

WENNBERG INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATIVE  
SPRING POLICY MEETING 2018

Public Health Services and Universal  
Health Coverage: an unbalanced  
relationship

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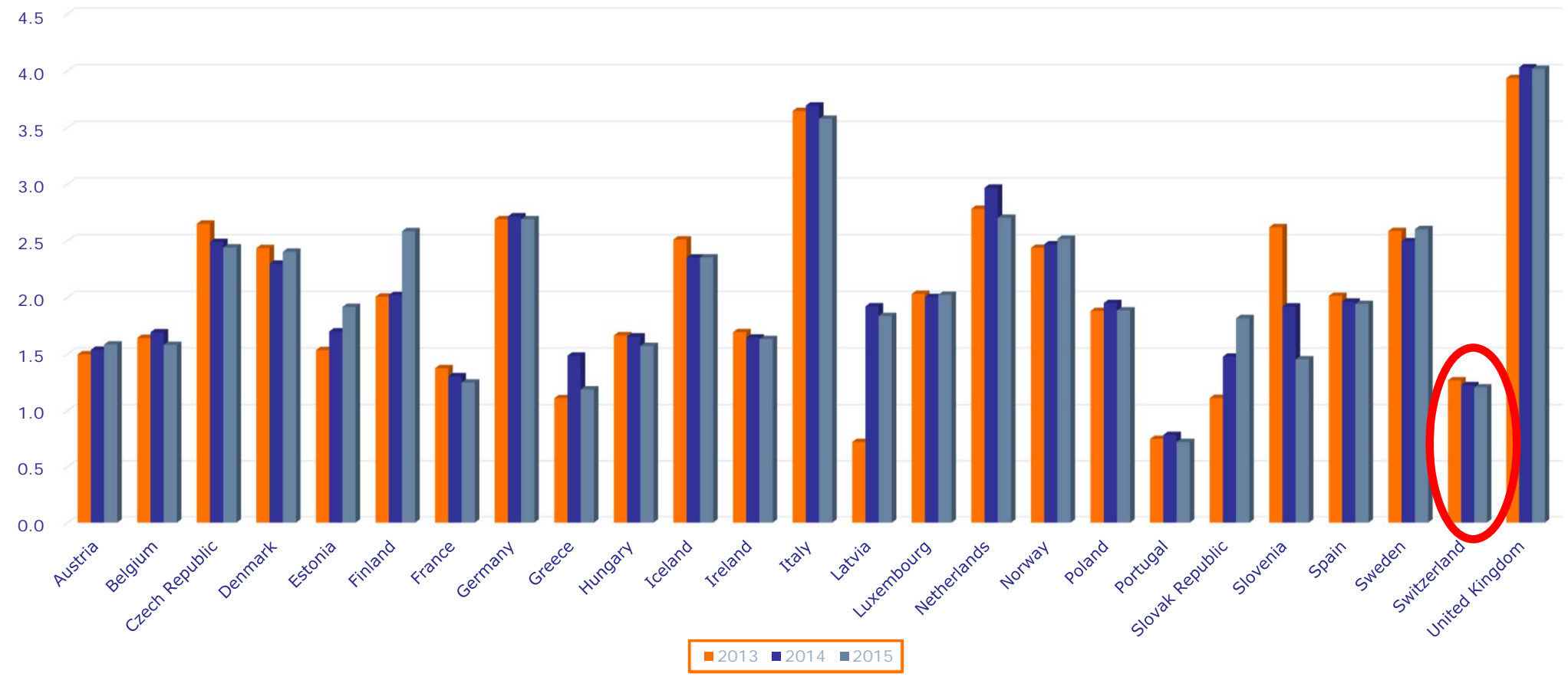
Smarter Health Care  
National Research Programme



OÉ Gaillimh  
NUI Galway

# Share of current expenditure on health spent on preventative care (2013-2015)

Percentage (%)



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Graph created with data extracted on 18 Mar 2018 20:00 UTC (GMT) from

What defines universal health coverage?

