

# **Universal Health Coverage**

#### What is UHC?



Contraction in

(UHC)

Universal health coverage

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receive the health services they need without suffering financial hardship.

It includes the full spectrum of essential, quality health services, from

health promotion to prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, and palliative care.

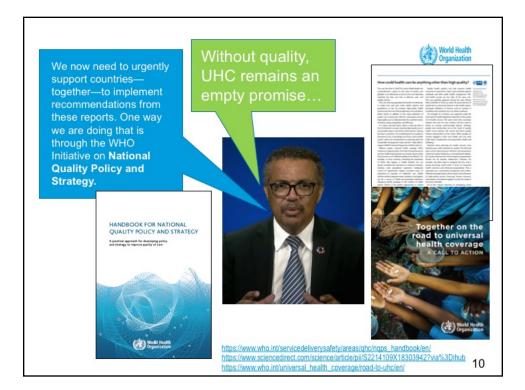
#### Key facts

- At least half of the world's population still do not have full coverage of essential health services.
- About 100 million people are still being pushed into "extreme poverty" because they have to pay for health care.
- Over 800 million people spent at least 10% of their household budgets to pay for health care.

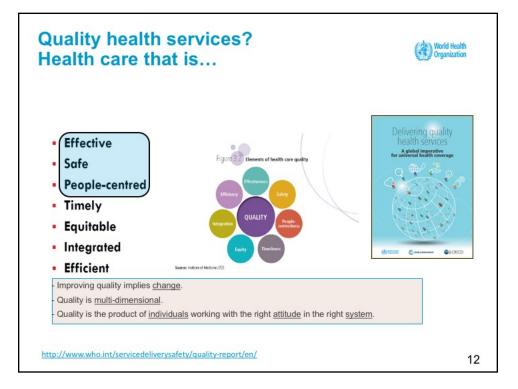


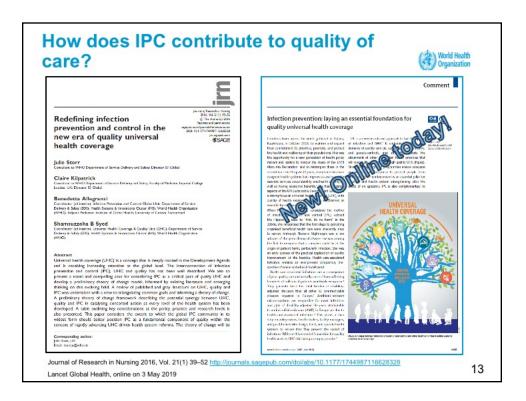


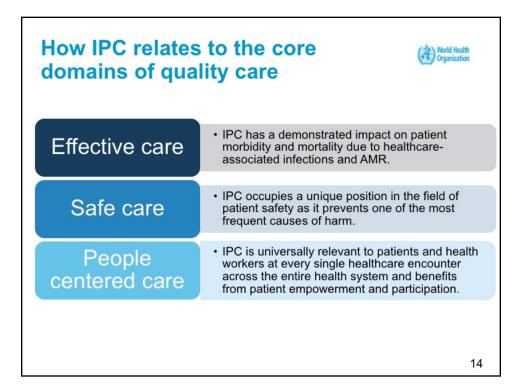


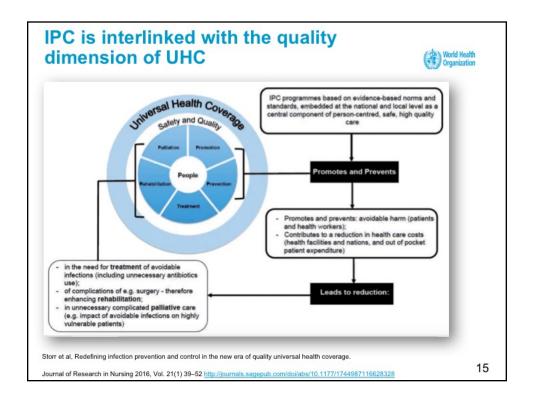


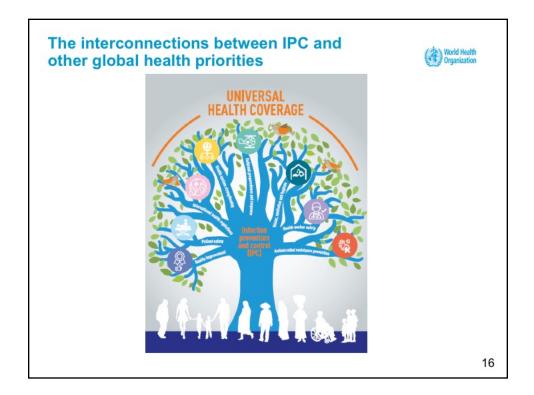






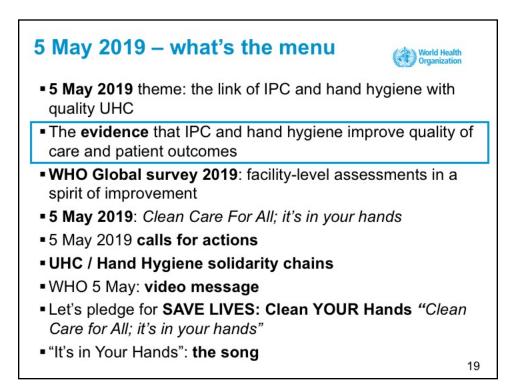


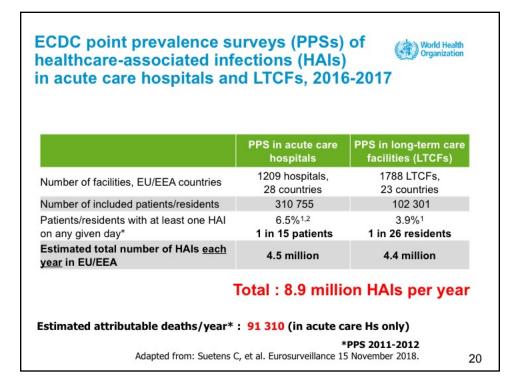


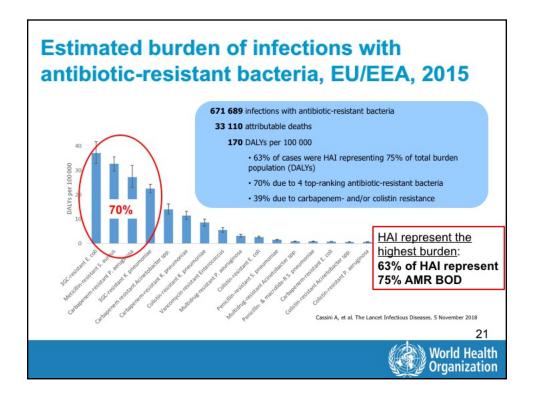


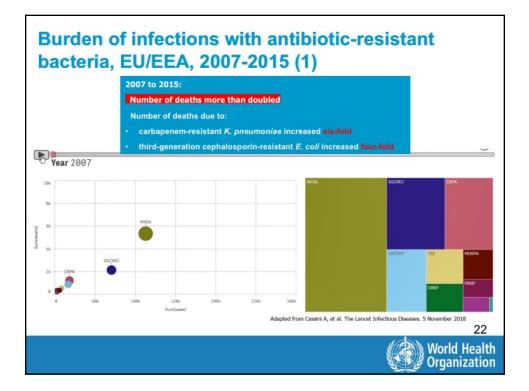


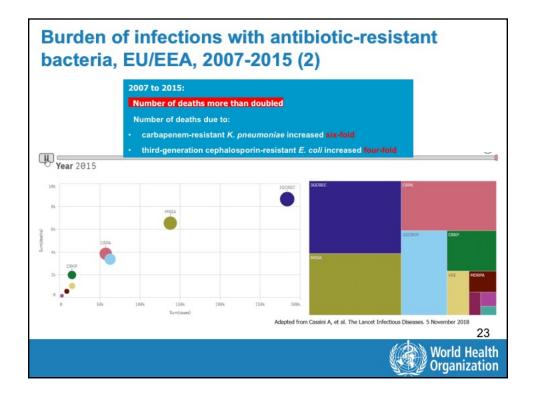


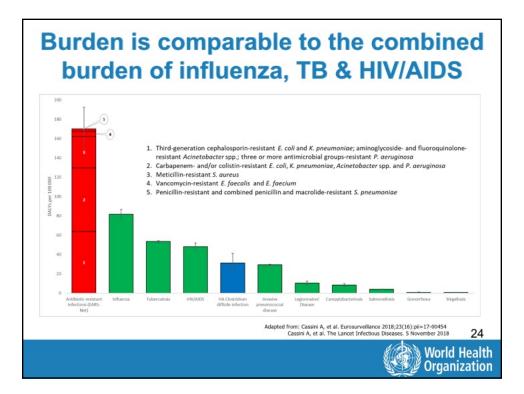


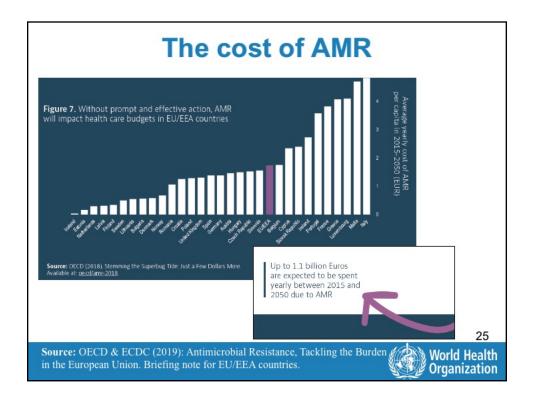


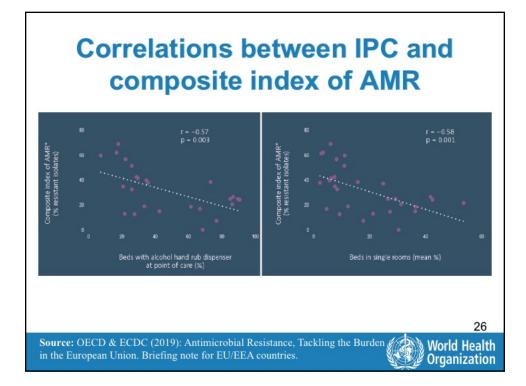


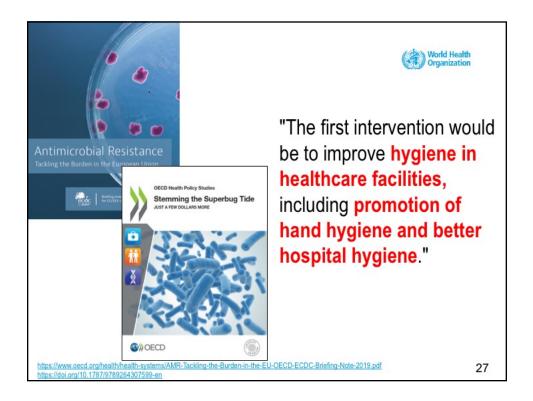


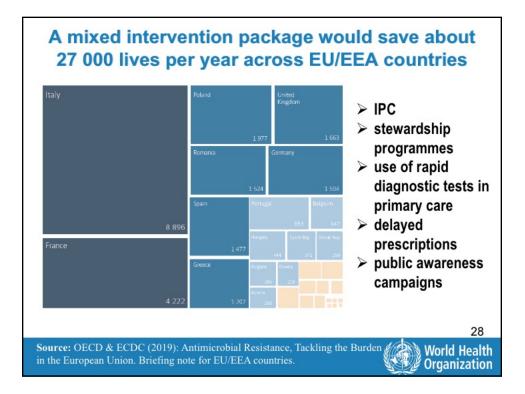


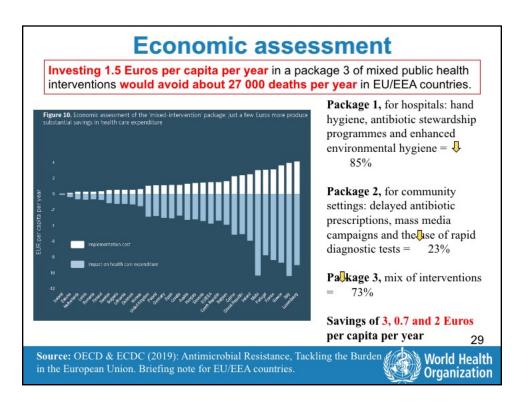


