



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



# Service Delivery

Preliminary lab report

November 2014

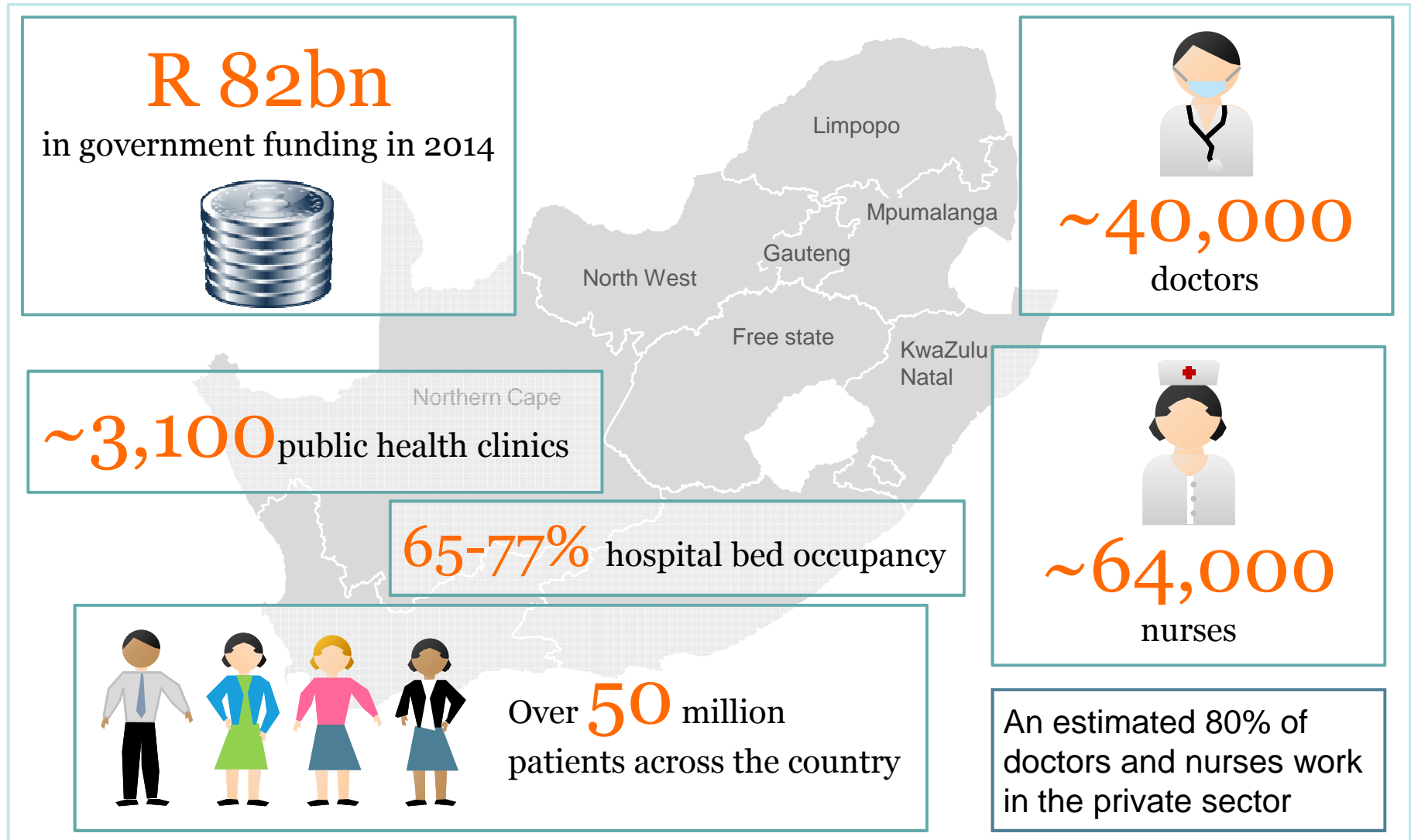
# Contents

- **Context and case for change**

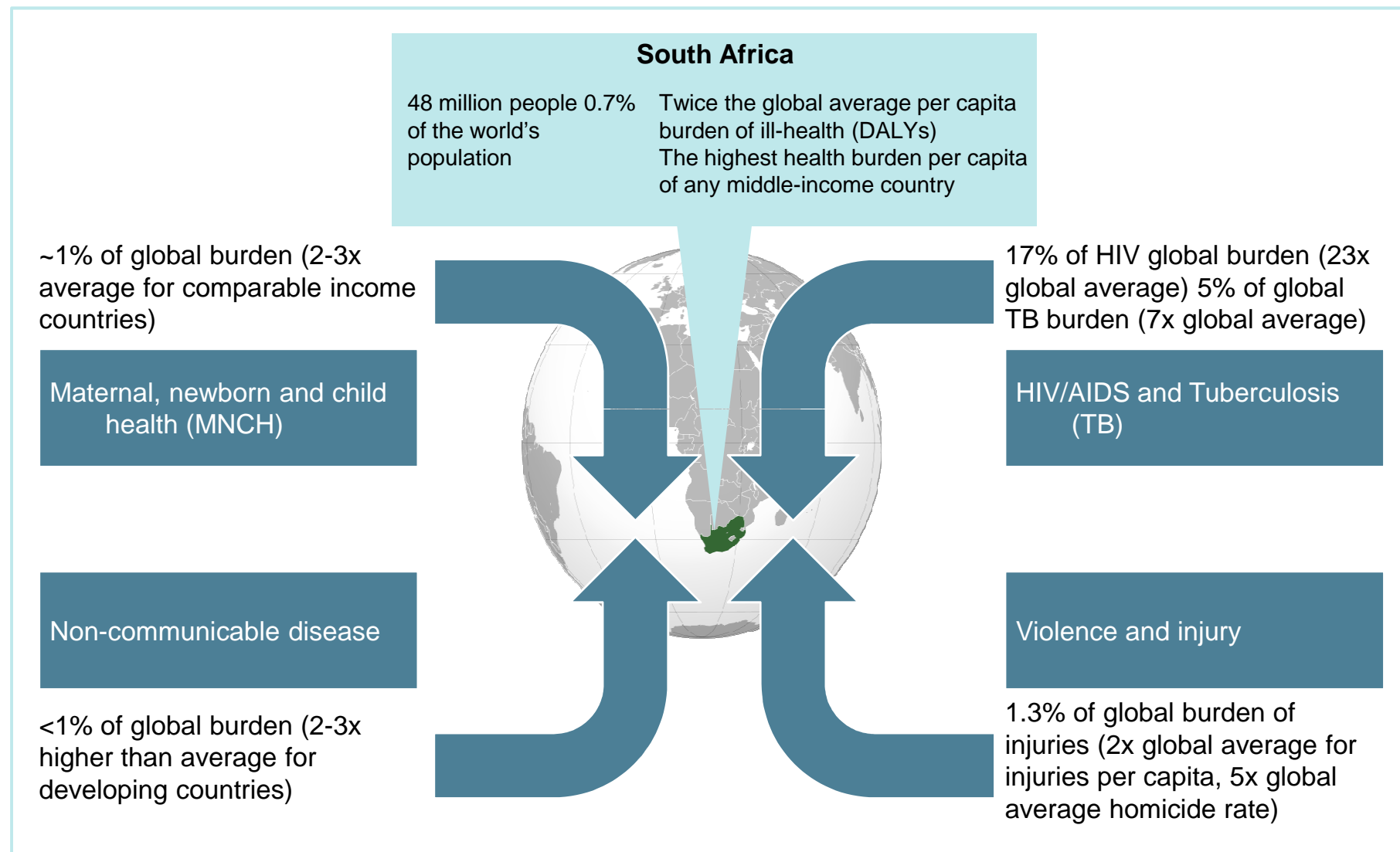
- Aspiration
- Issues and root causes
- Solutions/ Initiatives
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## The South African primary health system covers over 50 million people in 9 provinces and 52 districts



## Currently South Africa is experiencing a Quadruple Burden of Disease (1/2)



SOURCE: The Lancet – South Africa's health: Departing for a Better Future? : Report on the burden of diseases in South Africa, volume 374, Issue 9693, 12 September 2009

## Currently South Africa is experiencing a Quadruple Burden of Disease (2/2)

### Summary of South Africa's MDG Performance

Indicator	Current SA	Target 2015
Maternal mortality rate	269 / 100 000	38 / 100 000
Infant mortality rate	38 / 1000	18 / 1000
Child mortality rate	53 / 1000	20 / 1000

## As well as the impact of social and economic conditions on the health of the population – social determinants of health



**21%** of South Africans live in informal dwellings



**20%** of South African households live on less than R13 a day



**36%** of South African households have no access to refuse removal



**27%** of South African households have no access to improved sanitation

## In spite of these challenges, significant progress has been made (1/2)

### Free primary health care



- Since 2006, >40 million South Africans have access to free health care

### Access to anti-retrovirals



- Largest ARV program in the world leading to dramatic increases in life expectancy and a reduced mother-to-child transmission: 30% to below 3%.

### Choice of termination of pregnancy



- Choice on Termination of Pregnancy laws introduced in 1996, reducing abortion related deaths by ~90%

### Hospital revitalization program



- Hundreds of hospitals rehabilitation, 11 new district and regional hospitals built since 1998

### Improved immunization program



- Coverage across provinces equalized, from variations of as much as 40% in 1992 to all provinces now above 70%

### Improved malaria control



- Reduction in reported cases of malaria from as high as 60,000 people in 2001 to under 10,000 in 2009

**In spite of these challenges, significant progress has been made (1/2)**

Life expectancy of **61.3** in 2012, up  
from 57.1 years in 2009

Infant mortality of **27/1000** down from 39/1000 in 2009

Up to **92%** coverage for immunisations,  
up from 40% in 1992

**2.7 million** eligible patients provided with access to  
ARVs – the largest ART program in the world

**130 million** visits to primary  
healthcare facilities annually

**82%** of South Africans depend entirely on public primary  
healthcare system

PHC utilisation rate of **2.5** visits



## However, there are gaps that still need to be addressed, as highlighted by the recent National Health Care Facilities Audit (1/2)

Area	Description	Highlighted findings	Detailed on next pages
<b>1 Facility type and access</b>	Assessment of whether facility is functioning according to actual classification and accessibility to the public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~2% of facilities found to be functioning other than in accordance with their classification</li> <li>Almost all facilities in the country accessible by road (96%), taxi (87%) bus (58%), train (9%) - distance on foot not assessed</li> </ul>	
<b>2 Priority areas for quality of service</b>	Assessment against the health Minister's 6 priority areas for patient centered care: (1) positive and caring attitudes; (2) waiting times; (3) cleanliness; (4) patient safety; (5) infection prevention and control; (6) availability of medicines and supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lowest scores were for patient safety and security (34%) and positive and caring attitudes (30%) scored lowest</li> <li>Highest scores were for waiting times (68%)</li> <li>Gauteng best performing at both provincial and district level, Northern Cape lowest</li> </ul>	
<b>3 Functional Areas</b>	Measures performance in 5 functional areas: clinical, infrastructure, management patient care, support services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compliance lowest for clinical services (38%), followed by management (43%)</li> <li>Compliance highest for patient care (53%)</li> </ul>	
<b>4 HR</b>	Assesses gaps in selected categories of staffing considered crucial to ensure high quality, efficiently delivered scope for each type of facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Critical staff shortages at clinics:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>21% had no manager</li> <li>47% no visits from doctors</li> <li>84% lacked input from pharmacists</li> <li>79% had no information management staff</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

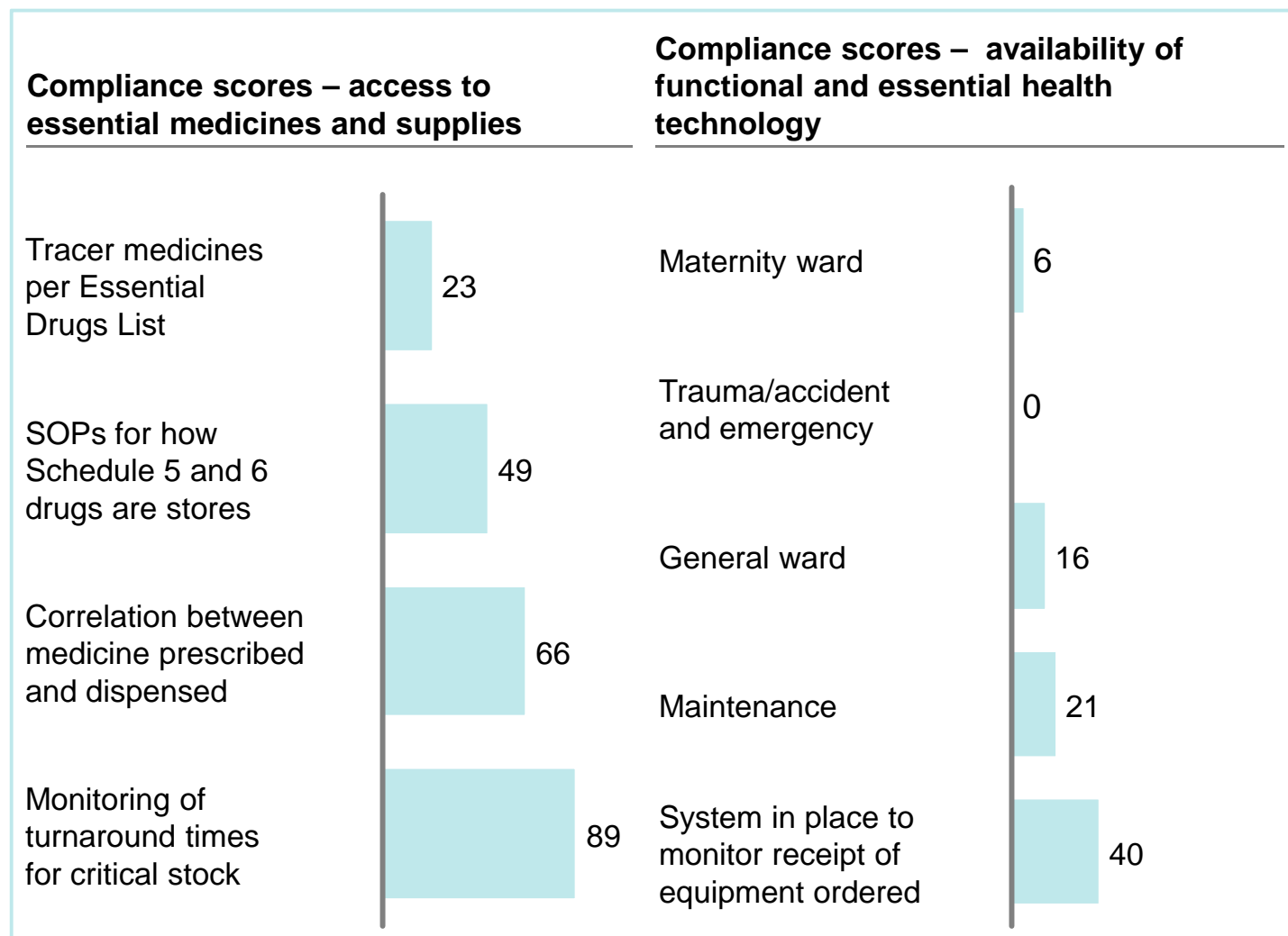
## However, there are gaps that still need to be addressed, as highlighted by the recent National Health Care Facilities Audit (2/2)

Area	Description	Highlighted findings	Detailed on next pages
<b>5 Finances</b>	Assessment of financial management within the management functional area - not inc. facility budgets and expenditure reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only hospitals covered with generally positive results               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>72% compliance with exception reporting</li> <li>66% functioning within budget</li> <li>88% monitor budget expenditure</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>6 Infra-structure</b>	Audit of (1) building and site infrastructure (2) facility infrastructure management; and (3) whether space sufficient to meet needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average overall score of 65% with higher scores for hospitals (70%) than PHCs (64%)</li> <li>Gauteng ranked highest (70%) and Northern Cape lowest (56%)</li> <li>~30% of clinics found to have asbestos components</li> </ul>	
<b>7 Health Technology</b>	Checks availability of functional essential medical technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor performance across the board especially in emergency services and maternity wards</li> <li>Compliance under 13% for both hospitals &amp; clinics</li> </ul>	
<b>8 Medicines and supplies management</b>	Checks for access to essential medical products, vaccines and technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Less than 30% compliance rate with requirement to stock Essential Drugs</li> <li>Poor performance on functional and essential medical equipment requirements (e.g. 7% compliance with checklist of equipment required for maternal wards)</li> </ul>	

## ... and deficiencies in the availability of essential drugs and equipment

Percent

■ PHC compliance  
– vitals



### Key takeaways

- Clinics performed well on procedures for dispensing and storing essential drugs, but only stocked the required drugs 23% of the time
- Despite maternal health being a top priority for the nation, availability of maternity ward equipment sits at a mere 6%

## The Service Delivery workstream addresses issues from 3 out of 8 of the performance areas from the 2012 National Health Facilities Baseline Audit

Scope of service delivery

### Service delivery will address challenges identified in three areas...

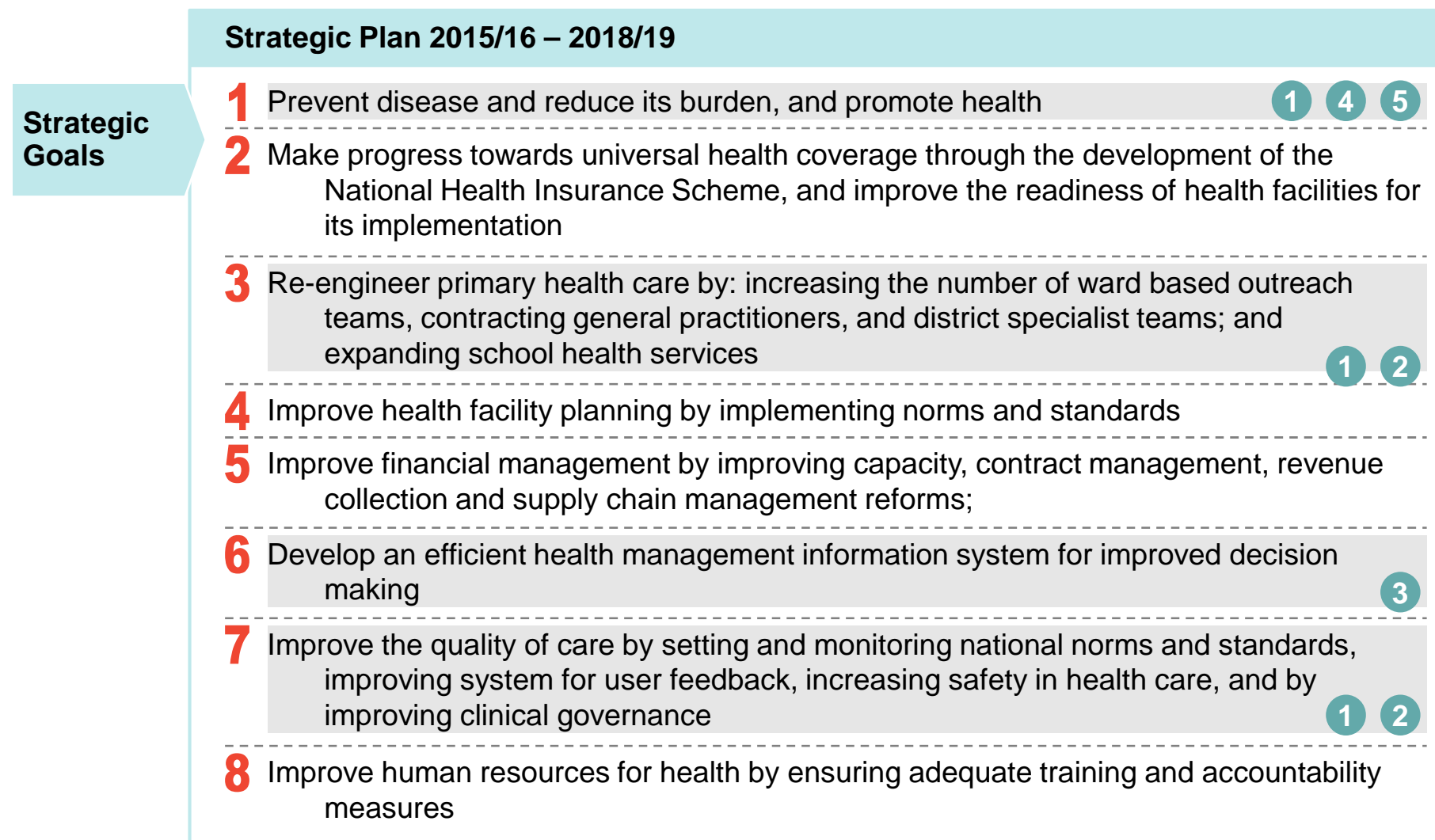
<b>Facility classification</b>	<b>Quality of service</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lowest scores were for patient safety and security (34%)</li> <li>Second lowest score for positive and caring attitudes (30%) scored lowest</li> </ul>
<b>Functionality of services</b>	<b>Human Resources</b>
<b>Finances</b>	<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>
<b>Health Technology</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor performance across the board especially in emergency services and maternity wards</li> <li>Compliance under 13% for both hospitals &amp; clinics</li> </ul>	<b>Medicine and Supplies management</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Less than 30% compliance rate with requirement to stock Essential Drugs</li> <li>Poor performance on functional and essential medical equipment requirements (e.g. 7% compliance with checklist of equipment required for maternal wards)</li> </ul>

### ...that have a negative impact on patients

- Poor patient experience
- Lack of continuity of care
- Essential medication stock out and lack of equipment prevents delivery of optimal health care

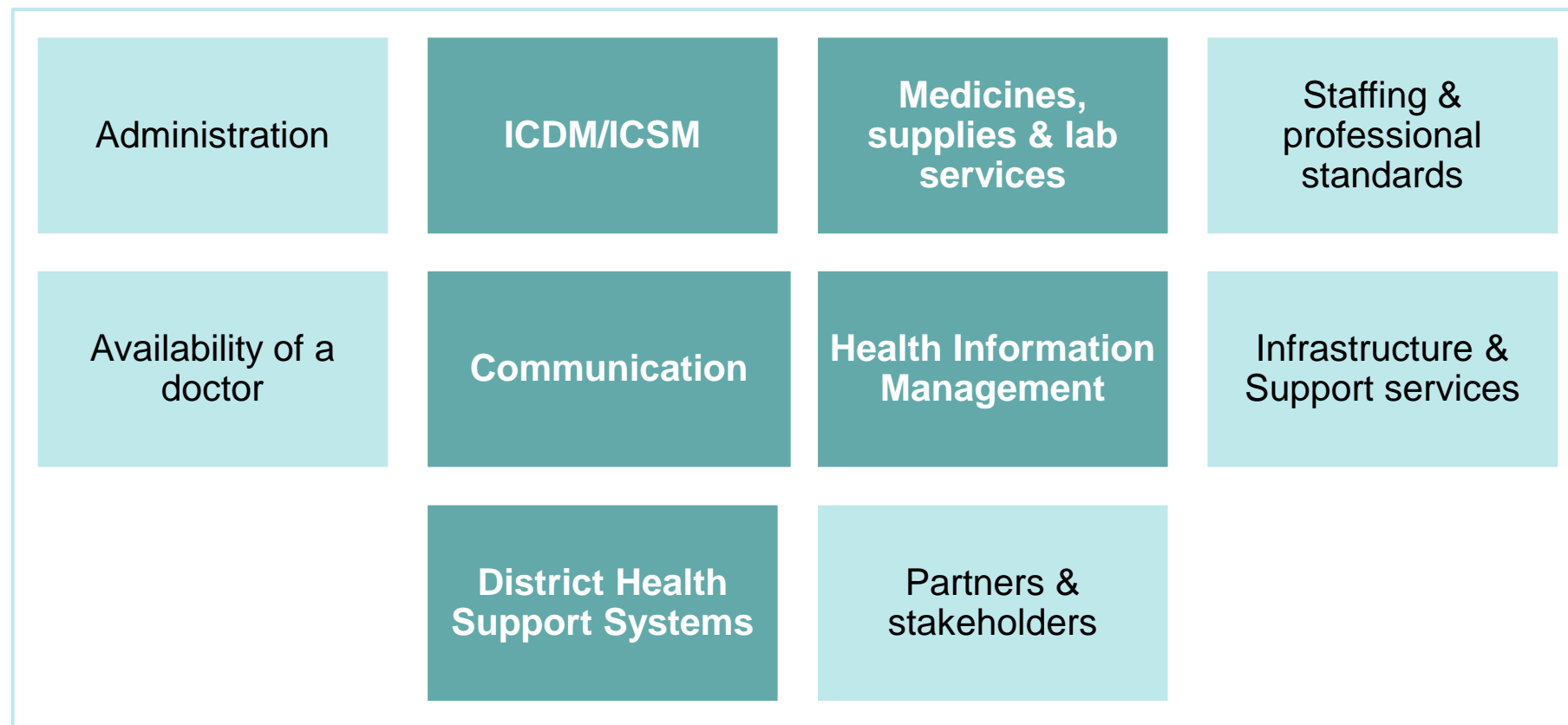
## It also touches 4 out of 8 priorities from the National Department of Health's 5-year plan

Service Delivery Scope



## Finally, the Service Delivery workstream will address 5 out of 10 Ideal Clinic Dashboard components

■ Scope of service delivery



## The key challenges facing the South African healthcare system, can be classified into 3 main categories

### Accessibility

- Equal access to healthcare and medication

### Patient and provider Experience

- Patient's experience of services rendered, facilities as well as time spent
- Providers well-being as well as ability and willingness to provide high quality healthcare

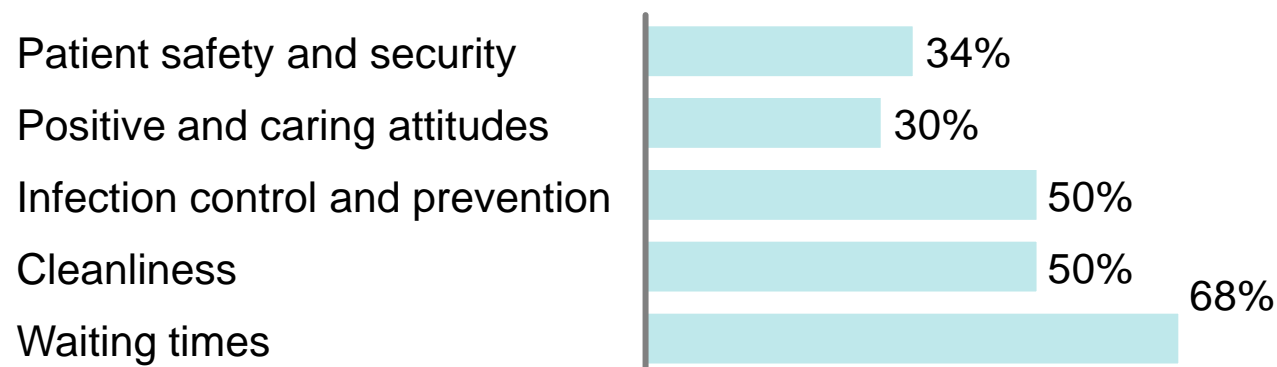
### Health outcomes

- Impact on patient and provider's health and safety

## Supported by findings from the National Health Facilities Baseline Audit (2012)

**Facilities are functioning outside of their classifications** due to unclear package of services and correct facility classification

**Quality of services:** Facilities (hospitals and PHC) scored poorly in compliance with vital measures against priority areas



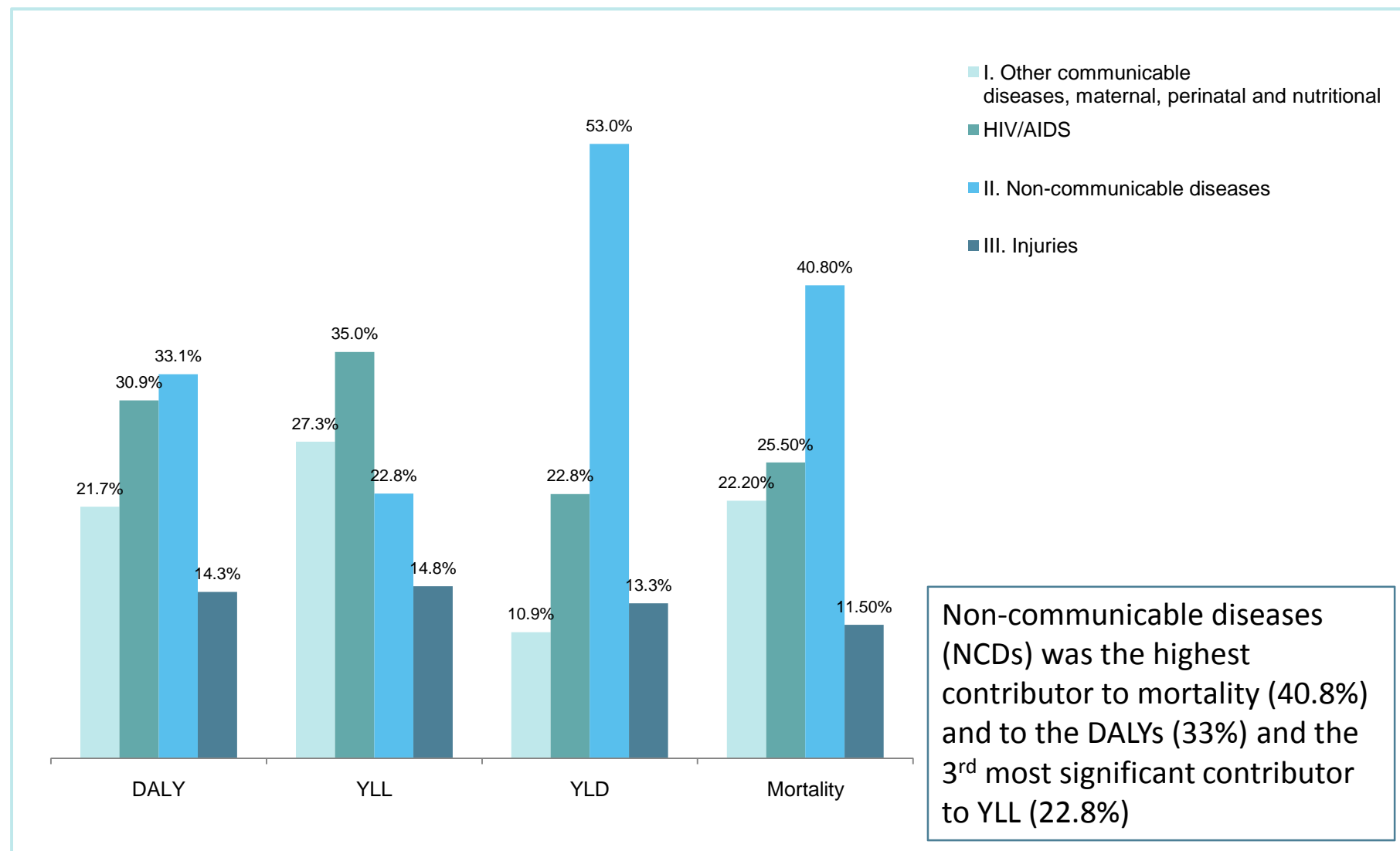
**Primary care facilities on average scored lower than hospitals in all priority areas**

**Functionality of services:** Clinical Services scored poorly compared to other functional areas (38%) i.e., Infrastructure, management, patient care, support services and clinical care

**Range of services:** Limited PHC services provided e.g. oral health services lacking across the board

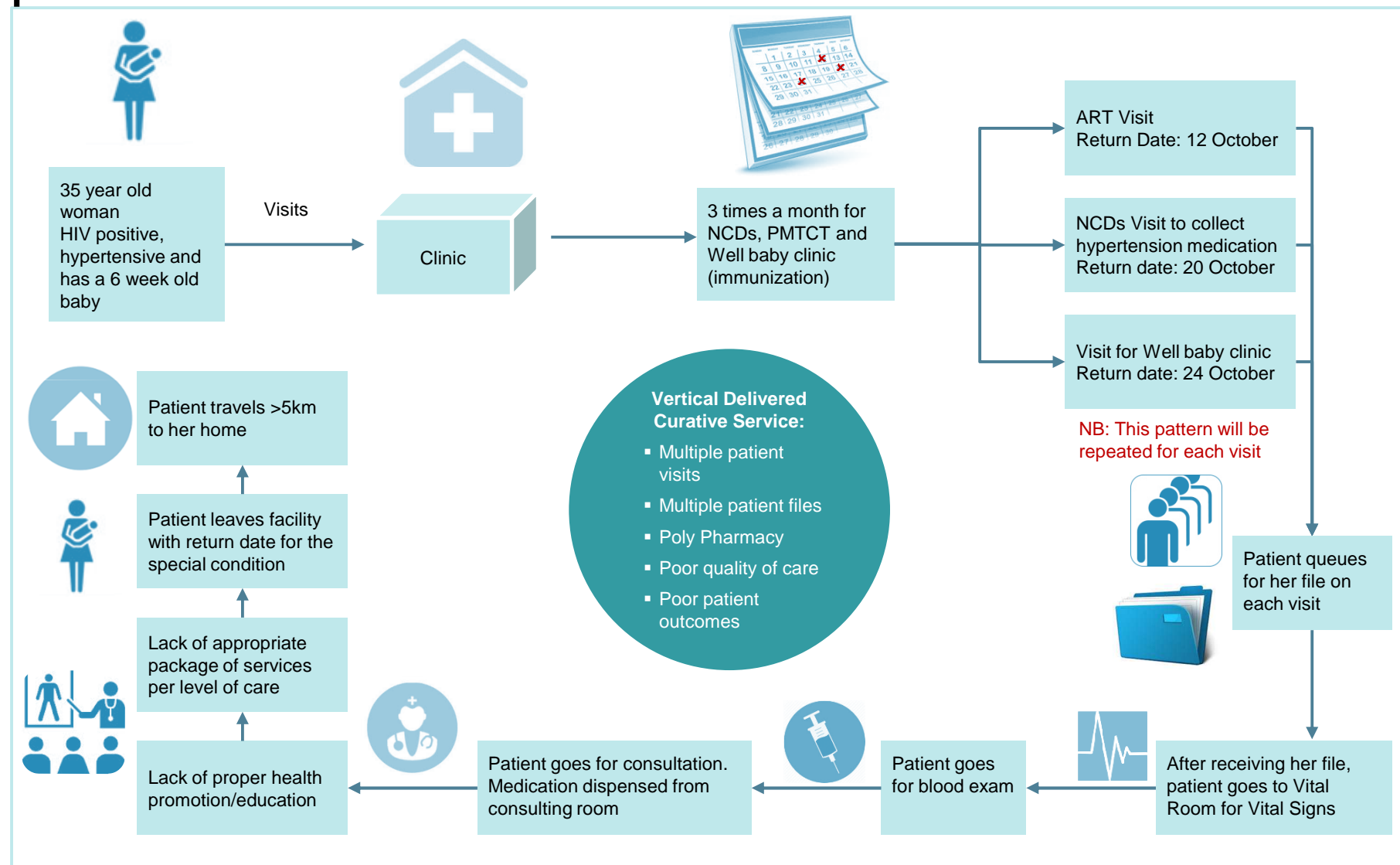


## The impact of this is poor quality of life and reduced life expectancy



SOURCE: World Health Organisation. The Global Burden of Disease: 2004 update. Geneva: World Health Organisation, 2004

# Currently patients experience services that are vertically delivered and curative focused, making it time consuming, costly and unpleasant for the patient



# 1 Current Economic and Social Burden: Patient productivity lost and negative experience

A 35 year old female domestic worker, who is diabetic and HIV+ with a 6 week old baby, visits the clinic 3 times per month for ART, diabetic medication and well baby services.

**Assumptions:** A basic salary of R2420 (R110 p/d based on 22 working days per month) and a cost of R40 for roundtrip transport per visit

	Current
Months	12
No of Visits per month	3
Visits per annum	36
Average waiting time per visit (Hours)	6
Total waiting time per year (Hours)	216
<b>Economic Costs</b>	
Salary Loss (Days)	36
Annual Salary Loss	R3960
Annual Transport Loss	R1440
Total Annual Cost	R5400

**Productivity Loss: 36days**  
**Economic Loss: R5400**

## Evidence of Low Staff Morale

■ Yes ■ No



UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA  
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA  
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

The impact of working conditions on the productivity of Nursing staff in the midwife obstetrical unit of Pretoria West hospital

by

Taramati Bhaga

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree

MSW (EAP)

At the

Department of Social Work and Criminology

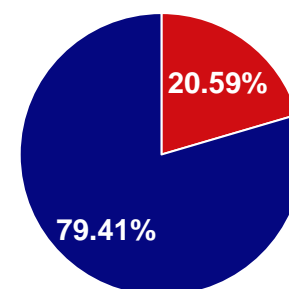
Faculty of Humanities

University Of Pretoria

Supervisor: Dr. J. Sekudu

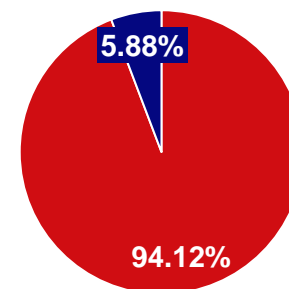
November 2010

### Nurses' satisfaction with working conditions



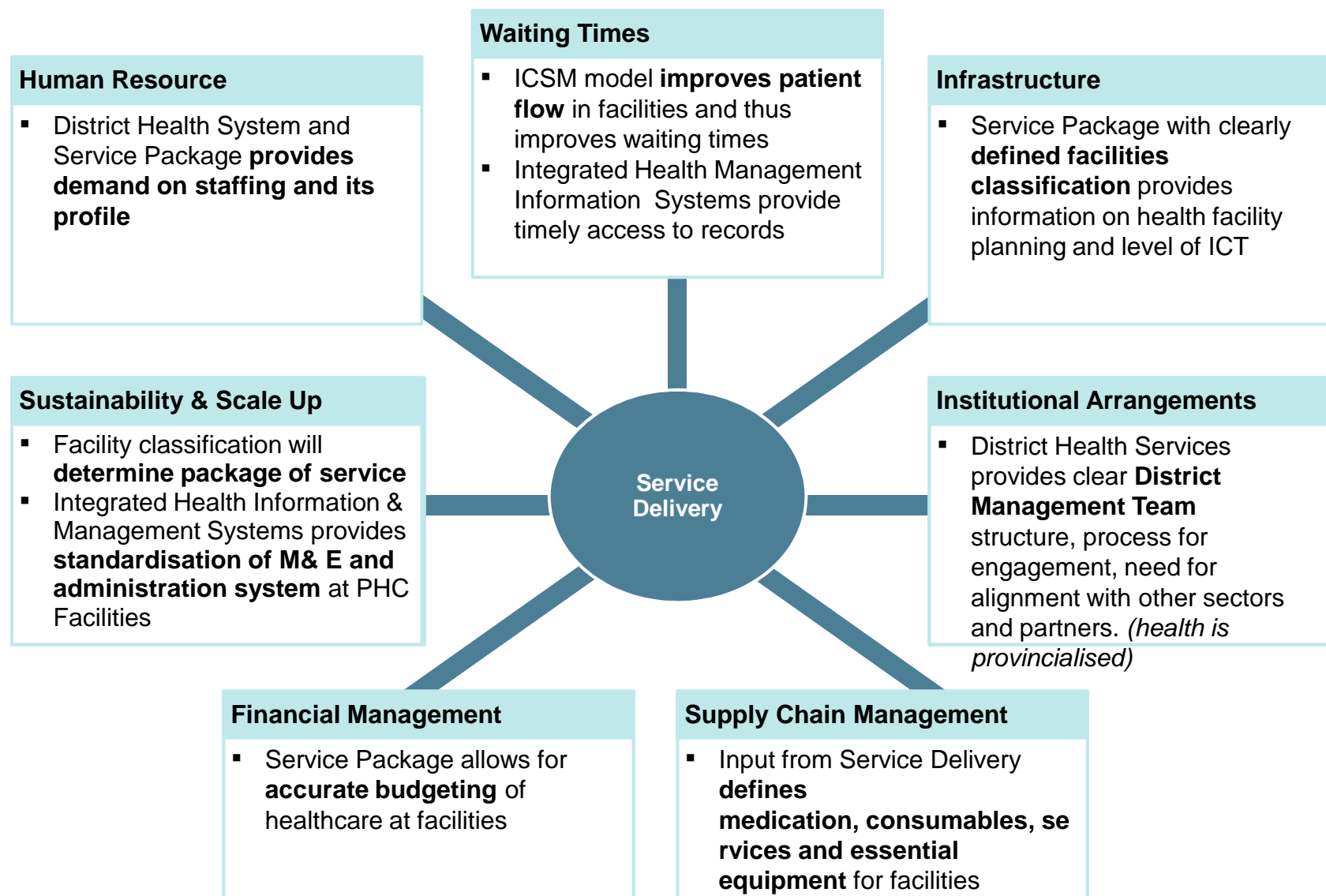
### Nurses' perceptions regarding work stress

The respondents had to indicate whether or not more nurses were affected by work stress than other health care professionals.