***“Access to key promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health interventions for all at an affordable cost, thereby achieving equity in access” (WHO, 2005).***

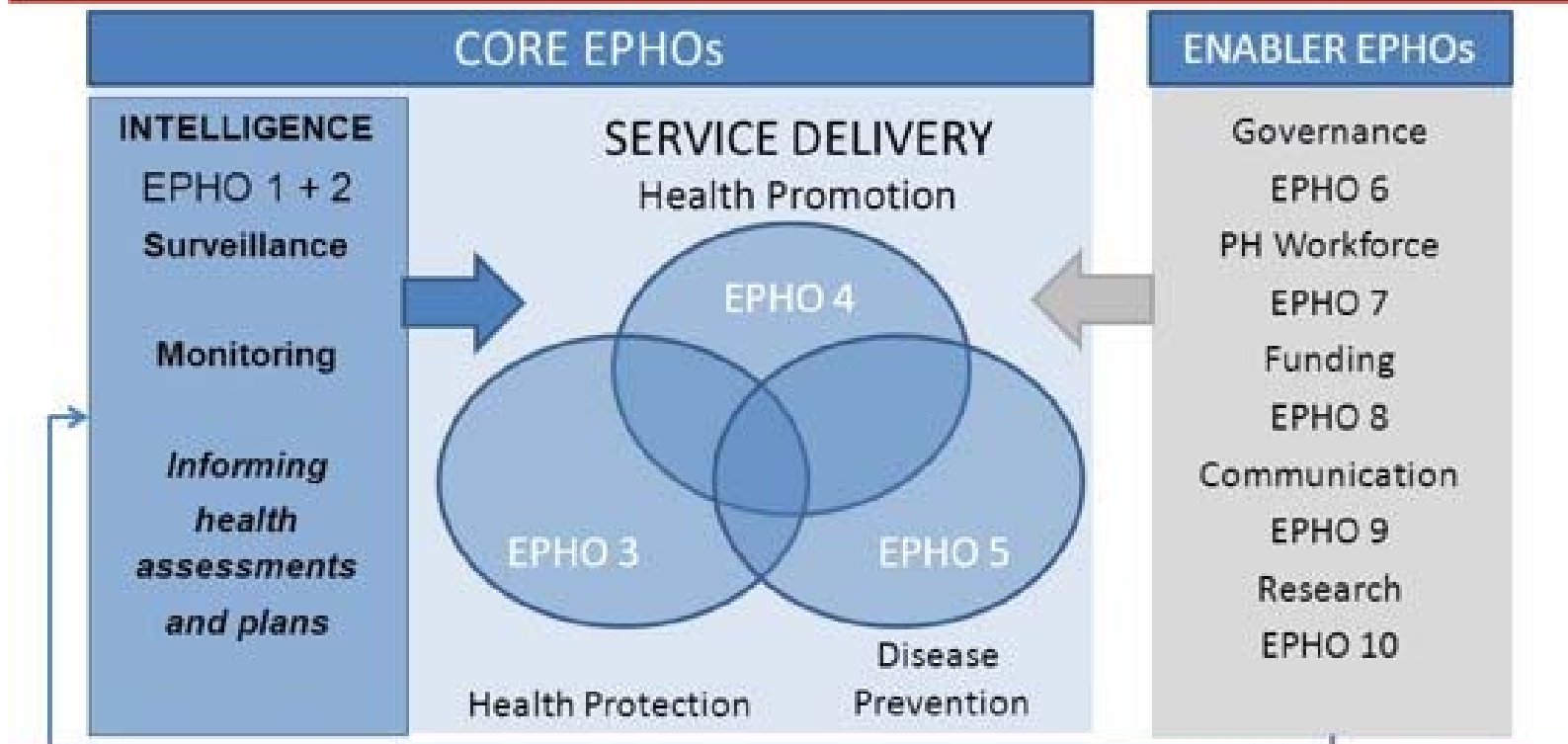
<i>RMNCH</i>	Family planning	Antenatal and delivery care	Full child immunization	Health-seeking behaviour for child illness
<i>Infectious diseases</i>	Tuberculosis effective treatment	HIV antiretroviral treatment	Insecticide-treated nets coverage for malaria prevention	Adequate sanitation
<i>NCDs</i>	Prevalence of raised blood pressure	Prevalence of raised blood glucose	Cervical cancer screening	Tobacco control
<i>Service capacity and access</i>	Basic hospital access	Health-worker density	Access to essential medicines	Compliance with the International Health Regulations