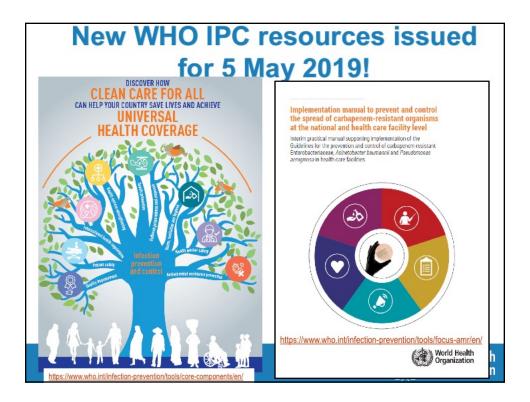




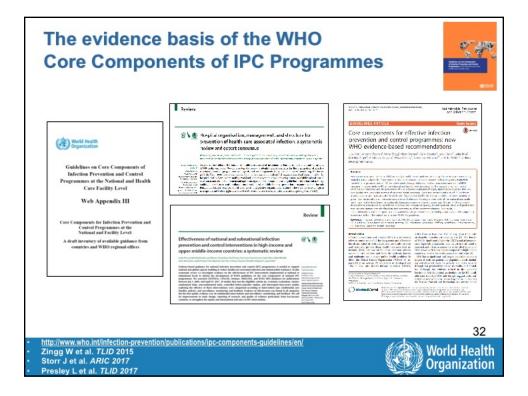








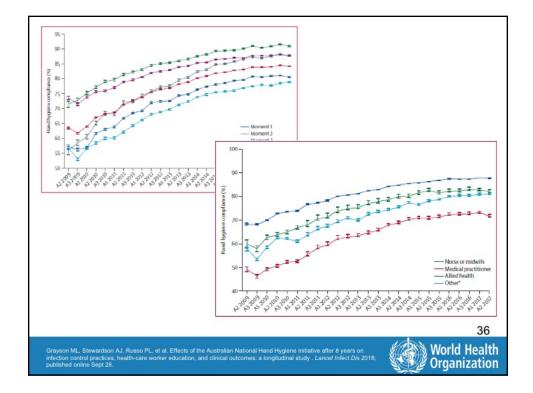


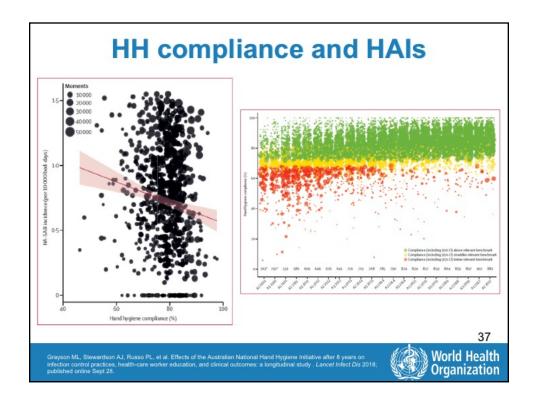


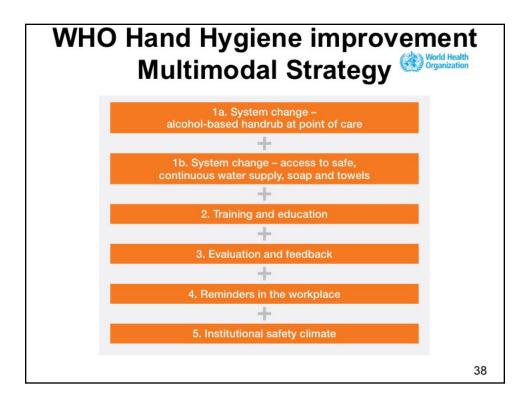


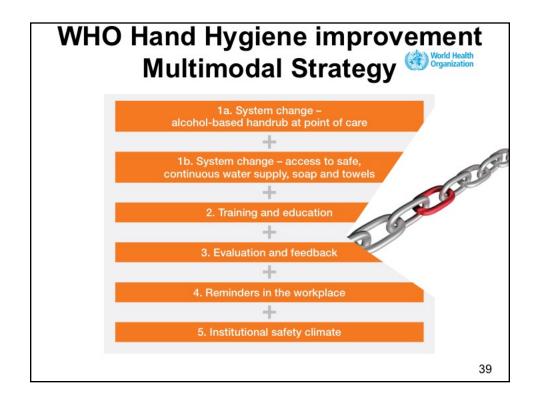




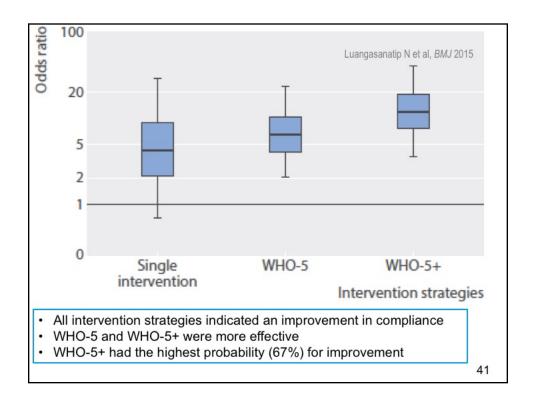


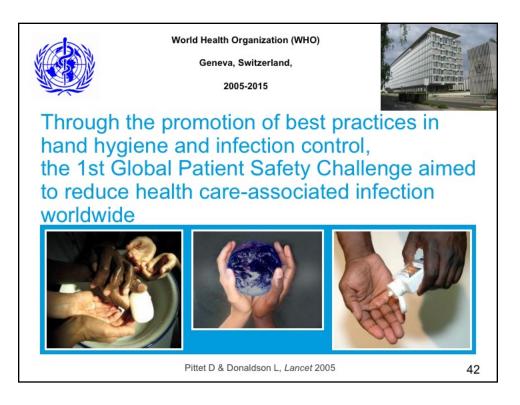






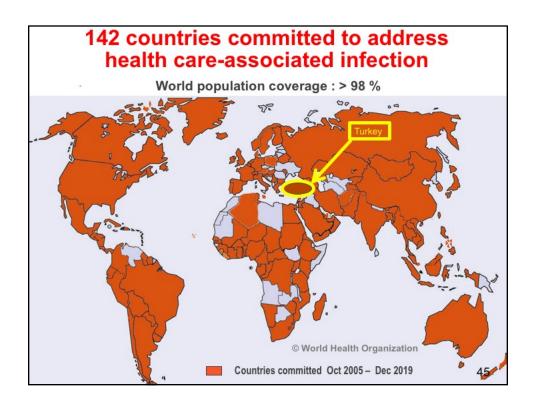












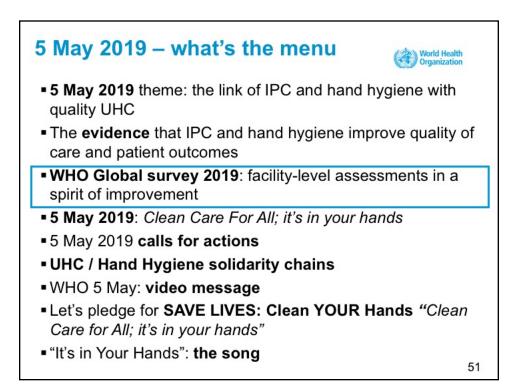




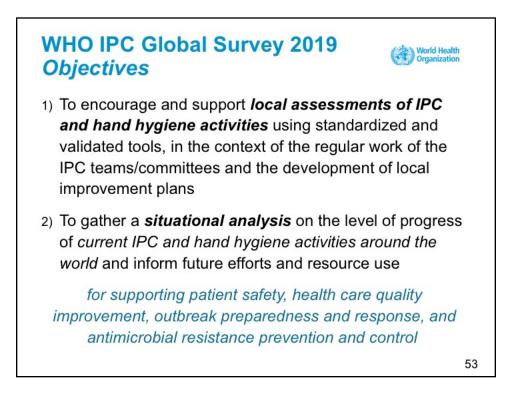
•	system change	
•	multimodal / evidence-based	
•	experience-based	
•	implementation strategy	
•	top to bottom - bottom up	
•	tools for implementation	
•	linked to positive outcomes	
•	reward success / excellence	
•	involve patients & relatives	
		48