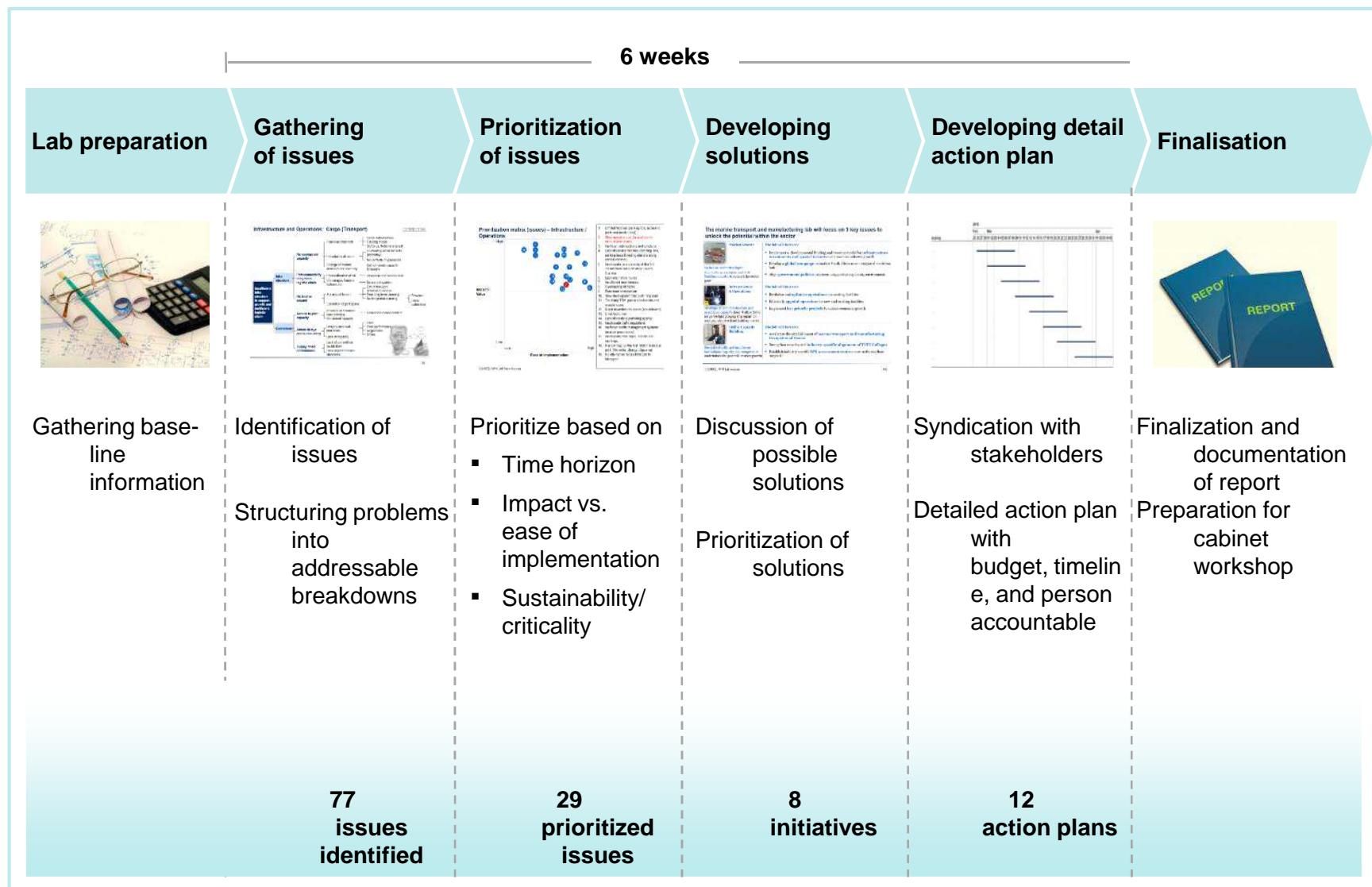


- **79.4%** of nurses were **dissatisfied with working conditions** in the midwife obstetrical unit of Pretoria West Hospital
- **94.1%** of nurses reported being **more affected by work stress** than other healthcare professionals

## Initiatives from the Service Delivery Workstream impact other workstreams in the Healthcare Lab



# The Health Service Delivery lab worked for 6 weeks to gather and prioritise issues and to develop solutions and action plans



## CONTEXT AND CASE FOR CHANGE

To do this work, more than 30 people from more than 15 organizations, representing ~ hours of work, regularly engaged in the Service Delivery lab





# Contents

- Context and case for change








- **Aspiration**

- Issues and root causes
- Solutions/ Initiatives
- Appendix
- Accronyms





## What does Ideal Service Delivery for Primary Healthcare look like in 2018/19?

-  Promotion of healthy lifestyle for all by providing information and education to communities to empower them to take individual responsibility for their own health
-  All PHC facilities provide a uniform good quality of care
-  Facilities have essential medicine, clinical equipment and supplies
-  PHC facilities are clean, safe and comfortable for staff and patients
-  PHC services are supported by knowledgeable, skilled and motivated staff
-  Patients are transferred to the nearest referral facility with ease
-  Communities are empowered to engage on the social determinants of health through community consultative fora process

## ASPIRATION



**For all Primary Healthcare facilities in South Africa to deliver optimal quality, integrated healthcare from both the patient, healthcare provider and community perspectives by 2018/2019**



## ...which cascades into the aspiration of the different areas

■ Key initiative  
■ Enablers



### Health Services

- 1 100% of clinics will provide **comprehensive holistic and integrated clinical care** via defined package of service



### District Health Systems

- 2 All 52 districts will provide an **enabling environment** that supports the delivery of care including **community engagement and inter-sectoral collaboration** to improve patient's experience



### Clinical, Medical, Support Services and Supplies

- 3 Every patient will receive **medicine** timeously and in the **most effective way**



### Cleaning, Infection Prevention and Control

- 4 100% of clinics will provide health services in a **clean and safe environment**

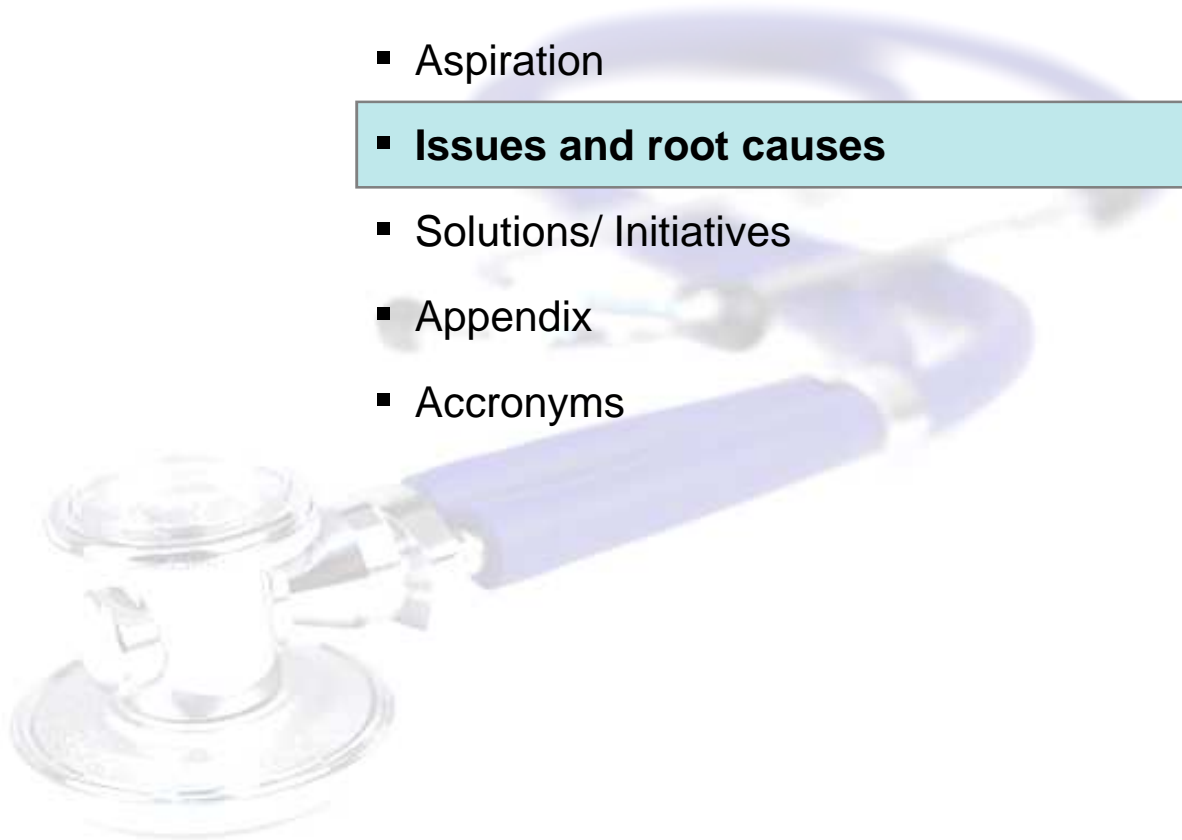


### Health Management Information Systems

- 5 100% of clinics will be supported by an **integrated health management information system**

# Contents

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# The Service Delivery workstream identified 77 issues that affect the PHC system

1	Inappropriate and insufficient equipment, chemicals and supplies	27	Inadequate demand planning	54	Roles and responsibilities for medication management not clear
2	Poor maintenance of infrastructure	28	Lack of appointment scheduling system	55	Lab results are lost and therefore unnecessarily repeated
3	General waste not collected	29	Lack of standardization of records & process	56	Distance from laboratory services
4	No running water	30	Disease specific records/files	57	Usage of results is not adequate
5	No clean linen	31	Tedious process to retrieve files	58	Lack of ownership for expensive tests Hb - FBC
6	No sinks and soap for hand washing	32	Infrastructure limitations for automated file management	59	Lack of information of current structure and need
7	Poor ventilation	33	Inadequate stationery/tools	60	Inequitable distribution of resources for service delivery
8	Insufficient waiting areas	34	Disease centered care instead of patient centric	61	Decisions made for facility development not based on sound ethical principles
9	Lack of triaging of patients	35	No integration of services	62	Lack of ownership and decisions not informed by practical implications
10	No or insufficient protective clothing	36	Conflicting primary health care guidelines	63	Lack of information of current structure and need
11	No disposable glasses for water	37	Inadequate health promotion and disease prevention	64	Program fragmented
12	No separation of waste	38	Lack of patient centeredness	65	Lack of accountability as profiling not done
13	No relevant bags and bins for waste	39	Lack of funding and poor planning	66	Cannot refer to nearest hospital
14	Long lead times for waste collection	40	Non-alignment between tertiary institutions and service delivery requirements	67	No standardized referrals which include feedback mechanisms
15	Insufficient and inappropriate storage space for medical and general waste	41	Underutilization of regional training centers	68	Unstructured referrals
16	Lack of reinforcement to adherence on protocols	42	Bureaucratic supply chain management	69	Patients lost in the referral system
17	Poor supervision of facilities	43	Lack of standardization of equipment	70	Cannot refer to nearest hospital
18	Lack of SOP's and policies	44	Lack of a maintenance plan	71	No standardized referrals which include feedback mechanisms
19	Lack of SLA and contract management	45	Aged infrastructure	72	Staff unable to treat emergencies
20	Lack of training for cleaners and IPC officers	46	No uniform plans for facilities	73	Poor response times
21	No standardized clear job description for cleaners and infection control officers	47	Facilities too small	74	No vehicles available
22	No mechanism for regular review and updating of policies	48	No maintenance plans	75	Inadequate use of resources
23	Inappropriate and unclearly defined classification of facilities	49	Supply chain management inadequate	76	Lack of accountability from partners
24	Inconsistent implementation by provinces	50	Clinical Governance	77	Poor continuum
25	Poor oversight and management of implementation at district level	51	No accountability for overspend on budget		
26	Patient process flow not defined due to poor understanding of process flow, triage process is not defined	52	Depot stock outs		

**These were prioritised and grouped into 5 key areas underpinning poor quality service delivery from both the patient and the provider perspective**

- Improve accessibility to patient
- Improve patient experience at the clinic
- Deliver quality healthcare from patient and Provider perspective

### 1 Health Services

Inadequately defined and fragmented, curative-focused, vertical health services for the appropriate level of care



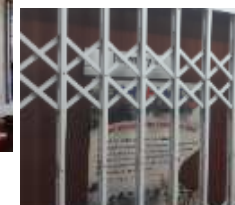
### 2 District Health Service

District Health Service is not providing an enabling environment that supports the delivery of optimal care



### 3 Clinical, Medical Support Services and Supplies

Unavailability of appropriate and adequate medication, consumable supplies, equipment and lab services.



### 4 Cleaning, Infection Prevention and Control

Dirty, unhygienic and unsafe facilities that adversely impact on patient and staff experience




### 5 Health Management Information Systems

Lack of an integrated health management information system to support the delivery of quality healthcare

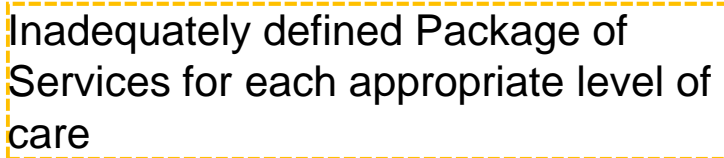


## Health Services issues

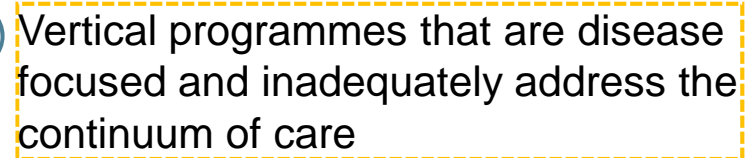
 Details to follow

 Issues dealt with in other workstreams


### Disorganized service delivery platform

- 1A**  Inadequately defined Package of Services for each appropriate level of care
- 1B** Inefficient patient flow due to inadequate infrastructure
- 1C** Poor patient administration (appointments, demand planning, patient records)

### Poor quality of clinical care

- 1D**  Vertical programmes that are disease focused and inadequately address the continuum of care
- 1E** Inadequately and inappropriately skilled/trained / mentored clinical staff
- 1F** Inappropriate use of lab tests and results
- 1G** Inappropriate and insufficient essential equipment, medicines and consumable supplies

## District Health Service issues

 Details to follow

### Ineffective, poorly functional and governed District Health System

- 2A** Limited community participation and mobilisation and lack of stakeholder and partner engagement including functional District Health Council
- 2B** Lack of appropriate and functional mechanisms to address social determinants of health
- 2C** Provincialization of services – Two tier governance impacts on classification of facilities and package of services delivered

### District Health Management structure does not support effective service delivery

- 2E** Inadequate delegation of authority to manage financial and human resources
- 2F** Inadequate, inefficient and non-standardized management systems for SCM, maintenance and clinical, medical, support services and supplies
- 2G** Inadequately defined roles and responsibilities of the DMT, including health programme coordinators and PHC supervisors

### Cross-cutting issue

- 2D** Poorly defined and functioning Referral System due to Provincial/District boundaries and health facility classification



## Clinical, Medical, Support Services and Supplies issues

### Poor stock control management

- 3A Fragmented and non standardized ordering and delivery system
- 3B Lack of demand planning and forecasting

### Poor supply chain, contract and asset management

- 3D Poorly defined essential equipment list, non medical supplies, other consumables essential laboratory test for PHC

### Cross-cutting issue

1. Inappropriate and inadequate staff including financial and contract management skills

## Cleaning, Infection Prevention and Control issues

● Issues dealt with in other workstreams

### Poor cleaning practices

- 4A No cleaning guidelines and standardized cleaning materials and equipment
- 4B Inappropriate, inadequate and untrained staff on the need to promote general hygiene and cleanliness at facility level
- 4C Lack of education on the promotion of general hygiene and cleanliness at community level

### Poor infection prevention and control practices

- 4D Inappropriate and poorly designed and maintained infrastructure
- 4E Hospi-centric infection prevention and control guideline with ineffective M&E systems

## Health Management Information Systems issues

● Issues dealt with in other workstreams

### Inefficient and ineffective manual systems

- 5A Inadequate patient records and filing systems
- 5B Multiple data recording and reporting tools
- 5C Lack of ICT infrastructure and support
- 5D Limited knowledge and understanding of data use to enhance quality of clinical care including service and commodity needs

### Fragmented electronic systems

- 5E Lack of a standardised integrated health information exchange to ensure patient follow up
- 5F Information system non-compliant to the health normative standards framework

## 1A Inadequately defined Package of Services for each appropriate level of care

Evidence/data to quantify the issue	Root causes	Reason issue has not been resolved to date
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Limitations with the current PHC package (2000) which does not take into consideration recent developments such as service challenges imposed by HIV epidemic, inefficiency of present service delivery process etc<sup>1</sup>.</li> <li>2. Primary health care services are not offered in a standard and consistent manner.<sup>2</sup> The Health Care Facilities Baseline Audit National Summary Report 2012 shows that “all PHC facilities do not provide the full spectrum of PHC services”. For example, 93% offered immunization and TB services while 75% offered antiretroviral therapy<sup>3</sup>.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regular reviews and updating of policies are not done periodically and systematically.</li> <li>▪ Current package of services not adequately responding to the quadruple burden of disease</li> <li>▪ Inappropriate and unclearly defined classification of facilities</li> <li>▪ Inconsistent implementation by provinces in districts</li> <li>▪ Poor oversight and management of implementation at district level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Change in mind-set and inadequate oversight and management of implementation at district level</li> </ul>

SOURCE: Draft on Package of PHC Services; 14 September 2014. (pp. 8-9), National Department of Health, S. Dookie and S. Singh. *Primary health services at district level in South Africa: a critique of the primary health care approach*. BMC Family Practice 2012, 13:67 doi:10.1186/1471-2296-13-67 3. Health Care Facilities Baseline Audit National Summary Report 2012. Health Systems Trust, 2012. Ch4, pp 37.

## 1D Vertical programmes that are disease focused and inadequately address the continuum of care

Evidence/data to quantify the issue	Root causes	Reason issue has not been resolved to date
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The South Africa Health review 2012/13 shows that there is lack of integration of services between the HIV programme, and both tuberculosis (TB) and antenatal services, despite evidence that 70% of patients were TB-infected<sup>1</sup>.</li> <li>2. This is further shown in the WHO review of HIV, TB and PMTCT services in 2013 which notes sub-optimal integration and no definition of mechanisms for integration of services<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>3. “Although health policy is geared towards PHC, historically the bulk of spending was on curative, highly specialised tertiary care Primary Health Care in South Africa Since 1994 and implications for PHC re-engineering<sup>1</sup></li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Disease centered care instead of patient centric</li> <li>▪ No integration of services</li> <li>▪ Conflicting primary health care guidelines</li> <li>▪ Inadequate health promotion &amp; disease prevention</li> <li>▪ Lack of patient centeredness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lack of adequate leadership</li> <li>▪ Negative staff attitudes</li> <li>▪ Disease responsive approach</li> <li>▪ Structural limitations</li> </ul>

- SOURCE: South African Health Review. Health Systems Trust. 2012/13. Ch. 4, pp37,
- Joint Review of HIV, TB and PMTCT Programmes in South Africa Report, April 2014, pp8

## 2A Limited community participation and mobilisation and lack of stakeholder and partner engagement

### Evidence/data to quantify the issue

- No functional clinic committees
- Social Determinants of health adding to burden of disease
- District planning is not comprehensive to include multi-sectoral input
- District services are not well coordinated to meet the demand
- More support needed from health facility staff
- Attitude of staff
- Staff not actively involved
- Overworked clinic managers
- Lack of leadership skills in clinic managers
- Need guidelines and direction for a functional clinical committee
- Based on lessons learned
- National guidelines based on legislation
- Resources to support the Clinic committee
- Not included in budget
- Members don't have money for transport and to attend
- Ongoing training for members to enable them to fulfill their roles
- Not all members of the CC know their roles or have the competencies to fulfill their roles adequately

### Root causes

- Lack of research and information to inform decision making and allocation of funds
- Political influence to provide services where they are not required impacting on availability of resources as well as financial resources
- Lack of communication with communities on what is provided at which level/facility
- Poor population profiling from a clinic level to inform decisions about services
- Sectors working in silos within the public sector and between the public sector and the private sector

### Reason issue has not been resolved to date

- Unplanned eruption of human settlements (DHS strategy)
- Social Determinants of health
- Political influence on allocation of facilities
- Poor communication between sectors

## 2F Inadequate, inefficient and non-standardised management systems

### Evidence/data to quantify the issue

- The Navrango experiment( Ghana) illustrated that by relocating nurses to communities and re-orientating management systems to be more supportive of accessible community-based nursing care, childhood mortality was reduced by a third in seven years and the total fertility rate declined by one birth in a decade(HST-International Perspective on Primary Health Care over the past 30 years).
- HST-Lessons learnt in implementation of Primary Health Care : Experiences from health districts in South Africa(2003):
- The first lesson is that without a permanently appointed management team, which is given full responsibility and accountability for being in charge of health services in the district, it is difficult to make sustainable improvement.
- The second lesson is that the role of the national and provincial health department should be one of guidance, protection from undue pressure, support and nurturing of their districts

### Root causes

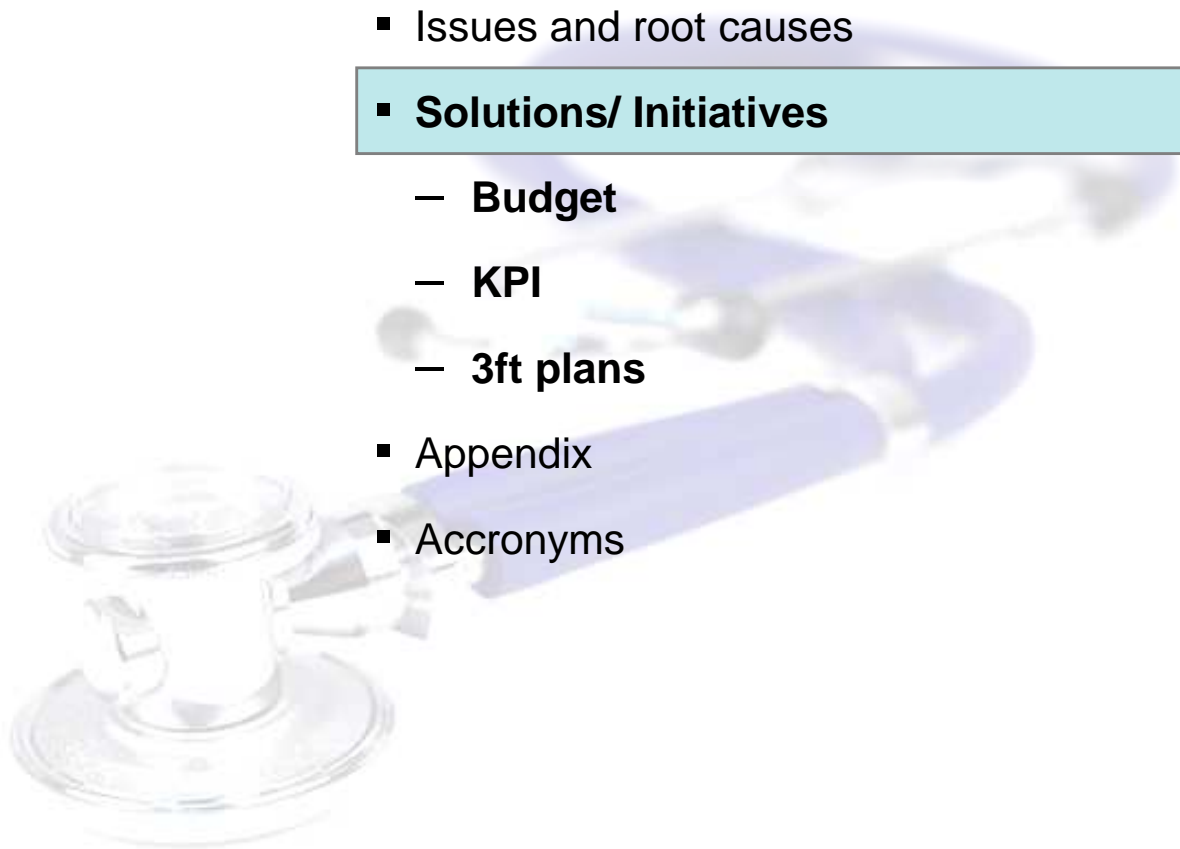
- Lack of alignment between national, provincial and district levels
- New management levels developed for each programme when it is implemented
- Inadequate job profiling and job descriptions when positions are created and not reviewed annually
- Lack of consequences and rewards for poor or good performance
- Real and perceived better conditions of employment for private sector

### Reason issue has not been resolved to date

- Inadequate delegation of authority to manage financial and human resources
- Inadequate , inefficient and non standardized management structures for implementation of a national service package
- Inadequately defined roles and responsibilities of the DMT, including health programme coordinators and PHC supervisors
- The relationship between the operational manager and other district health team members is not always well understood which includes reporting lines and supervisory responsibilities
- No uniform understanding of the roles and responsibilities of the programme manager and the clinic supervisor in terms of facility supervision
- The lower levels of management has limited role in determining how health financial resources are spent in the district.
- Poor management skills limits oversight, planning, coordination and monitoring of health system activities at all levels
- The Operations manager is often a part of the patient care team due to staff shortages and inappropriate clinic staff structure. This leads to overwork and burnout due to the added administrative duties.
- Poorly developed performance agreements between management and subordinates compromises effective performance assessments
- Large number of programme managers who give input into facilities leading to fragmented health services and unequal quality of programme delivery

# Contents

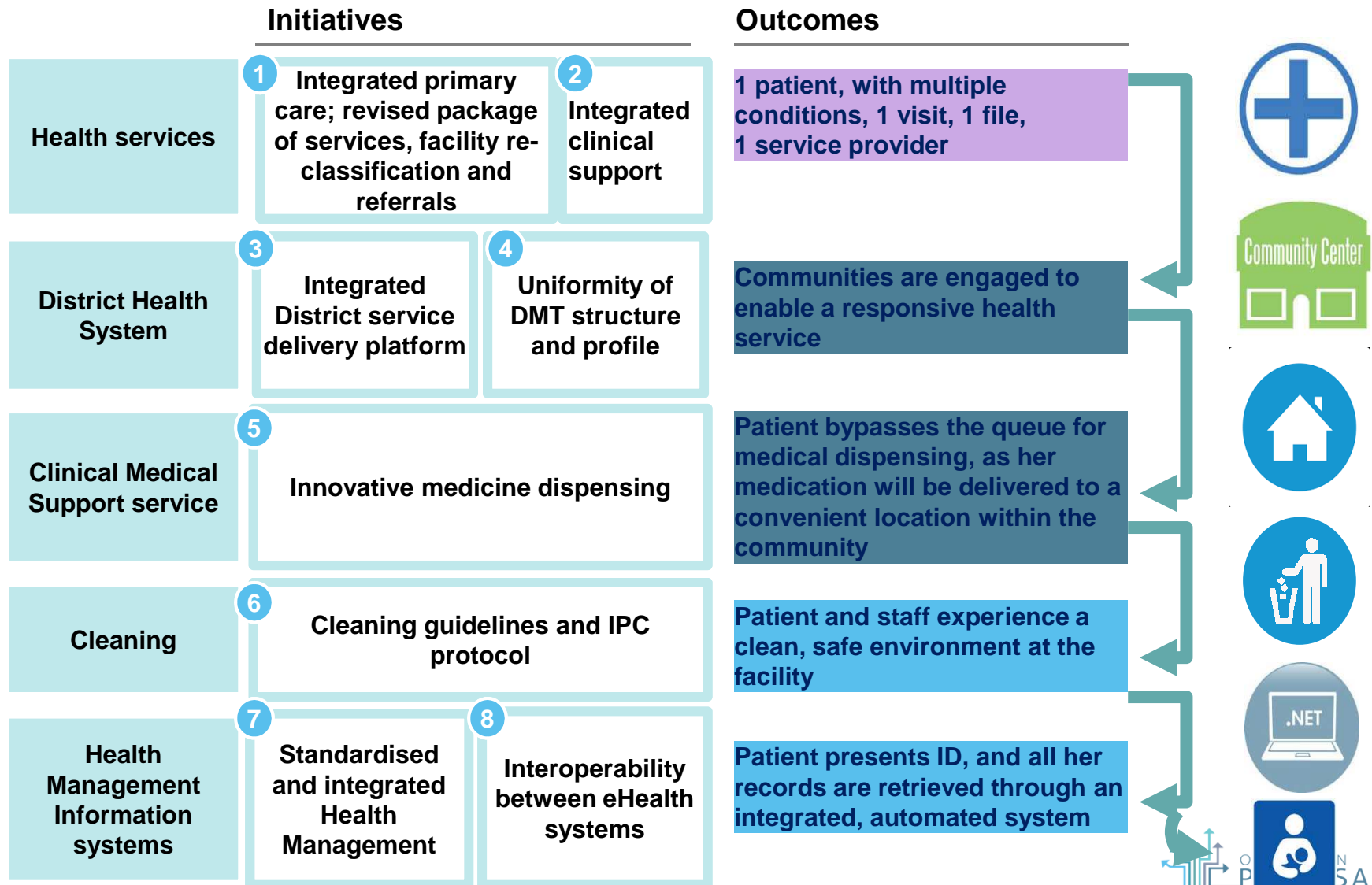
- Context and case for change
- Aspiration
- Issues and root causes
- **Solutions/ Initiatives**
  - Budget
  - KPI
  - 3ft plans
- Appendix
- Accronyms





# The workstream identified 8 high impact initiatives, directly addressing the 5 key issues identified

- Improve accessibility to patient
- Improve patient experience at the clinic
- Deliver quality healthcare from patient and Provider perspective



# The initiatives developed by the Service Delivery workstream can be categorised as breakthrough, major delivery fixes or business as usual



## Breakthrough – must win

- 1 Integrated primary care; revised package of services, facility re-classification and referrals
- 2 Integrated clinical support



## Major delivery fix – effective execution

- 3 Integrated District service delivery platform
- 4 Uniformity of DMT structure and profile
- 5 Innovative medicine dispensing
- 7 Standardised and integrated Health Management
- 8 Interoperability between eHealth systems

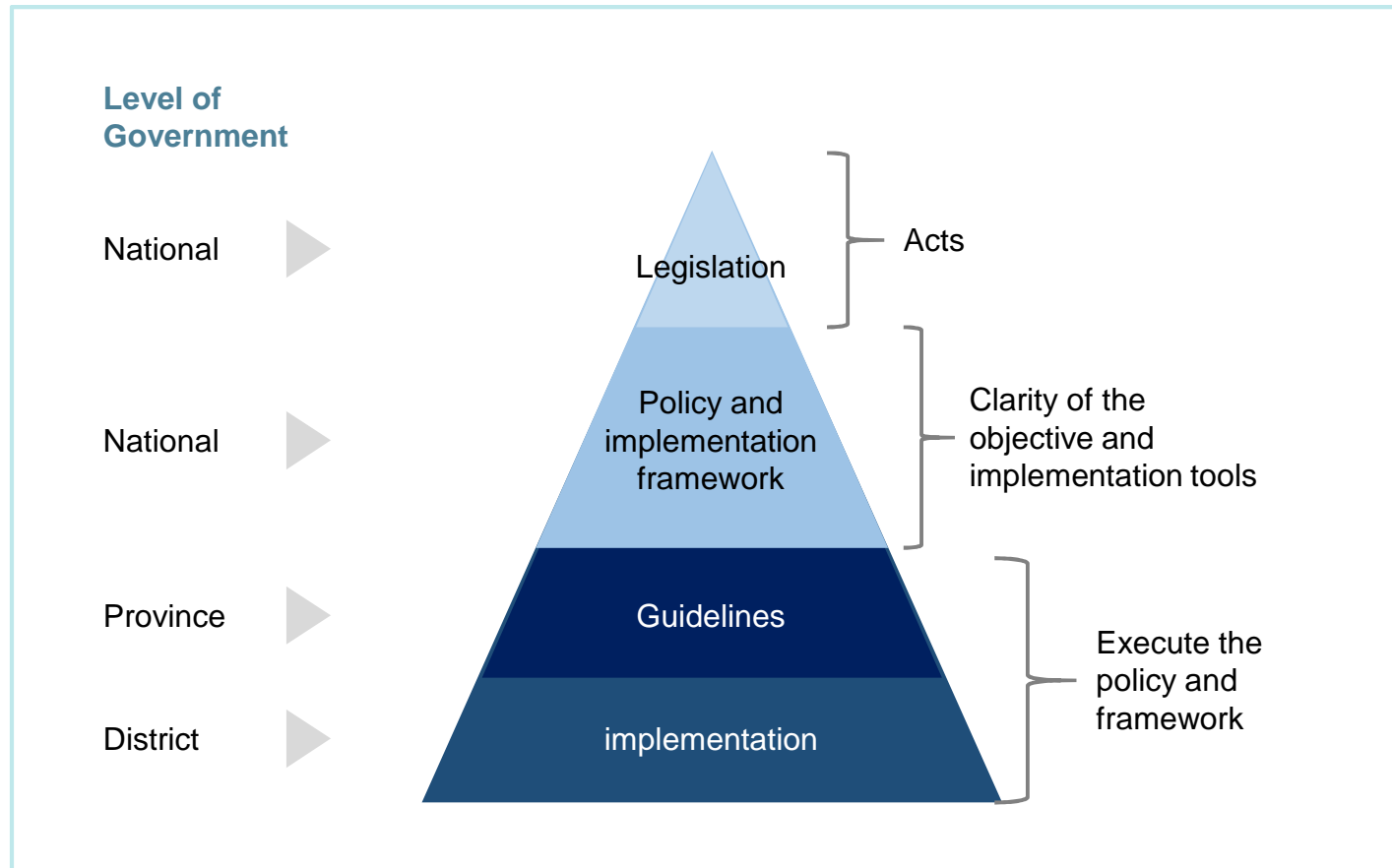
## Business as Usual

- 6 Cleaning guidelines and IPC protocol

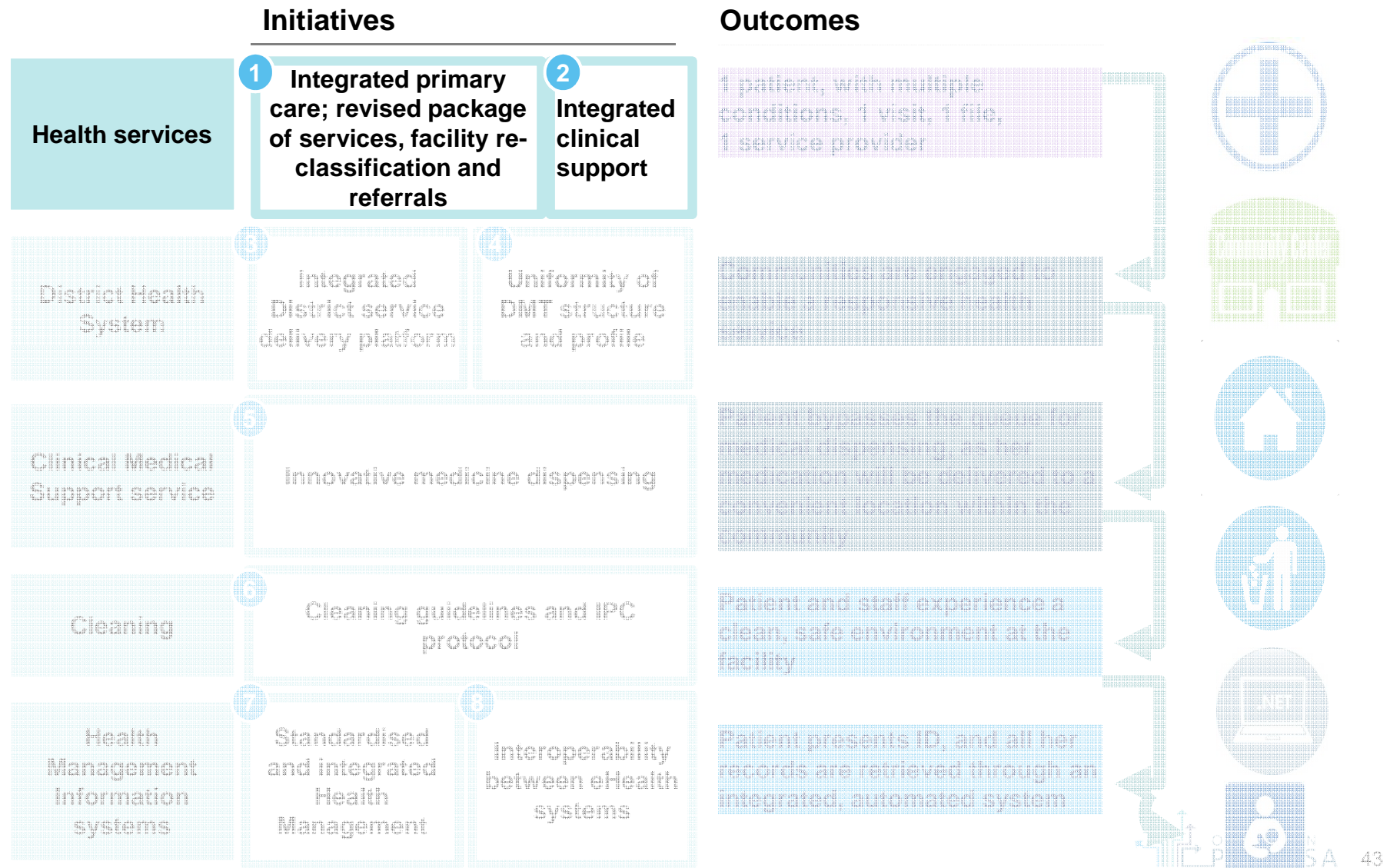
**There are several other key enablers to improve service delivery, but are being addressed by other workstreams, such as:**

- Developing a national essential list for laboratory tests, clinical and domestic equipment and consumables to support delivery of revised package of services
- Establishing proper structures, roles and responsibilities for clinic support personnel

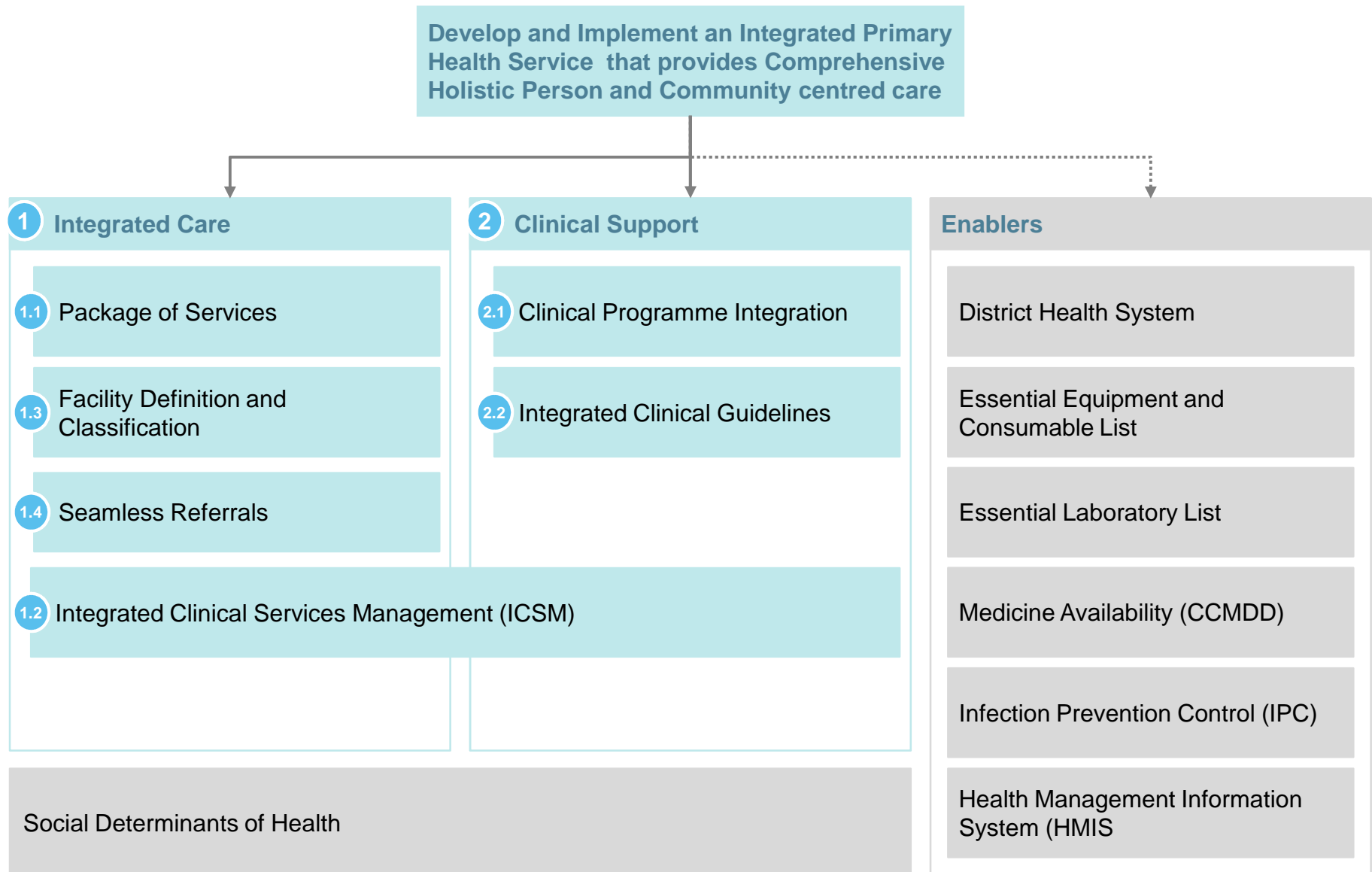
**Each initiative in Service Delivery starts by providing clarity on the policy and implementation framework, certainty of guidelines to facilitate effective delivery system during implementation**



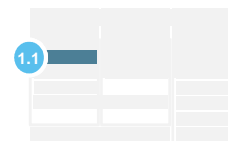
# The first and second initiatives will improve the delivery of Quality Health Services through integrated Clinical Service Management across the continuum of care



# The Health Services initiatives are key to overall service delivery

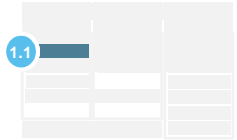


## 1.1 Finalise the proposed package of services based on the continuum of care across the life cycle of an individual with a seamless transition between community and health facility



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Review the 1 <sup>st</sup> of the integrated service packages	National Consultative Forum review	Provincial consultation	Develop norms and standards for PHC service	Approval of completed documentation of the new PHC service package	All stakeholders consultation (facility, district and provincial)	Scale Up to nation wide
Steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish a Technical Committee</li> <li>Revision of the draft integrated service packages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Validate the proposed re-classification based on population growth and migration</li> <li>Consultation with Provincial</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Syndication with all Provincial level on the revised package of services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and approval of norms and standards</li> <li>Develop costing for service packages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roll out communication plans to all staff, community leaders, other government departments, public and patient for their feedback</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Produce revised handbook on revised package of services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scaling up the integrated services to nation wide</li> </ul>
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2<sup>nd</sup> draft of the integrated service packages for N</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approval for circulation to Provincial level for comments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approval of concept by National and Provincial level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Norms and standards agreed</li> <li>Costing for the revised service package completed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish key measures of success for pilot site</li> <li>Select pilot site based on readiness from implementer and patient</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Document uploaded for public comments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation</li> </ul>

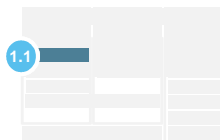
## 1.1 Lab proposes a revised service package be adopted



1. The package is reorganised according to the life course approach (continuum of care) where the cycle starts prior to birth up to death.
2. The package also clearly identifies what care is provided and from which type of facility or level the care should be sourced
3. The package of services was reorganised into the following main areas :
  - Promotive
  - Preventative
  - Curative
  - Rehabilitation
  - Palliative
4. The package was further aligned to include the PHC Re-Engineering streams

5. Types of facilities included are from Health Posts to District Hospitals.
6. Comprehensive community based approach underpins the service package. This includes: household, school, ECD, workplace.
7. Service package for a Health Post is clarified
8. Package includes special services like Oral Health, Eye Health, Podiatry.