SDG Indicators

# Universal Health Coverage Tracer Indicators

# Clustering of Essential Public Health Operations (EPHOs) - to deliver Public Health services

VISION: Sustainable Health & Well-Being



# Aims (a preliminary analysis)

1. To evaluate whether or not UHC is fully representative of the EPHOs

2. To gauge whether the EPHOs will help to increase UHC attainment

3. To investigate factors preventing EPHO and UHC attainment

# Methods (a preliminary analysis)

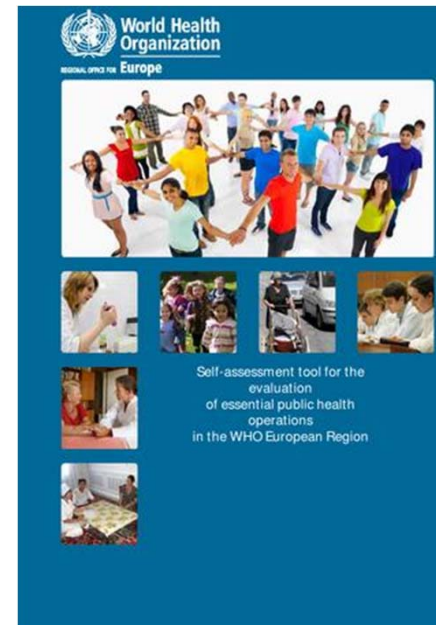
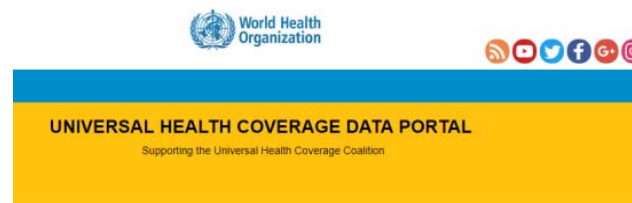
## 1. Literature Review (problem statement)

- Google Scholar, Pubmed, WHO Europe
- WHO Regional Offices + HQ TC's
- Email correspondence with experts

## 2. Systematic Text Condensation (thematic analysis)

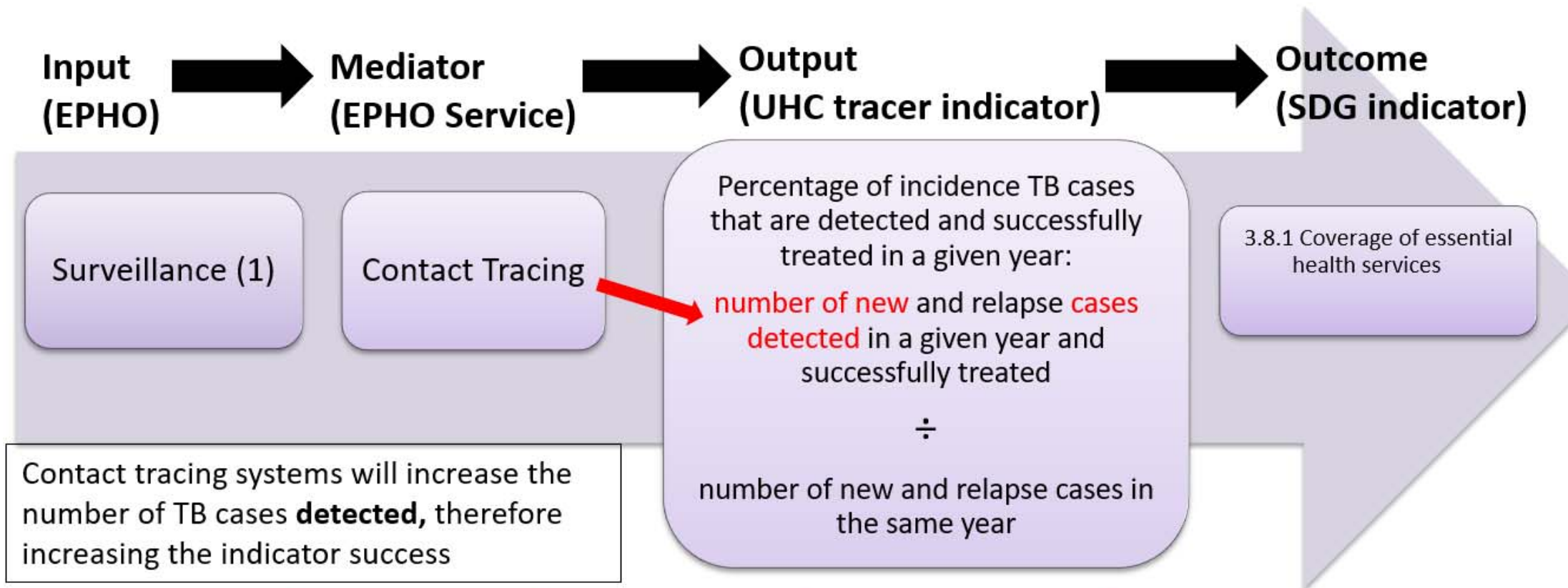
- UHC tracer indicator metadata Vs. WHO Europe's EPHO descriptions

