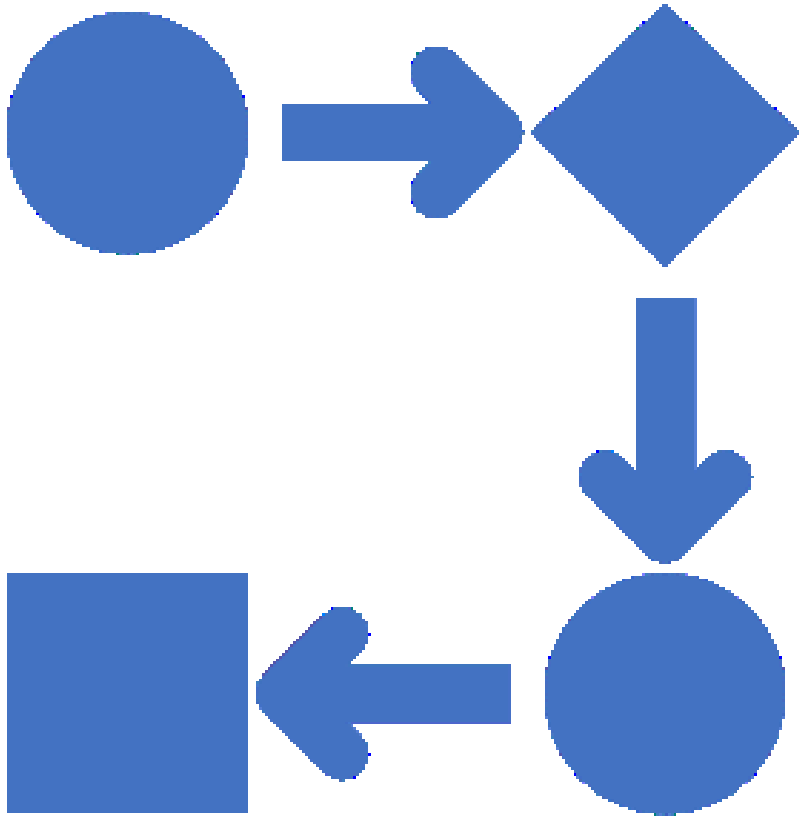
Health planning

process of identifying key objectives and choosing among alternative means of achieving them.



Evaluation

- the process of determining – as systema objectively as possible – the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and impact of a with respect to the agreed goals.



The influence of epidemiology

- If epidemiology is intended to prevent and control disease, the results of epidemiological results must influence public policy.
- The influence of epidemiology is often mediated by public opinion. Policy-makers in many countries respond to public opinion rather than leading it.

Framing health policy

- Every policy influences human health (transport, urban, security, food, healthcare)
- using comparative data on mortality and disability helps to:
  - weigh the effects of non-fatal health outcomes on overall population health
  - inform debates on priorities for health service delivery and planning; and,
  - research and development of the health sector
- Summary measure
  - DALY – (disability-adjusted life-year)