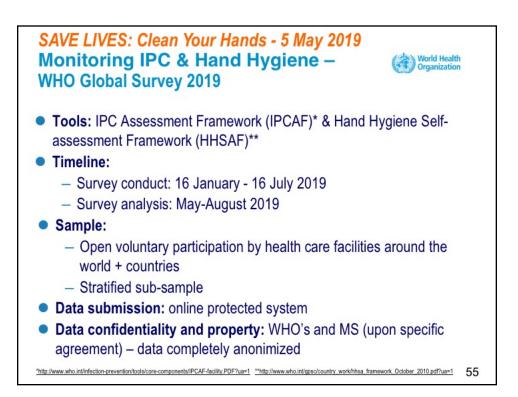


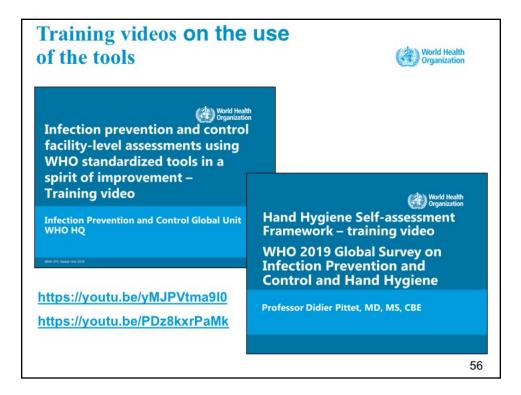


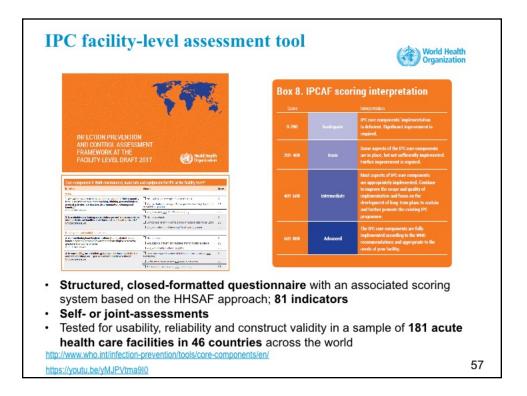


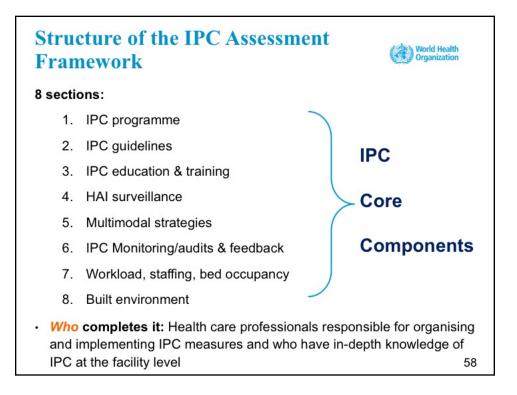


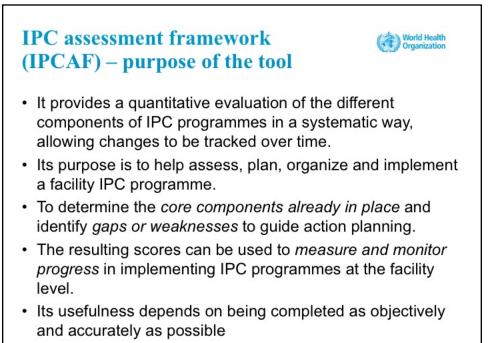








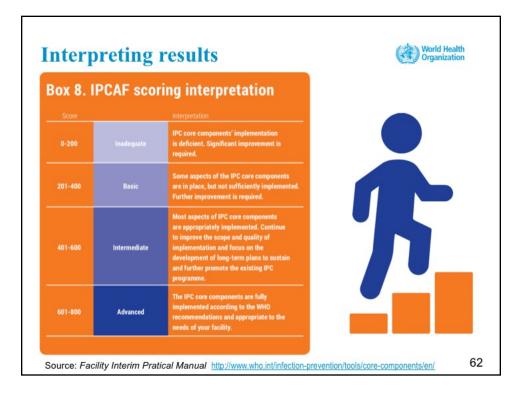




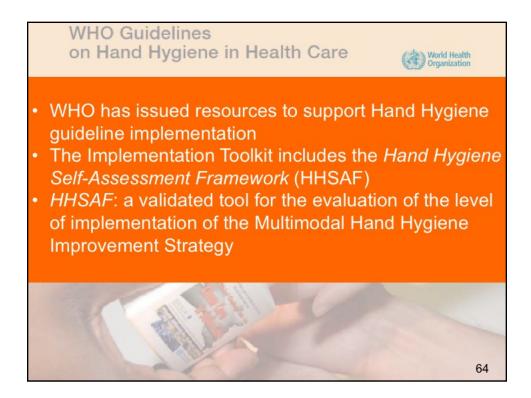
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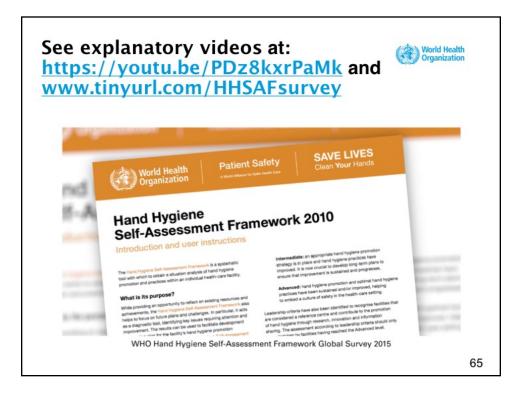
-	e: IPC programme		World Health Organization	
Core component 1: Infection Prevent	tion and Control (IPC) programme		Score	
1. Do you have an IPC programme? <sup>1</sup>	□ No		0	
Choose one answer	□ Yes, without clearly defined objectives		5	
	Date and defended of the condition	and and the stars and	20	
2. Is the IPC programme supported by an IPC team	7. Are any of the following professional groups represented/included			-
of IPC professionals? <sup>4</sup> Choose one answer	Senior facility leadership (for example, administrative director, chief executive officer (CEO), medical director)	No No		+
		Ves Ves		-
3. Does the IPC team have at least one full-time IPC	Senior clinical staff (for example, physician, nurse)	Ves		-
Noes the IPC team have at least one full-time IPC equivalent (nurse or doctor working 100% in IPC) sose one answer				-
choose one answer	Facility management (for example, biosafety, waste, and those tasked with addressing water, sanitation, and hygiene [WASH])	d No		
		U Yes		1
4. Does the IPC team or focal person have dedicated	8. Do you have clearly defined IPC objectives (that is, in specific critical areas)?			4
activities?	Choose one answer	Ves, IPC objective		-
5. Does the IPC team include both doctors and nurs		adequate measures	es and measurable outcome indicators (that is, for improvement)	1
5. Does the IPG team include both doctors and nurs		Yes, IPC objective future targets	es, measurable outcome indicators and set	1
6. Do you have an IPC committee <sup>5</sup> actively supporti	9. Does the senior facility leadership show clear commitment and su	apport for the IPC progra	mme:	ĩ
	By an allocated budget specifically for the IPC programme (that is,	D No		
	covering IPC activities, including salaries)?	Ves		
	By demonstrable support for IPC objectives and indicators within the	I No		
	facility (for example, at executive level meetings, executive rounds, participation in morbidity and mortality meetings)?	□ Yes		
	10. Does your facility have microbiological laboratory support	D No		1
	(either present on or off site) for routine day-to-day use? Choose one answer	Yes, but not delive quality)	ering results reliably (timely and of sufficient	
		Ves, and delivering	ig results reliably (timely and of sufficient	

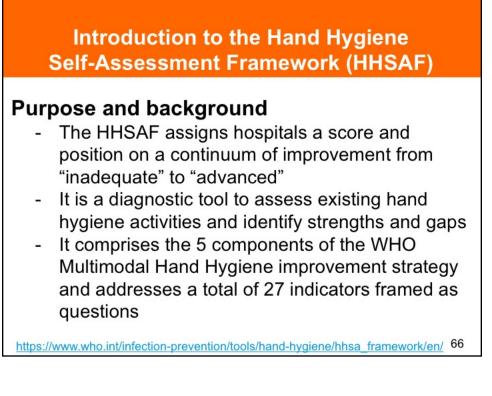
IPCAF – interpretation of the results: a 3-step process		Health ization
	Score	
Section (Core component)	Subtotals	
1. IPC programme		45
2. IPC guidelines		60
3. IPC education and training		75
4. HAI surveillance		20
5. Multimodal strategies		45
6. Monitoring/audits of IPC practices and feedback		50
7. Workload, staffing and bed occupancy		65
8. Built environment, materials and equipment for IPC at the facility level		30
Final total score		390 /80
2. Determine the assigned "IPC level" in your facility using the total score from Ste	ep 1	
Total score (range)	IPC level	
0-200	Inadequate	
201-400	Basic	
401-600	Intermediate	
601-800	Advanced	61

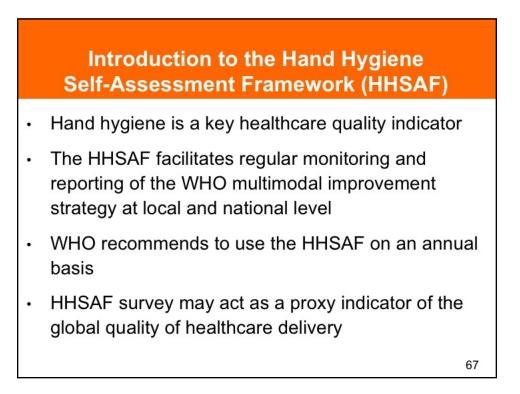


IPCAF step 3 – and develop an <i>Detailed facility</i>	•	World Health Organization
IPCAF Section	Strengths	Gaps
1. IPC programme		
2. IPC guidelines		
3. IPC education & training		
4. HAI surveillance		
5. Multimodal strategies		
6. Monitoring/audits & feedback		
7. Workload, staffing and bed occupancy		
8. Built environment		
Source: Facility Interim Pratio	al Manual http://www.who.int/infection-prevention/t	ools/core-components/en/ 63