## 1.1 Snapshot of the revised package of services in relation to the old package of services



### Existing

### Revised

#### Continuity of care

- There were no continuity of care as care is provided on a vertical program basis

- Continuity of care is provided according to life cycle approach



#### Continuum of care

- Continuum of care was not possible as there were overburdened on the limited professional capacity of health workers

- Continuum of care is provided with the assistance of community based services through involvement of school, WBOT, NGOs, allowing for health promotion, disease prevention and care and support



#### Classification of facilities

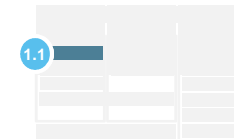
- Allied services such as audiology, speech therapy, eye health, dental care and psychology is limited at hospital level only
- Community based approach did not include:
  - Early Child Development
  - Rehabilitative and Palliative care

- Extension of Allied services
- Inclusion of more services to the community based services reducing the concentration at clinic level





# 1.1 Snapshot of proposed revised package of service



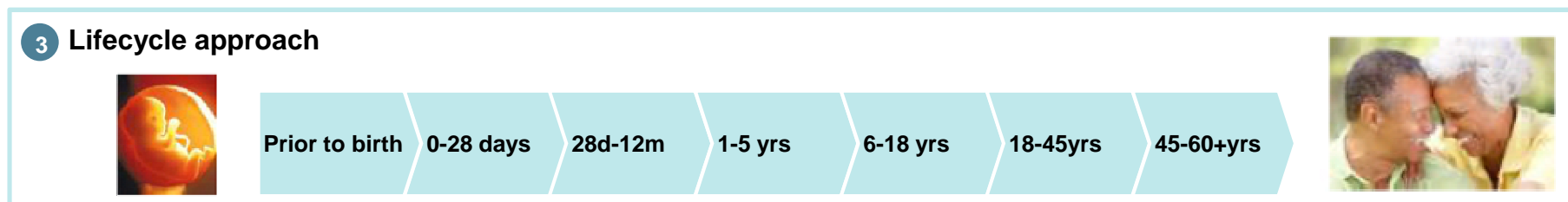
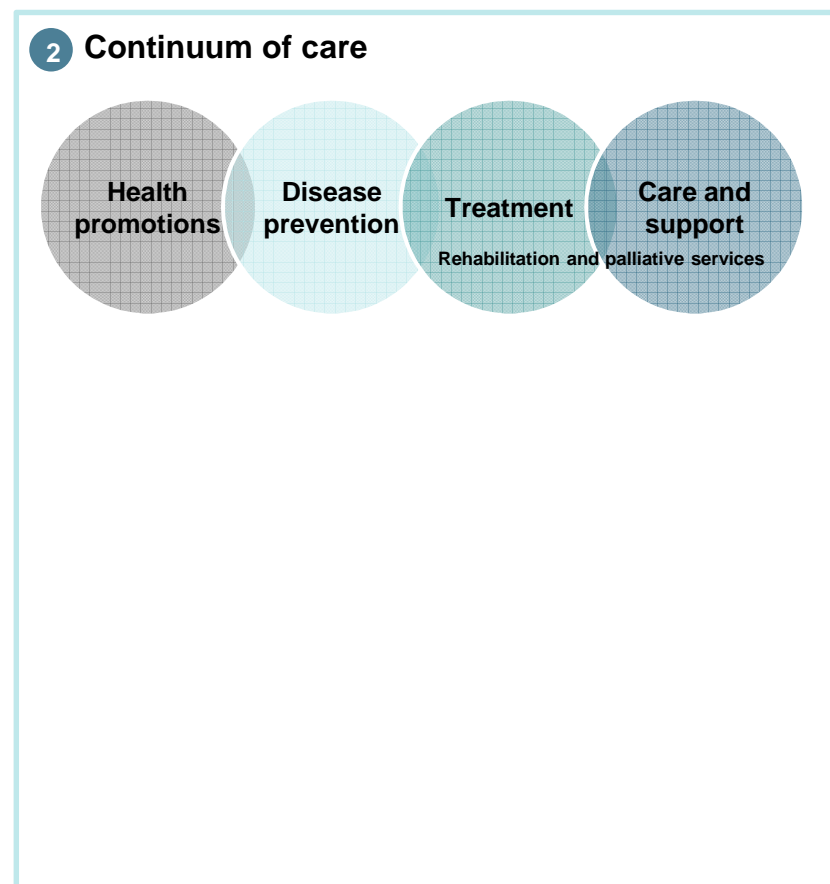
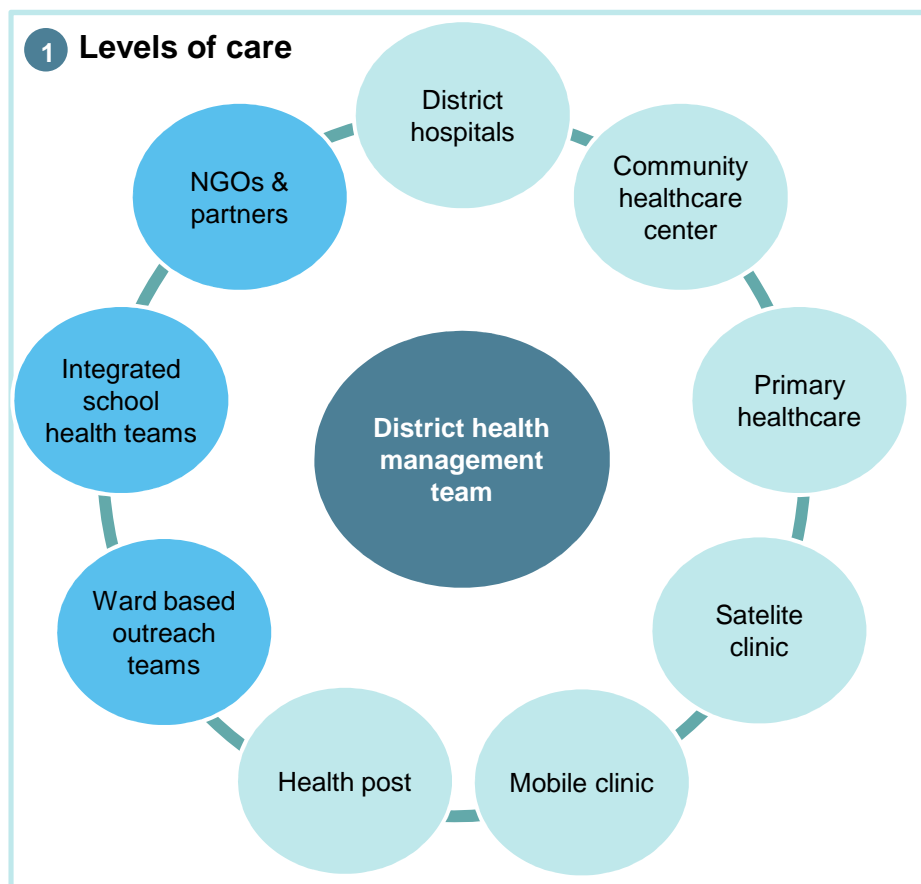
Service Package													
Level of Care													
Life Course	Continuum of Care	Service to be delivered	Community Settings				Types of facility						
			Household	School	ECD	Workplace	Health Post	Mobile Clinic	Satellite Clinic	Clinic	CDC	CHC	District Hospital
Prior to Birth (applicable to the mother & foetus)	Promotive	Early Booking										High-risk pregnant woman	High-risk pregnant woman
		Healthy Lifestyle											
		Violence and Injuries											
	Preventative	Early identification of risks								Genetic Screening			
	Curative	NCD, HIV, STI, MH				NCD, HIV, STI, MH		NCD, HIV, STI, MH	NCD, HIV, STI, MH	NCD, HIV, STI, MH	NCD, HIV, STI, MH	NCD, HIV, STI, MH	NCD, HIV, STI, MH
		Violence and Injuries											
	Rehabilitative												
	Palliative												
0 – 28 Days (Neonate)	Promotive	Nutrition											
		Post-Natal Screening of neonate											
	Preventative	EPI			WBOT/ School health								
		PMTCT			WBOT/ School health								
		Violence and Injuries											
		Screen New-borns for development impairment and genetic disorders			WBOT/ School health								

SOURCE: Operation Phakisa ICRM Lab: Service Delivery Stream, 2014

# 1.1 Structure of Enhanced Package of Services

1.1


Community based services



## 1.3 Lab Recommends Proposed Definitions of PHC Facilities

1.3

### Health Post

Is a place at which Community Health Workers, interact, report and receive guidance and instruction. They provide services in the households and community

### Mobile Clinic

A mobile clinic is a service from which a range of PHC Services are provided and where a mobile unit/bus/car provides the resources for the service. This service is provided on fixed routes and at a number of points which are visited on a regular basis. Some visiting points may involve the use of a room in a building, but the resources (equipment, stock, etc) are provided from the mobile when the service is available and are not maintained at the visiting point

### Satellite Clinic

A facility that is a fixed building where one or more rooms are permanently equipped and from which a range of PHC services are provided. It is open for up to 8 hours per day and less than 4 days per week

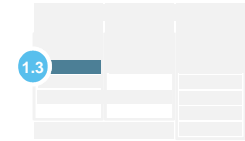
### Clinic

An appropriately permanently equipped facility at which a complete range of PHC services including outreach services are provided. It opens at least 8 hours a day at least 5 days per week

### Community Health Centre

Community health centre provides a package of comprehensive health services as defined by norms and standards on a 24 hour basis. This facility has full time doctors, ambulance station and beds where health care users can be observed for a maximum of 48hours. It has a procedure room (not an operating theatre), radiological services (X-Ray), laboratory, oral health services, rehabilitation, pharmacy, general and maternity facilities and services. Environmental services and nutrition services is part of the package provided by CHC. CHC should support all PHC facilities and community based health services that are within the catchment area

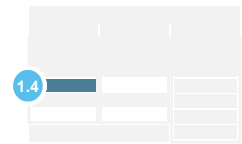
### 1.3 A revised classification of clinics has been proposed by the lab; services will match the new typology



Designation	Headcount per annum
▪ Very Small Clinic	▪ Up to 8 000
▪ Small Clinic	▪ Between 8 000 and 40 000
▪ Medium Clinic	▪ Between 40 000 and 72 000
▪ Large Clinic	▪ Between 72 000 and 152 000
▪ Very Large Clinic	▪ More than 152 000

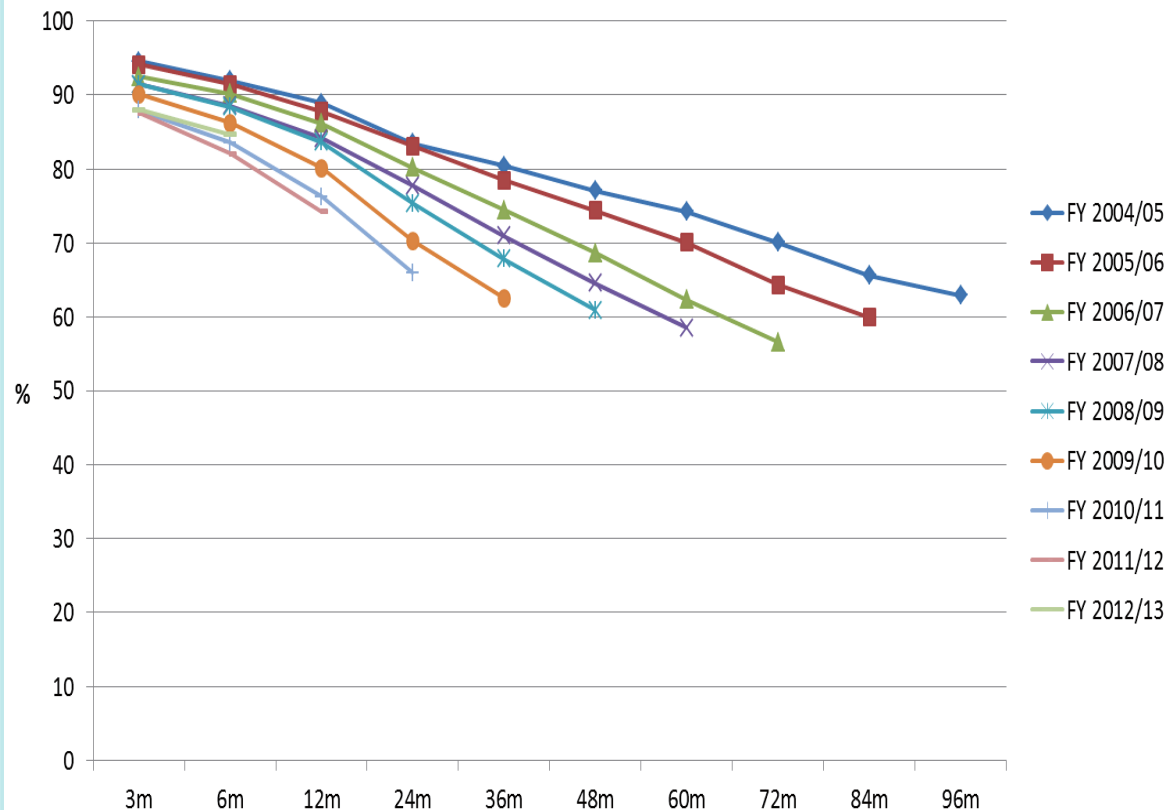
**Methodology:** The clinics were “sized” by workload, and groupings further reduced according to some empirical affinities

## 1.4 Inadequate referral system leads to poor retention in care



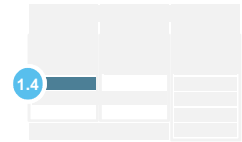
### Percentage adults remaining on ART by duration

(Data from 352 phase 6 sites)



- The longer patients are on ARVs, the more chance they have of being lost to follow up. However, due to an inefficient, seamless and standardised referral system we are unable to adequately track patients moving between facilities

## 1.4 Despite policy statement and statutes calling for cross referral, the implementation remains poor



<b>Primary Care 101</b>	A clinical Management guideline intended to be used by all health care practitioners in PHC to manage common symptoms and chronic conditions	<b>14</b> reference for referrals	<b>Integrated Chronic Disease Management Manual</b>	Aims to assist Facility Operational Managers to comply with National Core Quality Standards for Health Establishment	<b>45</b> reference for referrals
<b>Primary Healthcare Service Package for South Africa</b>	A functional referral system that enables prompt and speedy management of patients in need of secondary or tertiary care is an integral part of PHC service	<b>87</b> reference for referrals	<b>National Health Act</b>	.....If a public health establishment is not capable of providing the necessary treatment of care, the public health establishment in question must transfer the user concerned to an appropriate public health establishment which is capable of providing the necessary treatment of care.....	

- 23% of facilities (hospital and clinics) do not have a referral guideline
- Referral policies are not standardized and vary according to facilities and districts
- No detailed strategy for referral across provinces and also districts
- There are inadequate mechanisms for referral

**We will develop a cross referral strategy and implementation plan that includes community based services to ensure better outreach of care and improve the patient's health, economic and social benefits**

## 1.4 Successful implementation of programs rests on a successful referral system

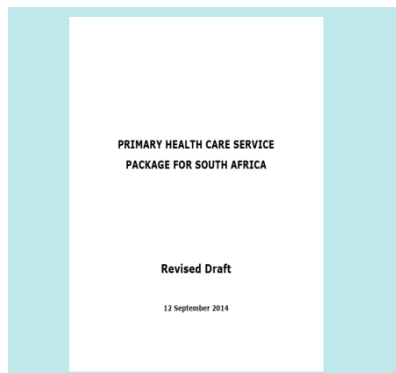
1.4



### PC 101

*14 References to up and down referrals*

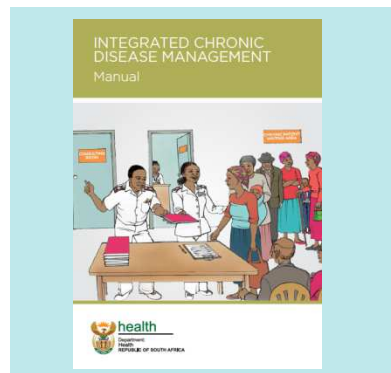
- A clinical Management guideline intended to be used by all health care practitioners in PHC to manage common symptoms and chronic conditions for adults



### Primary Health care Service Package for South Africa

*87 References to up and down referrals*

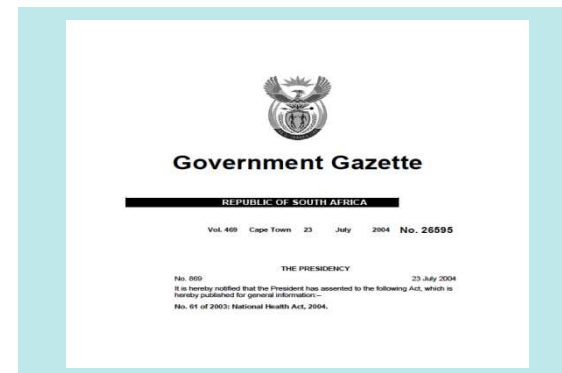
- A clinical Management guideline intended to be used by all health care practitioners in PHC to manage common symptoms and chronic conditions for adults



### Integrated Chronic Disease Management Manual

*45 References to up and down referrals*

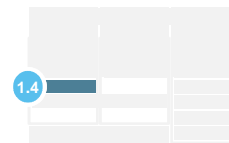
- Aims to assist Facility Operational Managers to comply with National Core Quality Standards for Health Establishments



### National Health Act

- If a public health establishment is not capable of providing the necessary treatment or care, the public health establishment must transfer the user concerned to an appropriate public health establishment which is capable of providing the necessary treatment or care in

## 1.4 Overview: A Seamless, Standardized health referral system without geographical and sectoral boundaries

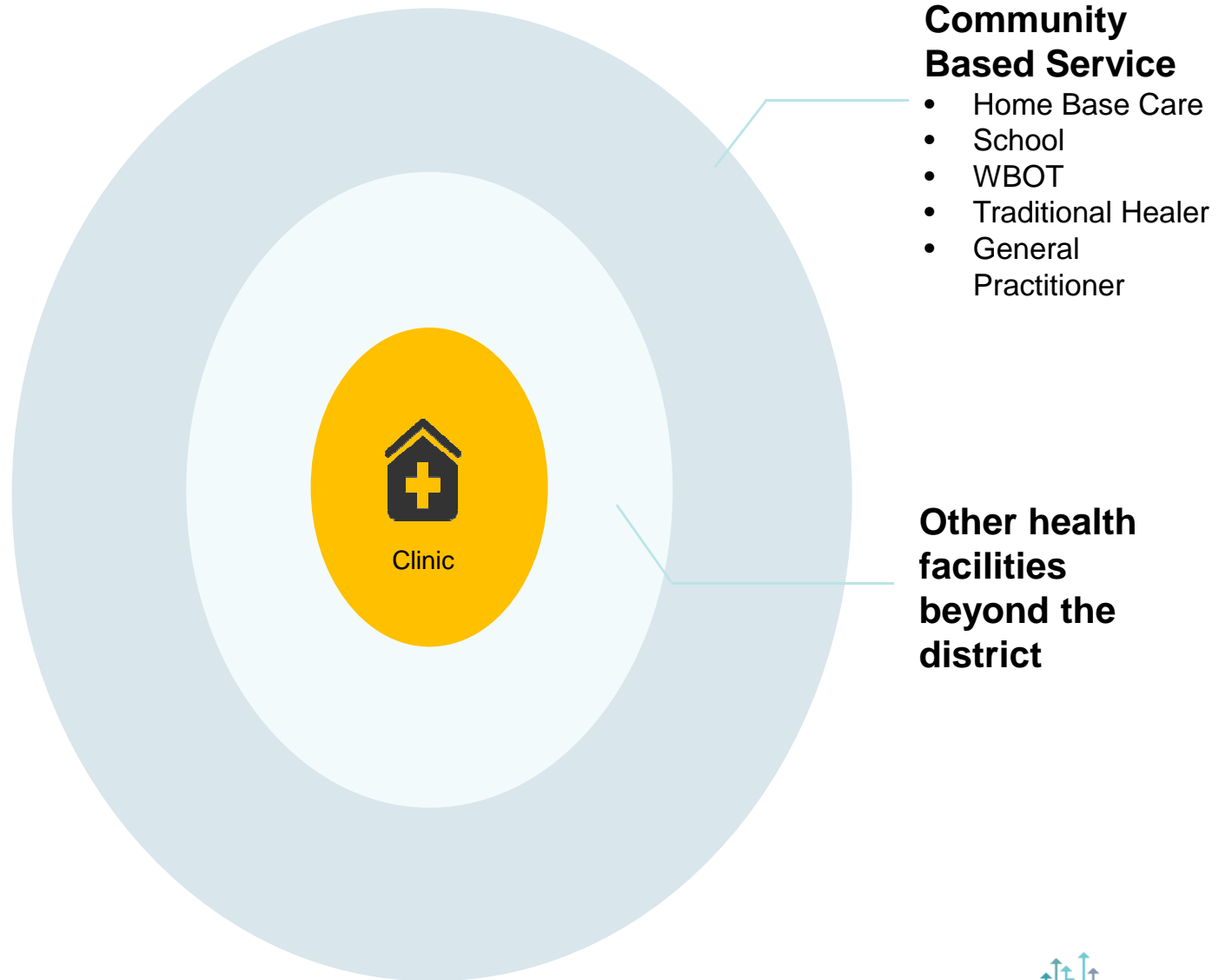
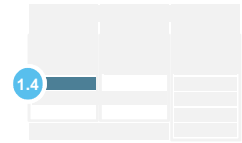


- Establish feedback mechanisms for referring organisations
- Training in referral system to all healthcare providers and included in curriculum
- Ensure referral across facilities is not restricted by boundaries by enabling invoicing across different provinces
- Community awareness campaigns and other information sharing on the referral system
- Information technology to enhance referral system

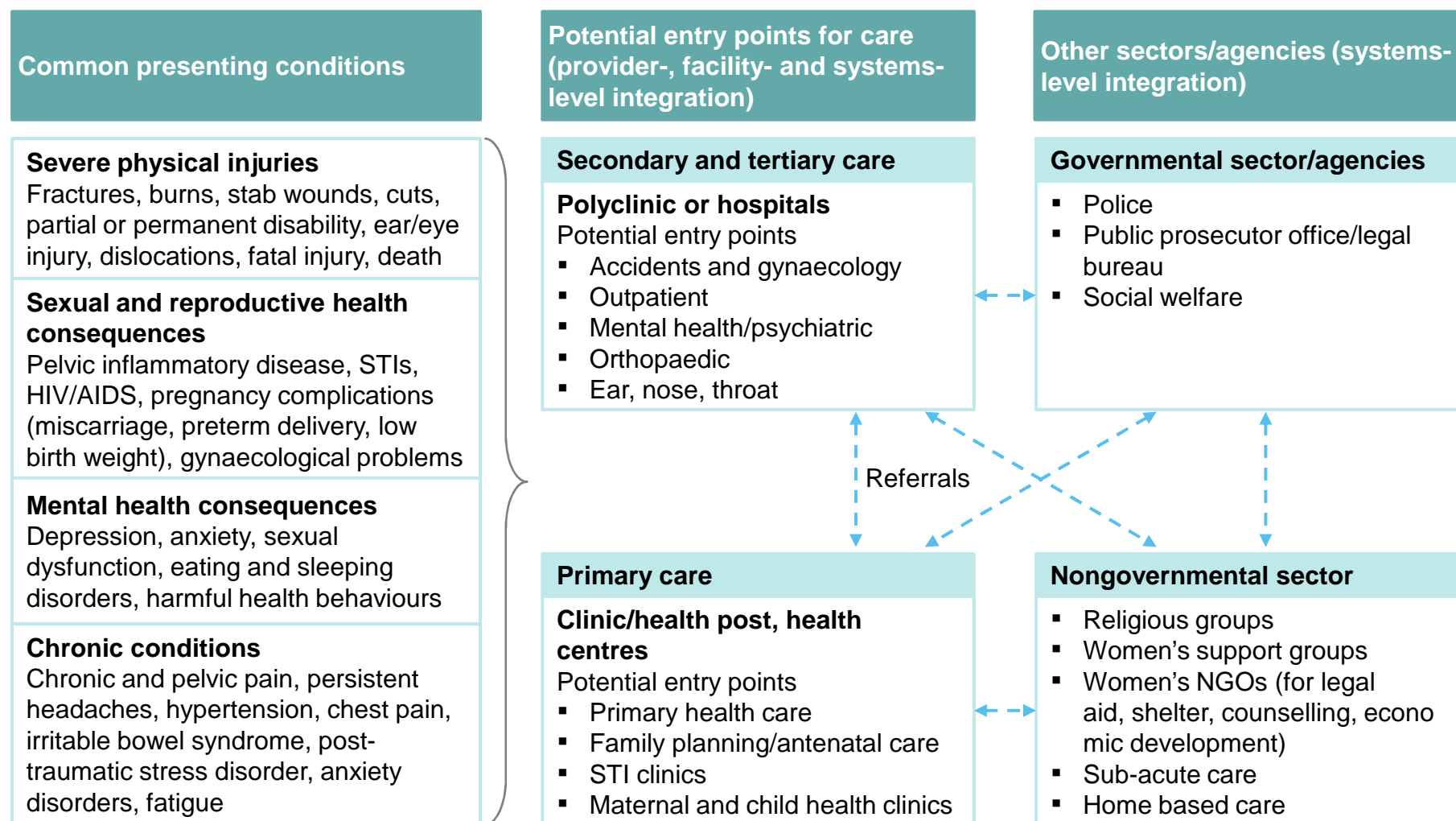
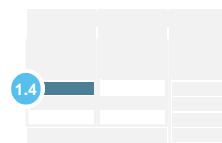




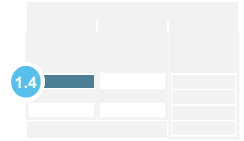
**1.4 With effective cross referrals and involvement of community based services, the public will have faster, cheaper access to public healthcare (1/2)**



## 1.4 With effective cross referrals and involvement of community based services, the public will have faster, cheaper access to public healthcare (2/2)



SOURCE: "Health-sector Responses to Intimate Partner Violence in Low- and Middle-income Settings: A Review of Current Models, Challenges and Opportunities." Bulletin of the World Health Organization

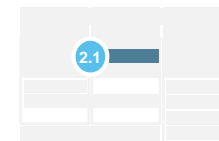


### Key principles required to make a referral process work effectively

- Timely access to relevant patient information
- Effective communication between all organisations along the continuum
- Available resources across the continuum (Human and other)
- Everyone to be implementing the process and using the system tools

**“A functional referral system that enables prompt and speedy management of patients in need of secondary or tertiary care is an integral part of PHC service.” PHC Service Package**

## 2 Case for Integrated Clinical Support



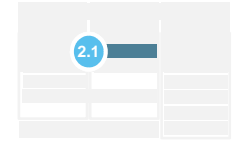
### Pros

- Holistic care
- Comprehensive
- Person focused
- Quality of care

### Cons

- Time consuming per individual consultation
- Demand for high level multi-skilling

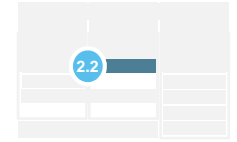
## 2.1 Clinical programme integration



- Clinical programme integration (HIV,TB,NCDs,MCWH)
- Review and align national clinical programme policies to reflect continuum of care and life cycle approach seamlessly at facility and community levels
- Review and revise national programme specific clinical guidelines as per revised policies
- Review and align clinical programme supervision, coaching and mentorship
- Develop and implement a change management programme to address shift from vertical to comprehensive integrated care



## 2.2 Clinical guidelines integration

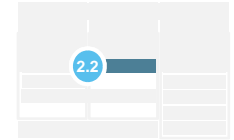


### 5 Clinical guidelines integration

- 5.1 Review and revise existing and; develop new (where applicable) clinical guidelines in relation to the proposed package of services.
- 5.2 Develop a user - friendly integrated package of clinical guidelines for the appropriate levels of care.
- 5.3 Develop and implement strategies to capacitate new and existing health workers on the integrated clinical guidelines and the revised programme policies.



## 2.2 Challenging the measures of quality



### Current measures

Service quality – patients satisfaction scores

Technical quality – clinical indicators

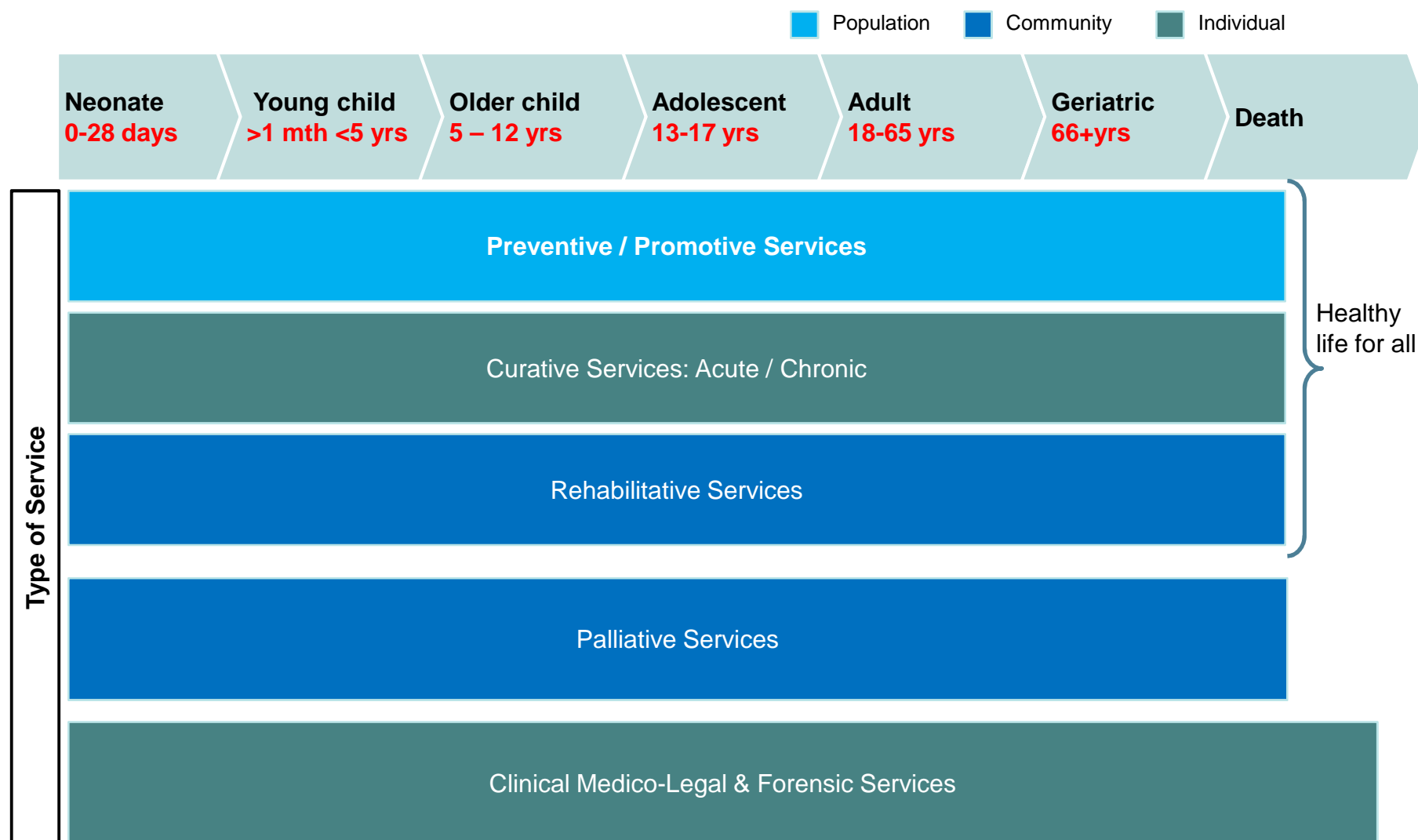
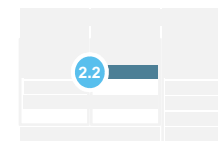
Disadvantages

- Negates the professional input and clinical decision making thus leading to demoralization of staff and high turnover

### Proposed additional measure

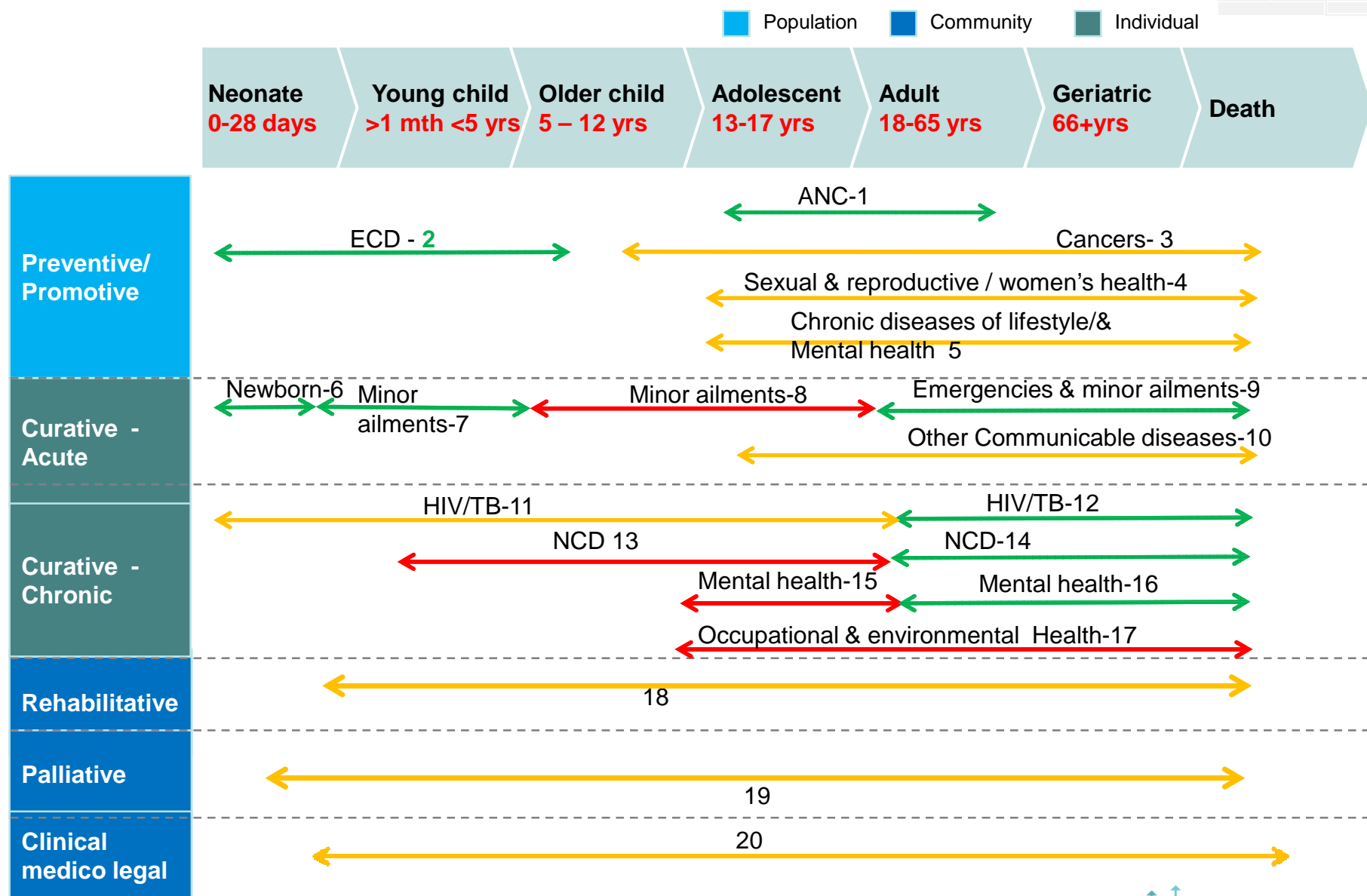
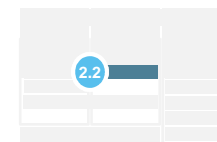
Ethics quality - practices throughout an organization are consistent with widely accepted ethical standards, norms, or expectations for a health care organization and its

## 2.2 Health Matrix for Clinical Guidelines(1/2)





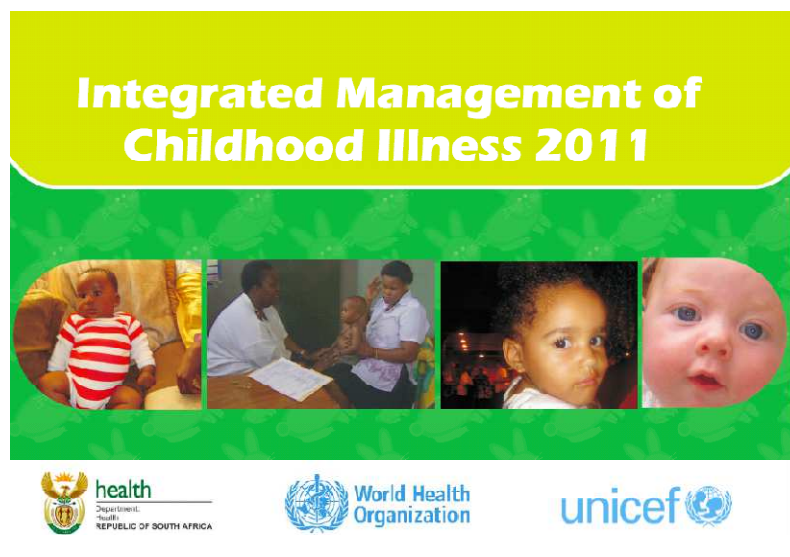
## 2.2 Health Matrix for Clinical Guidelines(2/2)



SOURCE: Dr S Asmall -2013

## 2.2 Proposed User-friendly Package

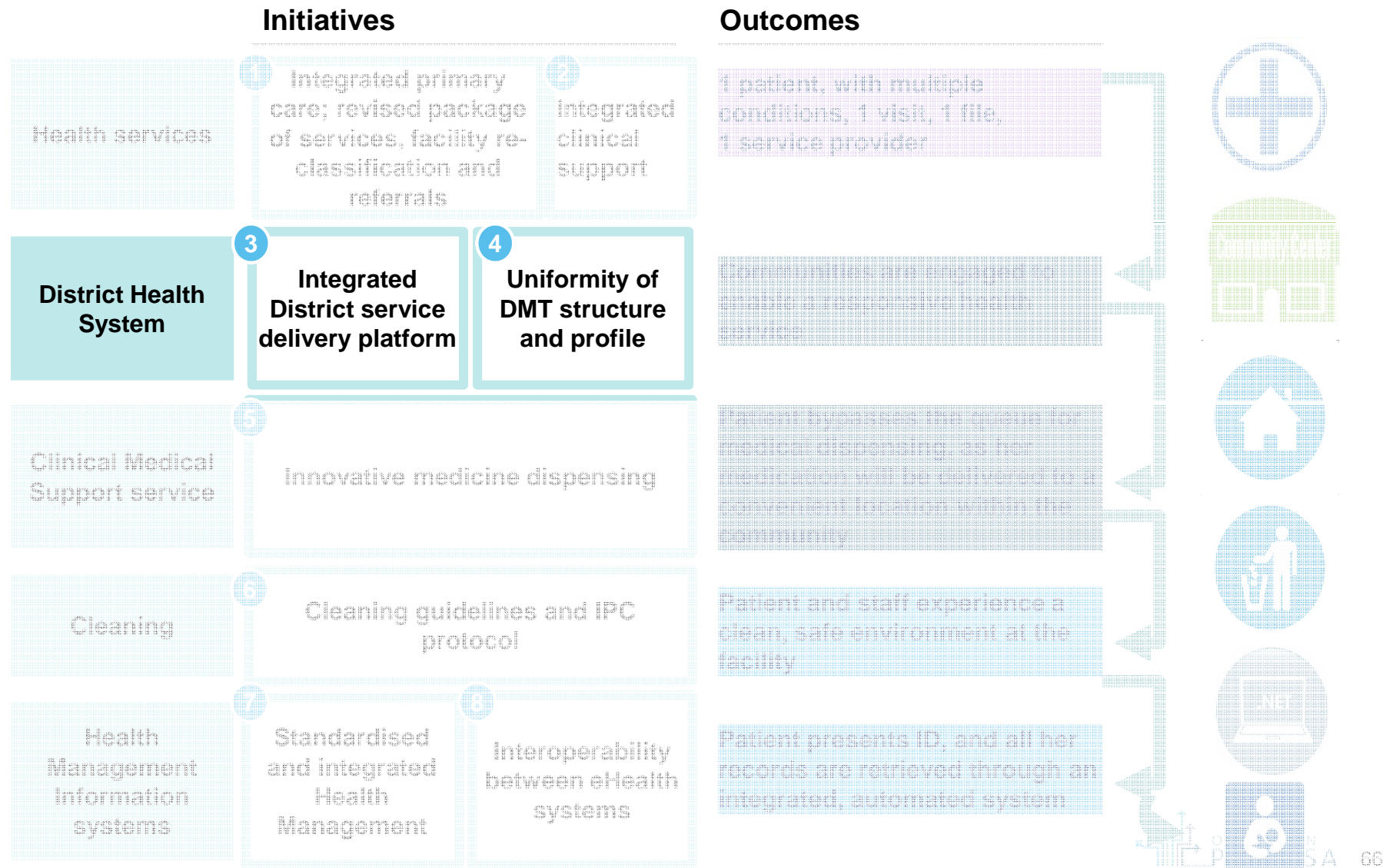
2.2	



INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF CHILDHOOD ILLNESS	
SICK CHILD AGE 2 MONTHS UP TO 5 YEARS	
Assess, Classify and Identify Treatment	2
General Danger Signs	2
Cough or difficult breathing	2
Wheezing	2
Diarrhoea	3
Fever	4
Measles	5
Ear problem	6
Malnutrition and Anaemia	7
HIV infection	8
TB	9
Immunization status	9
Other problems	9
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STANDARD TREATMENT GUIDELINES
AND
ESSENTIAL MEDICINES LIST
FOR
SOUTH AFRICA
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE LEVEL
2008 EDITION