## 3. Comparative Gap Analysis





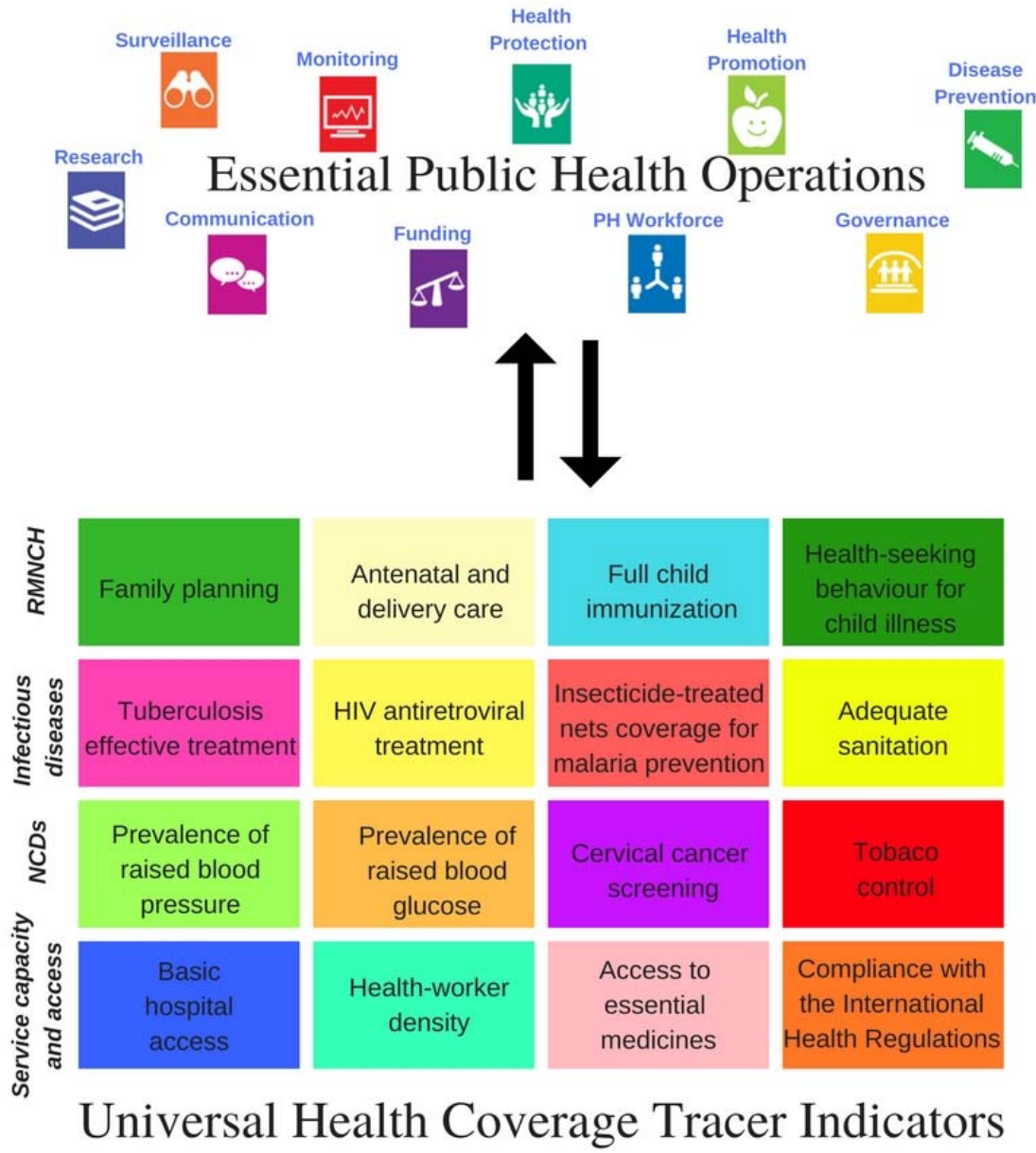
# UHC Tracer Indicator: Tuberculosis effective treatment