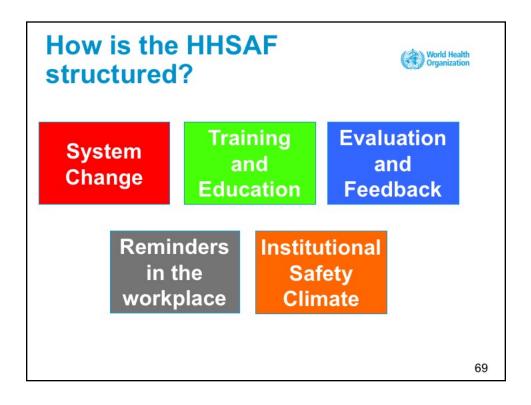








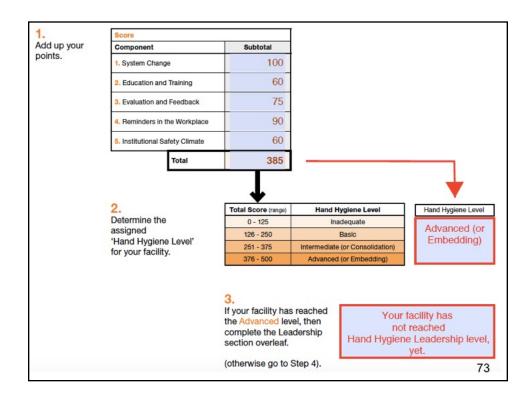


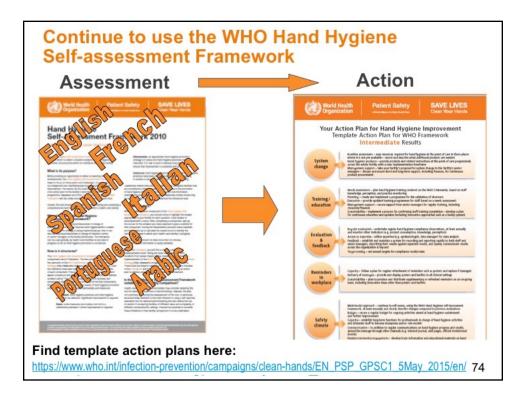


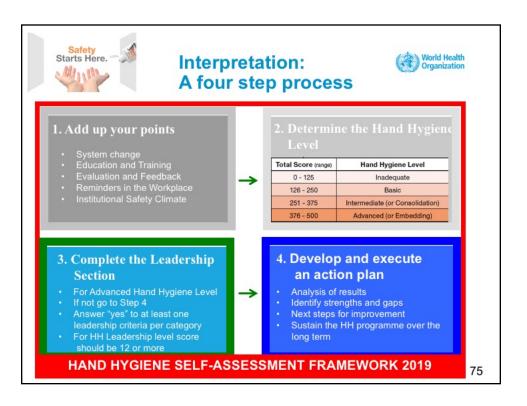
Score		World Health Organization
1. System change	100/100	
2. Education and Training	<mark>60</mark> /100	
3. Evaluation and Feedback	<b>75</b> /100	
4. Reminders in the Workplace	<mark>90</mark> /100	
5. Institutional Safety Climate	<u>60</u> /100	
Total Score	385	

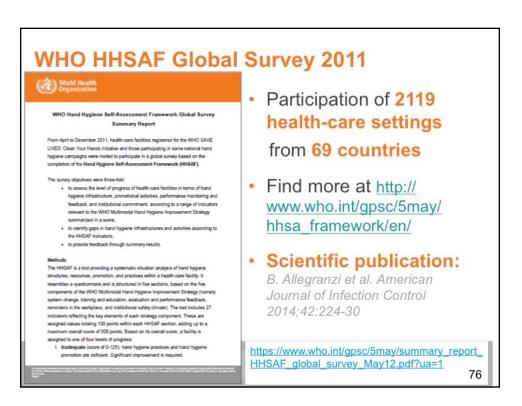
Score			World Health Organization
1. System cl	nange	100/100	
2. Education	and Training	<mark>60</mark> /100	
3. Evaluation	n and Feedback	<b>75</b> /100	
4. Reminder Workplace	s in the	<mark>90</mark> /100	
5. Institution	al Safety Climate	60/100	
	Total Score	385	
Determ			Hygiene Leve
		signed Hand	Hygiene Leve
Total Score		Signed Hand Hand Hygiene Level	Hygiene Leve
<b>Fotal Score</b> 0-125		Signed Hand Hand Hygiene Level Inadequate	

Score			World Health Organization
1. System cl	nange	100/100	
2. Education	and Training	<mark>60</mark> /100	
3. Evaluation	n and Feedback	<b>75</b> /100	
4. Reminder Workplace	s in the	<mark>90</mark> /100	
5. Institution	al Safety Climate	<u>60</u> /100	
	Total Score	385	
Determ	ine the as	signed Hand	Hygiene Leve
	ine the as	signed Hand Hand Hygiene Level	Hygiene Leve
otal Score	ine the as		Hygiene Leve
<b>otal Score</b>	ine the as	Hand Hygiene Level	Hygiene Leve
<b>Fotal Score</b> 0-125 126-250	ine the as	Hand Hygiene Level Inadequate Basic	
<b>Fotal Score</b> 0-125	ine the as	Hand Hygiene Level Inadequate	olidation)

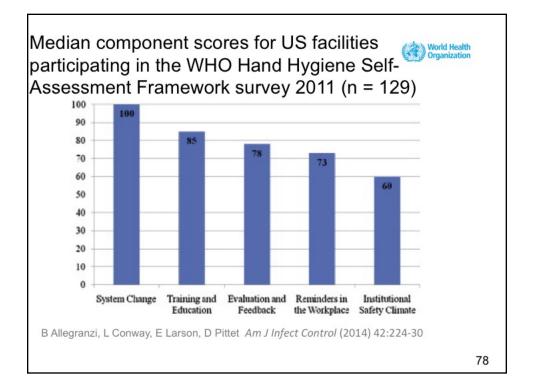


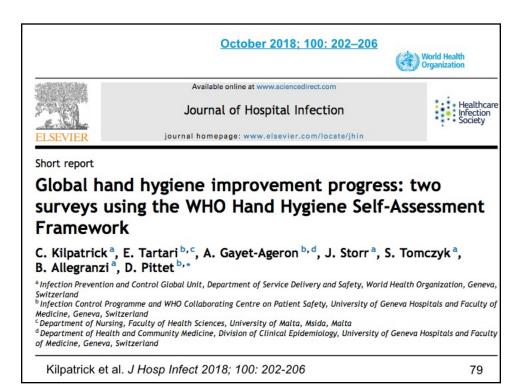


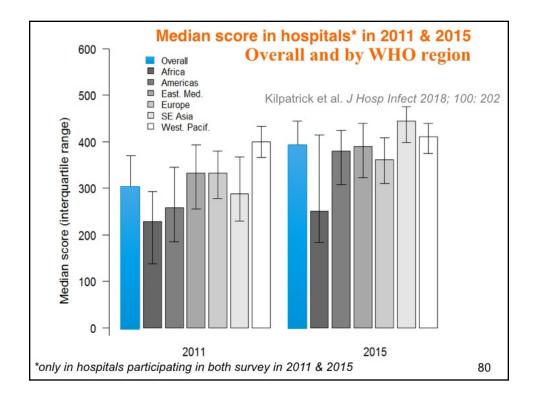


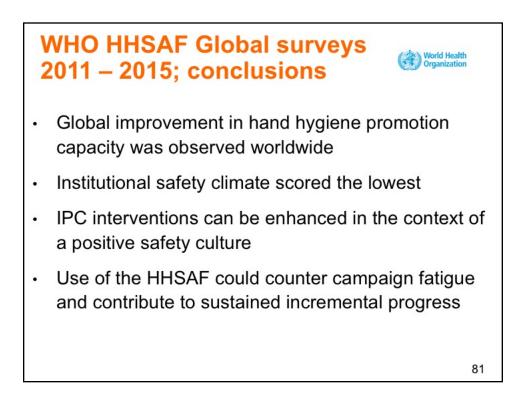


ELSEVIER	Contents lists available at ScienceDirect American Journal of Infection Control Am J Infect Control (2014) 42:224-30 journal homepage: www.ajicjournal.org
Major article	
Status of the implementation of the World Health Organization multimodal hand hygiene strategy in United States of America health care facilities	
Benedetta Allegranzi MDª, Laurie Conway RN, MS, ClC <sup>b</sup> , Elaine Larson RN, PhD, FAAN, ClC <sup>b</sup> , Didier Pittet MD, MS <sup>C.*</sup>	
<sup>a</sup> First Global Patient Safety Challenge, World Health Organization Patient Safety Program, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland <sup>b</sup> Columbia University School of Narsing, Columbia University, New York, NY <sup>c</sup> Infection Control Program and WHO Collaborating Centre on Patient Safety, University of Geneva Hospitals and Faculty of Medicine, Geneva, Switzerland	
Key Words: WHO multimodal strategy Health care-associated infection Infection control US hospitals WHO Hand Hygiene Self-Assessment Framework	<b>Background:</b> The World Health Organization (WHO) launched a multimodal strategy and campaign in 2009 to improve hand hygiene practices worldwide. Our objective was to evaluate the implementation of the strategy in United States health care facilities. <b>Methods:</b> From July through December 2011, US facilities participating in the WHO global campaign were invited to complete the Hand Hygiene Self-Assessment Framework online, a validated tool based on the WHO multimodal strategy. <b>Results:</b> Of 2.238 invited facilities, 168 participated in the survey (7.5%). A detailed analysis of 129, mainly nonteaching public facilities (80.6%), showed that most had an advanced or intermediate level of hand hygiene implementation progress (48.9% and 45.0%, respectively). The total Hand Hygiene Self-Assessment Framework score was 36 points higher for facilities with staffing levels of infection preventionists > 0.75/100 beds than for those with lower ratios ( <i>P</i> =.01) and 41 points higher for facilities participating in hand hygiene campaigns ( <i>P</i> =.002).