# The third and fourth initiative will improve the function of District Health Systems in delivering quality healthcare



# Key initiatives to strengthen delivery of Ideal Clinic Realization and Maintenance

## Uniformity of DMT structure, delegation & profile



- Develop of the ideal DMT profile and structure
- Assessment and gaps in competencies as compared to the ideal
- Develop a training and mentorship programme to address gaps in current capacity and structure
- Implementation plan towards a uniform structure

## Integrated Service Delivery platform



- Conduct an in depth population profile, disease burden analysis for each district
- Conduct a district-based situation analysis of health facilities, community services, staffing, services, schools and NGOs in the district
- Develop a district program to overcome gaps identified in the analysis
- Establish a multi-sectoral collaboration initiatives to address social determinants
- Implementation of programme in 52 districts
- Ongoing M&E of implemented progr

## National Referral policy



- Review the national referral policy and implementation guidelines in collaboration with stakeholders.
- Implementation of national policy
- Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of referral policy at District level

- ✓ Standardised DMT Structure with relevant competencies and relevant authority
- ✓ Service Delivery is integrated (including EMS and addresses Social Determinants of Health)

### 3 Integrated Service approach from District Health System

#### Context

- The Social Determinants of health have a high impact on the health outcomes of communities. Health facilities are expected to deliver high quality service to improve patient outcomes with limited support and collaboration with other sectors

#### Case for Change

- A clinic will not be able to operate without the appropriate support and resources and therefore unable to deliver a quality care.
- Not all patients receive the same quality of holistic care across the country.
- This is aggravated with a centralized approach and lack of appropriate delegations being given.
- Staffing and the allocation of staff are inequitable and not based on a model which contribute to quality care.
- There is currently no properly structured multi-sectoral collaboration to ensure a prompt provision of resources and delivery of a quality health service to address the social determinants of health
- A lack of leadership at the district level for effective multi sectoral collaboration

### 3 Integrated Service approach from District Health System (District to Facility)

**Elimination of fragmentation within the district health system to ensure collaboration and joint service planning to address the social determinants of health**

- Comprehensive planning at district level which is then further operationalised to individual facility level
- Multi-sectoral collaboration when planning new initiatives to ensure preventive, promotive, curative and environmental services are included
- Ensure community involvement in planning through community structures and management of these structures
- Minimisation of guiding documents to inform service provision at facility level
- District partners and NGOs to be coordinated to ensure service delivery/Technical assistance is in line with district health priorities and is integrated for sustainability
- Training on strategic planning

**The solution will result in a well coordinated systemic accountability with a peer review, teamwork for a high value care within the district health system(district and facility).**

### 3 Recommendations and Steps for Implementation

- Conduct an in-depth population profile/disease burden analysis for each district
- Conduct a situation analysis of health facilities, community services, staffing, services, schools and NGOs in the district
- Develop strategy to overcome gaps identified in the analysis
- Implementation of strategy
- Ongoing M&E





### 3 Impact

- Coordination of services at a district level so the patient is provided with the right service, by the correct service provider, at the right time
- District planning includes NGOs, CBOs, Schools and all services provided in the district
- Effective multi-sectoral collaborative structures in place
- Social determinants of health show improvement





## 4 Differences noted in district structures (Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo and Mpumalanga)

### District level

- Different names for same components
- No uniformity on the programme managers appointed in terms of number and functions
- Infrastructure component not addressed in some districts
- Some with no allied professionals appointed
- some with hospital & PHC coordinators
- NGO coordination not addressed in some districts
- No Pharmacy coordination
- Forensic services not addressed
- Emergency and medical coordination also not addressed
- Too many managers when there are many programmes

### Sub-district, CHC & Clinics

- Different structure for different provinces
- Different services provided at the same levels of care
- School services not addressed in all levels
- Different names used for auxiliary services in different provinces
- Size of the structure is determined by the number of facilities in the area
- Too many managers when there are too many programmes

## 4 Compelling case for initiative

- Inadequate delegation of authority to manage financial and human resources
- Inadequate, inefficient and non standardized management structures for implementation of a national service package
- Inadequately defined roles and responsibilities of the DMT, including health programme coordinators and PHC supervisors
- The relationship between the operational manager and other district health team members is not always well understood which includes reporting lines and supervisory responsibilities
- No uniform understanding of the roles and responsibilities of the programme manager and the clinic supervisor in terms of facility supervision
- The lower levels of management has limited role in determining how health financial resources are spent in the district.
- Poor management skills limits oversight, planning, coordination and monitoring of health system activities at all levels
- The Operations manager is often a part of the patient care team due to staff shortages and inappropriate clinic staff structure. This leads to overwork and burnout due to the added administrative duties.
- Poorly developed performance agreements between management and subordinates compromises effective performance assessments
- Large number of programme managers who give input into facilities leading to fragmented health services and unequal quality of programme delivery

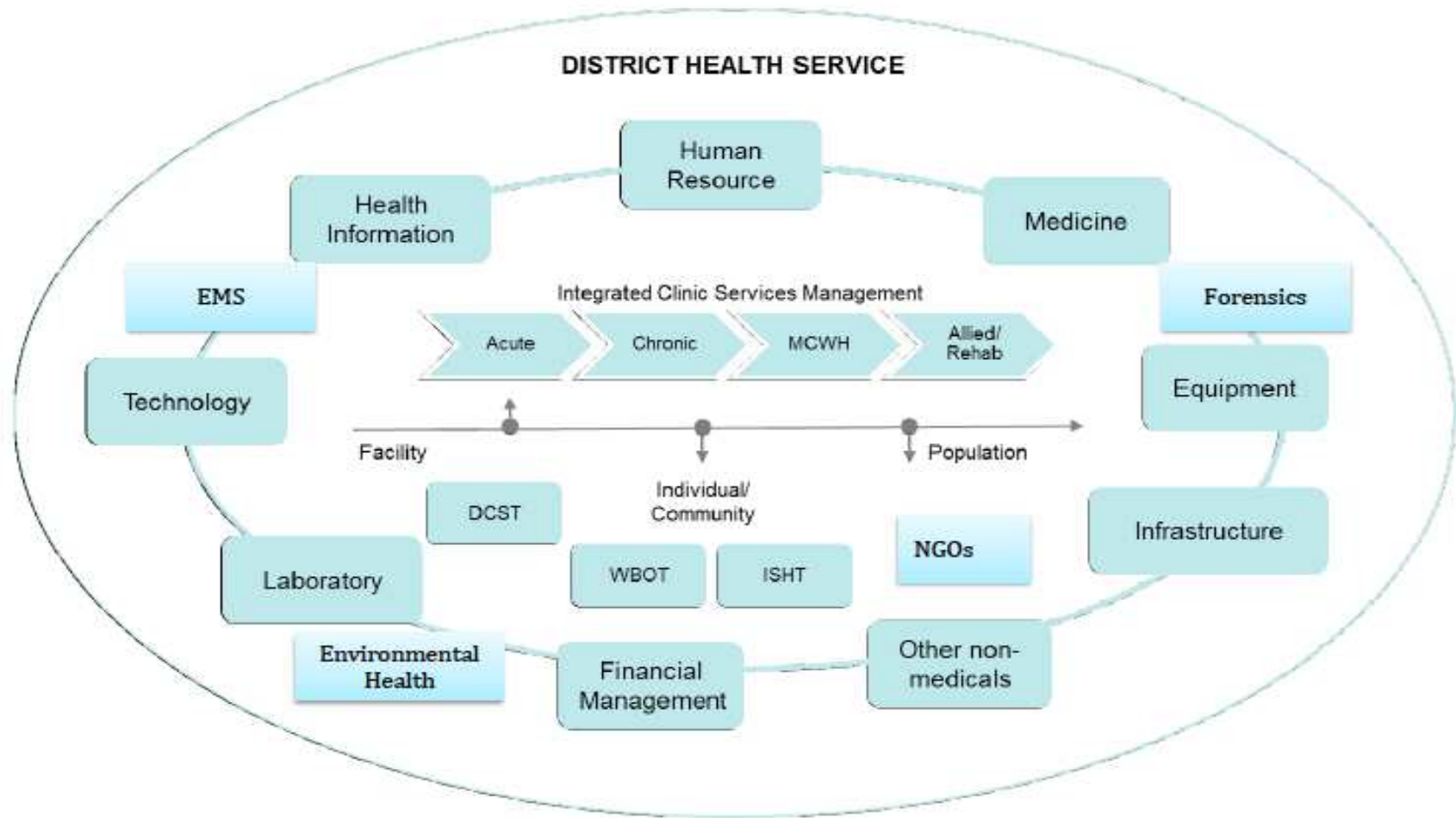
#### 4 **Develop and implement a standardized DMT structure and profile**

**To develop a generic DMT structure with clearly defined accountabilities to deliver on national service delivery mandates by 2018**

- Profiling of District and sub district management team including clinic supervisors and operational manager positions to be done
- Defining of the DMT structure as well as supervisory support that will establish and support an enabling environment towards improved health outcomes and achieving an efficient and effective District health system
- Services to be aligned and coordinated between District Hospital, PHC facility, EMS, DCSTs, WBOTs and HBC service providers through integrated management structures
- Rolling out of structure to all 52 districts

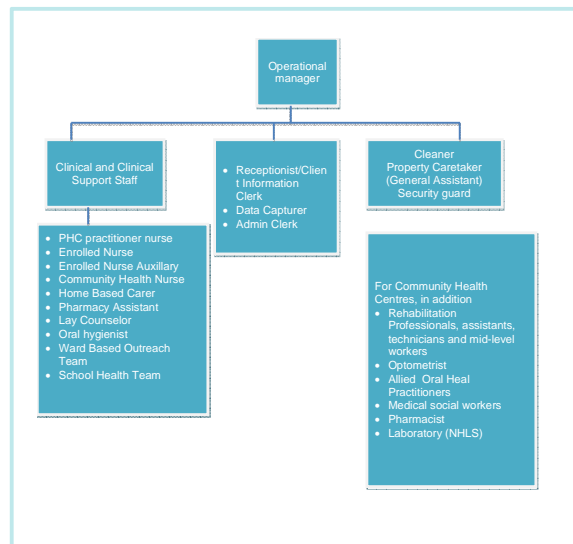
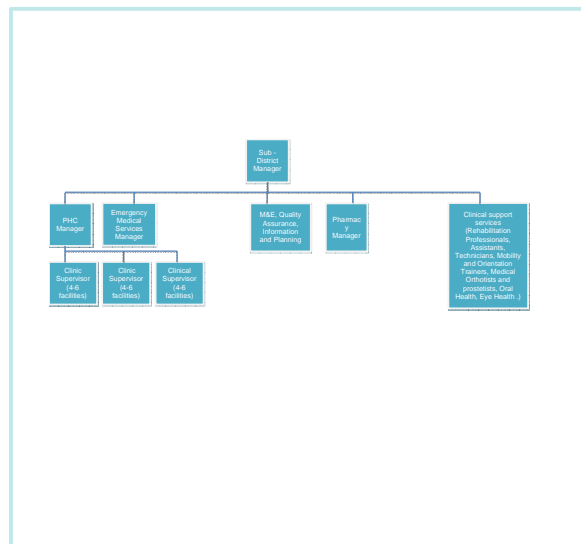
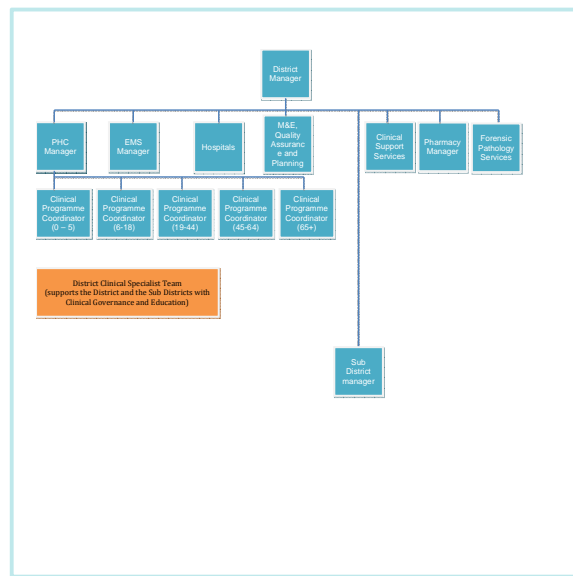
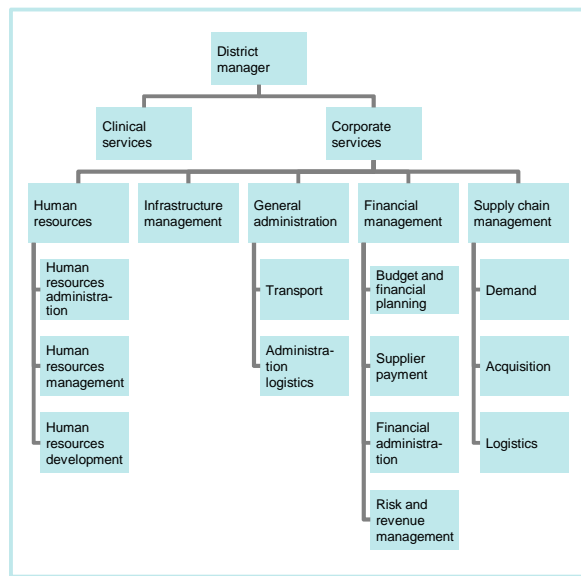
**An appropriate DMT and supervisory support will improve service delivery at facility level**

4 DMT structure and profile will be standardized following the proposed model (ICSM)



## 4

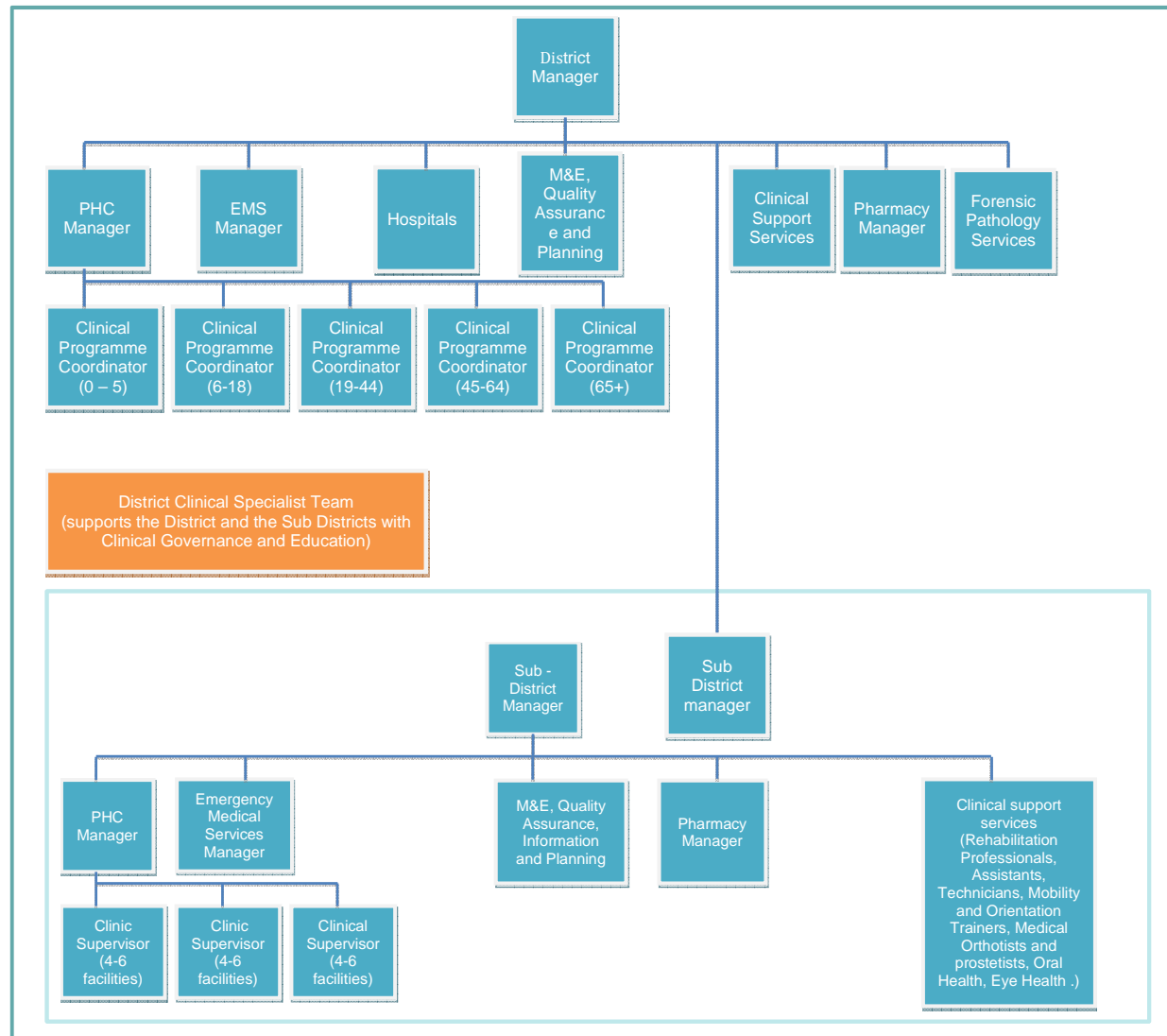
## Revised district, sub district and facility structures proposed



### Proposed Changes

- District Hospitals to fall under the District manager and be represented on the sub district level
- Programme managers set up for programmes according to age group rather than disease
- Programme managers present at the provincial level
- Clinic supervisors proposed at sub district level to oversee and provide mentorship to 4 clinics
- Clinic supervisors trained in all areas and take responsibility for their clinics' performance

## 4 Revised district, sub district and facility structures have been proposed (1/2)

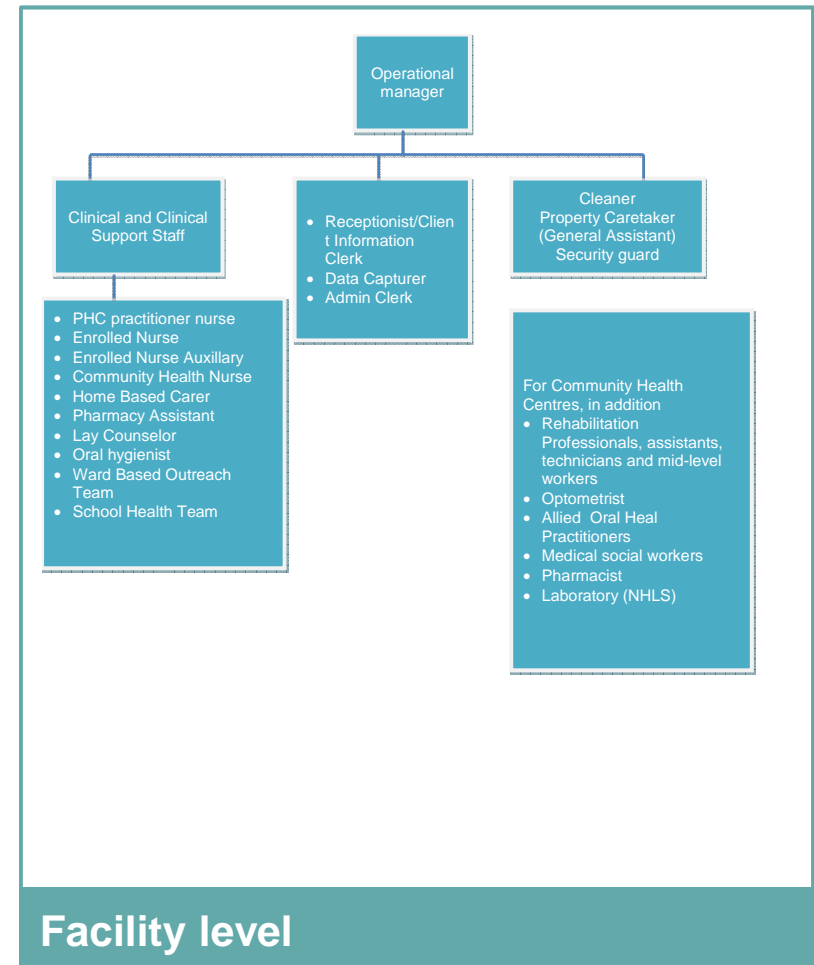
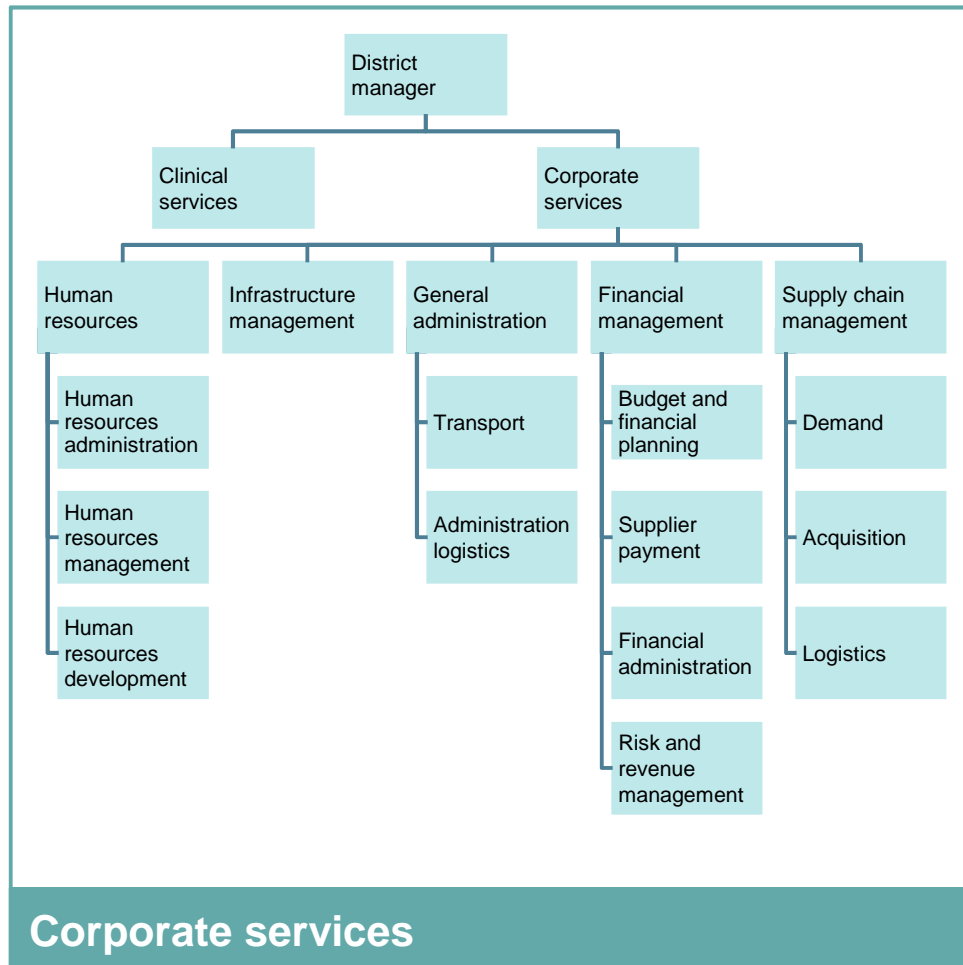


### Proposed Changes

- District Hospitals to be fully integrated at sub district level
- Provincial and National programme managers to be rationalised in accordance with the life stage approach
- Clinic supervisors proposed at sub district level to oversee and provide oversight and mentorship to 4 clinics
- Clinic supervisors to be trained in all areas (multi-skilled) to take responsibility for their clinics' performance

## 4 Revised district, sub district and facility structures have been proposed (2/2)

### Proposed corporate and facility level structure



## 4 Case studies on DHS

- The Navrango experiment( Ghana) illustrated that by relocating nurses to communities and re-orientating management systems to be more supportive of accessible community-based nursing care, childhood mortality was reduced by a third in seven years and the total fertility rate declined by one birth in a decade(HST-International Perspective on Primary Health Care over the past 30 years)
- HST-Lessons learnt in implementation of Primary Health Care : Experiences from health districts in South Africa(2003):
  - The first lesson is that without a permanently appointed management team, which is given full responsibility and accountability for being in charge of health services in the district, it is difficult to make sustainable improvement
  - The second lesson is that the role of the national and provincial health department should be one of guidance, protection from undue pressure, support and nurturing of their districts





## 4

## Recommendations and Steps for Implementation

- Eliminate programme management structure and implement clinical management structure to support facilities, DCSTs and WBOTs
- Capacitate Clinical Supervisors to provide support to Operational managers in the implementation of all programs and NCS
- Hold clinical supervisors accountable for facility/teams' performance they are responsible for
- Profiling of district and sub district management team, clinical managers and operational managers
- Engage district health partners and NGOs to assist in implementation where possible



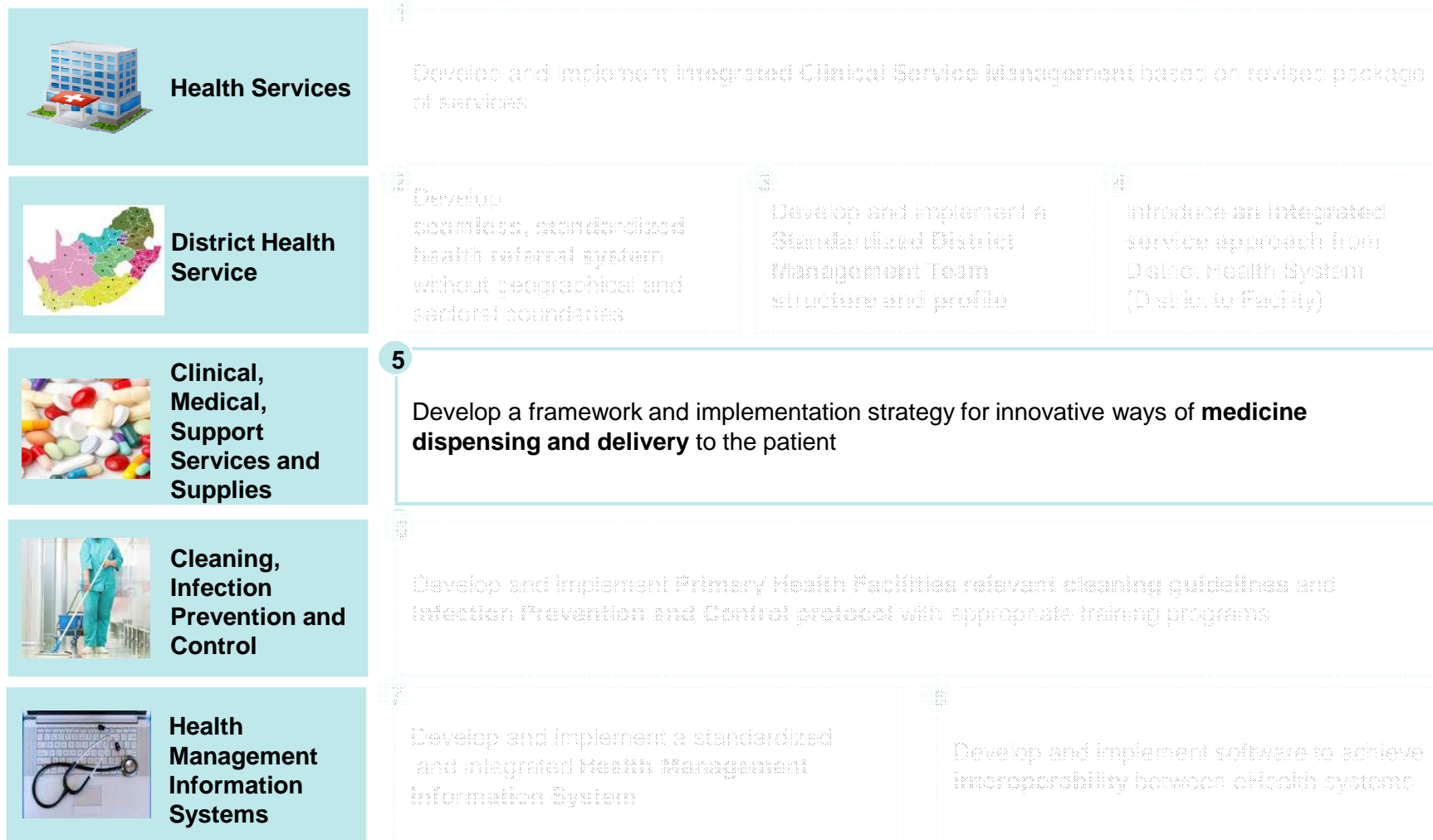
## 4

## Impact

- A more holistic approach to patient care
- Improved facility performance due to improved supervision and support
- Cost effectiveness through improved district management
- Greater local control over health activities of the district health system



# The fifth initiative aims to improve the access for medications prescribed to patients with chronic conditions, at the patients' convenience



5

## Develop a framework and implementation strategy for innovative ways of medicine dispensing and delivery to the patient

Multiple ways of alternatively dispensing prescribed medications based on the geographic locations of the patients with all chronic condition, based on patients' choice and convenience, without having to go to PHC every month.

Option (s)	Mechanism	Plan for Rollout
<b>A Central Chronic Medication Dispensing and Distributions (CCMDD)</b>	Expansion on National Health Institute's CCMDD (dispensation of prescriptions for patients with certain chronic conditions and distribution of already dispensed patient medicine parcels to pickup points) to include all chronic conditions.	<p><b>2016</b> All PHCs to implement the innovative options to dispense and delivery</p> <p><b>Phase 3</b> (Jul – Oct 2016)</p> <p><b>Phase 2</b> (Apr– Jul 2016)</p> <p><b>Phase 1</b> (Jan – Apr 2016)</p> <p><b>Pilot</b> (Feb– Dec 2015) 10 initial PHCs across different districts and rurality.</p> <p><b>Project preparation</b> (Nov 2014 – May 2015) Geo Mapping analysis &amp; service mapping Readiness of Dispensing and Distribution Options Survey Legislations/Regulations enforcements / fast-tracking of amendments</p>
<b>B Direct Deliveries</b>	Direct deliveries from a “courier pharmacy” to a community or institutional pharmacy or consultation rooms of an authorized prescriber or PHC or satellite clinic health post.	
<b>C Mobile Pharmacy</b>	Pharmaceutical services from a mobile pharmacy be provided in compliance with applicable legislation, following the pre-determined route, date, and time.	
<b>D Remote Automated Dispensing Units (RADU)</b>	The use of automated systems to dispense (package and label) prescription medications without an on-site pharmacist	

## 5 Patients with chronic conditions served by the public system need to collect their repeat prescription medication monthly at PHCs, leading to congestion

### Current Situation

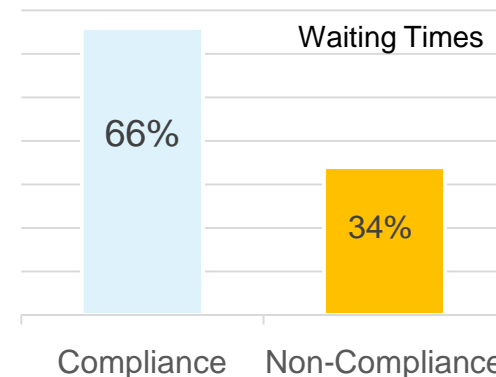
Target for PHC Utilization Rate is **3.5** visits annually



However, at least 50% of patients seen in PHC clinics are chronic patients that requires monthly visits, increasing the utilization rate to more than **12** visits annually

### Implications

This leads to the increase of waiting times at PHC....



**34%** of PHC Clinics does not comply with the standard waiting times

### Impact on socio economy and productivity

Average total costs per visit

**R96**

(inclusive of transport, fee, substitute labor, income loss)

Median travel time

**1- 4 hours**

for a round trip

..in addition to the increased congestions at PHCs, increasing workload of the PHC health workers and taking away the time from acute patients / chronic patients requiring immediate medical attentions.

SOURCES: Provincial Profile from National Department of Health, 2014  
The National Health Care Facilities Baseline Audit: National Summary Report 2012 ;  
Cost to patients of obtaining treatment for HIV/AIDS in South Africa: SAMJ, July 2007, Vol.97, No.7

## 5 Innovative medicine dispensing and delivery mechanism is proposed to increase patients' convenience and reduce congestions in PHCs

The components of the framework must include:

### Legislation



Enforcement and fast-tracking of amendments of appropriate legislations and regulations to allow the activities related to the new proposed mechanism to be carried out legally and effectively while ensuring patient safety.

Clear scope of responsibilities for functions and roles involved in prescribing, dispensing and delivery of medicines



### Enablers

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE

HUMAN RESOURCE

\*(handed over to appropriate lab work streams)

### Mechanism

The dispensing and delivery system for Chronic Medication at PHC Level in South Africa that allow for flexibility in where and at what time the patients can collect their medication.

Modes of dispensing to satisfy the following phases / activities :

Phase 1

Prescription Evaluation

Phase 2

Preparation of Prescription

Phase 3

Patients Counseling

"Phase 4"

Wholesale Distribution

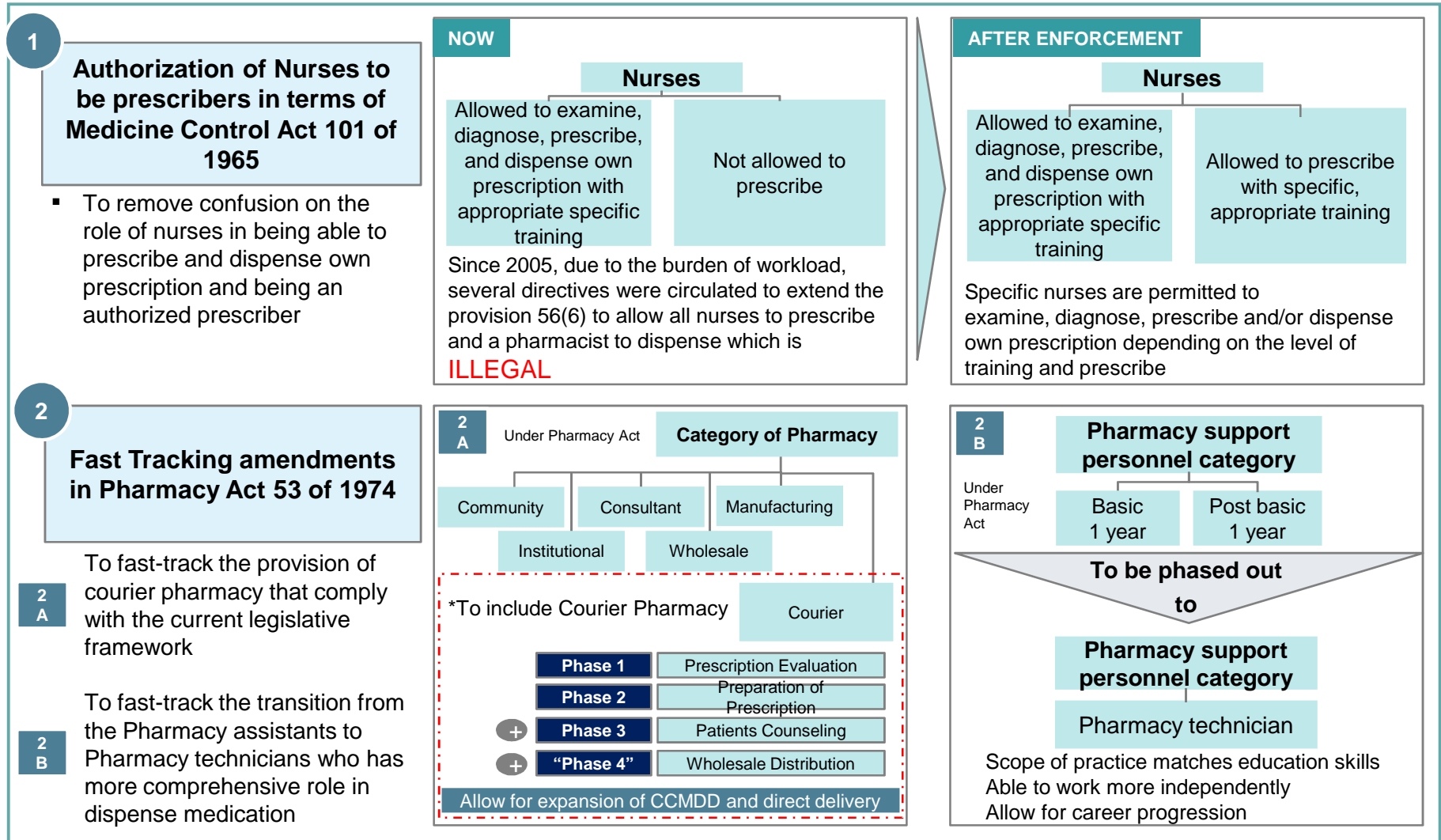
\*to be dealt with when courier pharmacy become legislated

### HMIS Support

Mechanism to be supported by HMIS to allow proper referral system, verification and validations of prescriptions.

SOURCES: Lab Discussion and Analysis

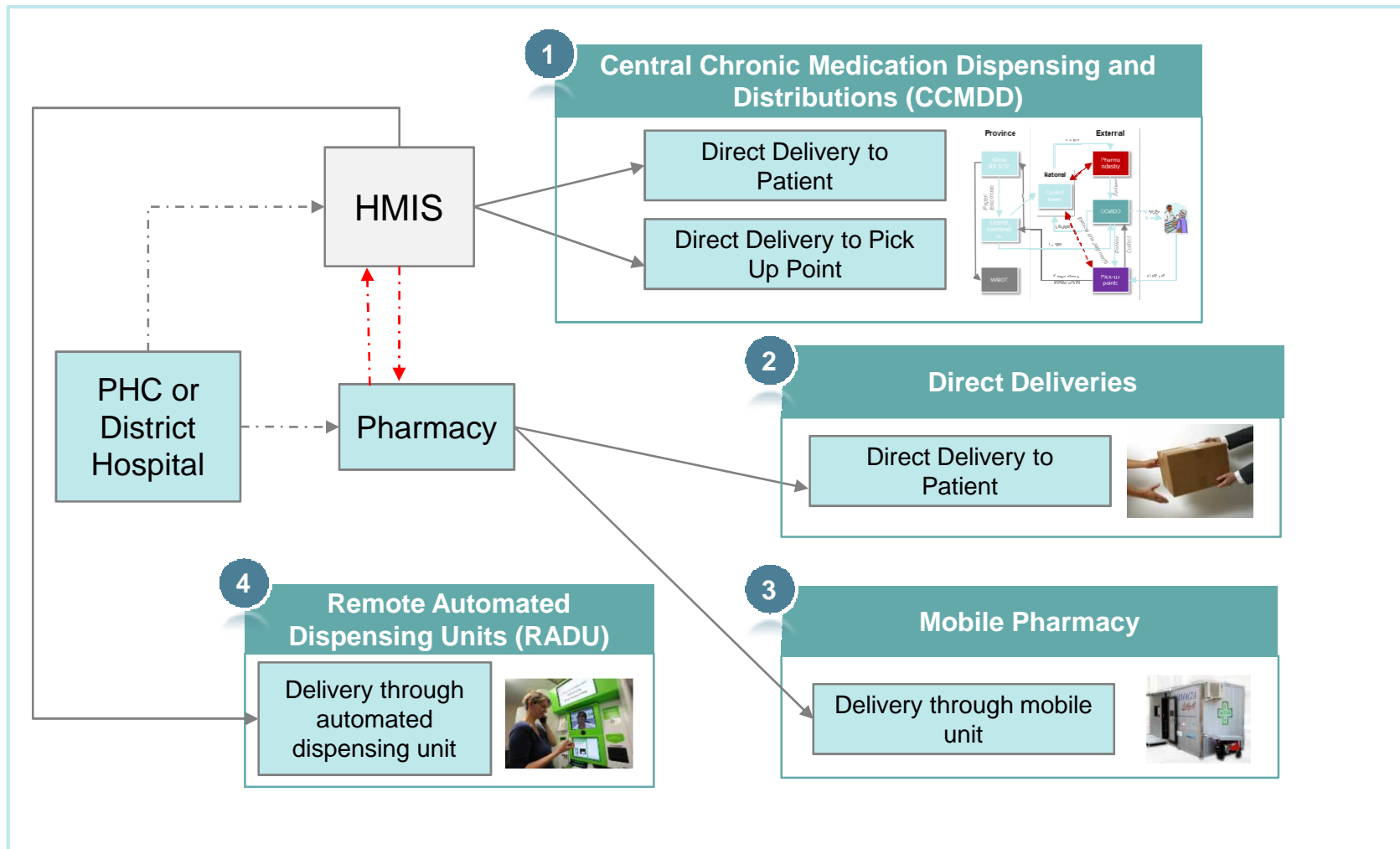
## 5 The following enforcement and fast tracking of existing amendments are proposed to allow for innovative medicine dispensing and delivery



SOURCES: Lab Discussion and Analysis

5

## Innovative Medicine Dispensing can be implemented through the expansion of the four potential modes

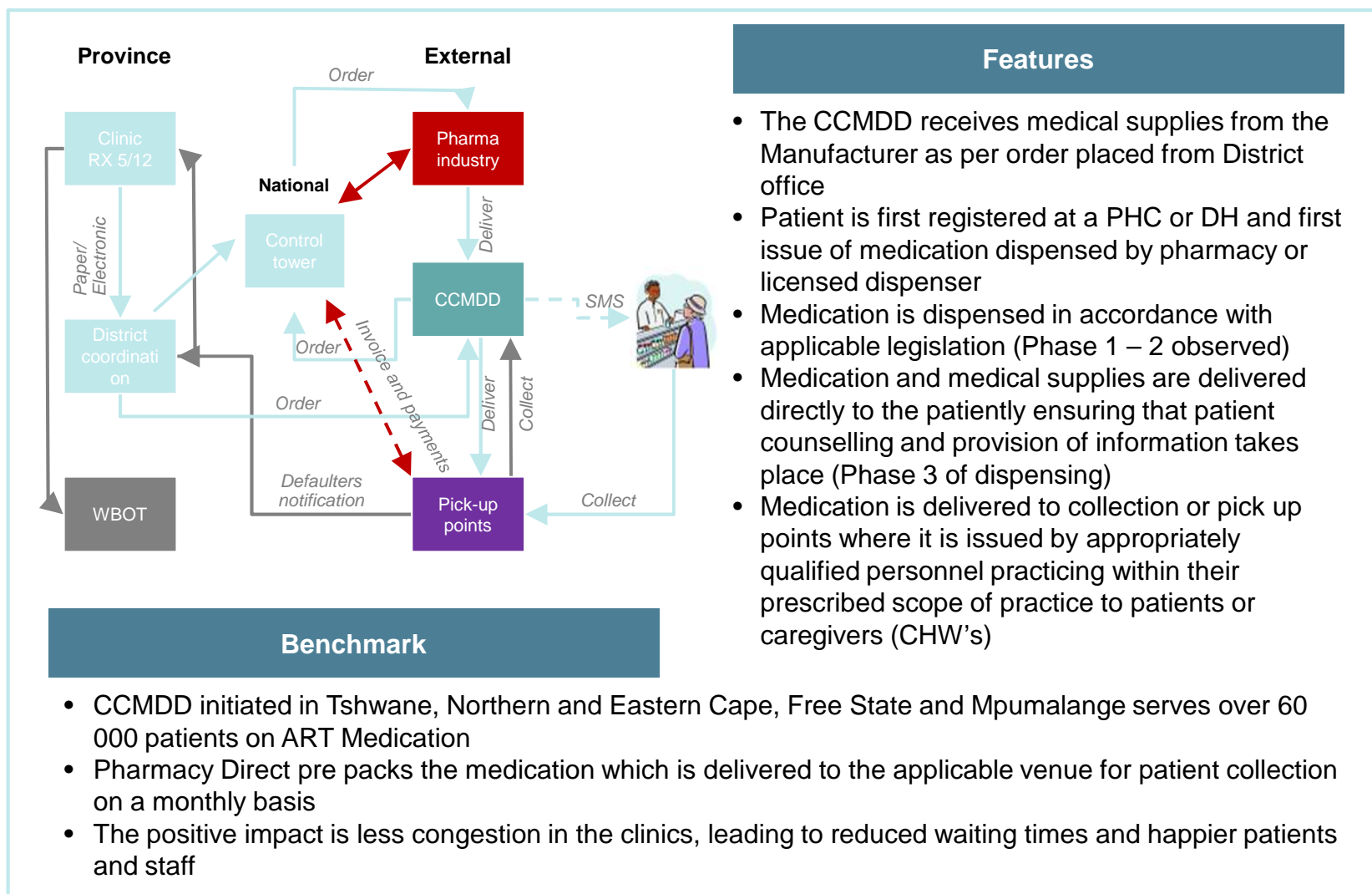


SOURCE: Lab Discussion and Analysis



5

## Features of Option 1: Central Chronic Medication Dispensing and Distributions (CCMDD) System



SOURCE: Lab Discussion and Analysis; Interview with Lab Participants

## 5 Features of Option 2: Direct Delivery



### Features

- Direct deliveries are done from a “Courier Pharmacy” to the patient in line with legislative provisions
- Direct deliveries from a community or institutional pharmacy or consultation rooms of an authorized prescriber or PHC or satellite clinic
- Prescribed Legislative conditions pertaining to transportation, distribution and storage of medicines must be complied with
- Patients to register for this mode via the District
- Schedule to be created for patient delivery so patients know date and time of delivery

### Benchmark

- This is option is currently provided by some private healthcare providers in South Africa.