# Results

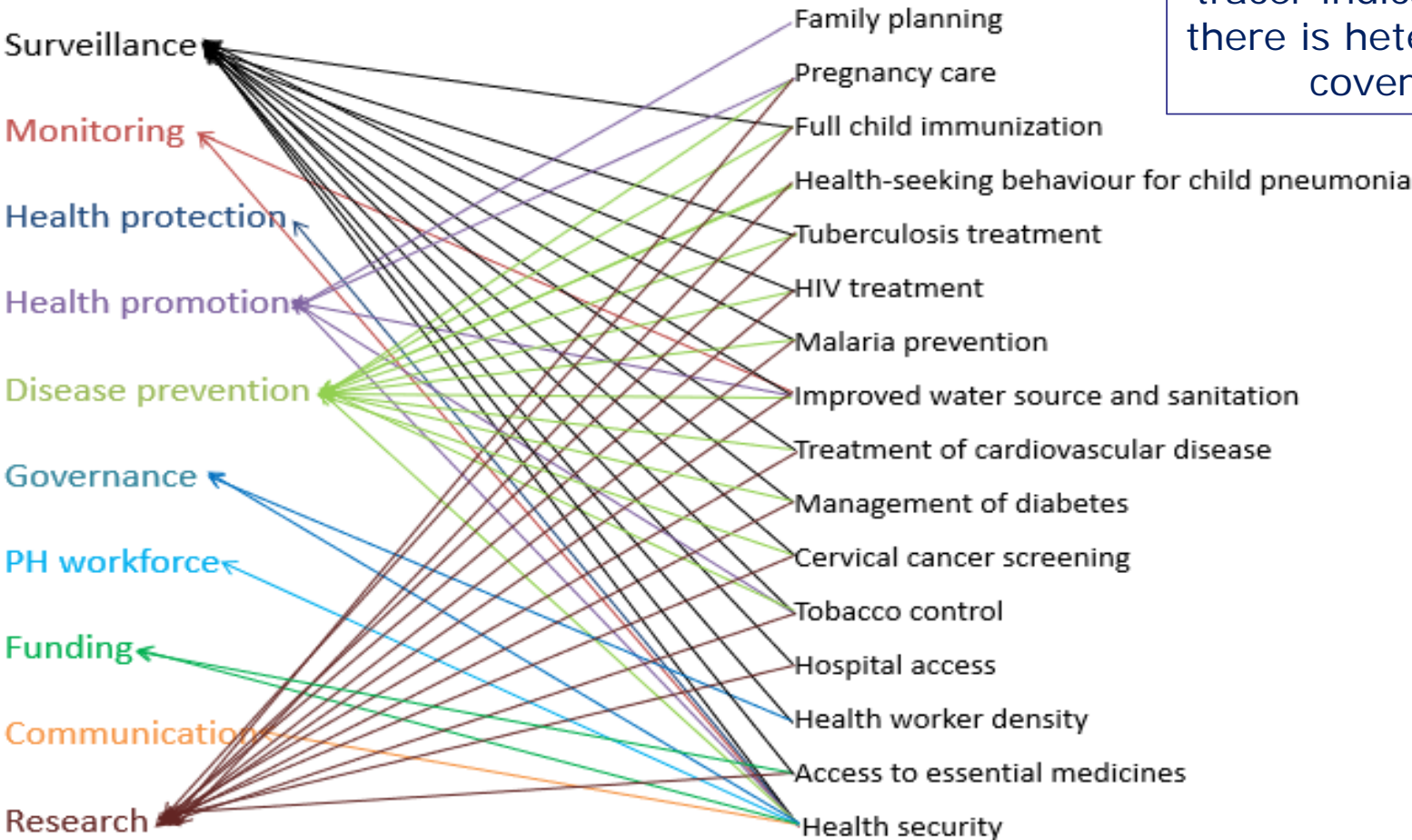
A symbiotic relationship



# Results

## Essential Public Health Operation

## UHC tracer indicator



All ten EPHOs contribute to all sixteen UHC proxy tracer indicators, but there is heterogenous coverage

# Results

- **Surveillance, Research, and Disease Prevention** services appear to be the EPHOs which most markedly impact UHC attainment.
- EPHO services found to be least related to the UHC tracer indicators:
  - **Mental health**
  - **Substance abuse**
  - **Nutrition services**
  - **Occupational safety**
  - **Health literacy programmes**
  - **Self-management of chronic disease**
  - **Injury prevention**

# Discussion

## “Candidate” Tracer Indicators:

<i>Disease Prevention</i>	<i>Health Promotion</i>	<i>Treatment</i>
Injury prevention	Nutritional support	Substance abuse
Prophylaxis against neglected tropical diseases	Health literacy programmes	Cataract surgery
Environmental health	Breastfeeding support	Mental health services
	Occupational safety	Chronic disease self-management

1. World Health Organization. Tracking universal health coverage: first global monitoring report. World Health Organization; 2015.
2. Universal Health Coverage Data Portal, WHO
3. Quick J, Jay J, Langer A (2014) Improving Women's Health through Universal Health Coverage. PLOS Medicine 11(1): e1001580

# Discussion

Limiting factors for more comprehensive UHC tracer indicators include:

- **Overlap.** Other SDG 3 targets include health-related indicators (I.e. vaccination, sanitation, epidemics)
- **Lack of available data.** It is ambitious to select tracer indicators for which data is scarce or not available at a national level.

# Take home messages



1. All EPHOs are essential.
2. There are indications that this current basket of UHC tracer indicators is not a balanced measure, nor inclusive, of the full spectrum of EPHOs. The *EPHO self-assessment tool* should therefore be used alongside UHC measurement.
3. Countries will not be able to gain a clear picture of their health services covered by UHC, without more comprehensive indicators, which balance the EPHOs proportionally.