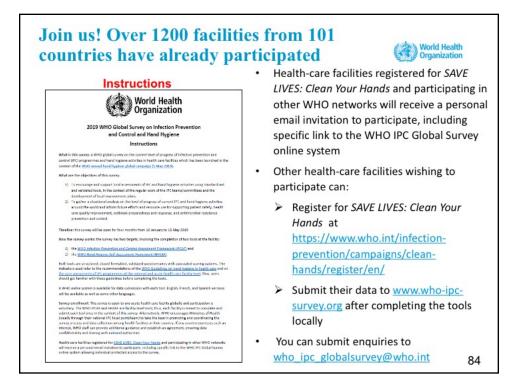


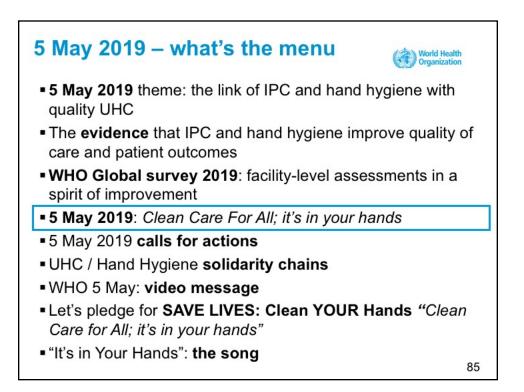


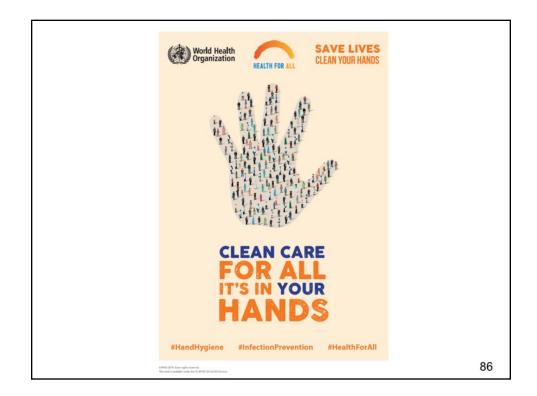


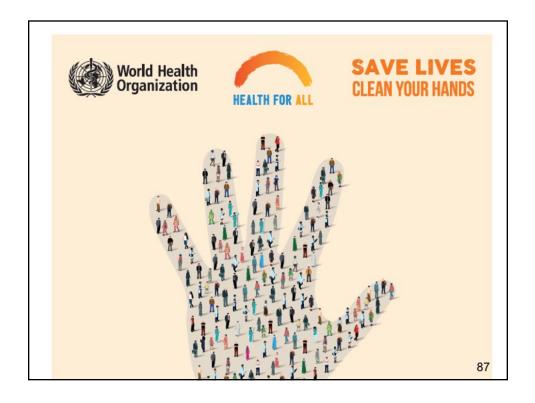


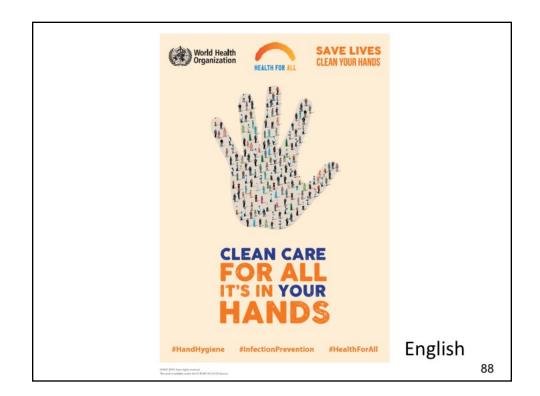










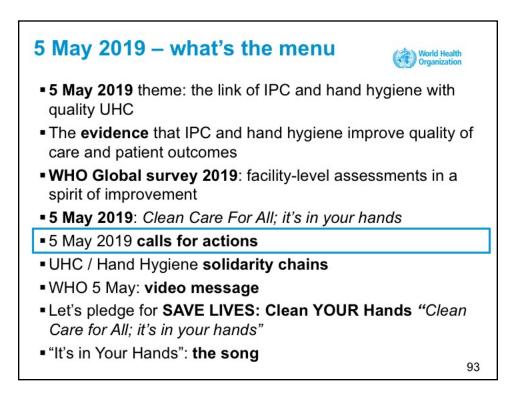


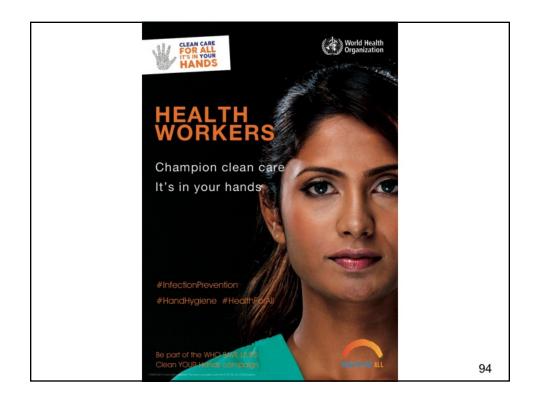


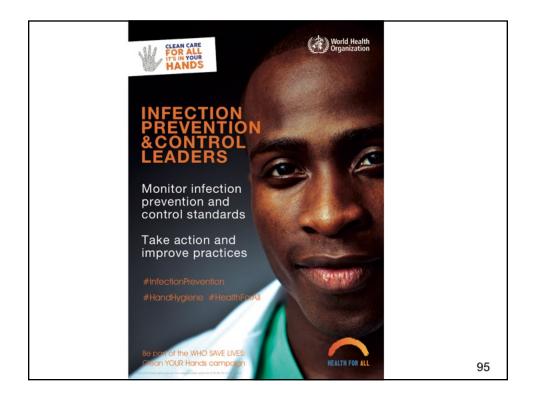


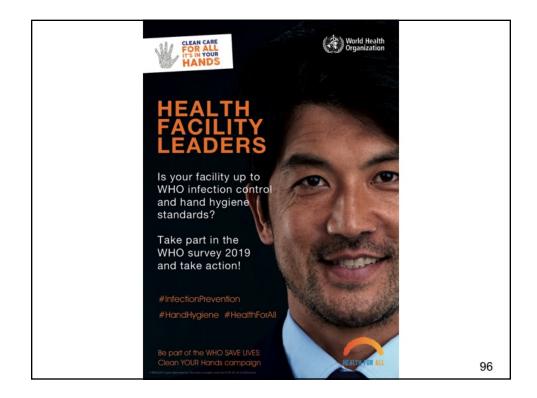


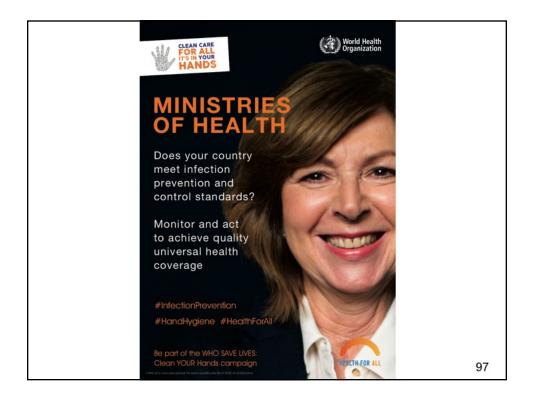


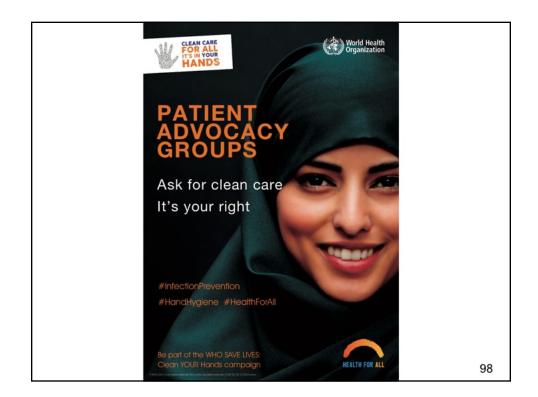








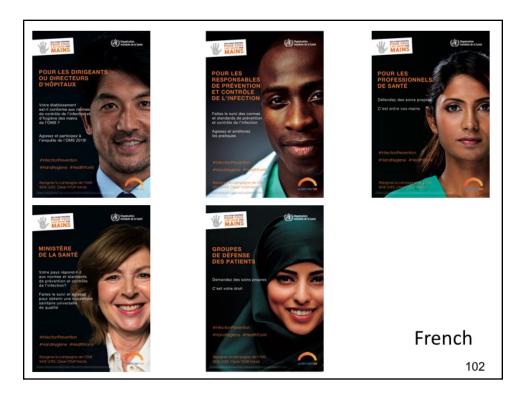