SOURCE: Lab Discussion

## 5 Features of Option 3: Mobile Pharmacy



### Features

- Pharmaceutical services from a mobile pharmacy are to be provided in compliance with applicable legislation
- Such services are to be provided from a licensed, registered pharmacy.
- Patients are to register for this service for a specific district and be notified of the schedule.
- The mobile facility will follow these principles per district :
  - Pre determined route, date, and time
- Patient will collect medication as arranged
- CHW also eligible to collect medication on behalf of pre determined patients
- The service can also take the form of an outreach where a certain community is offered services in a predetermined area for a pre-determined period

### Benchmark

- In South Africa, Phelophepa Train , the 18 coach mobile clinic, has travelled 100 929 km's in the last 17 years treating 7.2 million patients. The mobile clinic stocks more than 100 000 items of medication, supplying more than 24 000 prescriptions to patients annually
- Robertson Hospital in the Western Cape in collaboration with the 7 clinics it serves is able to deliver medication to 1000 patients in a 4 hour period of time at a pre determine facility

SOURCE: American Friends: Phelophepa Train of Hope, <http://trainofhope.org/>  
Rhoda Kadalie, Service Delivery: Rural Health. The New Age, [http://www.thenewage.co.za/blogdetail.aspx?mid=186&blog\\_id=%201234](http://www.thenewage.co.za/blogdetail.aspx?mid=186&blog_id=%201234)  
"Rural Pharmacist Walks Away with national Excellence Award", <http://www.westerncape.gov.za/news/rural-pharmacist-walks-away-national-excellence-award>

## 5 Features of Option 4: Remote Automated Dispensing Units (RADU)



### Features

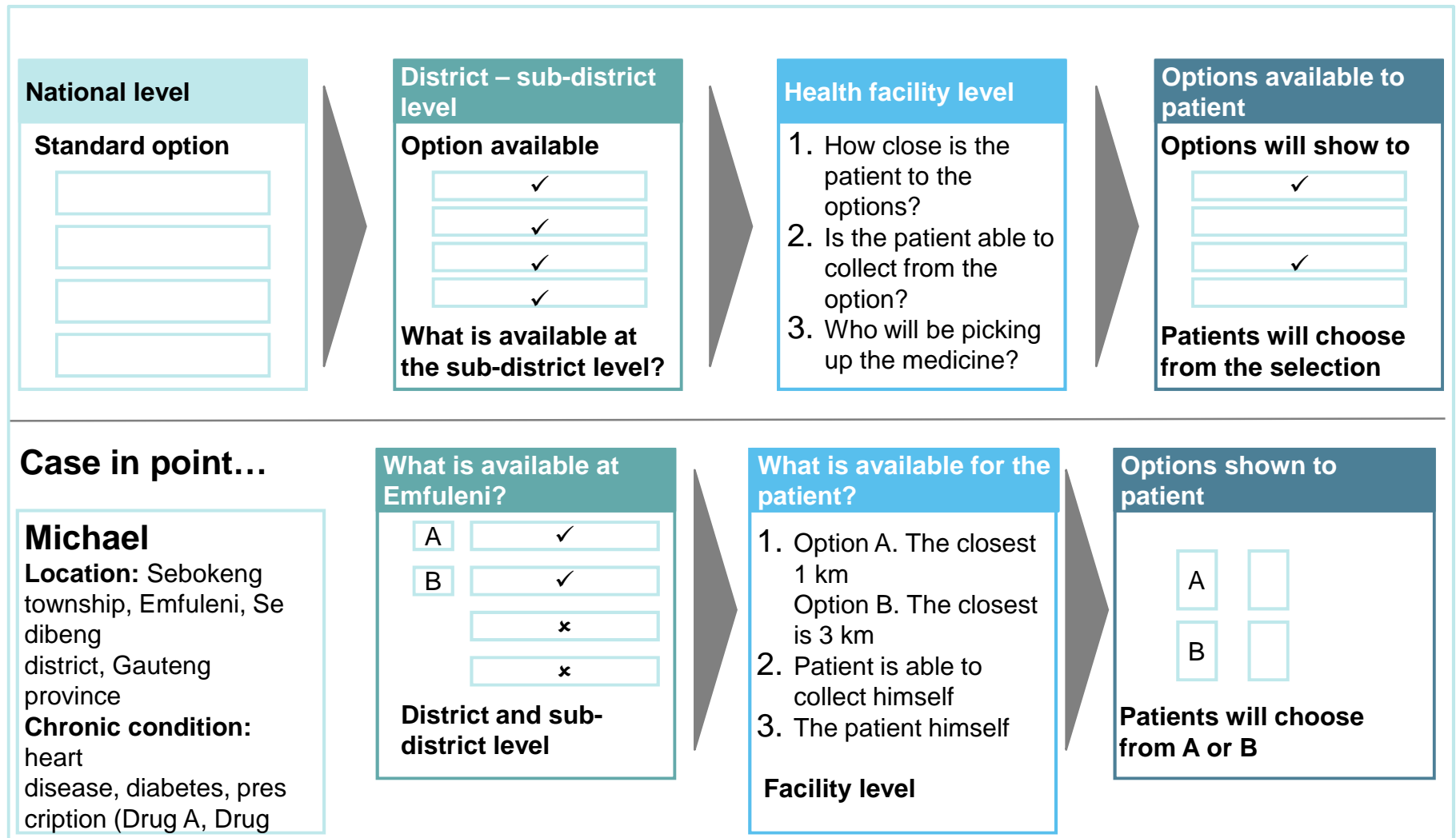
- A typical remote-dispensing system is monitored remotely by a pharmacist at a central/supervising pharmacy and includes
  - secure, automated medication dispensing hardware that is
  - capable of producing patient-specific packages of medications on demand/presentation of a prescription.
- The secure medication dispensing unit is placed on-site at the care facility or non-healthcare locations (such as Universities, workplaces and retail locations) and
- filled with pharmacist-checked medication canisters.
- When patient needs medication, the prescription
  - is submitted to a pharmacist at the central pharmacy,
  - the pharmacist reviews the prescription and, when approved,
  - the medications are subsequently dispensed from the on-site dispensing unit at the remote care facility.
  - Medications come out of the dispensing machine printed with the patient's name, medication name, and other relevant information.

### Benchmark

- In 2011 Ontario, Canada has implemented RADU's to improve medicine access in remote, rural communities
- 93% of patients utilizing the new technology were satisfied with the service, patients were also better educated about the dispensed medication following a conversation with the pharmacist

SOURCE: Health Council of Canada , Health Innovation Challenge 2011/2012

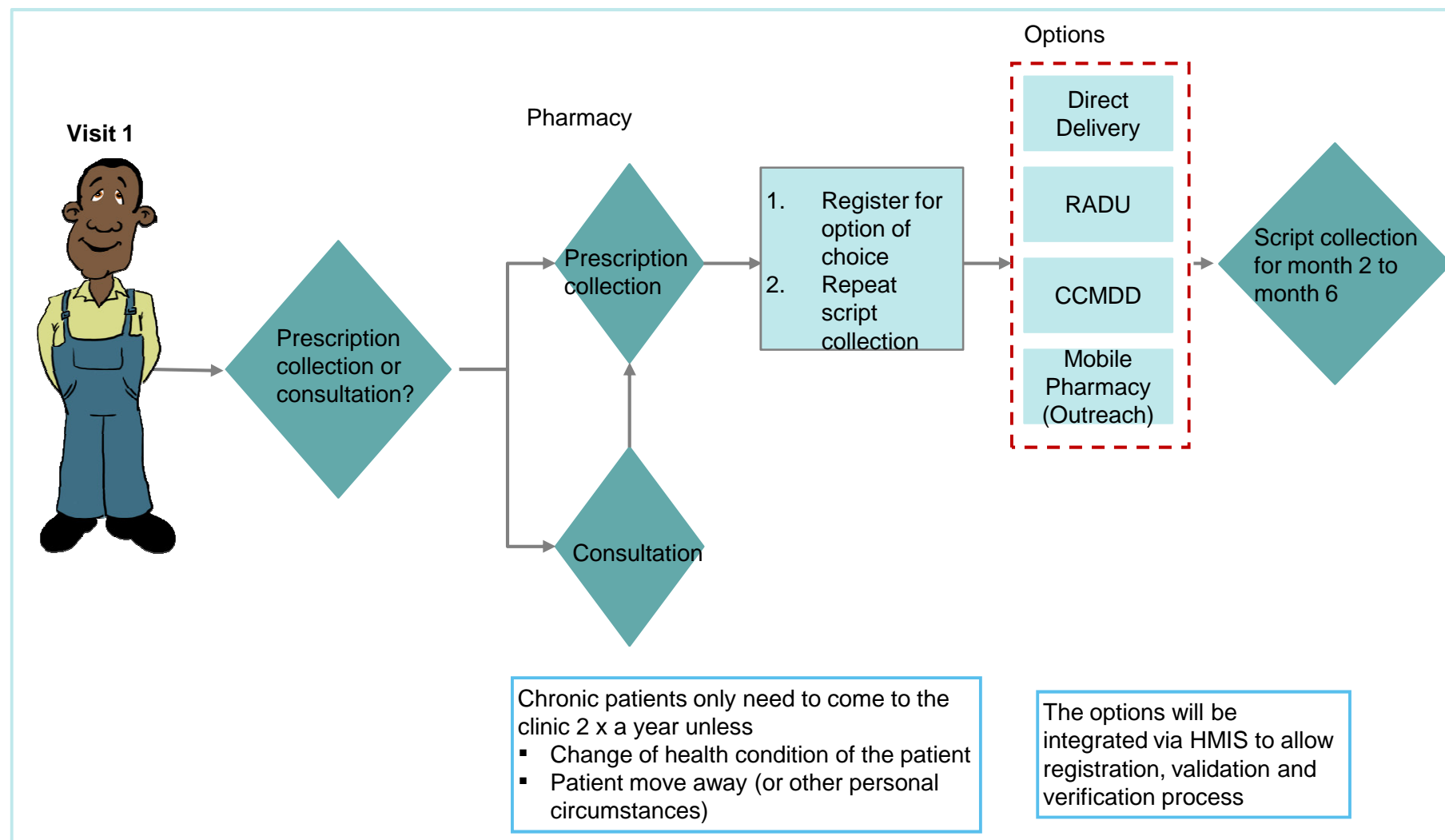
## 5 Options available to dispense medicine will depend on the location of the patient



B)  
 SOURCE: Lab discussion and analysis

5

In the future, patients requiring medications for chronic conditions will only need to visit PHCs once every 6 month



SOURCE: Lab discussion and analysis

5

## Implementation and Rollout plan for the new innovative medicine dispensing & delivery will kick off in December 2014

### Pre-implementation Phase (Nov 2014 – May 2015)

Nov 2014

- 1 Identify legislations requirements
- Identify possible modes of medicine dispensing and distribution
- Identify supporting components to enable the innovative dispensing and distribution

\*Done during the lab

Dec 2014

- 2 Receive finalized Geo-Mapping results on the location of facilities and populations
- Analysis of the Geo-Mapping results and the mapping of the available services .



Nov 2014 - Mar 2015

Milestone 1

3

- Enforcement of Nursing Act, including training nurses to dispense other's prescription
- Fast tracking of Pharmacy Act Amendments

Nov 2014 – May 2015

Milestone 2

4

Ensure Readiness of the 4 options for dispensing and distributions

CCMDD

Align with NHI's plan  
Expansion of chronic conditions

DIRECT DELIVERY

Identification of service provider

MOBILE DELIVERY

Procurement: by NDoH and /or PPP?

RADU

Geomapping Results to determine suitability

Nov 2014 - Apr 2015

5

Ensure supporting components are in place

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE

HMIS

HUMAN RESOURCE

PPP

To be taken up by appropriate work stream

Nov 2014 – Apr 2015

6

Survey on suitability of the options, mapped based on the results of service geo-mapping

Facility Name:

- Requirement 1
- Requirement 2
- Requirement 3

.....

Feb– Dec 2015

Milestone 3

Pilot

Selection of 10 PHCs across different district and PHCs

Jan – Apr 2016

Milestone 4

Phase 1

Rollout to the next 700 PHCs

Apr – Jul 2016

Milestone 5

Phase 2

Rollout to next 1500 PHCs

Jul – Oct 2016

Milestone 6

Phase 3

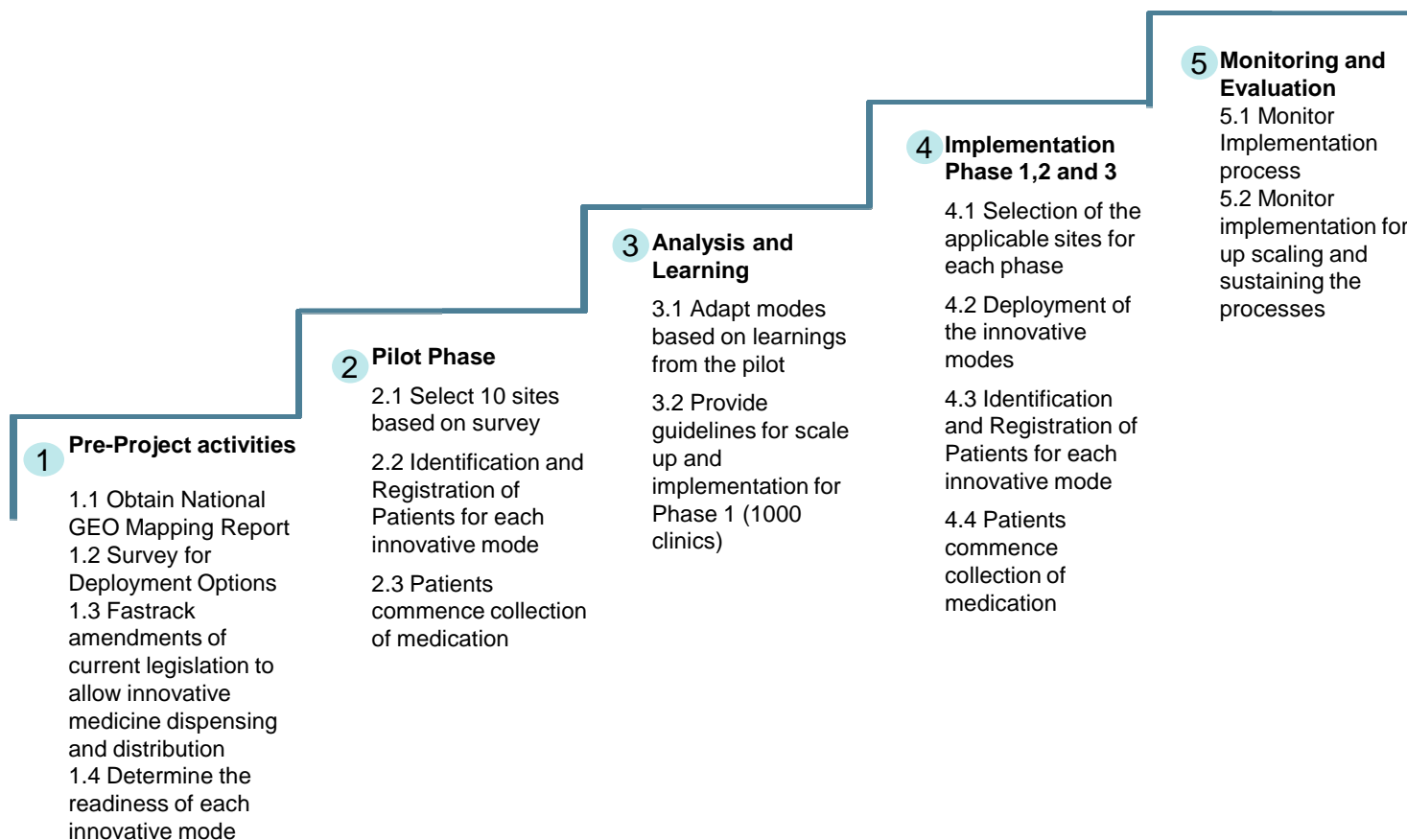
Rollout to next 1277 PHCs

All PHCs will provide the options by 2016

5

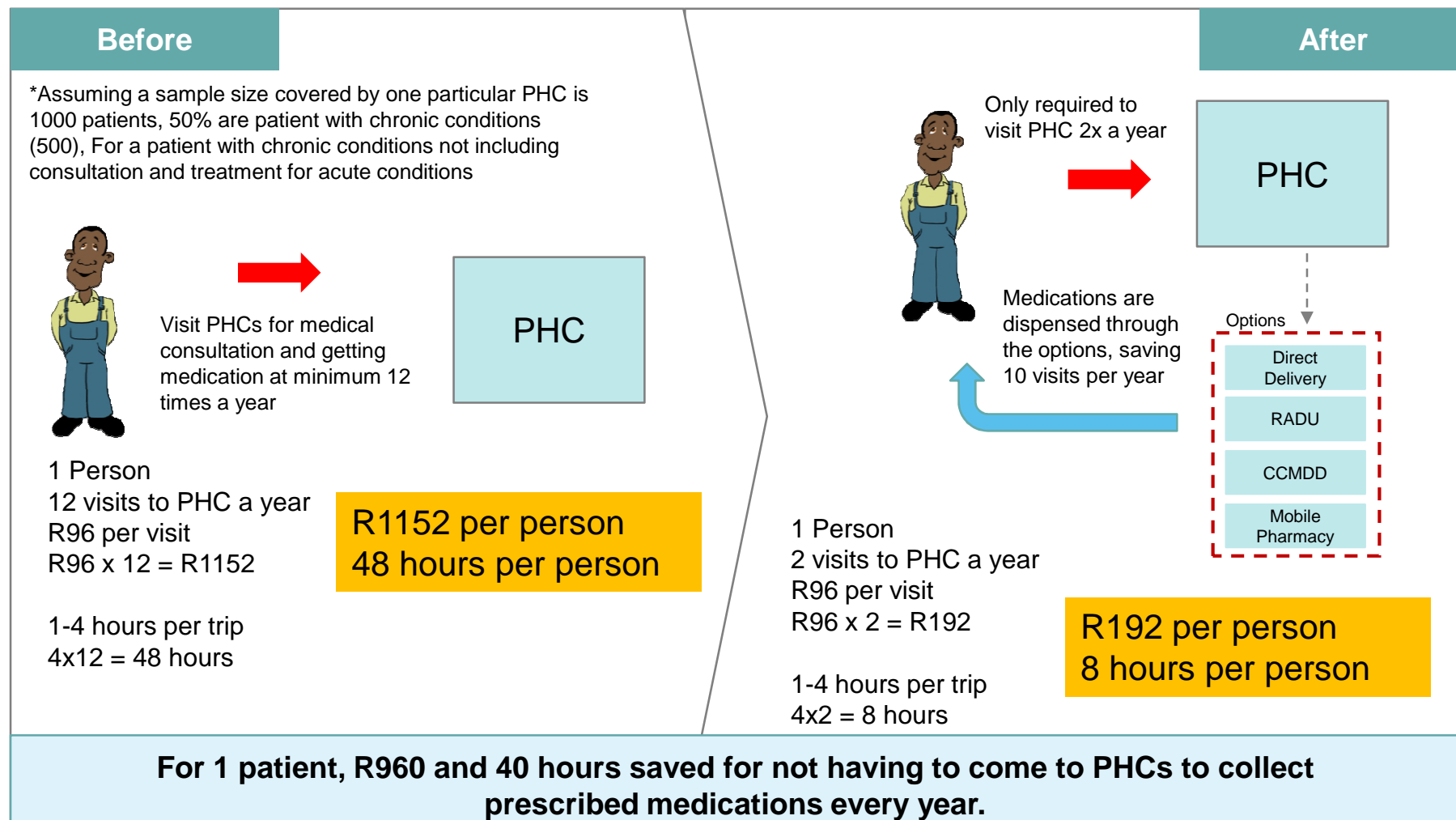
## Steps to develop the framework and implementation strategy for innovative ways of medicine dispensing and distribution

1000ft

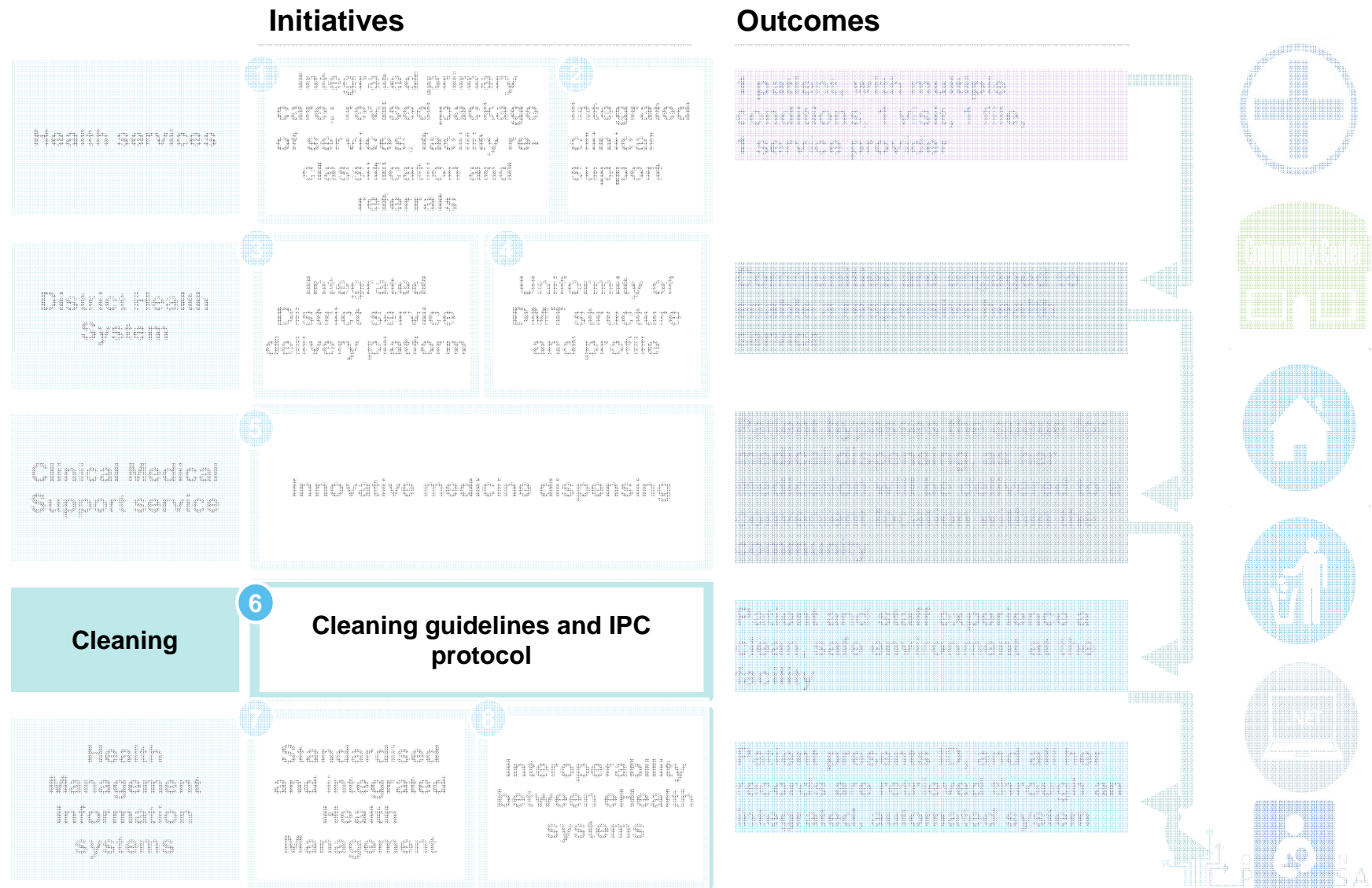




## 5 The initiative will have a tremendous impact in reducing the needs for non-clinical visit to PHCs



**The sixth initiative insures the delivery of quality health services through cleaning, infection and prevention control**



6

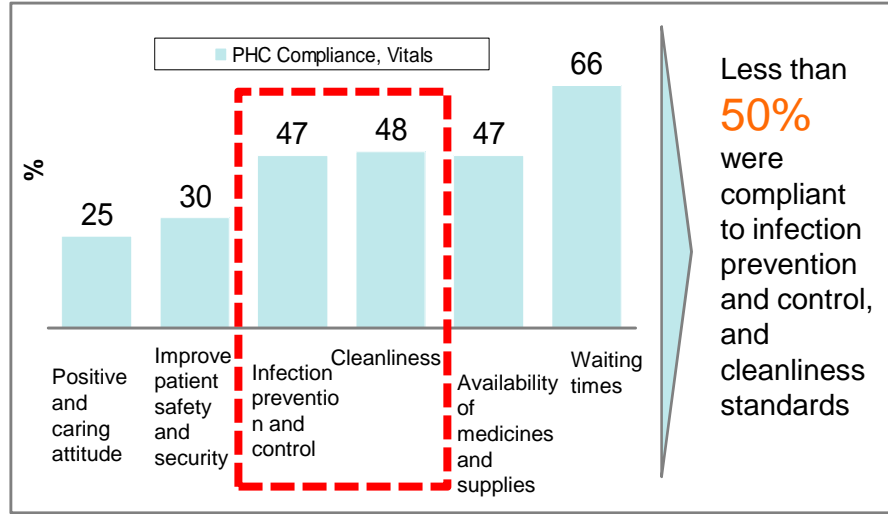
## Develop and implement PHC relevant cleaning guidelines, Infection Prevention, and Control protocol with appropriate training programs

Develop standard, uniform and appropriate guidelines and protocols that will be disseminated and adopted by all PHCs across different provinces, district and sub-district in the Republic of South Africa.



6

## South Africa is not doing well in terms of cleanliness, infection prevention and control, and general waste management at primary healthcare facilities



**478**  
facilities had no  
domestic waste removed

**129**  
facilities had no medical waste  
removed

**56**  
facilities were without water

\*Only seven provinces extended the contracts to cover collection of medical waste from clinics. Interruption of medical waste removal results from expired service level agreements (SLA) and due to inadequately monitored or non-renewal of the SLA.

Sample cases of nosocomial infection reported recently...

### Eastern Cape and Western Cape Provinces 1996 - 2008

- 10 out of 334 patients treated for Extensive Drug Resistant TB (XDR-TB) were health care workers and all had received an average of 2.4 courses of TB treatment before the diagnosis of XDR-TB
- 8 out of 10 were HIV negative and 4 out of 10 died despite treatment
- 22 babies died from Klebsiella due to cross infection

### Mahatma Gandhi Hospital (Ethekewini, KZN) May – June 2005

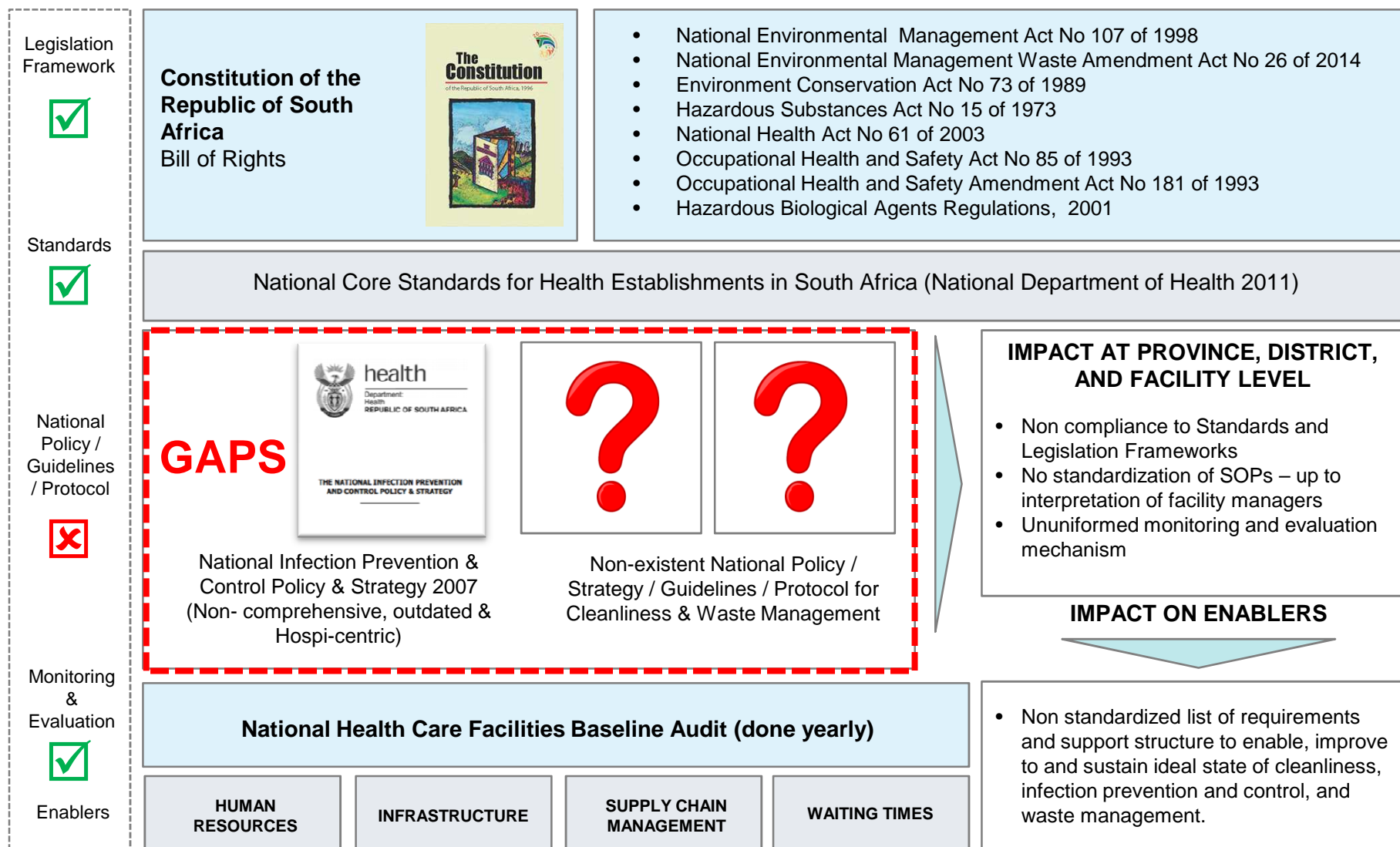
### Church of Scotland District Hospital (Tugela Ferry, KZN) 2005 - 2006

- Nosocomial transmission of Extensive Drug Resistant (XDR-TB) due to inadequate IPC in the wards leads to 52/53 death in a year.
- 221 Multi Drug Resistant TB (MDR-TB) patients were diagnosed with XDR-TB and all were HIV positive.
- 55% had no previous history of TB treatment, 67% had been recently hospitalised before the diagnosis of XDR-TB and 55% had similar strains.

<sup>1</sup> A total of 3487 PHC facilities were assessed

SOURCE: The National Health Care Facilities Baseline Audit: National Summary Report 2012

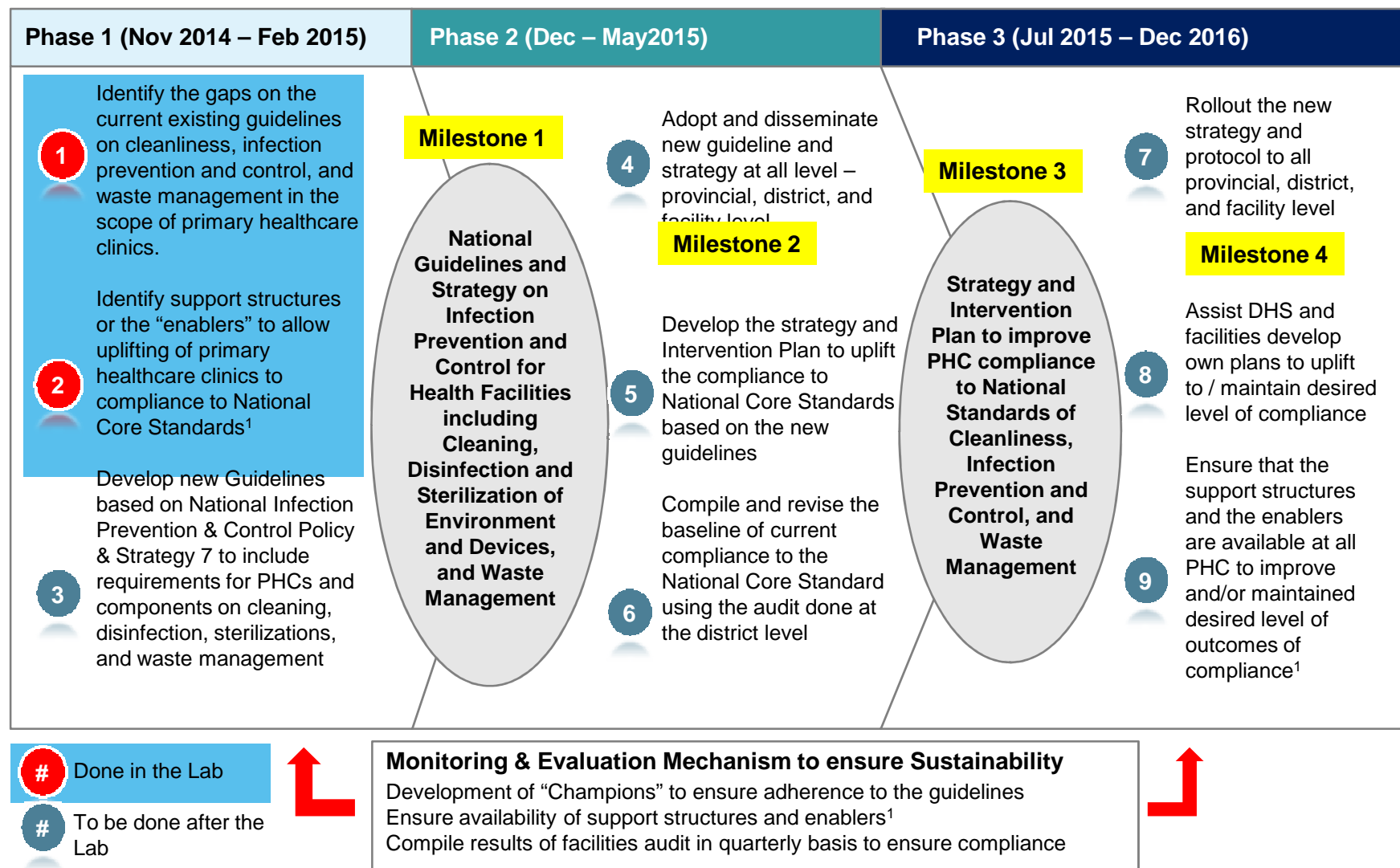
## 6 Outdated or nonexistent related National Policy, Strategy, Guidelines and/or Protocol are identified as the root cause of the situation



SOURCE: Lab Analysis; DOH – Quality Assurance presentation in the lab;  
 Auditor General Report on the assessment of medical waste management as well as infrastructure conditions in selected provinces in Western Cape DOH. August 2007



## 6 To close the gap, the following three-phased approach is proposed, together with M&E mechanism to ensure sustainability



<sup>1</sup> To be taken up by Infrastructure, Supply Chain Management, and Human Resources Work Streams

SOURCE: Lab Discussion

6

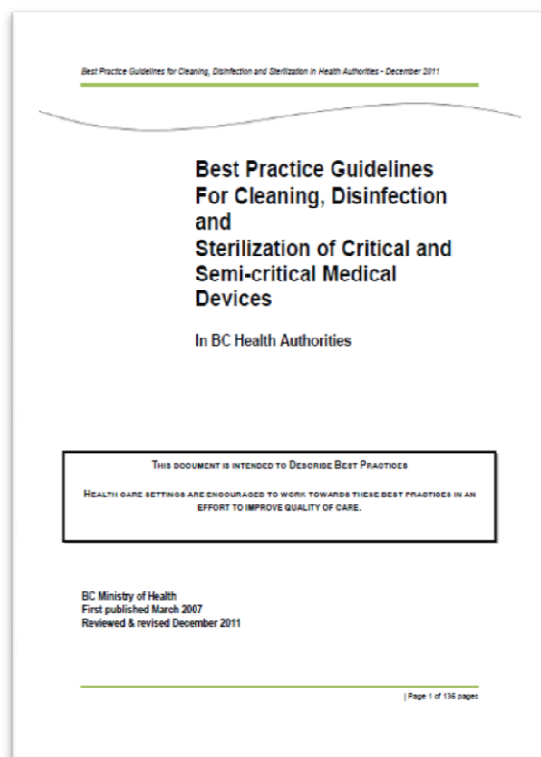
## The lab proposes the following recommendations to be taken into account in the finalisation of the new Guideline

1. Process must be driven by Directorate of Office of Standards Compliance under NDoH..
2. Members of the multi-sectoral team must come from NGO, universities, National Department of Health Quality Assurance unit, Waste Management unit, Primary Health Care unit, Office of Standard Compliance, Department of Environmental Affairs, two provincial representative from quality and infection control, one representative from the districts and one representative from private sectors
3. The team must benchmark from the World Health Organization infection prevention and control waste management and cleaning guidelines, the 2007 National Infection Prevention and Control Policy & Strategy and private sector guidelines
4. The guidelines to be developed must integrate infection prevention and control, cleanliness and waste management in one document
5. The guidelines must be aligned with the level of care as per proposed package and classification of facilities e.g. community, mobile clinic, health post, satellite clinic, clinic and CHC

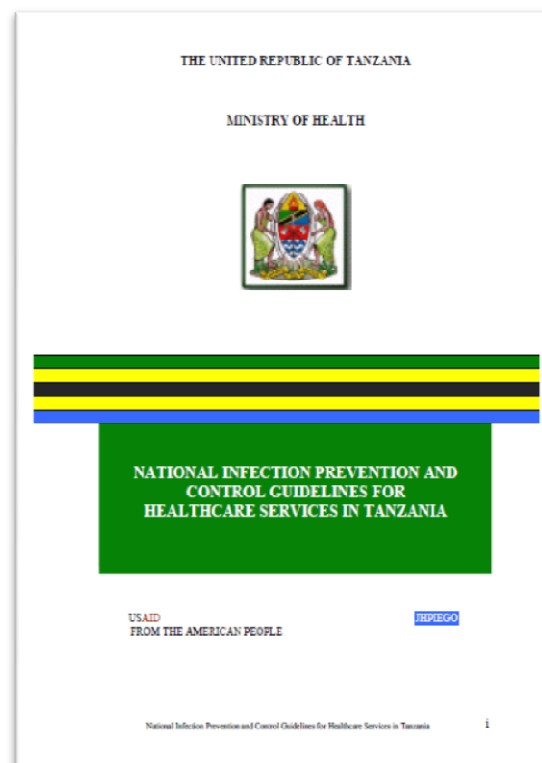
The guideline must include the following:

- ☐ Budget-how should the budget for infection prevention control, waste management and cleanliness be managed including the procurement procedure including forms that need to be completed
- ☐ Management- Supervision, key performance indicators to be used to monitor the implementation of guidelines, assessments that need to take place
- ☐ Material to be used which include equipment, consumables and supplies
- ☐ Methods the actual procedure on how to conduct cleaning, infection prevention control and waste management
- ☐ Manpower- what staff are needed to perform the various duties, training manual, performance management

**6 The following best practice or existing guidelines will be used (among others) as reference to develop the guidelines**



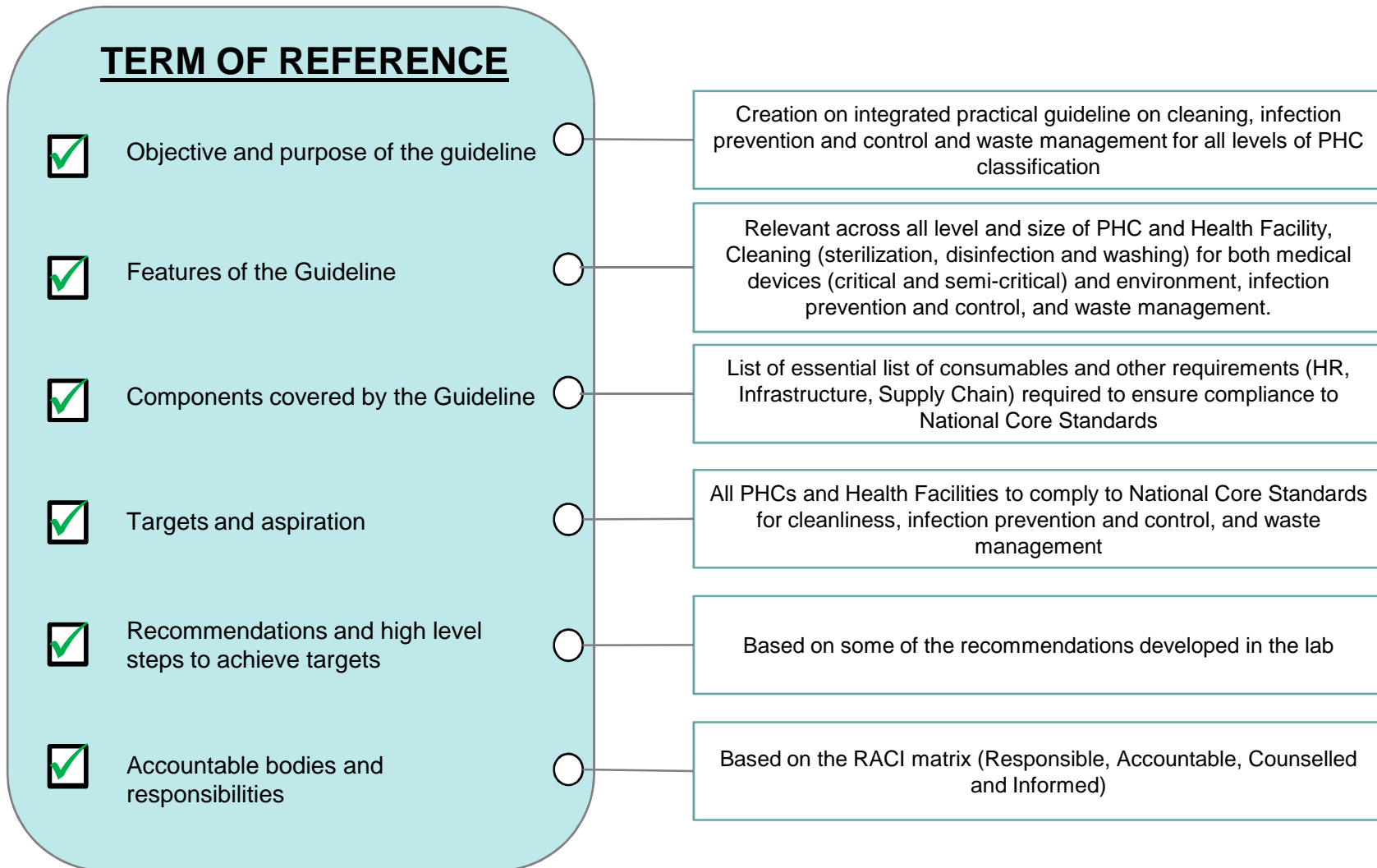
Best Practice Guidelines For Cleaning, Disinfection and Sterilization of Critical and Semi-critical Devices by British Columbia Health Authorities, Ontario, Canada



National Infection Prevention and Control Guidelines for Healthcare Services in Tanzania, Ministry of Health, the United Republic of Tanzania



## 6 The new National Guideline for cleanliness, infection prevention and control, and waste management will be based on the following Term of Reference



SOURCE: Lab Discussion and Analysis

6

## The draft Terms of Reference was developed in the lab and will be reviewed to become the basis of the guiding principles for the New guidelines

### **TERMS OF REFERENCE**

Draft 20 November 2014

#### ***INTEGRATED PRACTICAL GUIDELINE ON CLEANING, INFECTION PREVENTION CONTROL AND WASTE MANAGEMENT FOR ALL LEVELS OF PHC CLASSIFICATION***

##### **INTRODUCTION**

Following baseline National Core Standards audit results of 2012, all of audited PHC facilities did not perform well on IPC, cleaning and waste management.