Health policy intervention

Prevention

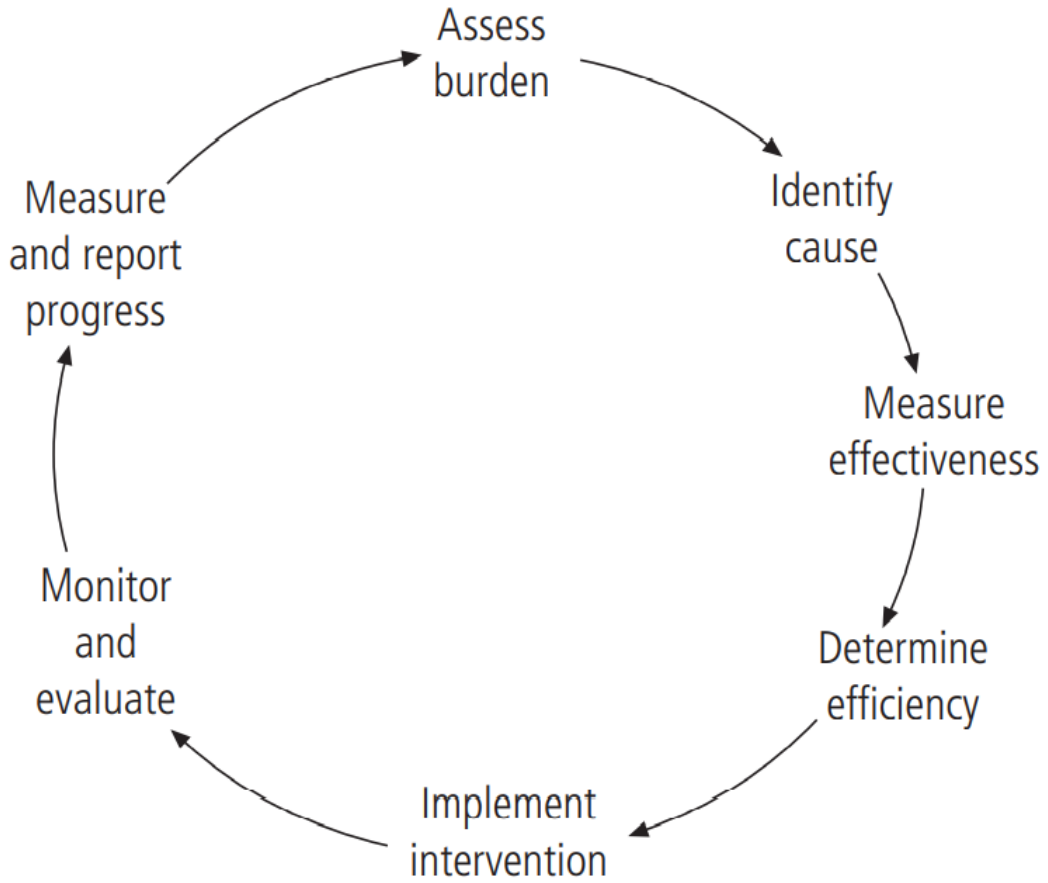
Intervention

Communicable diseases – swift

Non-communicable diseases – slow

Health planning

Figure 10.1. The health planning cycle



Assessing burden

- measure the overall health status of the community
- Mortality data reflect only one aspect of health and are of limited value for conditions that are rarely fatal.
- Measures of morbidity reflect another important aspect of the burden of illness.
- The consequences of disease – impairment, disability and handicap have also be measured

Assessing burden

- Summary population measures
- Rapid assessment

Understanding causes

- identify the major preventable causes of disease so that intervention strategies can be developed

Measuring effectiveness of interventions

- The effectiveness of interventions in the community is determined by many factors.
  - How well the intervention works in the Research setting.
  - How the intervention is effective in the community.
  - The ability to screen for, and diagnose the disease affects outcome (see Chapter 6).
- The intervention should be used by all who could benefit; this means that it is available, affordable, and acceptable to the community

Assessing efficiency

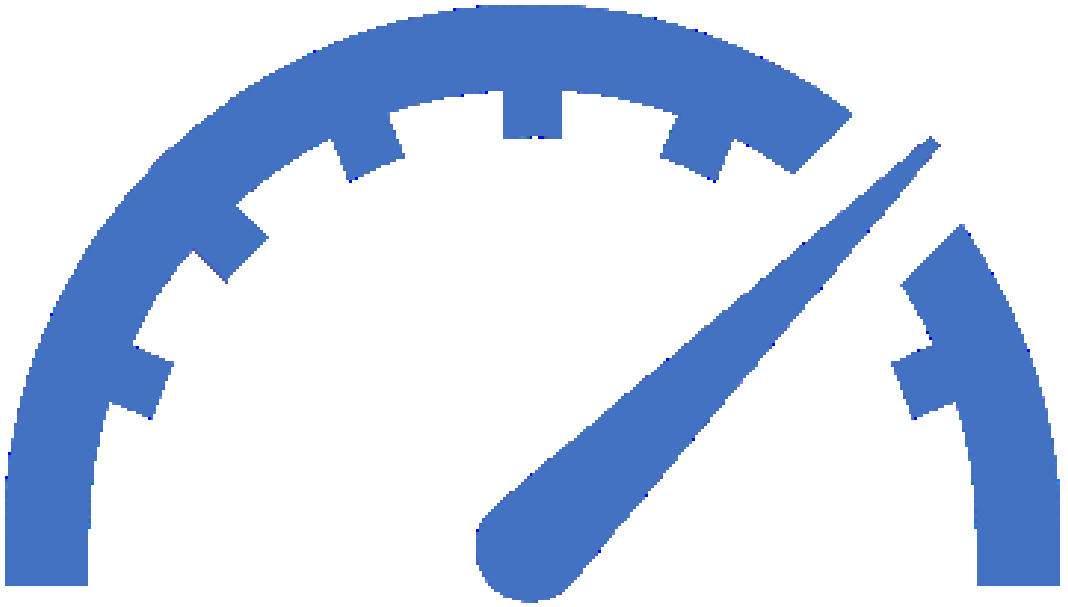
- Cost-effectiveness analysis
  - The preferred intervention, or alternative, is one which requires the least cost to produce a given level of effectiveness.
- Cost-benefit analysis
  - If the costbenefit analysis shows that economic benefits of the intervention (or the benefit of preventing an additional case) are greater than the costs of prevention, the intervention would be economically profitable.
- Cost-effectiveness analysis is easier to perform than cost-benefit analysis, since the measure of effectiveness does not need to be given a monetary value.

Implementing interventions

- setting targets, and making sure that they can be reached.
  - Personnel
  - Equipment
  - Skills
  - System

Monitoring activities and measuring progress

the continuous follow-up of activiti
to ensure that they are proceeding
according to plan.



Thank you for
your attention