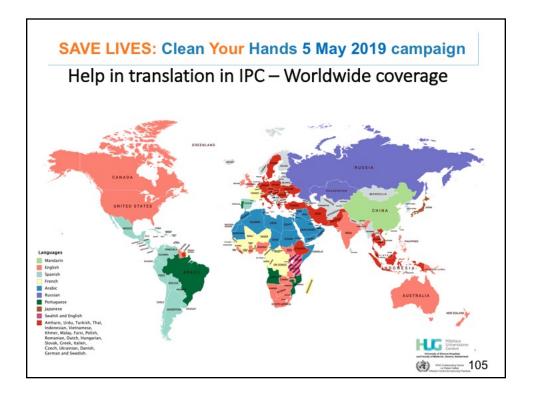


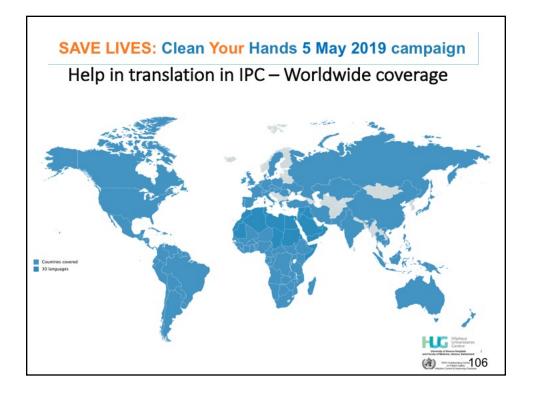


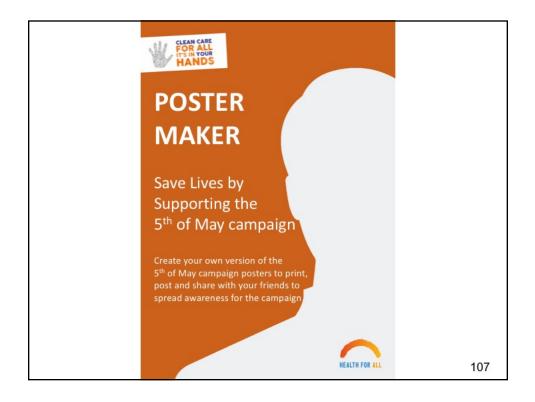




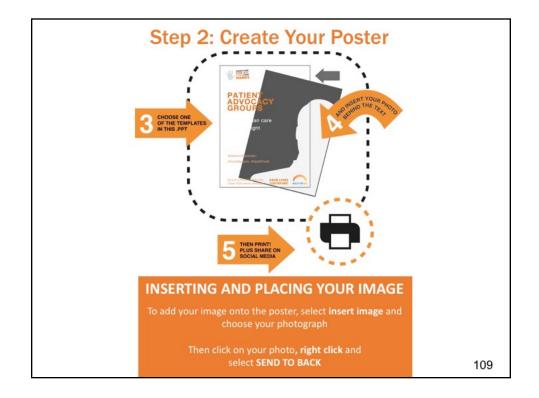








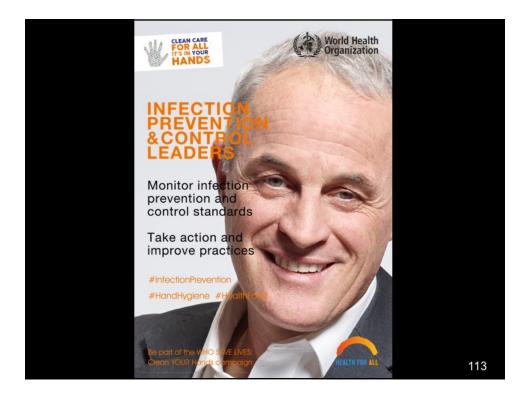


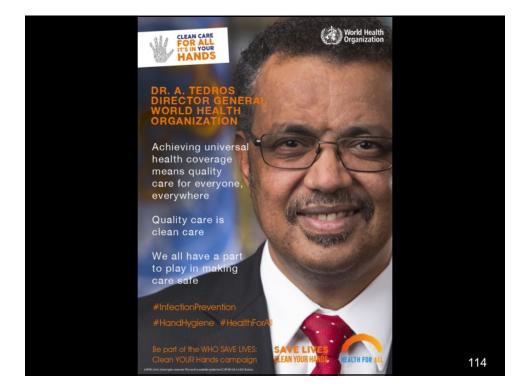


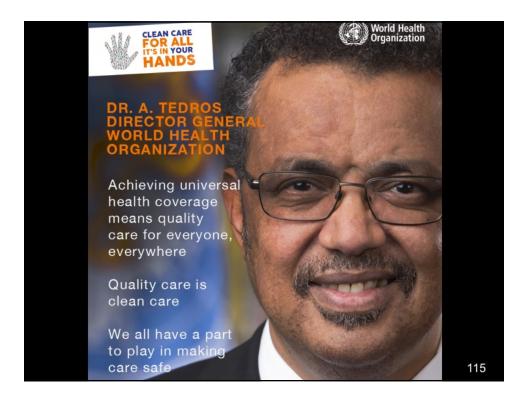


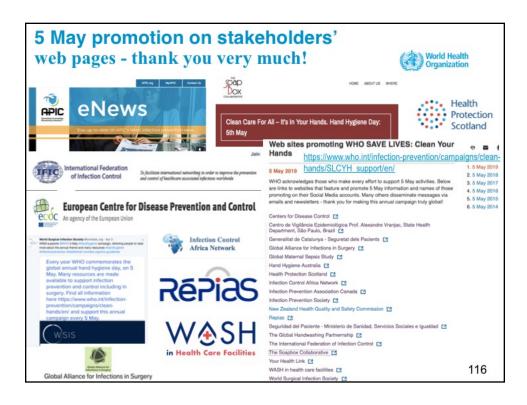


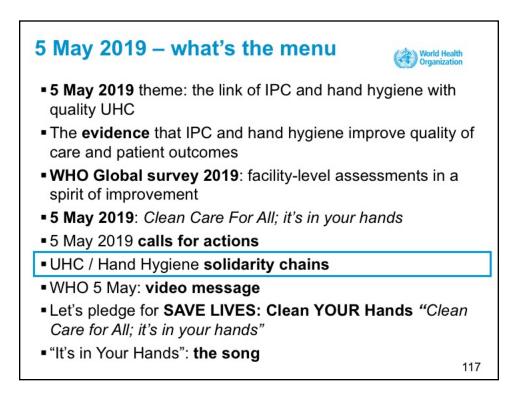






























Hand hygiene moment at first solidarity chain for « Health for All » on World Health Day – 7 April 2019