There were no guidelines in respect to cleaning and waste management. The infection prevention control guideline was hospi-centric and review overdue (last review was 2007).

There was no integration of the above mentioned three and therefore no integration in monitoring and evaluation of above leading to insufficient and ineffective outcomes.

In order to close the identified gaps, infection prevention control guideline was aligned to PHC, integration of IPC, cleaning and waste management was done.

##### **PURPOSE**

The integrated IPC, cleaning and waste management guideline is developed to assist all PHC facilities of all classification levels across the country to achieve improved outcome and effective monitoring and evaluation.

##### **OBJECTIVE**

The general objective of these practical guidelines is to provide administrators and health care workers with the tools to enable them to implement the IPC, cleaning and waste management programme effectively in order to protect themselves and others from cross infections.

##### **AREAS COVERED BY THE GUIDELINES (NON- EXHAUSTIVE)**

SOURCE: Lab Discussion and Analysis

## 6 The lab also proposes development of (1) Strategy for Intervention and (2) M&E mechanism to uplift the condition of the PHCs and ensure sustainability

### 1 Development of National Intervention Strategy and Protocols, to be disseminated and shared with all districts and Health Facilities

Develop the National Guidelines and Protocol for Intervention Plan to uplift the compliance to National Core Standards

Compile and revise the baseline of current compliance to the National Core Standard using the audit done at the district level

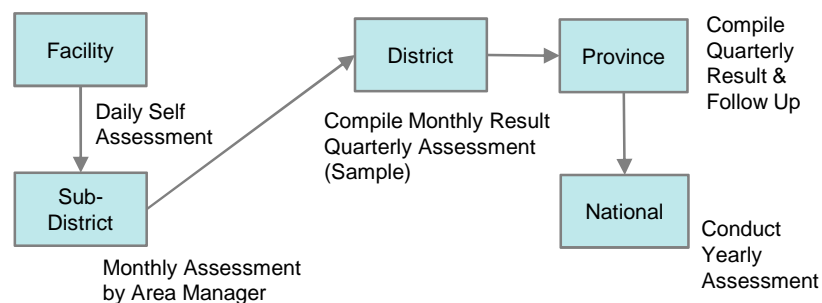
Assist DHS and facilities develop own plans to uplift to / maintain desired level of compliance

Ensure that the support structures and the enablers are available at all PHC to improve and/or maintained desired level of outcomes of compliance<sup>1</sup>

### 2 Mechanism for Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) to ensure sustainability

Identification of “Champions” for integration of cleaning, waste management and infection prevention and control at facility, District, Province and National levels.

Create accountability and reporting structure from facility to National level



Strengthening monitoring mechanism to ensure chain of compliance from all level.



<sup>1</sup> To be taken up by Infrastructure, Supply Chain Management, and Human Resources Work Streams

SOURCE: Lab Discussion and Analysis

6

## Steps to be taken improve the cleanliness, infection prevention and waste management in PHC

1000ft

### 1 Develop guidelines, SOPs and protocols for cleaning, infection prevention and control and waste management

- 1.1 Identify experts in the field of IPC, Cleaning and Waste Management
- 1.2 Create multisectoral team to finalize draft of guideline
- 1.3 Workshop for stakeholders
- 1.4 Disseminate draft to provinces for input
- 1.5 Finalize and then back to province , then district and facilities

### 2 Develop intervention strategies for facilities to meet the required standards

- 2.1 Appoint District IPC , Cleaning and Waste Management Champion
- 2.2 Train the trainers (Champion) to train other personnel on complying to the new guidelines.
- 2.3 Develop a strategy that can be used by the facilities to uplift the status of compliance to the standards.

### 3 Ensure compliance to the new guidelines

- 3.1 Disseminate checklist to cover cleaning, IPC and Waste Management components to all provinces, districts, sub-districts and facilities
- 3.2 Ensure that the requirements and essential list are available in the works to achieve compliance to the standards

### 4 Ensure sustainability

- 4.1 Ensure that Cleaning, IPC, Waste Management target is always 100% in all facilities (non-negotiable)
- 4.2 Peer evaluation , supervisor and facility manager red flag
- 4.3 Perform District audit facilities quarterly Identify best performing facilities
- 4.4 Acknowledge best performance of individual and facilities – group awards

## 6 This initiative will drive full compliance to National Core Standards on IPC, Cleanliness and Waste Management by 2016

- 1 Develop new comprehensive guidelines and disseminate to all facilities
- 2 Develop new intervention strategies and disseminate to all facilities
- 3 Assist DHS and ensure supporting enablers / structures are in place
- 4 Strengthening Monitoring & Evaluating mechanism from National to Facility level.

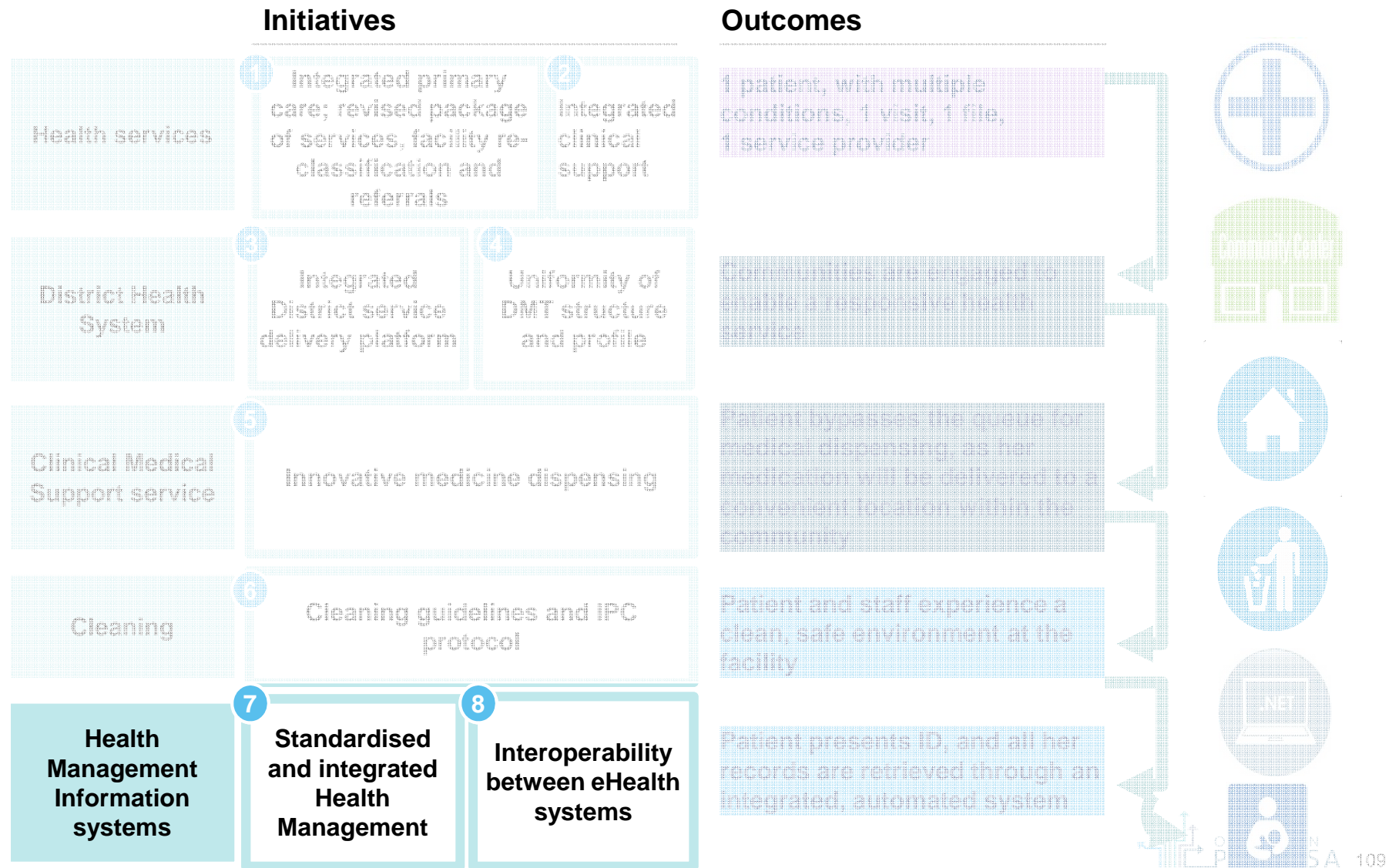


**100%**  
compliance

- ☒ Infection Prevention & Control
- ☒ Cleaning
- ☒ Waste Management

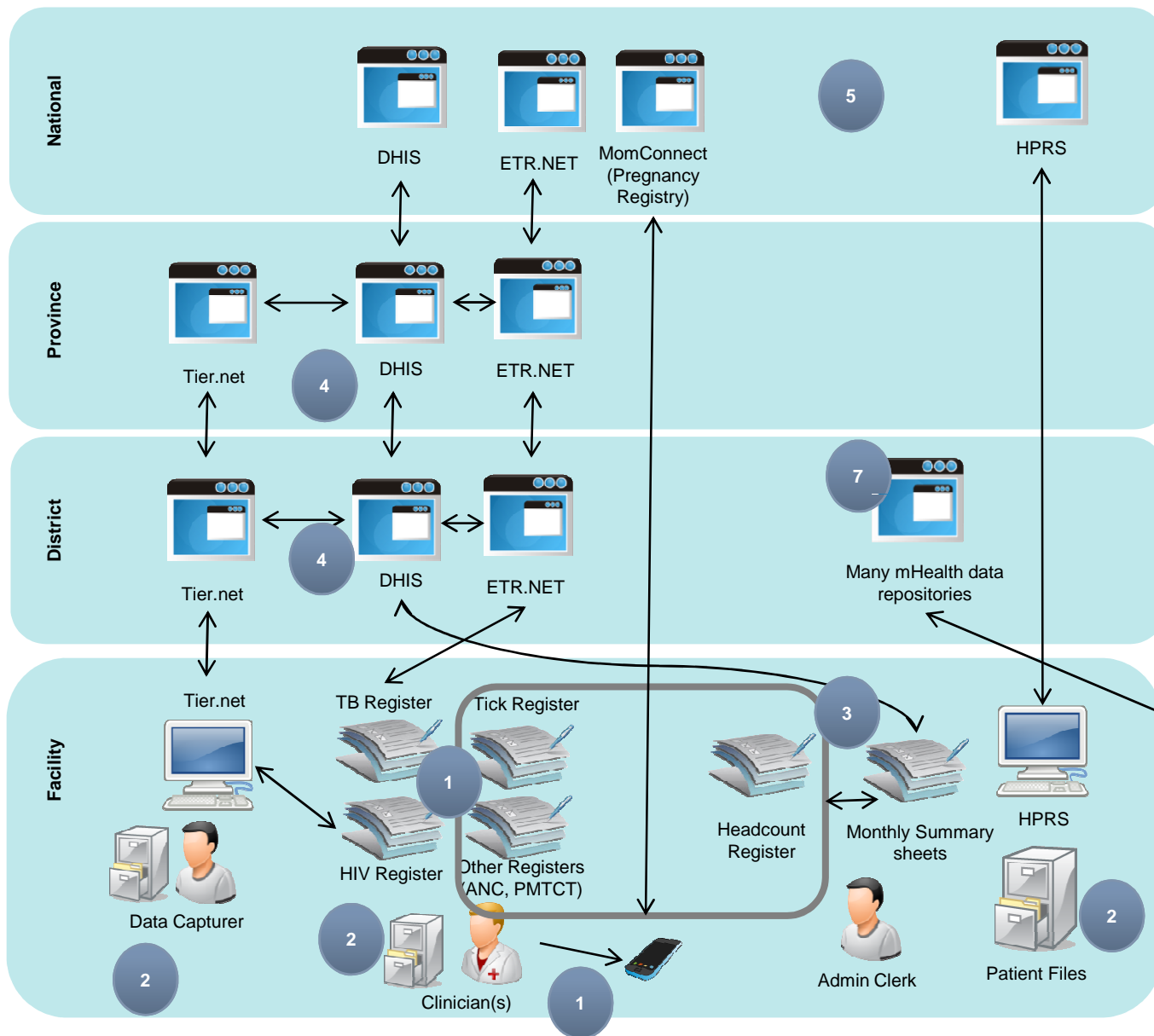
PHC Compliance to National Core Standards

# The seventh and eighth initiative support the delivery of health services through an interoperable, standardized and integrated HMIS



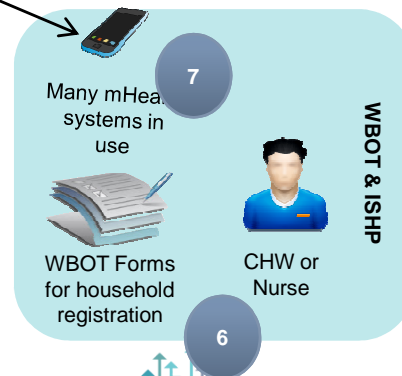
# Current Scenario

## # Challenges



### Challenges

1. Clinicians are expected to maintain too many / multiple paper registers
2. Patient files are managed at multiple places in the clinics.
3. Manual calculations generate inaccuracies – adding data from tick registers used by clinicians to produce a monthly summary sheets.
4. Too many import-export processes at District / Provincial levels.
5. Many disparate patient repositories (Tier.net, MomConnect, HPRS).
6. Large backlog to capture household visits lead to data loss.
7. Many disparate mHealth systems result in multiple data repositories.

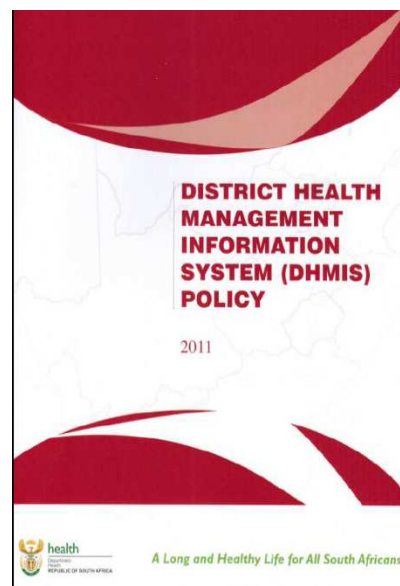
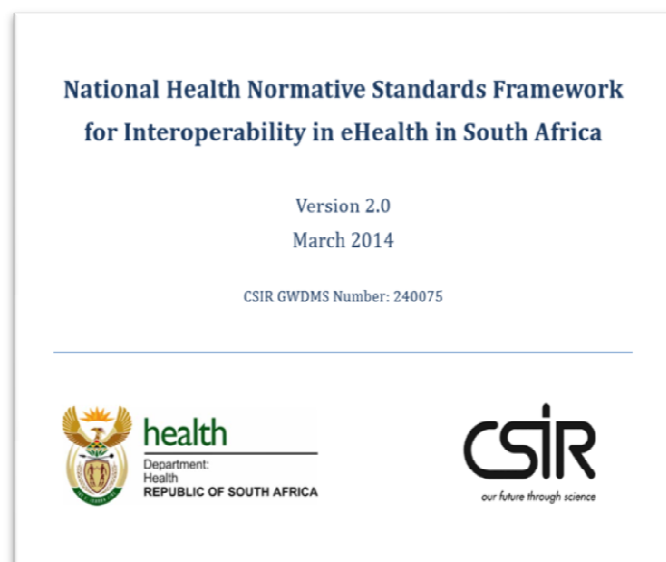
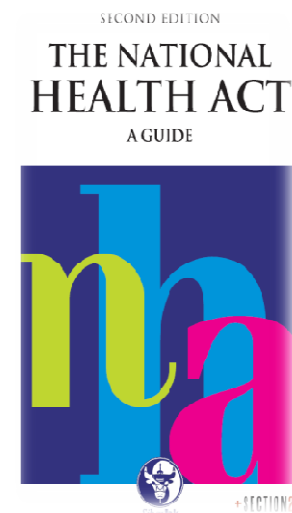


## We have identified 2 key initiatives

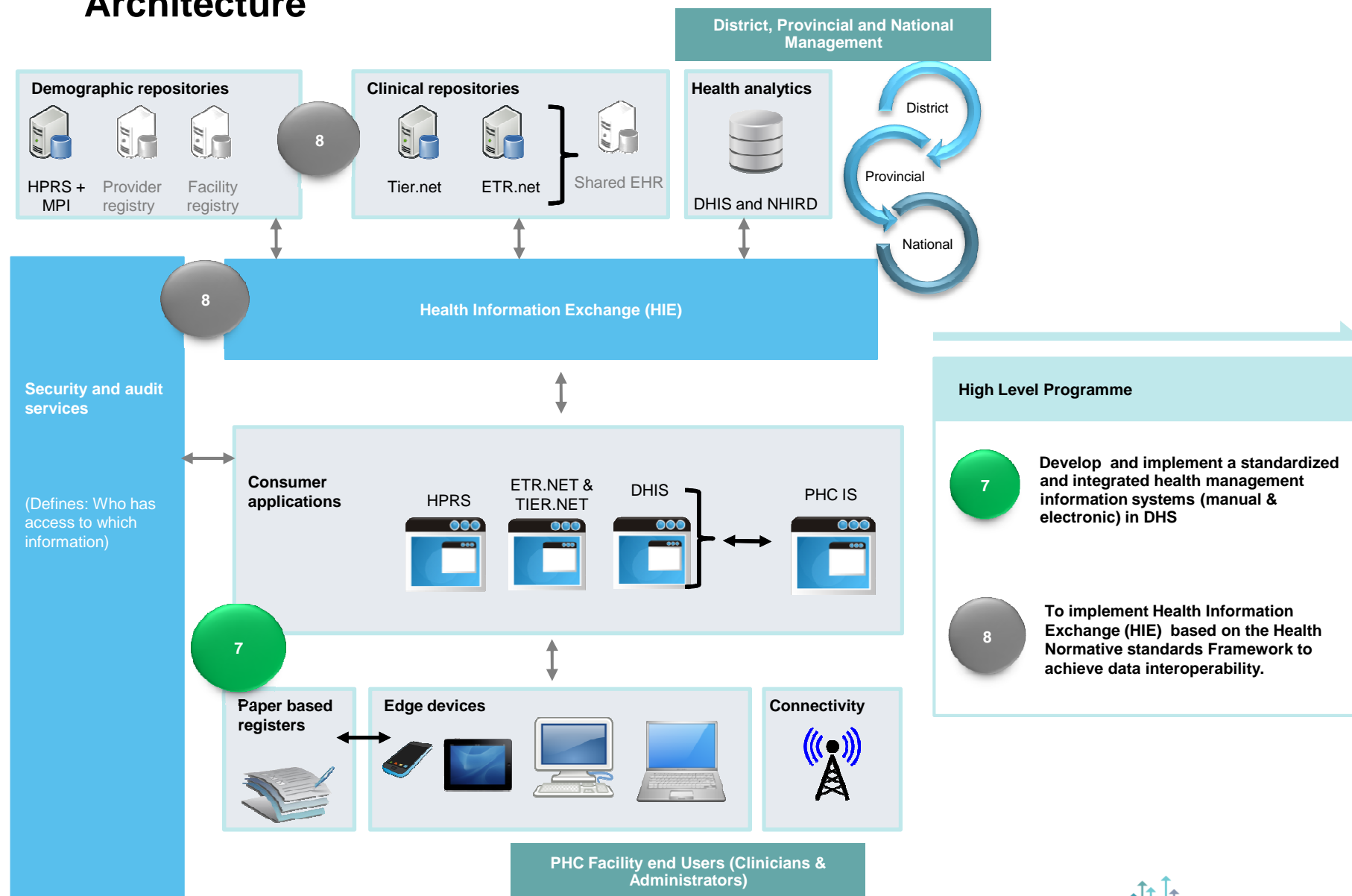
	Description	Rationale – why this initiative is needed	The following initiatives are excluded here
Initiative 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To implement a <b>standardized, integrated Health Management Information System (HMIS)</b> that will provide <b>comprehensive, timely and reliable evidence for tracking and improving health service delivery.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High administrative burden on PHC Facilities. Inconsistent management and filing of patient records and too many data collection tools in facilities have a detrimental effect on quality of care, waiting times, efficiency.</li> <li>The prospective PHC IS to be deployed at facilities must be carefully selected, planned and standardised in order to effectively support the care processes, facility management (appointments, stock, HR, leave, patient queues etc.) and surveillance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HR work stream <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appointment and appropriate use of all admin personnel by integrating all admin functions to be carried out at PHC Facilities (includes data capturing and filing)</li> <li>Training (data collection and use of information)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Infrastructure Work stream <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procurement and supply of ICT Infrastructure. HMIS work stream will provide specifications for ICT Infrastructure</li> </ul> </li> <li>Waiting Times work stream <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3ft Plan for defining business processes for Appointment and filing systems</li> <li>HMIS workstream to define mechanisms to automate these in future</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Initiative 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To implement <b>Health Information Exchange (HIE)</b> based on the <b>Health Normative standards Framework</b> to achieve data <b>interaoperability</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In order to establish a national integrated interoperable HIS, an appropriate, standards based integration platform is required to manage information exchange between systems and required demographic and clinical registries and repositories Health information exchange, patient registry, facility registry, provider registry and shared electronic health record)</li> </ul>	



# In line with the Health Information Systems Guiding Strategies and Policies



## 7 Proposed Health Management Information Systems Architecture

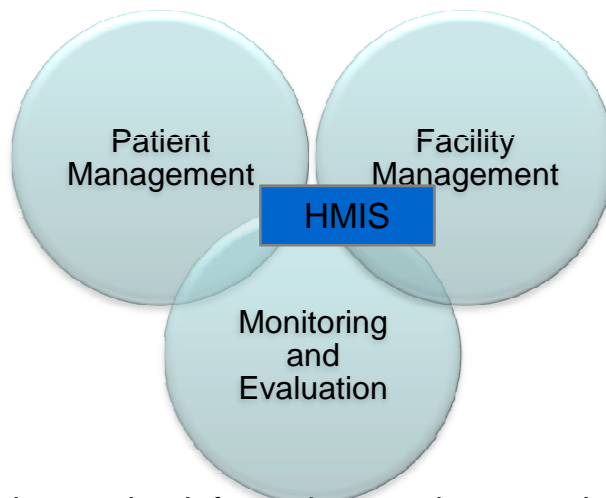


## 7 Develop and implement a standardized and integrated health management information system

To implement a standardized, integrated Health Management Information System (HMIS) that will provide comprehensive, timely and reliable evidence for tracking and improving health service delivery.

### Initiative concept/details/highlights

to establish a Health Management Information System (HMIS) to address patient management, facility management, monitoring and evaluation, and planning requirements.



Defining and integrating information needs across health programmes by designing standardised data collections tools, and progressively implementing interoperable electronic systems will improve the quality of data, reduce administration burden, and increase patient satisfaction.

### Implementing agency

- National / Provincial DoH

### Key stakeholders identified

SITA, IT Industry, Heads of National/, Provincial & District IT and Information Management Departments.

### Implementation timeframe

- Start date: Immediately
- End Date: 31 Mar 2019

### Key performance indicators

- 2014: Standardized data collection tools
- 2015: Implementing Patient ID solution, DHIS and selection of PHC IS
- 2016: Implement PHC IS
- 2017: Integrate PHC IS with interoperability platform.
- 2019: National Wide implementation of HMIS.

## 7 Achieve standardisation and integration of patient, facility and health information management systems (manual & electronic) in DHS

### What

1. Reduce administration burden at all levels of DHS
2. Integrate existing disease centric patient based health information systems to eliminate duplication
3. Introduce manual and electronic methods of uniquely identifying / verifying patients to prevent multiple patient files, and to establish a national patient registry
4. Streamline data generated at community level into a single repository
5. Digitise aggregated data at facility level on a daily basis to minimize errors and enable generation of facility reports
6. Lastly, introduce comprehensive patient based information system(s) to improve health service delivery

### How

1. Integrate information needs of all levels to reduce the number of data collection tools (at all levels in DHS) thereby standardising data collection process as per recommendations of register rationalisation project
2. Integrate existing vertical Information Systems: Health Patient Registration System (HPRS), Tier.net, ETR.net and MomConnect
3. Implement Health Patient Registration System (HPRS) to digitise patient demographic details and strengthen unique patient identification / verification
4. Integrate mHealth systems with DHIS to ensure ward based data generated at community level is available in a single repository
5. Implement DHIS at facility level to digitise submission of aggregated service delivery data thereby minimising calculation errors
6. Implement Patient based PHC Information System<sup>1</sup> (include e.g. appointment system, basic digitised health record and e-prescription) in all PHC facilities

<sup>1</sup> PHC IS must provide the desired functionality, be cost effective and compliant to Health Normative Interoperability Standards Framework.

## 8 Develop and implement the software platform to achieve interoperability between all eHealth systems

To implement Health Information Exchange (HIE) based on the Health Normative standards Framework to achieve data interoperability

### Initiative concept/details/highlights

This initiative is critical to improve continuum of care. It is a key enabler to facilitate exchange of patient records between different health facilities, levels of care as well as other specialist information systems (Laboratories, Radiology, and Pharmacy).

This initiative will target:

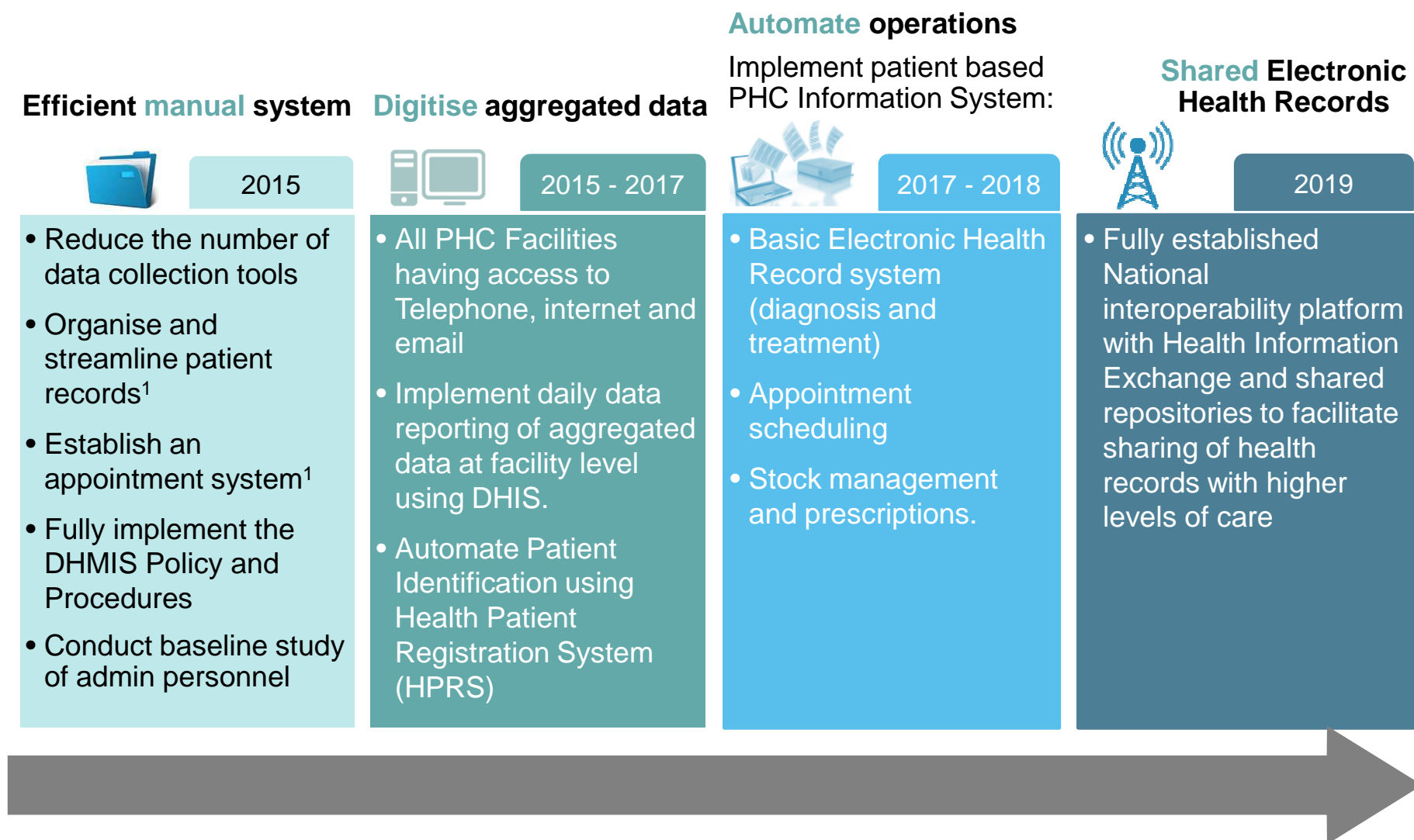
1. Description, Design, and development of a Health Information Exchange and all shared repositories (patient, provider, and clinical) to enable interoperability
2. Establishing a certification mechanism to certify compliance of Health Information Systems to Health Normative Standards Framework.

## 8 Implement Health Information Exchange (HIE) based on the Health Normative standards Framework to achieve data interoperability

	Output
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Define and adopt an appropriate software architecture coupled with comprehensive and rigorous information standards* in order to ensure interoperability over the long term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A system design for the Health Information Exchange</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Define shared demographic and clinical repositories as well as and security and audit services (i.e., Roles and responsibilities for capturing, processing and accessing information)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detailed system description of all Demographic repositories (patient, provider, and facility), and clinical repositories (radiology, pharmacy, as well as shared electronic health record)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Master Patient Index (MPI) software is required for matching, cleansing, and profiling of individual entities, ensuring that data is capable of being retrieved regardless of how many systems reference this entity with different identifiers or names</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A functional Patient Master Index for South Africa</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of an appropriate Health Normative Standards<sup>1</sup> based integration software to enable information exchange between different information systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health Information Exchange for South Africa that integrates various patient based information systems</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement Health Normative Standards Framework by identifying a certification mechanism so that information system vendors can test their system(s) against Health Normative Standards Framework</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A certification mechanism established to test compliance against Health Normative Standards Framework</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Health Normative Interoperability Standards Framework was approved by National Health Council and subsequently gazetted by the National Department of Health in April 2014

# 7 8 Health Management Information Systems Transition from 2014 to 2019



<sup>1</sup> Waiting Times Work Stream

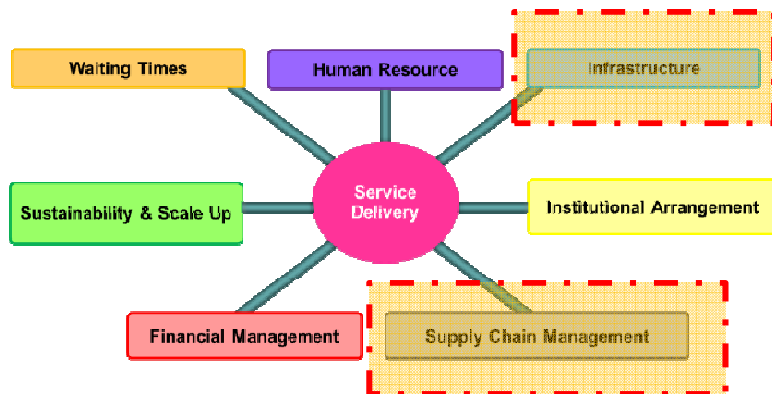
## Cross Syndications



## 2 cross-work stream initiatives to be handed over to Infrastructure / Supply Chain and Human Resources work streams

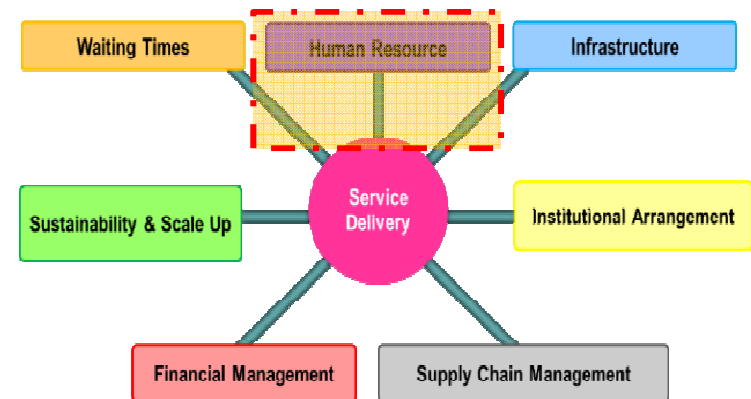
### Standardized Support Materials

Develop an essential list for laboratory tests, clinical equipment and consumables, will be further addressed by the Infrastructure and Supply Chain Management work streams



### Scope of Support Personnel

Propose structures, roles and responsibilities for clinic support personnel, which will be further addressed by Human Resources work stream



# One key initiative under support services will be further addressed by the Infrastructure and Supply Chain Management workstreams

To effectively manage cross infection, and improve health and safety of patients and staff in each facility

## Initiative concept/details/highlights

- Develop national essential list for laboratory tests, clinical and domestic equipment and consumables to support delivery of revised package of services
- Standardised lists are required to ensure adequate availability of essential equipment at the right quality levels, appropriate service delivery, and timely and effective patient management
- Resulting in raised satisfaction and reduced complaints from staff and patients
- Currently there are provincial as well as draft lists, which the Lab team has started to refine and combine in reaching a standardised list, including:
  - IPC (incl. Waste management) and Cleaning materials and equipment List
  - Clinic Equipment Standard List
  - Essential Laboratory List

Clean and safe facilities, with adequate infection control and waste management

## Next steps

- Update lists using:
  - The service package
  - The level of service
  - References – WHO essential list
  - Classification of facilities
  - Determine SLA requirements -maintenance plan
- Hand initiative over to Infrastructure and Supply Chain

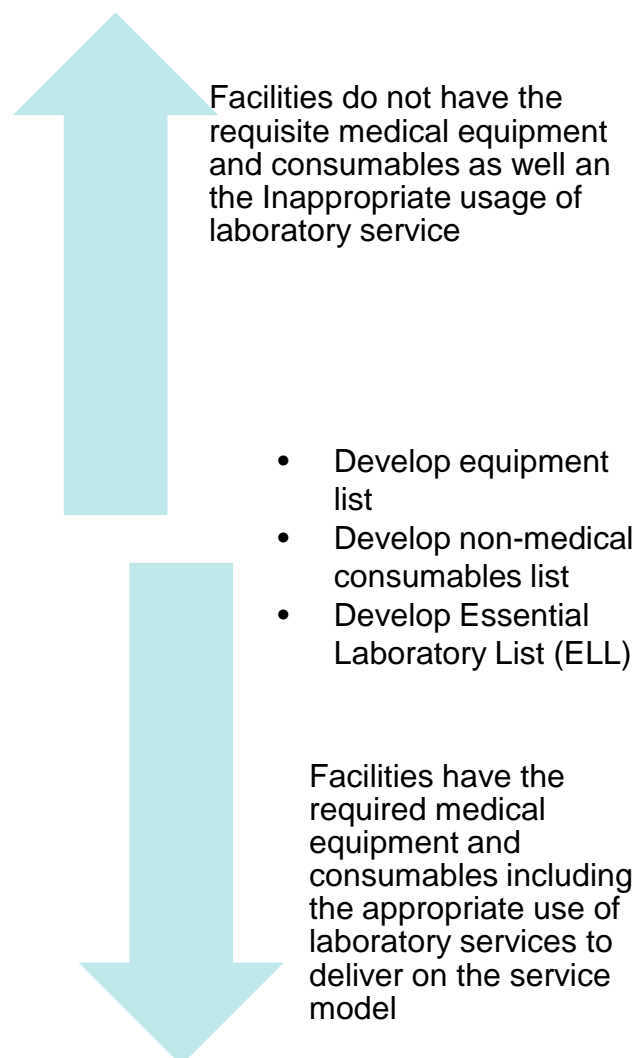
**This is to ensure that essential medical equipment and consumables are available to support the service delivery model**

### **Developing essential equipment and non-medical supplies lists**

- Ensure that ideal clinic have the necessary equipment, non-medical consumables and access to laboratory testing to support the Integrated Clinical Service Model (ICSM)



## The following steps are involved in developing essential equipment and non-medical supplies lists



Key Initiative	Description
1	<b>Develop the Integrated Essential Equipment and Non-Medical Consumables List</b> required at the health facility to provide integrated care based on the service model
2	<b>Develop the Essential Laboratory List (ELL)</b> list based laboratory best practices and the Integrated Chronic Service Model (ICSM). The ELL can then be used to develop a PHC laboratory Handbook and the PHC request Form

## This will involve the development the Integrated Essential Non-Medical Equipment and Consumables List (IEMCE)

### Initiative details

#### What is to be done?

- Develop Essential Non-Medical Equipment required
- Develop Essential Medical Consumables required

#### Who is responsible?

##### Service Stream

#### Timeline

- Begin implementation in 2015
- Two years to complete

#### Stakeholders

- NDOH
- Partners

### Impact

- Develop Essential Non-Medical Equipment list to ensure that health facilities comply with the set minimum standard to deliver on the service model, e.g., emergency equipment for patient resuscitation
- Develop Essential Medical consumable list to ensure that health facilities have all the items required for service delivery, e.g., gloves

# Develop the Essential Laboratory List (ELL) list

100 feet

## Initiative details

### What is to be done?

- Develop ELL
- Develop PHC Laboratory Handbook
- Develop PHC Request Form

### Who is responsible?

**ELL and Handbook Development**  
(Ruth Lekalakala, Shaidah Asmal & Naseem Cassim)

### Timeline

- Begin implementation in 2015
- Two years to complete

### Stakeholders

- NDOH
- NHLS
- Partners

## Impact

- Develop ELL to
  - Align test requests to the ICSM
  - Significantly improve utilisation of laboratory services
    - Reduce unnecessary test requests
- Develop PHC Handbook to
  - Significantly improve utilisation of laboratory services
  - Improve staff understanding on specimen collection and request form completion
- Develop PHC Request Form to
  - Limit PHC testing to the ELL

## Proposed structures, roles and responsibilities for clinic support personnel, has been identified and will be further addressed by HR work stream