4. Avoid selecting tracer indicators solely based on good data availability / ease of access.

# References

1. Ottersen T, Schmidt H. Universal Health Coverage and Public Health: Ensuring Parity and Complementarity. *American Journal of Public Health*. 2017 Feb;107(2):248–50.
2. Martin-Moreno JM. , Self-assessment tool for the evaluation of essential public health operations in the WHO European Region, World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe, 2014
3. Kieny MP, Bekedam H, Dovlo D, Fitzgerald J, Habicht J, Harrison G, et al. Strengthening health systems for universal health coverage and sustainable development. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*. 2017 Jul 1;95(7):537–9.
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10. Jackson H, Shiell A. (2017) Preventive health: How much does Australia spend and is it enough? Canberra: Foundation for Alcohol Research and Education.
11. [http://www.who.int/healthinfo/universal\\_health\\_coverage/report/uhc\\_report\\_2017\\_technical\\_note.pdf](http://www.who.int/healthinfo/universal_health_coverage/report/uhc_report_2017_technical_note.pdf)



Thank you

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Danke

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Merci de votre attention



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**Smarter Health Care**  
National Research Programme



06.03.18

# Background

*"...There is potential to rapidly move towards full coverage with interventions that can be delivered through **non-clinical** service delivery platforms. All countries could afford universal access to the range of **public health services delivered through mostly policy, population-wide, and periodic schedulable and outreach delivery platforms.**"*

## The Lancet Global Health, July 2017

Stenberg K, Hanssen O, Edejer TT-T, Bertram M, Brindley C, Meshreky A, et al. Financing transformative health systems towards achievement of the health Sustainable Development Goals: a model for projected resource needs in 67 low-income and middle-income countries. The Lancet Global Health [Internet]. 2017 Jul