To establish proper structures, roles and responsibilities for *clinic support* personnel





### Initiative concept/details/highlights

- There are structures, roles and responsibilities for clinic support personnel in district health services (DHS)
- Structures, roles and responsibilities are inadequate for clinic support personnel which include clinical and non-clinical staff at district level (clinics, CHCs and district hospitals)
- Establish proper structures, roles and responsibilities for clinic support personnel through a Task Team (TT) of Key Stakeholders with the NDoH as the convener. TT to consult with other external appropriate stakeholders to prevent gaps
- This would lead to efficient and effective clinic support personnel

### Next steps



- Finalise list of roles and personnel required for optimal service delivery
- Hand initiative over to Infrastructure and Supply Chain

## Specific outputs from this lab will propel delivery of healthcare to greater heights (I)

Description of Output	Enabler required	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standardized DM structure&amp;profile</li> <li>Clear roles and responsibilities at all levels</li> <li>Management and clinical skills</li> <li>Employee health and wellness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organogramme with delegation of authority and readiness to implement</li> <li>Curriculum and training for staff (pre-service and in-service) (HRD plan)</li> <li>Accountability and consequence management (HRM &amp; PMDS)</li> </ul>	<div>Human Resource</div> 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement ICSM model to improve patient flow</li> <li>Patient administration, filing, records and flow</li> <li>Availability of staff, equipment and supplies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated HMIS and patient records</li> </ul>	<div>Waiting Times</div> 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List of medical equipment</li> <li>Cleaning protocol and guideline</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Service package with clearly defined facilities classification</li> <li>Maintenance</li> </ul>	<div>Infrastructure</div> 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allocation of budget</li> <li>Delegation down to operation managers</li> <li>Involvement of facility staff in resource allocation and budgeting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delegation and Budgets</li> <li>Costing of the revised package</li> <li>Staff training and skills in FM</li> </ul>	<div>Financial Management</div> 

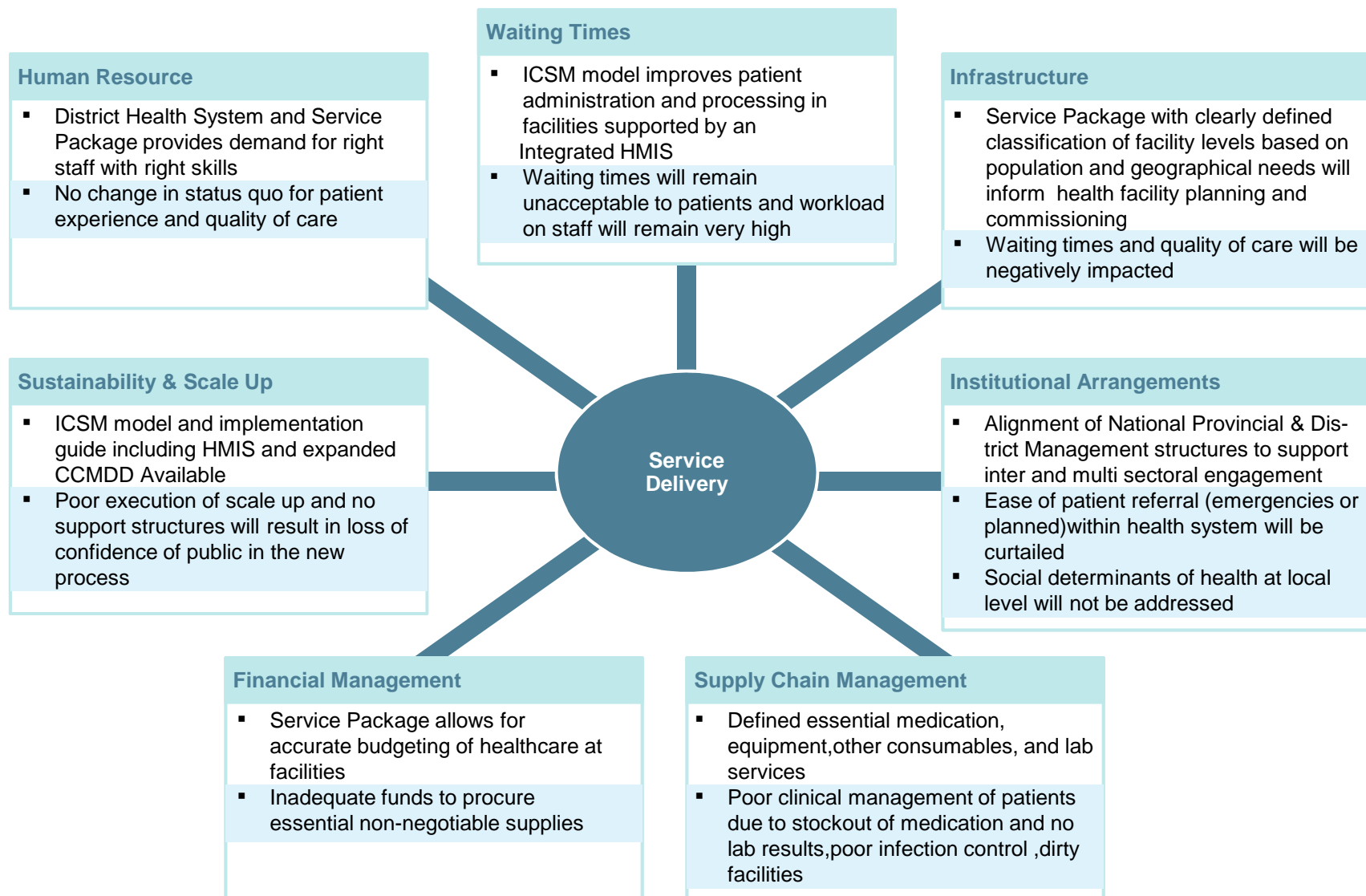


## Specific outputs from this lab will propel delivery of healthcare to greater heights (II)

Description of Output	Enabler required	Supply Chain Management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consistent availability of drugs and all supplies and support services</li> <li>Defined list of essential medicines, clinical equipment and consumables</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delegation of SCM function</li> <li>Staff training and skills</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintenance of equipment</li> <li>Scale up of service package</li> <li>Re-organisation of DHS services and PHC facilities</li> <li>Implementation of the referral policy</li> <li>Community engagement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and implement a scale-up plan</li> <li>Implementation of a clear and sustained communication strategy for all (staff, patients, communities, government departments and all sectors)</li> </ul>	Sustainability & Scale Up
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear and seamless referral pathways</li> <li>Social determinants of health addressed</li> <li>Standardized DM structure and profile</li> <li>Roles and responsibilities</li> <li>Right skills and competencies at all levels of the system</li> <li>Delegation of authority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Align national, provincial, district and local government</li> <li>Provincialisation of PHC health services</li> </ul>	Institutional Arrangements
		

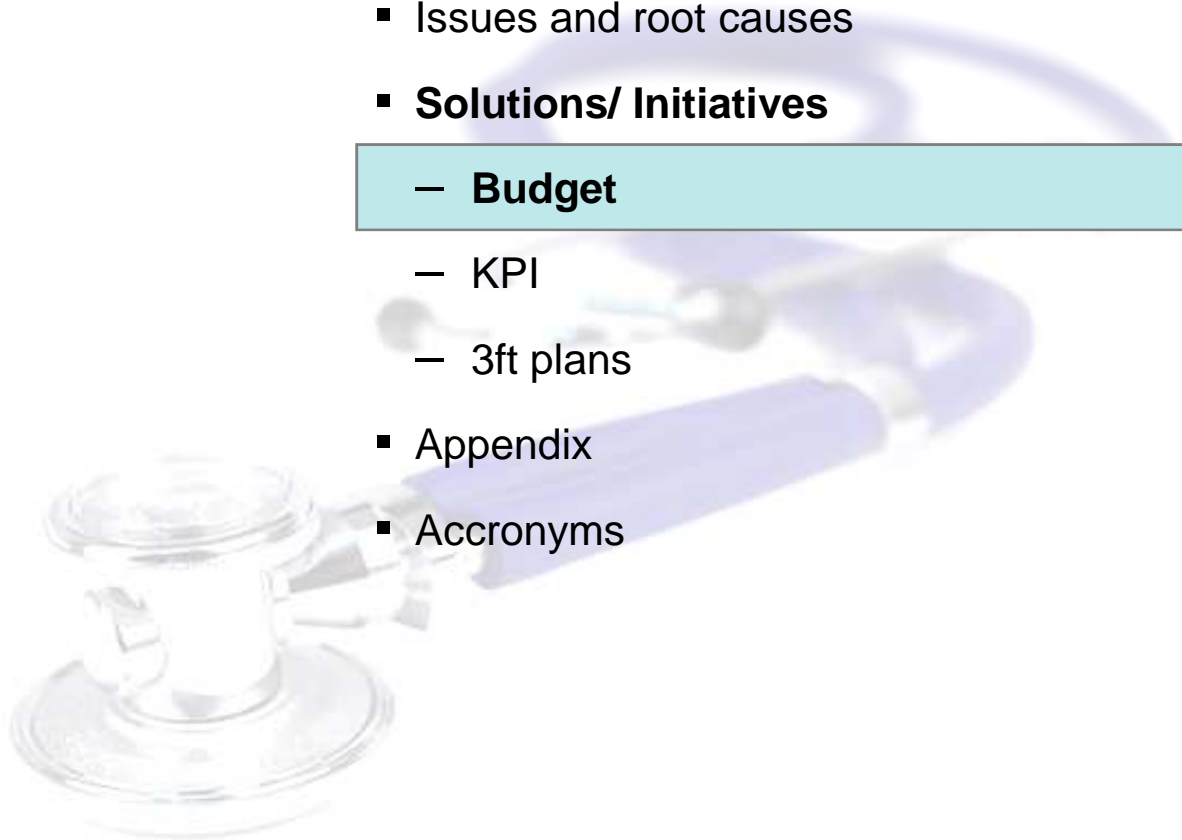
# Initiatives from the Service Delivery Workstream impact other workstreams in the Healthcare Lab

Risks



# Contents

- Context and case for change
- Aspiration
- Issues and root causes
- **Solutions/ Initiatives**
  - **Budget**
  - KPI
  - 3ft plans
- Appendix
- Accronyms

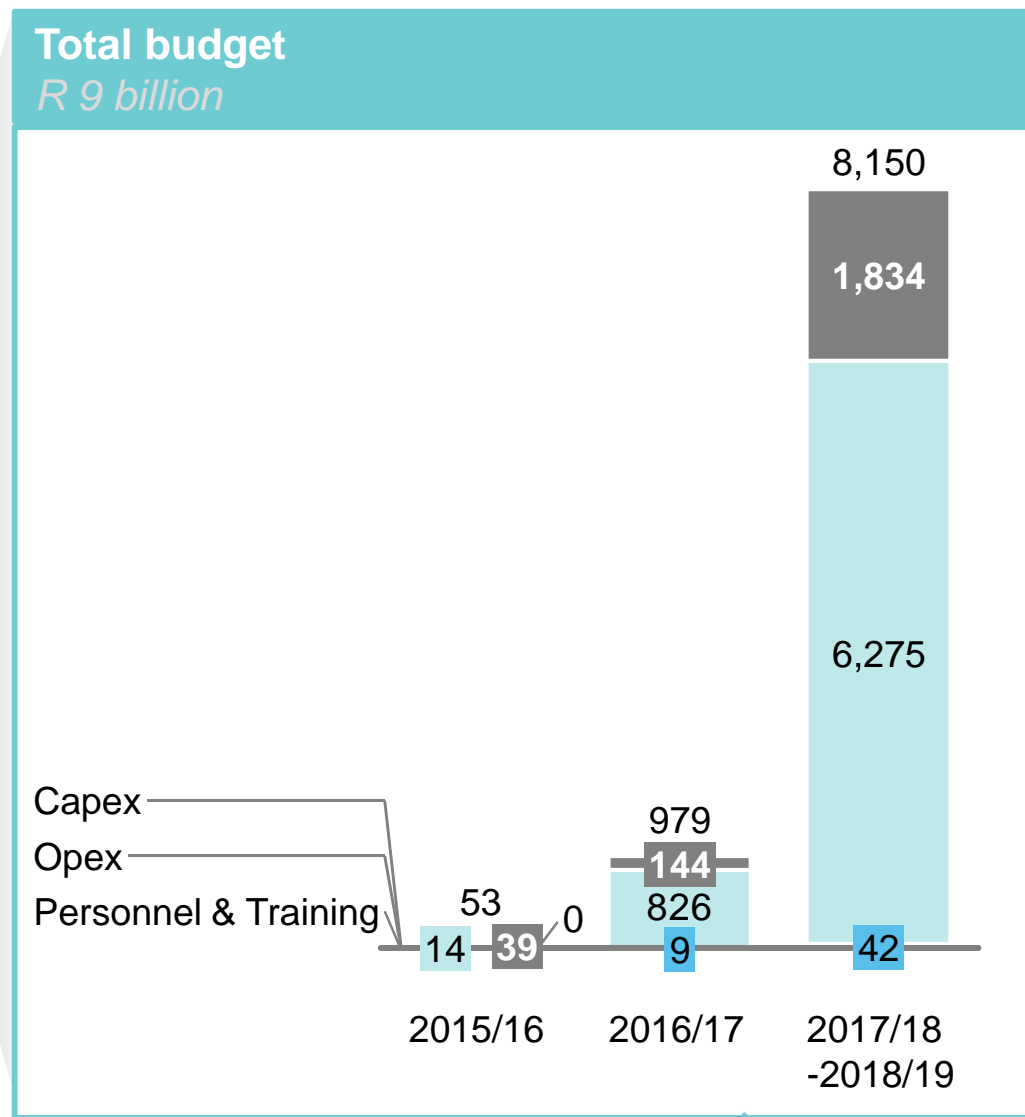
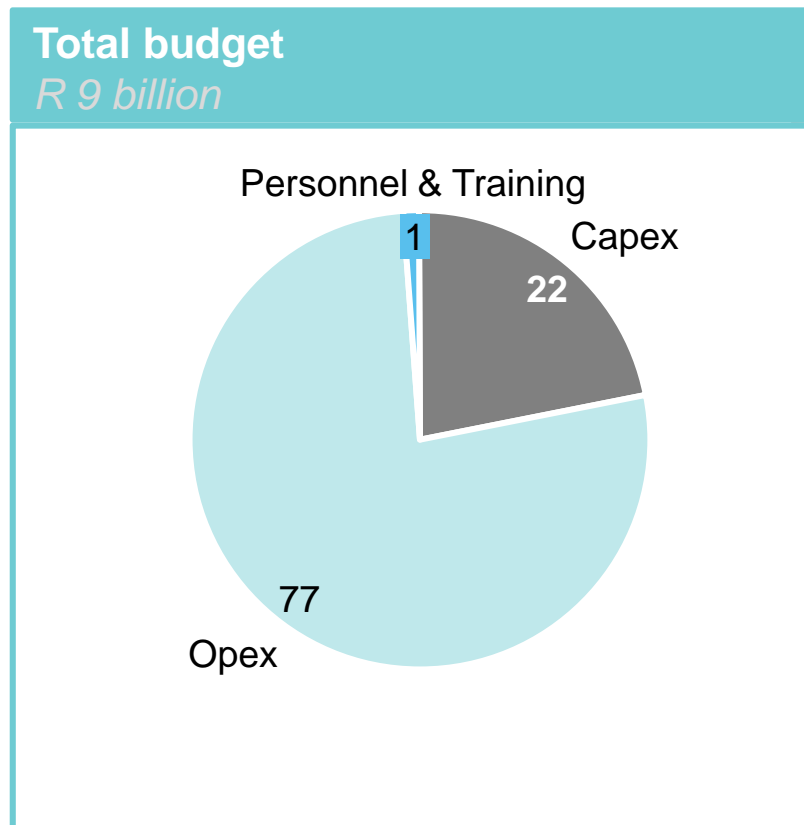


## Detailed initiative budget – Service Delivery

Total budget, R 9 billion

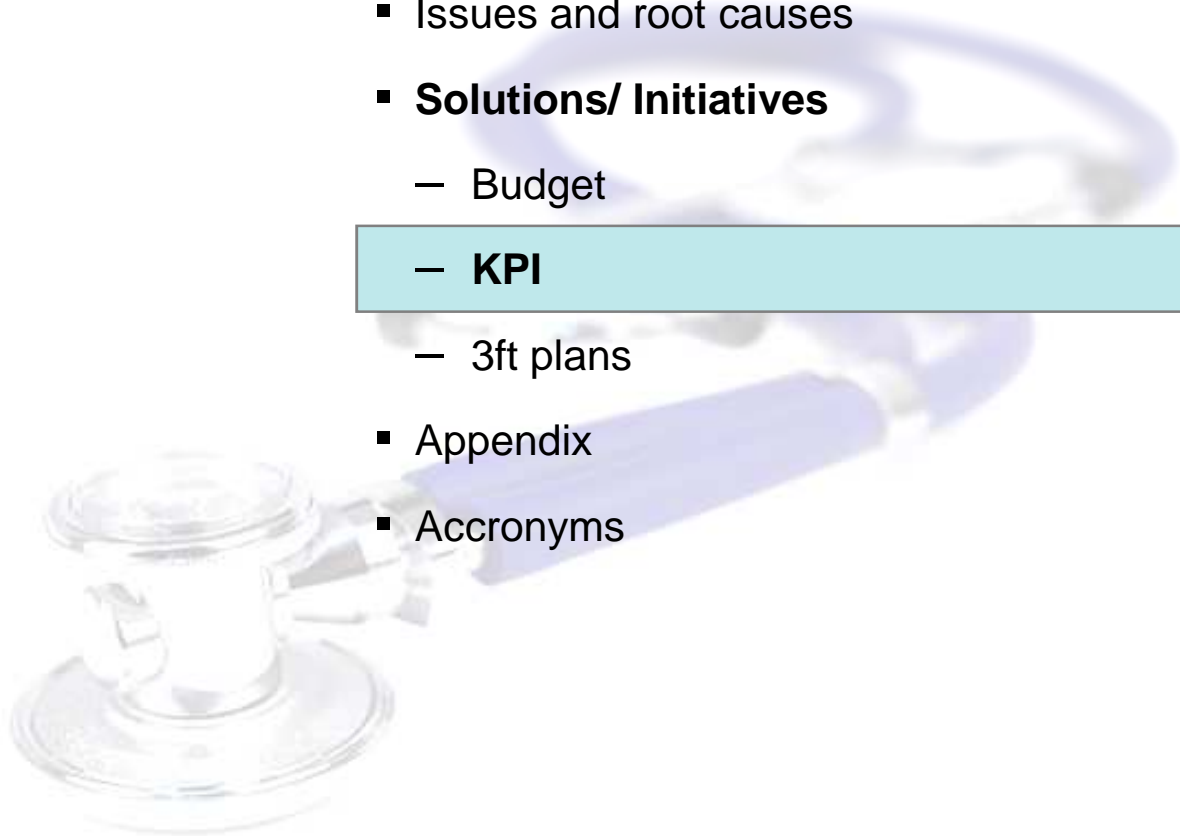
Nr	Initiative	2014/15			2015/16			2017/18 – 2018/19			Total
		Capex	Opex	Personnel and training	Capex	Opex	Personnel and training	Capex	Opex	Personnel and training	
	1 & 2		11552255			44529936					56082191
	3					8632000	1013040				9645040
	4					262600	353500	820500	2382300		3818900
	5		2127700			772441200			5802296400		6576865300
	7 & 8	39067950			143622000		7793333.333	1832990730	469948005	41505066.7	2534927085
<b>Total</b>		<b>39067950</b>	<b>13679955</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>143622000</b>	<b>825865736</b>	<b>9159873.333</b>	<b>1833811230</b>	<b>6274626705</b>	<b>41505066.7</b>	<b>9181338516</b>

## Budget overview – Service Delivery



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- Aspiration
- Issues and root causes
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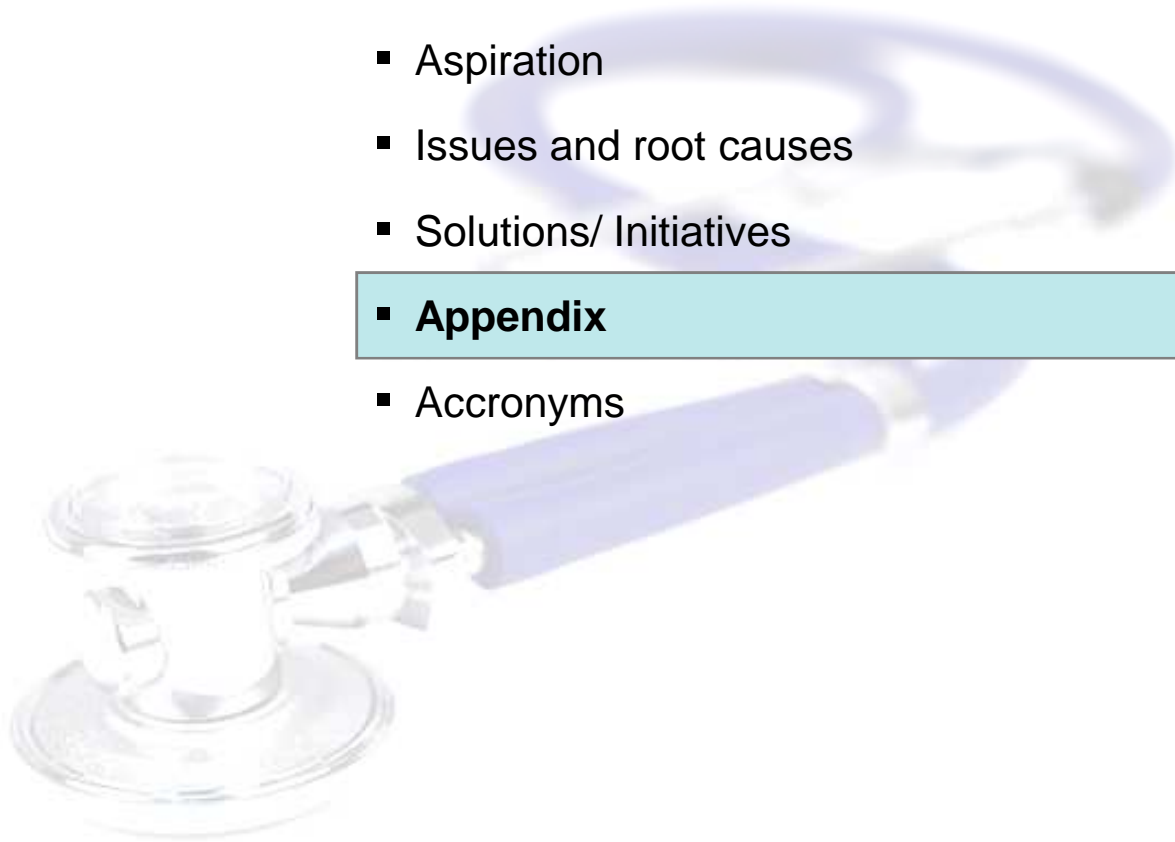
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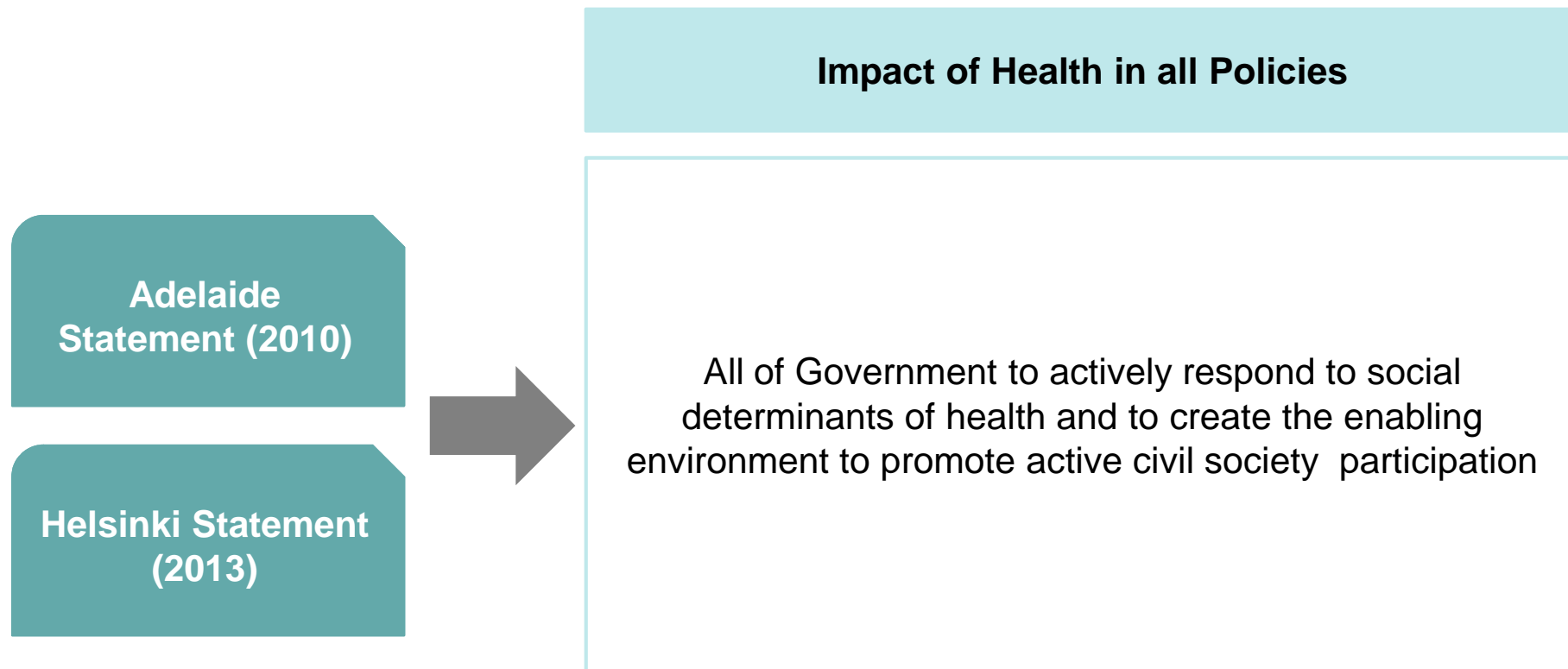
# Contents

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- Solutions/ Initiatives
- **Appendix**
- Accronyms





## Addressing the Social Determinants of Health



## The Adelaide Statement on Health in All Policies

***Engages leaders and policy-makers at all levels of government***—local, regional, national and international emphasizes that **government objectives** are best achieved when **all sectors** include **health and well-being as a key component of policy development**. This is because the causes of health and well-being lie outside the health sector and are socially and economically formed.

The Adelaide Statement outlines the need for a new social contract between all sectors to advance human development, sustainability and equity, as well as to improve health outcomes. This requires a **new form of governance** where there is joined-up leadership **within governments, across all sectors and between levels of government**.

The Statement highlights the contribution of the health sector in resolving complex problems across government.



## The Helsinki Statement on Health in All Policies (2013)

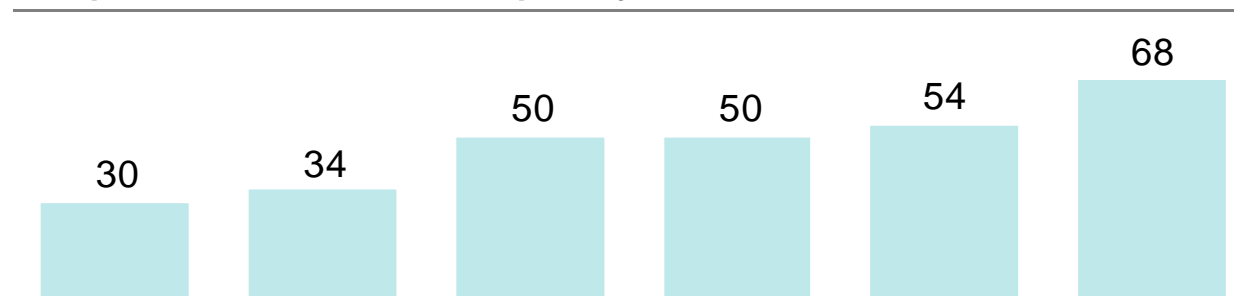
The building blocks essential for Health In All Policies are

- Strong alliances and partnerships with mutual interests and shared targets and accountability
- Whole-of-government commitment by engaging the head of government, cabinet, and, or, parliament, and administration leadership
- High-level policy processes
- Consultative approaches for stakeholder advocacy and endorsement
- Pool intellectual resources, integrating research and sharing field experience
- Feedback mechanisms – evaluate & monitor at the highest level

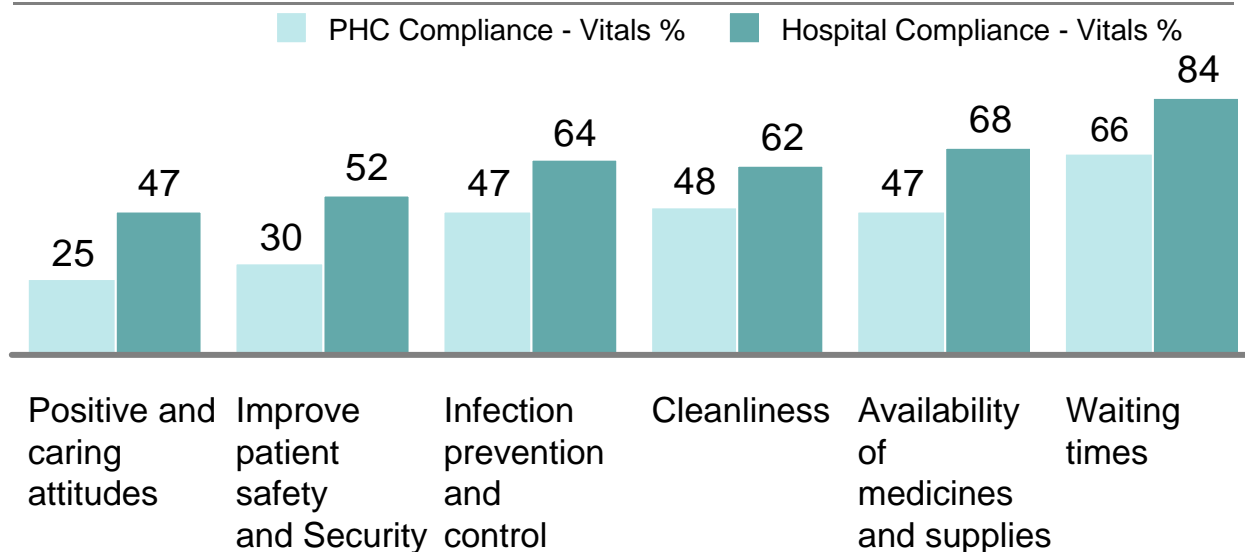


## Clinics demonstrated a lower level of performance compared to hospital cross the board

Compliance scores for the six priority areas on vital measures, 2011



Compliance scores for the six priority areas on vital measures for PHC and hospitals, 2011



### Key takeaways

- The six priority areas have been identified by NDoH as **fundamental to the provision of quality health care** in all establishments
- Overall, positive and caring attitudes (30%) and patient safety (34%) had the lowest scores
- **At a facility level, PHC facilities scored on average lower in all 6 priority areas**
- These results underline the need for the Ideal Clinics Initiative

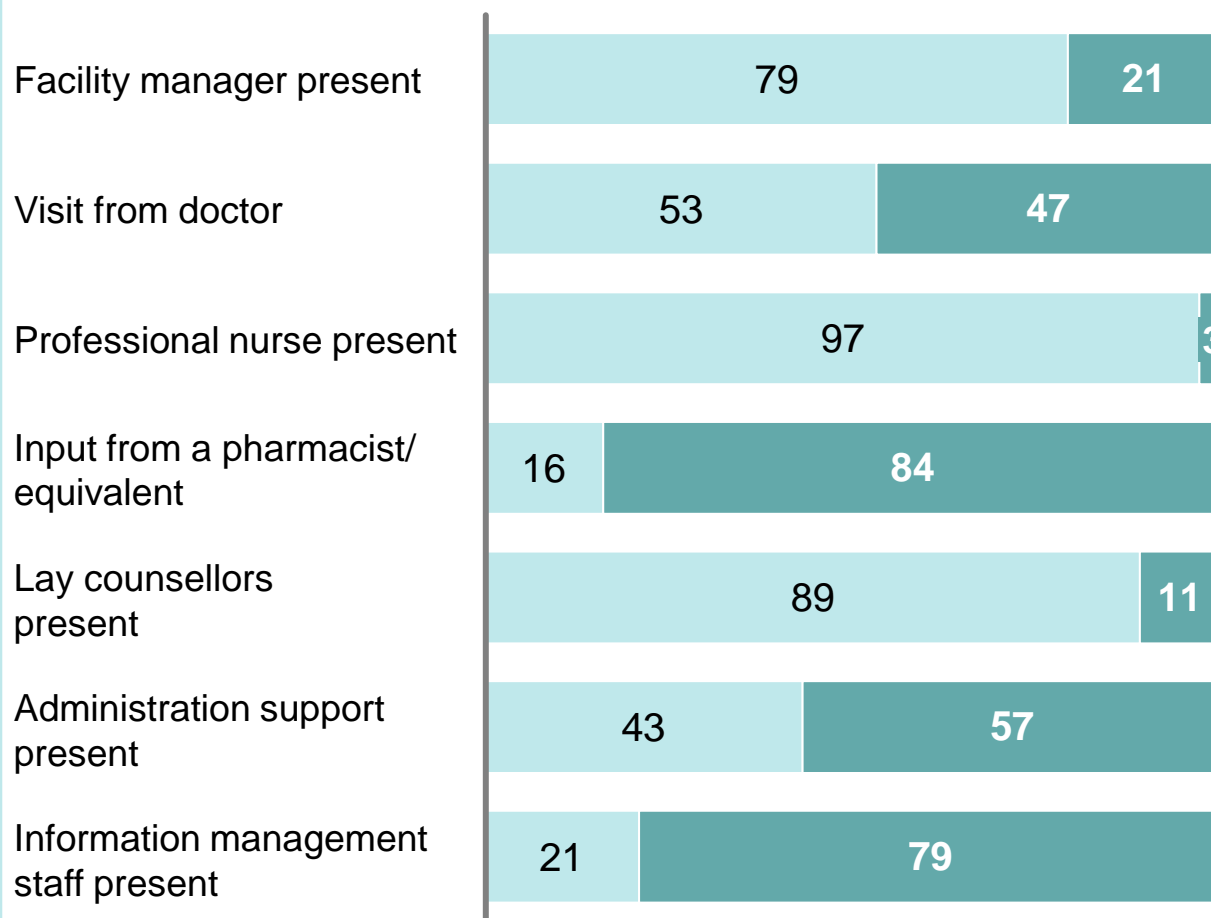
## The survey also highlighted critical staff shortages in South Africa clinics, especially, of pharmacy staff

Yes  
No



### HR availability at 3,074 clinics across South Africa

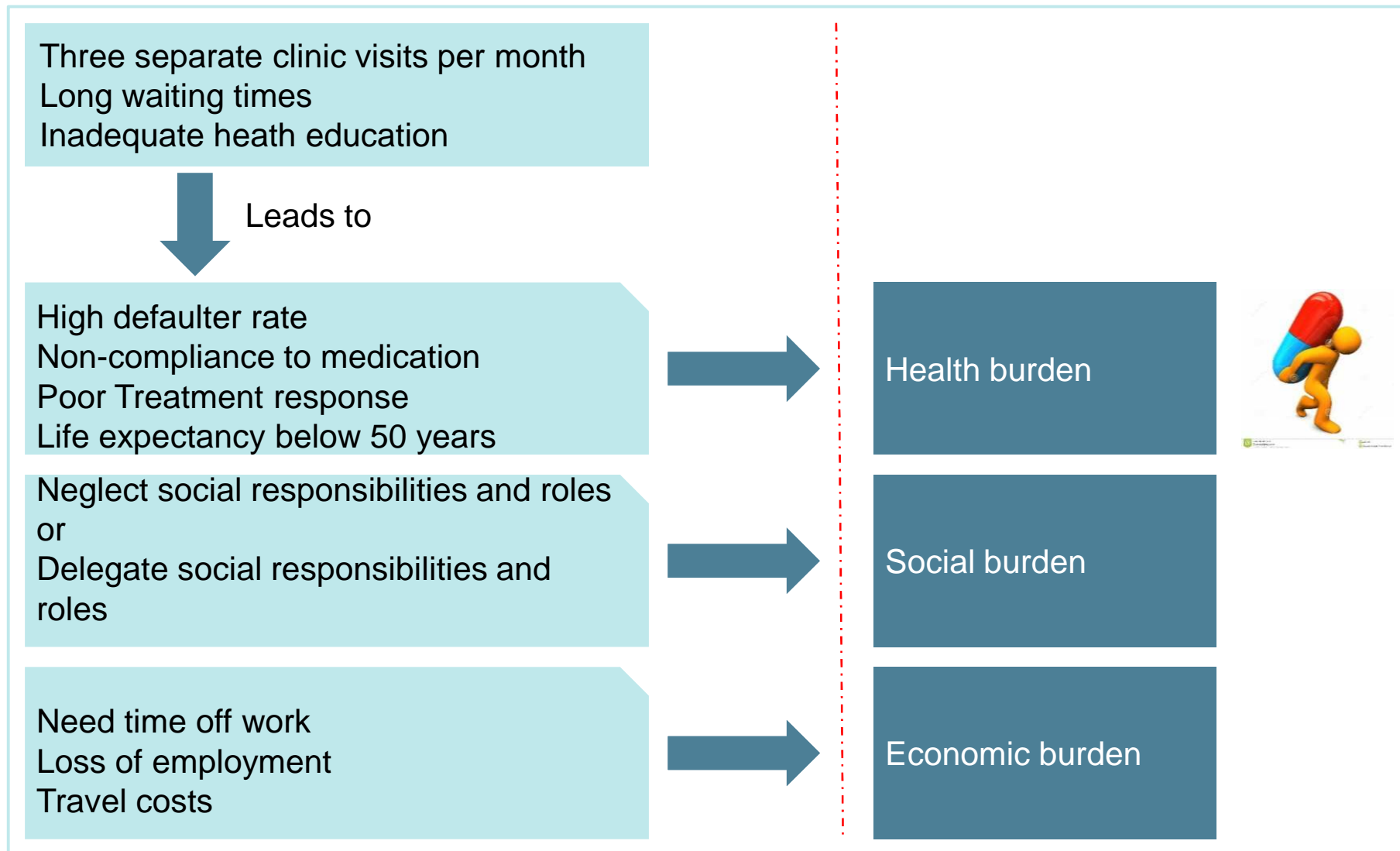
Percent



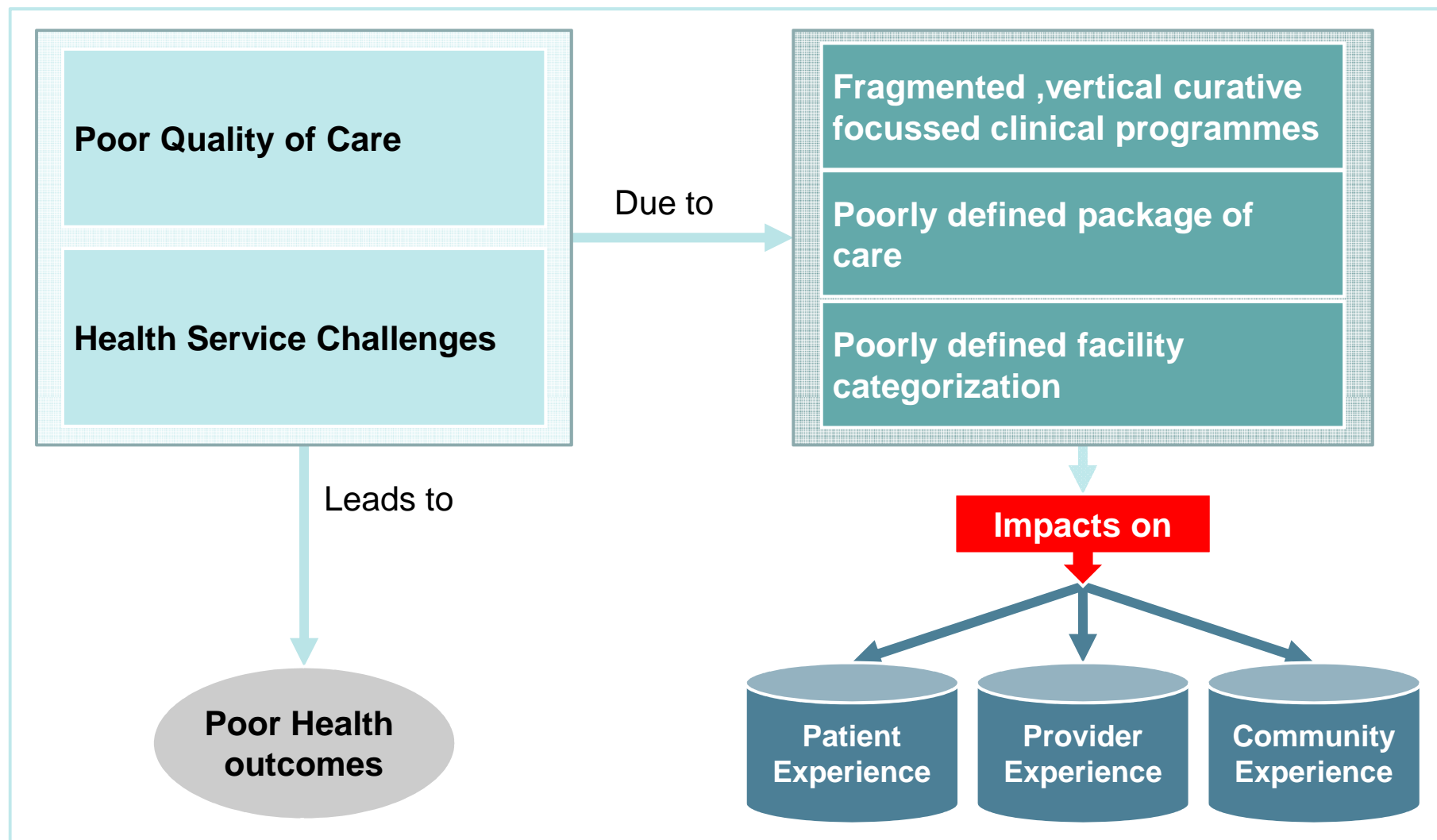
### Key insights

- Lack of administrative and information management staff increases nursing staff's workload
- Presence and effectiveness of facility manager identified as key success criteria for IDCs needs urgent attention
- Shortage of pharmacists also critical

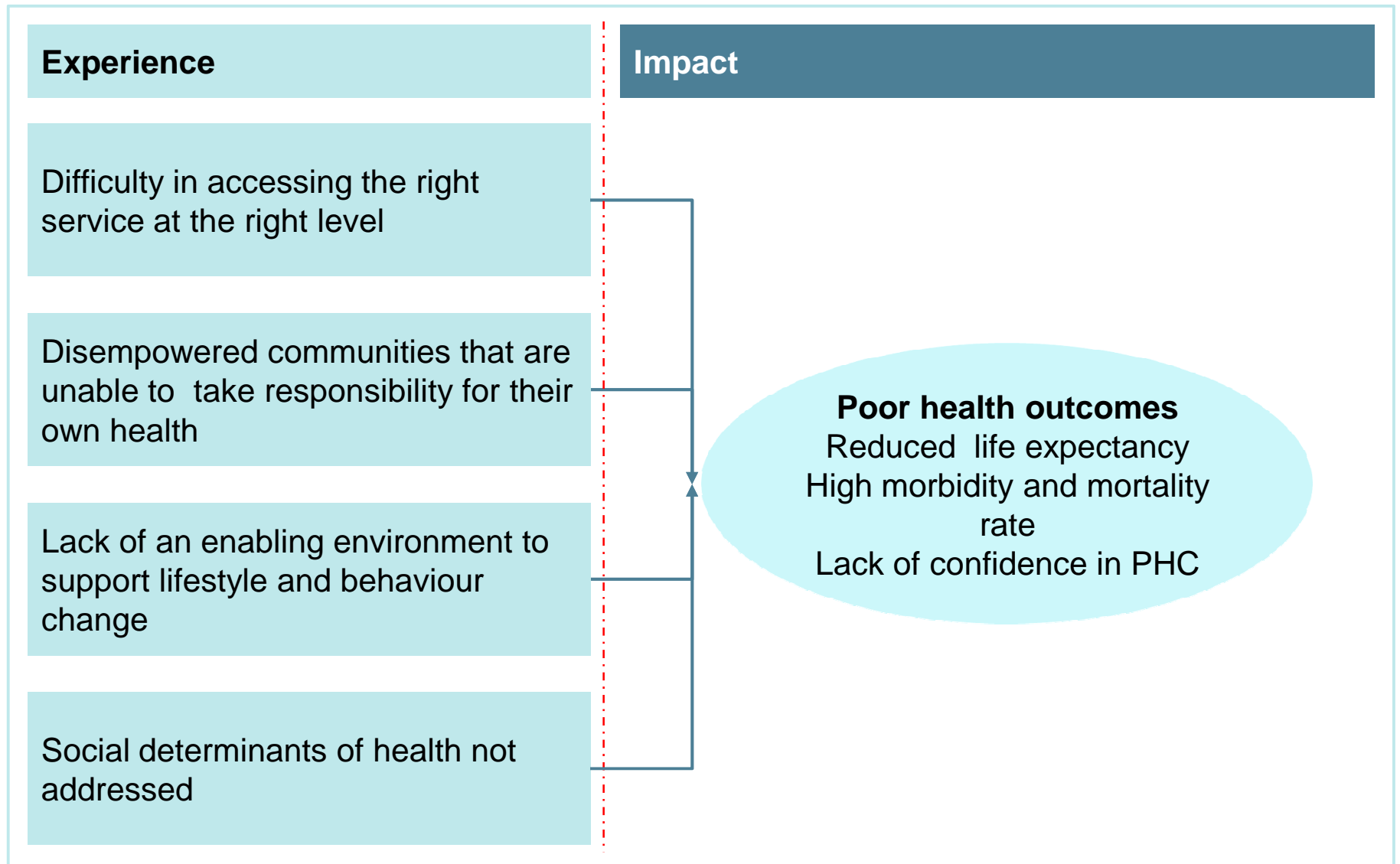
# 1 The patient experiences services that are vertical and curative focused, making it unpleasant, time consuming and costly (2/2)



# 1 Poor quality of care and health service challenges lead to poor health outcomes

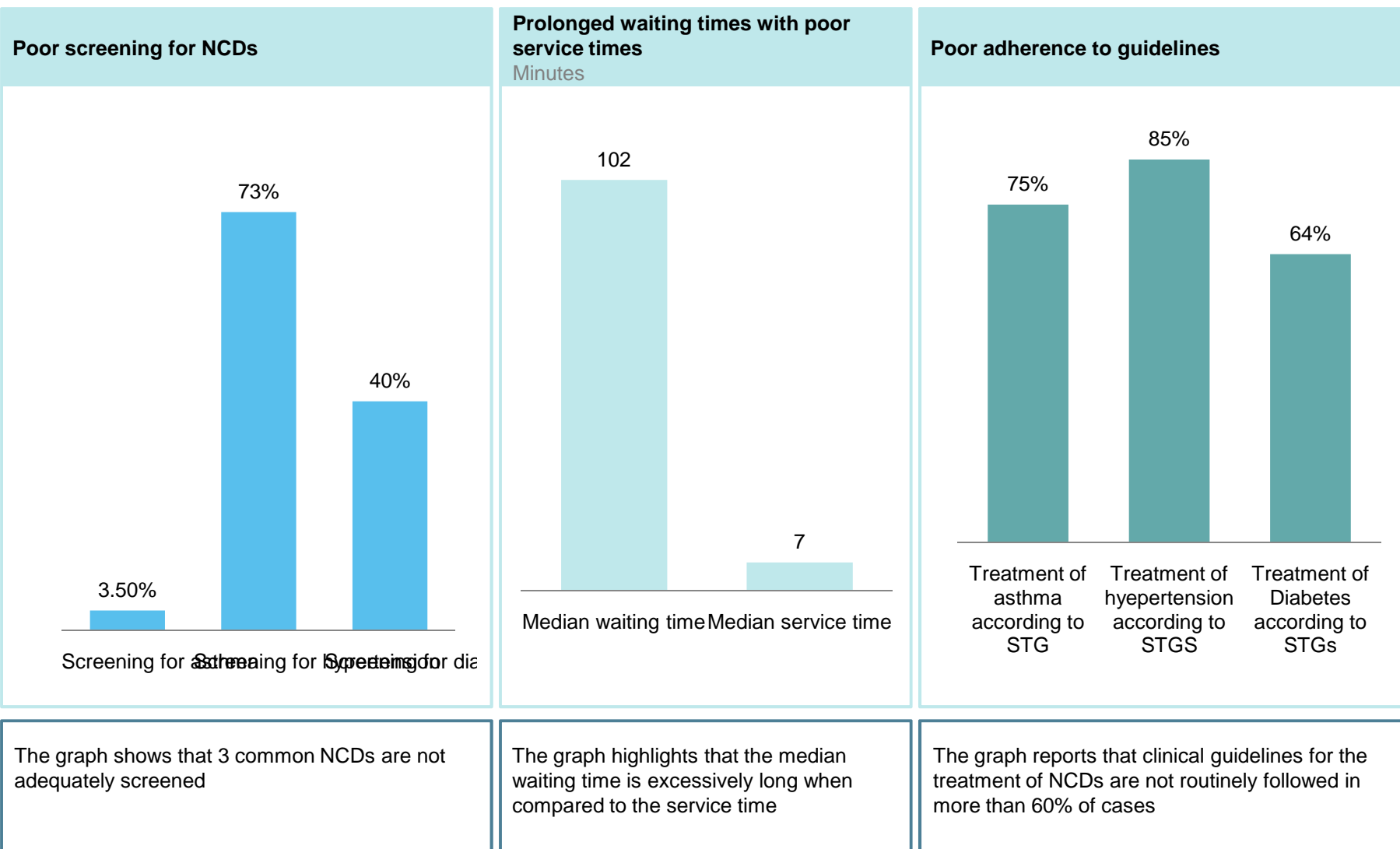


## 1 ...as well as the community





# 1 Inefficient services

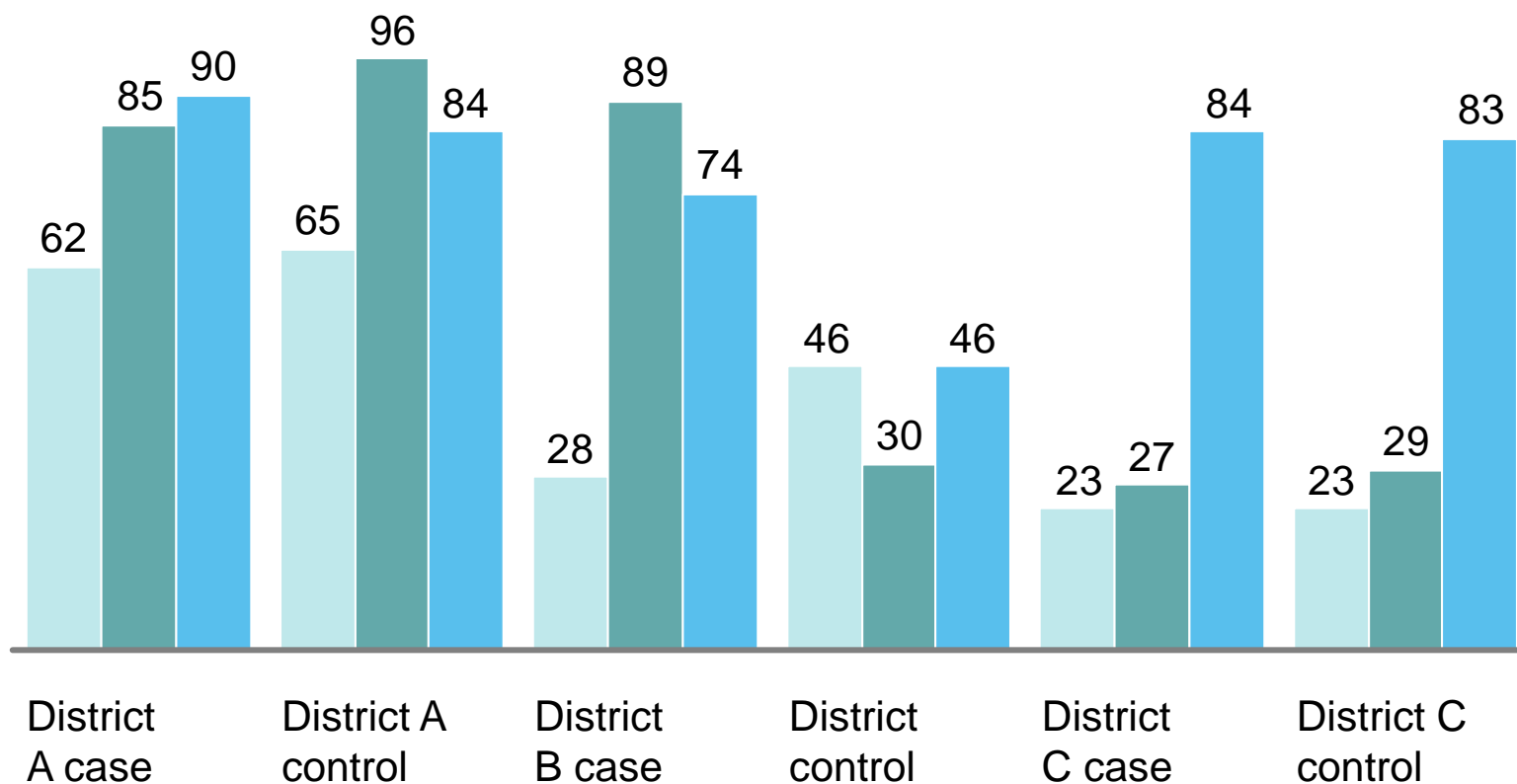


SOURCE: Waiting times , Client experiences and Quality of care ; Mahomed O; Asmall S 2013

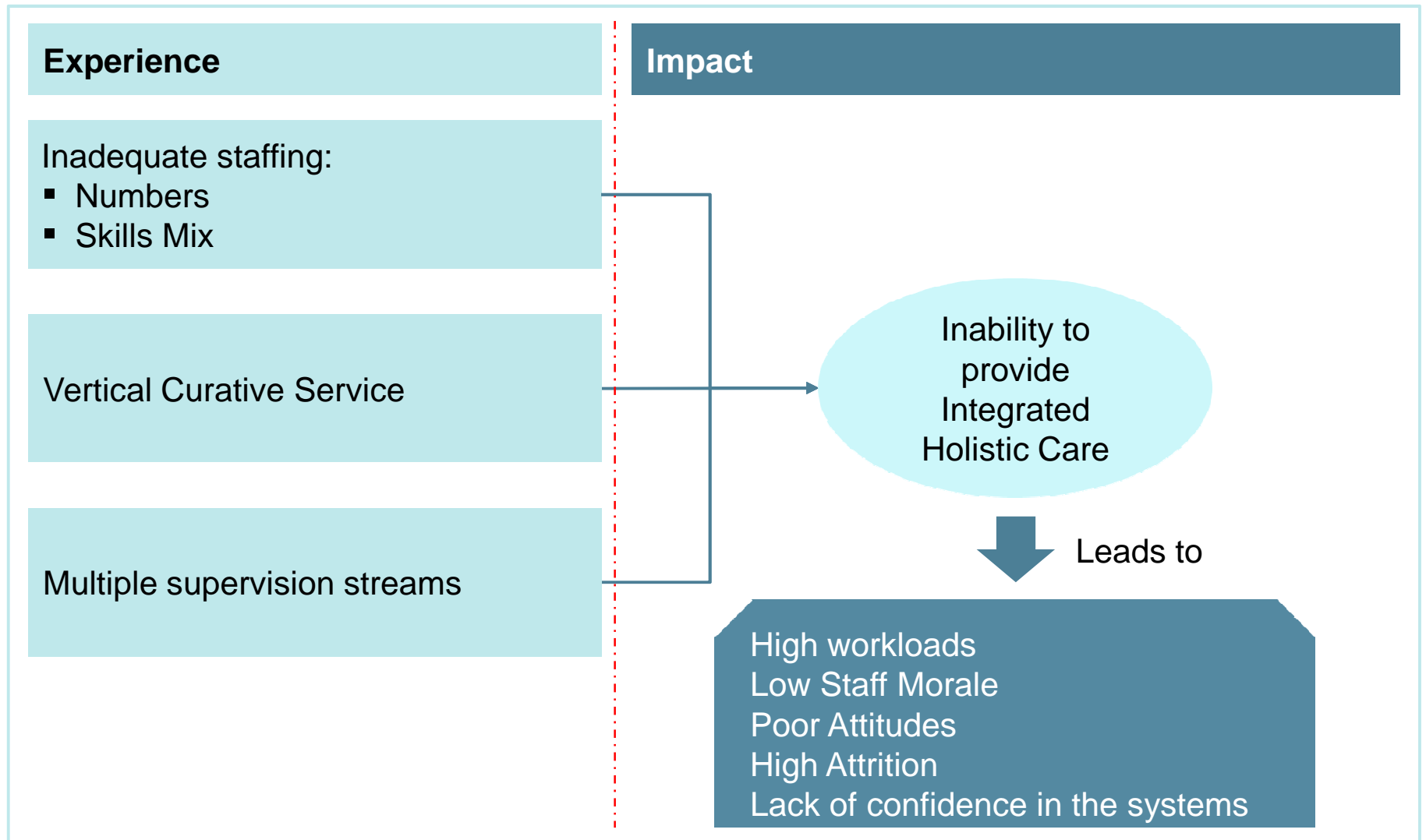
## 1 Quality of Care Improvement



**Change in quality of clinical records: baseline, 3 and 6 months post training**

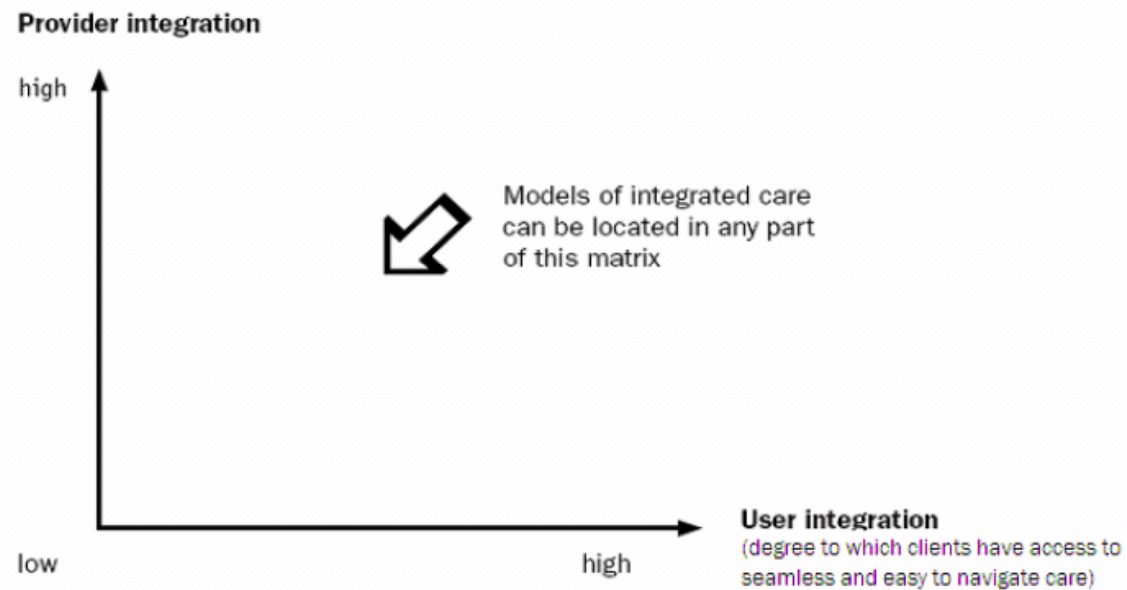


**1 This vertical and curative focus also impacts negatively on the healthcare provider...**



# 1 The Integrated Care Matrix

Figure 2 – The Integrated Care Matrix (7)



Integration results in ease of access and seamless services.

## Case for Integrated Care

### Pros

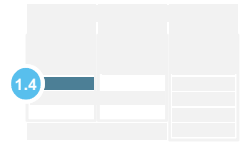
Many benefits are claimed for integrated health services – they can be **cost-effective, client-oriented, equitable** and **locally owned**. The “cost” part of cost-effectiveness is based on the idea that it is more economically efficient to share resources (particularly human resources) than have them devoted to one particular disease. The “effectiveness” is based on the idea that it makes sense to deal with a whole person (plus his or her family, sexual contacts etc.), rather than focusing separately on just one health problem in an individual.

### Cons

Where the wider health system does not function well, it makes no sense (or is too risky) to change a separate programme which works well. The high quality work of programme which provides a rather narrow range of services to an excellent standard is jeopardized by integration

AIDS exceptionalism – i.e. the argument that the nature of the HIV epidemic means that it is important to regard HIV/AIDS services as a special case which needs to be well-resourced, expanded quickly and “protected” from the inefficiencies of the broader health system. As with all these supposedly yes/no arguments, the reality is more nuanced, along a continuum of integration. AIDS exceptionalism does not imply that no HIV/AIDS services can be integrated.

## 1.4 Referral systems



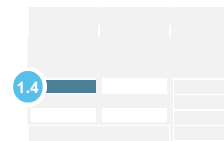
### Issues

- Draft policy in place since 2007 but not approved
- Cannot refer to the nearest hospital due to geographical boundary limits
- No standardised referral system which includes feedback mechanisms
- Patients lost to follow up due to poor referral system
- No inclusion of community services in referral policies

### Results from a survey of 35 hospitals and clinics

- 23% do not have a referral policy to guide referrals from the facility
- Referral policies are not standardised and vary according to facilities and districts
- No standard definition of policy sites had SOPs /Guidelines/policy all being described as policy Provinces, districts and sites have different referral policies
- No proof of version control or signed off mechanisms of Referral policy

## 1.4 A Seamless, Standardized health referral system without geographical and sectoral boundaries



### Context

- Currently boundary limits for district health system
- Closest appropriate facility is often in another province, therefore patients cannot be referred
- Unstructured and non-standardized referral system, leading to patients being lost in the referral system
- Lack of feedback on patients referred

### Case for Change

- The Continuum of care is not maintained and there is escalation of cost of care as people enter at the wrong point
- The segregated nature of healthcare (private and public as well the failure of the referral system) results in a duplication of services
- The provincial boundaries cause delays in service provision as they are either ignored by referring staff or circumvented by patients as they seem impractical resulting in poor health outcomes
- The lack of institutional arrangements including arrangement's between the private and public sector negate the efforts to implement a formalized referral system

## 1 Evidence supporting community engagement to improve health outcomes



**India** -The Mitanin CHW Programme supporting child survival in Chhattisgarh state *in India is a significant example of a large scale community health worker* programme which has created community empowerment with a focus on improving child survival. Evidenced by the decrease in infant mortality from 85 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2002 to 65 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2005.



**Nepal** -With the help of a one year community-based participatory educational intervention delivered through monthly women's group meetings convened by local women in the Makwanpur district, Nepal was shown to reduce neonatal mortality by 30%.



## 1 Evidence supporting community engagement to improve health outcomes



**Bangladesh** - Several factors outside of the health system have contributed to health gains by Bangladesh. These include:

Education- Improvement in primary education enrolment from 74% (1991) to 87% (2005), and literacy from 15% in women to 54% , and 38.9% in men to 61% over the period from 1980-2008

Women empowerment – through education and income-generation activities, improved communication and connectivity (e.g., mobile phones), involvement in microcredit schemes, older age at marriage and exposure to media



**Ghana** – Used the Community-based Health Planning and Service (CHPS) Initiative, based on the Navrongo model that advocates for the active participation of communities in the provision of their own healthcare. This involved:

Relocation of nurses to communities

Reorientation of the management system to be more supportive of accessible community-based nursing care

This led to reduced childhood mortality by 33% in 7 years and the total fertility rate declined by 1 birth in a decade

## 1 Gaps in the existing PHC Package have been identified

### The Primary Health Care Package for South Africa – a set of norms and standards

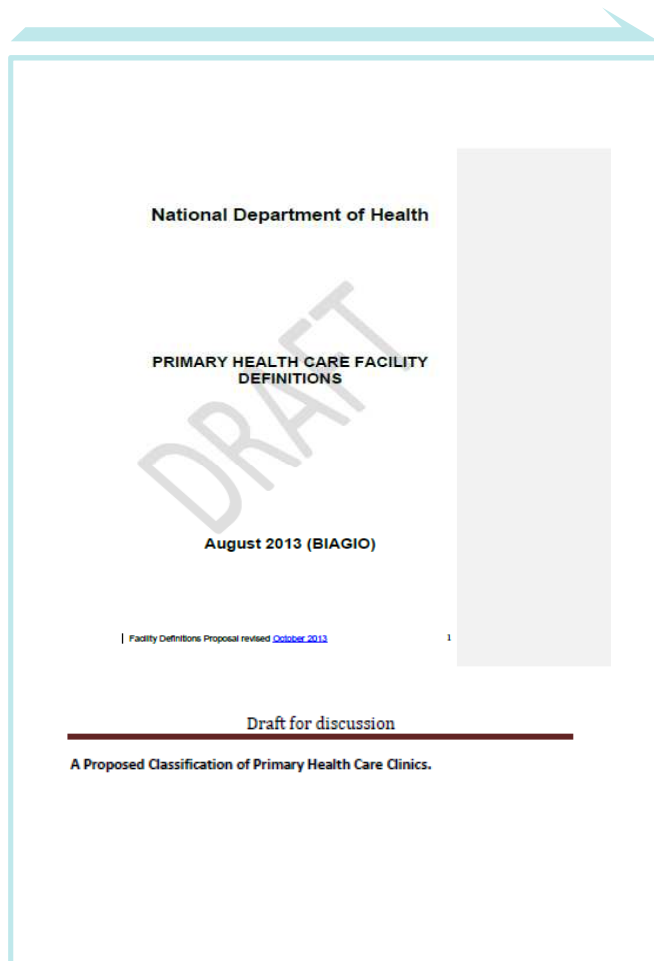
Part 1 Norms and standards for health clinics  
Part 2 Norms and standards for community based clinic initiated services

Department of Health  
Pretoria  
March 2000

- The service package is not in accordance to the life course approach and full value chain of continuum of care and support.
- Communities are not sure as to what services they can expect at the different levels, thus the situation of them skipping to higher level facilities for care.
- Comprehensive community based approach is missing including Early childhood development
- Rehabilitative and Palliative care from the facility to the community is not included
- Dental services are lacking across the board at PHC Level
- It promotes vertical programme implementation which places additional stress on facilities .
- Therapeutic services such as audiology, speech therapy and psychology are not outlined. Provision of these services is limited in hospitals.

**Lab Analysis, 2014**

# 1 Poorly defined and classified PHC Facilities



- Some facilities are classified as for example CHC, but are run as a PHC Clinic
- No standardised model of how and what a facility should look like
- No Model to inform on community needs for establishment of health facilities
- Definition and classification of PHC facilities not in line with the package of care
- Referral pathway to appropriate level of care affected by the poor mismatch of classification and package of care provided.

**Lab Analysis, 2014**

# Overall Lab Charter (Service Delivery)

**Lab aspiration:** Ensure that all facilities deliver comprehensive, holistic health services of optimum quality in an integrated manner to ensure satisfactory patient experience through

- Delivery of organized personal and population-centered quality health services using evidence based practice.
- Implement a standardised, integrated national HMIS
- All facilities have 100% availability of medicines and that patients have unfettered access to medicines at all times
- All facilities comply 100% to NCS in relation to infection control and cleanliness
- Development of a sustainable, standardised, efficient community centred DHS that is comprehensive, accessible, equitable and quality driven.

## Criteria and measures for success

- Alignment of national, provincial, district, sub-district and clinic priority and programs-including annual performance plans
- Integrated comprehensive clinical services provided at all clinics that align to community and population needs
- All facilities to have lean patient flow processes that fully support the delivery of standardised packages of care.
- Fully functional integrated HIMS that provides quality information to all levels (district, provincial & national) when required in a desired format.
- Identified and agreed upon models that complies with legislation for the innovative supply of medicines to the patient
- Implemented directive from MoH pertaining to list of non-negotiable cleaning material and equipment and maintain status of readiness to deal with public health emergency
- Standardised DHS Structures across the country

## Boundaries and limits

- Limited to primary healthcare clinics and community health centers, mobile and satellite
- Existing legislation and regulations should inform discussions

## Stakeholders for syndication

- DoH Human Resources for Health
- Dept of Finance-Treasury
- DoH Supply Chain
- DoH Infrastructure
- Dept of Public Works
- DoH Environmental Health
- Dept of Water Affairs and Sanitation
- Dept of Social Development
- Dept of Human Settlements
- Dept of Transport
- Dept of Safety and Security
- Dept of Education
- Healthcare Professional Service Provider Councils
- Community representative organizations
- Trade Unions
- Service providers
- Healthcare Facility managers
- District and Local government authority
- Inter sectoral meetings.
- Private Sector
- NGOs

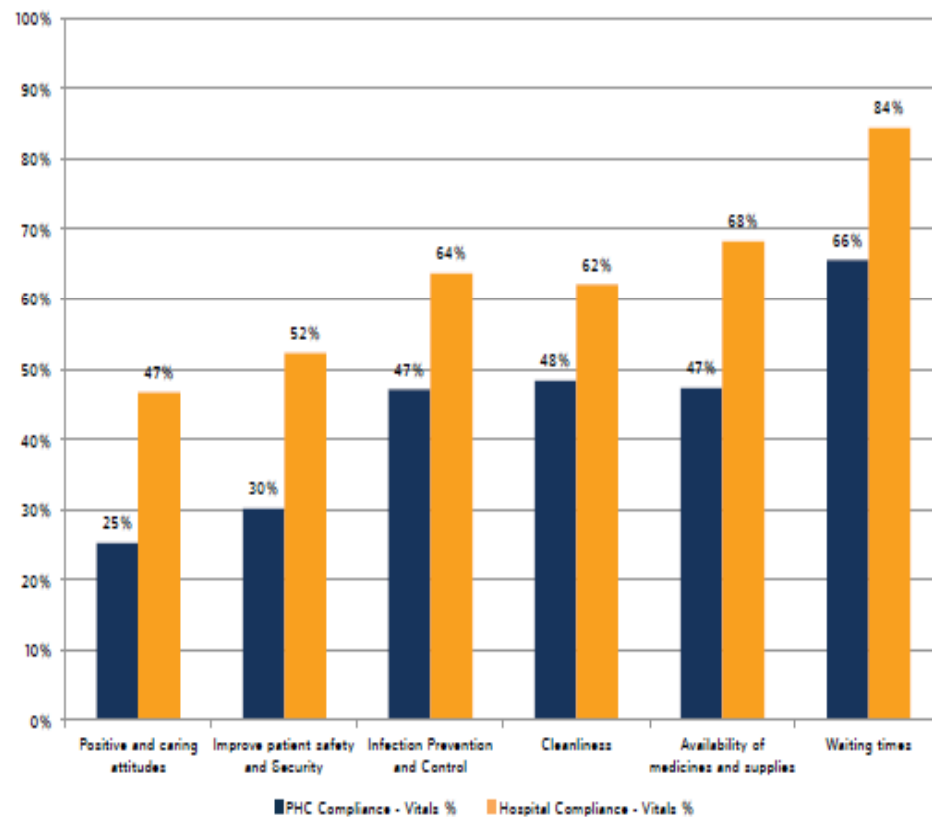
## Timeframe for resolutions

- Implementation within 5 years

## This has a significant impact on Waiting Times

### The National Health Care Facilities Baseline Audit National Summary Report 2012

Figure 14: Compliance to the six priority areas on vital measures for PHC and hospitals, 2011



**Only 64% of PHC Clinics  
complied with Waiting Times**

## Also impacting on Socio Economic Parameters and Productivity .....

### Socio Economic and Productivity



- The average total costs (transport, fee, substitute labor, income loss) per visit was R 96 across the entire sample in study source
- Median Travel time ranged from 1-4 hours at an average cost of R 40 for a round trip
- A single visit costs an average of 11% of the households monthly expenditure
- Loss of productivity & working hours if employed



Time taken from work to attend clinic to collect Medication

## Benchmarking Mobile Pharmacy

- Rhoda Kadalie. Service Delivery: Rural health. The New Age accessed from [http://www.thenewage.co.za/blogdetail.aspx?mid=186&blog\\_id=%201234](http://www.thenewage.co.za/blogdetail.aspx?mid=186&blog_id=%201234)
- “Quality healthcare in South Africa is concentrated in the urban areas. For the 46% of the country’s population who live in rural areas, access to adequate health facilities is more often than not an exception to the rule”.
- “It is an 18-coach train that brings medical specialists to rural communities and for nine months it journeys about 5937km to 37 rural towns in four provinces, providing basic and affordable primary health care to 430650 people annually.”
- “After travelling 100929km in its 17 years of operation (with 20 permanent staff), Phelophepa has treated 7.2 million patients, temporarily employed 35300 local people during its week-long stays in towns, and offered 12750 medical students from universities invaluable experiences in primary health care provision.”
- “At every stop, four local nurses are employed to do basic testing such as blood pressure readings while people wait outside for their private consultations on board the train.”
- “Subsequently, if medication is needed, patients pay R5 per prescription and for children there is no charge. Picture labels are placed on each prescription to cater for the illiterate. Phelophepa’s pharmacy stocks more than 100000 items of medication, while supplying more than 24000 prescriptions to patients annually.”



## CONTEXT

**This has a significant impact on the following..**

### Socio Economic and Productivity



- The average total costs (transport, fee, substitute labor, income loss) per visit was R 96 across the entire sample in study source
- Median Travel time ranged from 1-4 hours at an average cost of R 40 for a round trip
- Loss of productivity & working hours if employed

### Quality of Care from a Patient & Provider Point of View



- Increased of Utilization of Primary Healthcare Facilities
- At least 50% of patients seen in the PHC clinics require monthly visits thus increasing the Utilization Rate to at least 12 X per year
- Only 64% of PHC Clinics complied with Waiting Times



# Initiative 1a: Finalize and implement an Integrated Primary Healthcare Service

**Objective: Develop and Implement an Integrated Primary Health Service that provides Comprehensive Holistic Person and Community-centred care**

## Initiative concept/details/highlights

1. Develop and implement PHC Package of Services
  - 1.1 Review and revise package of services based on burden of disease, level of care and continuum of care across the life span
  - 1.2 Finalize and obtain approval of proposed package
  - 1.3 Develop and implement a plan for the approved package of service
2. Develop and implement approved Facility Definitions and Classifications
  - 2.1 Review and standardize definitions and classifications of facilities
  - 2.2 Develop a strategy for re-classification of facilities
  - 2.3 Develop a communication strategy for informing the community
  - 2.4 Finalize and obtain approval for 1, 2 and 3
  - 2.5 Develop and implement a plan for facility reclassification
3. Develop a national policy and implementation framework for referral routes
  - 3.1 Review and revise existing draft referral policies
  - 3.2 Finalize and obtain approval
  - 3.3 Develop and implement a plan for referral routes

## Owner

- NDoH → DG of Health

## Key stakeholders identified

- National Health Council (NHC)
- NHC Technical Advisory Committee (N-TEC)
- DDG PHC
- Provincial Senior Management Team
- District Manager
- Local government
- Community based structures and clinic committees

## Required resources

- Investment (ZAR): R

## Implementation timeframe

- Start date: 1 December 2014
- End Date: 31 March 2019

## Key milestones

- March 2015: Finalize package of service
- Sept 2015: Finalize clinical protocols and attach to PHC package
- March 2016: Facility definition and classification
- March 2016: Integrated care in NHI facilities
- March 2019: Integrated care implemented in 3500 facilities

**Integrated health services**

# Initiative 1b: Develop and implement Integrated Clinical Support (based on ICDM and ICSM principles)

**Objective: Develop and Implement Integrated Clinical Support that facilitates Comprehensive Holistic Person and Community-centred care**

## Initiative concept/details/highlights

1. Clinical Programme Integration
  - 1.1 Review and align national clinical programme policies to reflect continuum of care and life cycle approach for the seamless movement of patients between facility and community levels
  - 1.2 Review and revise national programme specific clinical guidelines to align with revised programme policies
  - 1.3 Review and align clinical programme supervision, coaching and mentorship
  - 1.4 Develop and implement a change management programme to address shift from vertical curative care to comprehensive integrated care.
2. Integrated Clinical Guidelines
  - 2.1 Review and revise existing and; develop new (where applicable) clinical guidelines in relation to the proposed package of services.
  - 2.2 Develop a user - friendly integrated package of clinical guidelines for the appropriate levels of care.
  - 2.3 Develop and implement strategies to capacitate new and existing health workers on the integrated clinical guidelines and the revised programme policies.

## Owner

- NDoH → DG of Health

## Key stakeholders identified

- National Health Council (NHC)
- NHC Technical Advisory Committee (N-TEC)
- DDG PHC
- Provincial Senior Management Team
- District Manager
- Local government
- Community based structures and clinic committees

## Required resources

- Investment (ZAR): R

## Implementation timeframe

- Start date: 1 December 2014
- End Date: 31 March 2019

## Key milestones

- March 2016: Finalize clinical programme integration
- March 2016: Finalize integrated clinical guidelines
- March 2017: Implemented at NHI facilities
- March 2019: Implemented at 3500 facilities

**Integrated clinical support**

### 3 Integrated Service approach from District Health System (District to Facility)

**Elimination of fragmentation within the district health system (district to facility) and to ensure collaboration and joint service planning to address the social determinants of health**

#### Initiative concept/details/highlights

- There is currently no properly structured multi-disciplinary team at facility level to ensure a prompt provision of resources and delivery of a quality health service. This is due to the gap that exist between the district and facility.
- Shortage of human resources and the current unsuitably qualified management team with a centralized approach and no appropriate delegation to the lowest level.
- The proposed solution is to properly restructure the management team with both clinical and management skills and relevant delegations to drive facility programs towards quality health service.
- The result of the proposal would be an efficient and effective integrated service delivery team that plans, cost, implement, monitor and evaluates programs to ensure the delivery of a world class health service
- Improved multi-sectoral collaboration to address social determinants, involving community forums and various levels of the district health system

#### Implementing agency

- NDoH

#### Key stakeholders identified

- Facility Manager
- Operational Managers
- Logistician: Manager
- HR Manager
- Budget Manager
- EMS Manager
- Statutory Managers
- HIMS Manager

#### Required resources

- Adequately trained multi-disciplinary team

#### Implementation timeframe

- Start date: Jan 2015
- End Date: 30 August 2015

**The solution will result in a well coordinated systemic accountability with a peer review, teamwork for a high value care within the district health system(district and facility).**

#### Key performance indicators

- The formulation of a multi-disciplinary team in the 52 districts for the different levels of the district health system by June 2015.

## Initiative 8: Develop and implement the software platform to achieve interoperability between all eHealth systems

To implement Health Information Exchange (HIE) based on the Health Normative standards Framework to achieve data interoperability.

### Initiative concept/details/highlights

This initiative is critical to improve continuum of care. It is a key enabler to facilitate exchange of patient records between different health facilities, levels of care as well as other specialist information systems (Laboratories, Radiology, and Pharmacy).

This initiative will target:

1. Description, Design, and development of a Health Information Exchange and all shared repositories (patient, provider, and clinical) to enable interoperability.
2. Establishing a certification mechanism to certify compliance of Health Information Systems to Health Normative Standards Framework.

### Implementing agency

- NDoH

### Key stakeholders identified

- National DoH partners
- CSIR
- Heads of National/Provincial & District IT Departments

### Required resources

- Dedicated Project Team with expert support
- Investment : R26m

### Implementation timeframe

- Start date: 01 Jul 2014
- End Date: 31 Mar 2019

### Key performance indicators

- 2015: Basic HIE version 1 established to integrate existing programmatic information systems
- 2016: All components of HIE fully defined.
- 2019: Fully integrated national platform for eHealth integration

## 6 Develop and implement PHC relevant cleaning guidelines and IPC protocol with appropriate training programs

Effectively manage cross infection, and improve health and safety of patients and staff in each facility

### Initiative concept/details/highlights

- There are currently no standardised cleaning guidelines and Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) protocols, resulting in increased risk of cross infection as well as low patient and staff satisfaction in many of the PHCs
- Insufficient cleaning materials, supplies, equipment and untrained staff pose as major challenges in adequate cleanliness and hygiene
- A comprehensive cleaning and supervision plan, incorporating sufficient resources as well as training will be rolled out
- This will result in satisfactory levels of cleanliness and safety for staff and patients; a 20% reduction in complaints, and a 20% increase in staff satisfaction

### Implementing agency

- NDoH

### Key stakeholders identified

- Facilities Managers
- IPC champions
- Cleaners

### Required resources

- ...

### Implementation timeframe

- Start date: May 2015
- End Date: December 2016

### Key performance indicators

- Update of the 2007 IPC policy (2015)
- Finalise cleaning guidelines and IPC protocol (2015)

Clean and safe facilities, with adequate infection control and waste management

# Contents

- Context and case for change
- Aspiration
- Issues and root causes
- Solutions/ Initiatives
- Appendix
- **Accronyms**



## Health Services Acronyms

AIDS – Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome  
ANC – Antenatal Care  
ART – Antiretroviral Therapy  
ARVs – Antiretrovirals  
CCMDD - Central Chronic Medicine Dispensing and Distribution  
CDC – Communicable Disease Centre  
CHC – Community Health Centre  
CHPS – Community-based Health Planning and Service  
CHW – Community Health Worker  
DALYs – Disability Adjusted Life Years  
DDP – Deputy Director General  
DG – Director-General  
DHS – District Health System  
ECD – Early Childhood Development  
EPI – Expanded programme on immunisation  
HIV – Human immunodeficiency Virus  
ICDM – Integrated Chronic Disease Model  
ICRM – Ideal Clinic Realisation and Maintenance  
ICSM – Integrated Chronic Services Management  
KZN – Kwa Zulu Natal  
MCWH – Maternal Child and Women’s Health

MDGs – Millennium Development Goals  
MDR-TB – Multi Drug Resistant TB  
MH – Maternal Health  
MMR – Maternal Mortality Rate  
MRC – Medical Research Council  
MTSF – Mid Term Strategic Framework  
NCDs – Non Communicable Diseases  
NDoH – National Department of Health  
NGOs – Non government organisations  
NHC – National Health Council  
NHC-TAC – National Health Council Technical Advisory Committee  
PHC – Primary Health care  
PMTCT – Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission  
STGs – Standard Treatment Guidelines  
STI – Sexually Transmitted infection  
TB – Tuberculosis  
WBOT – Ward based outreach teams  
WHO – World Health Organisation  
XDR-TB – Extensive Drug Resistant TB  
YLD – Years Lived with Disability  
YLL – Years of life lost

# DHS Acronyms

CD – Chief Director  
CFO – Chief Financial Officer  
CD M&E – Chief Director Monitoring and Evaluation  
CD PHC – Chief Director Primary Health Care  
DG – Director General  
DMT – District Management Team  
DoH – Department of Health  
DPSA – Department of Public Service and

## **Administration**

FY – Financial Year  
HRD – Human Resource Director  
HRM – Human Resource Manager  
CD HR – Chief Director Human Resource  
JD – Job Description

KPI – Key Performance Indicators  
M&E – Monitoring and Evaluation  
NGO – Non Government Organization  
PDoH-IHRM – Provincial Department of Health

## **Integrated Human Resources Management**

PHC – Primary Health Care  
PMTCT – Prevention of Mother to Child  
Transmission  
SCM – Supply Chain Management  
UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund  
WHO – World Health Organization



## Medicine Dispensing Acronyms

RADU – Remote Automated Dispensing Unit

DD – Direct Delivery

MP – Mobile Pharmacy

CCMDD – Central Chronic Medicine Dispensing and Delivery

PHC – Primary Health Care

HMIS – Health Management Information Systems

DH – District Health

CHW – Community Health Workers

ART – Anti Retroviral Therapy

PPP – Public/Private/Partnership

## Cleaning and IPC Acronyms

NDoH HR – National Department of Health Human Resource

National QA Unit – National Quality Assurance Unit

PDoH QA – Provincial Department of Health Quality Assurance

District QA – District Quality Assurance

NDoH HRD – National Department of Health Human Resource Development

IPC – Infection Prevention and Control

DoH – Department of Health

SOP – Standard Operating Procedure

CHC – Community Health Centrea

PHC – Primary Healthcare Clinic