Hand hygiene moment at first solidarity chain for « Health for All » on World Health Day – 7 April 2019  $_{127}$ 







Hand hygiene moment at first solidarity chain for « Health for All » on World Health Day – 7 April 2019 130



Hand hygiene moment at first solidarity chain for « Health for All » on World Health Day – 7 April 2019



Hand hygiene moment at first solidarity chain for « Health for All » on World Health Day – 7 April 2019

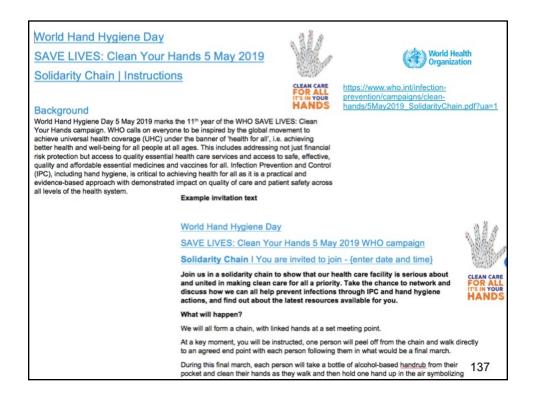




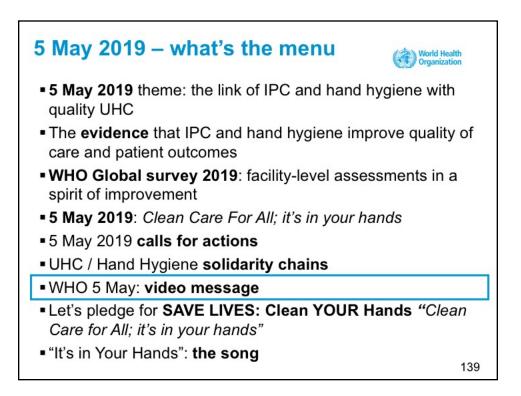
Hand hygiene moment at first solidarity chain for « Health for All » on World Health Day – 7 April 2019 134



















"No one should get sick while seeking care and yet globally HAIs are one of the most common consequences of poor quality care. They cause avoidable harm to hundreds of thousands of patients and fund the flames of AMR. Strong infection prevention and control is vital..." <sup>143</sup>



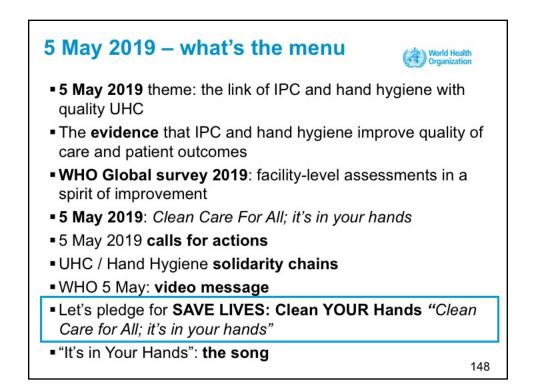






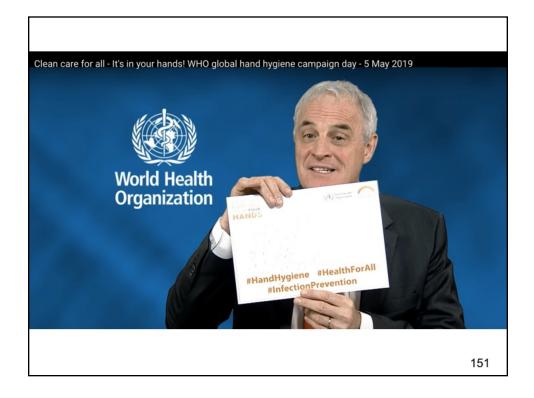
Let's work together more than ever in 2019 Dr Tedros wearing the « Clean Care for All; it's in your hands » T-shirt

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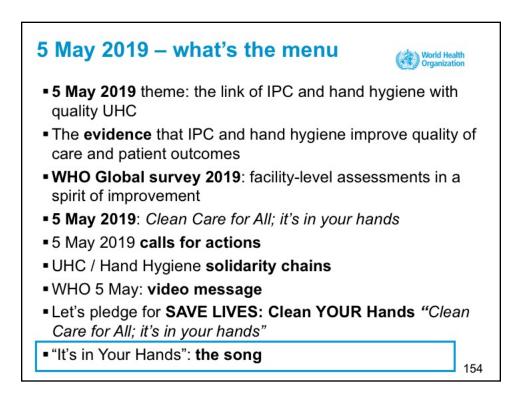


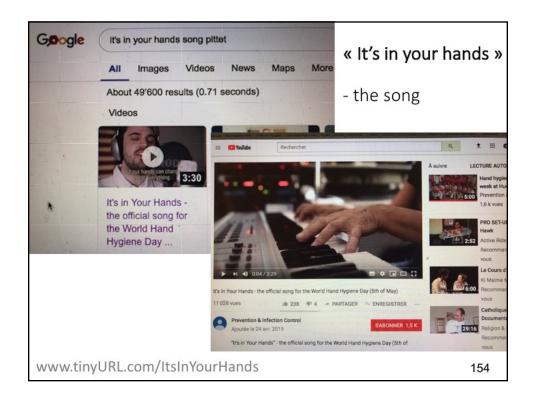




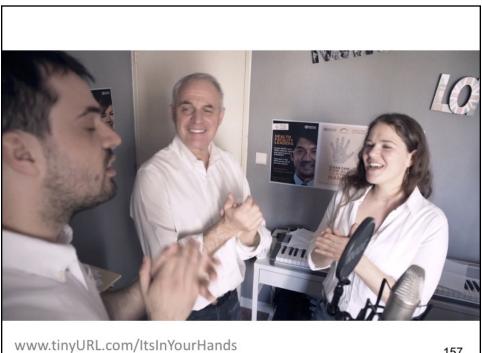












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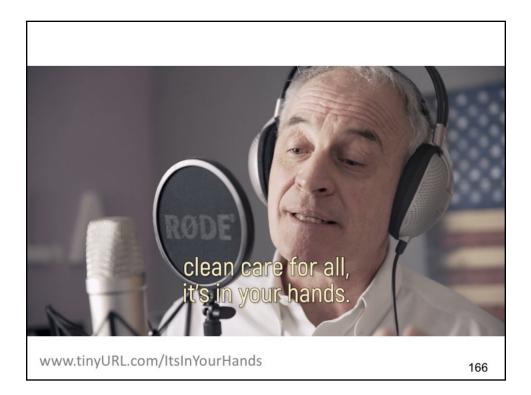










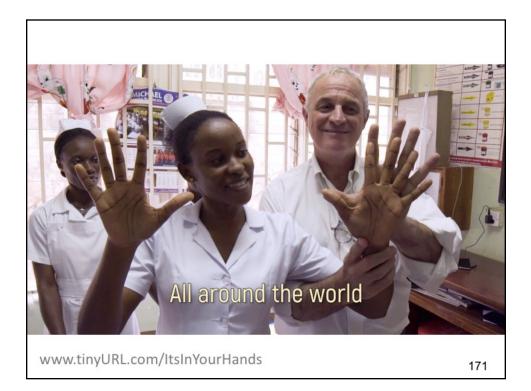
















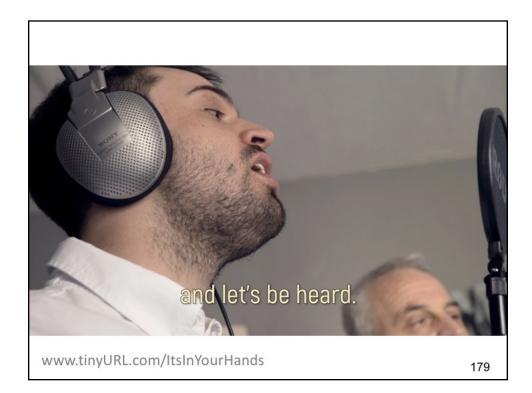


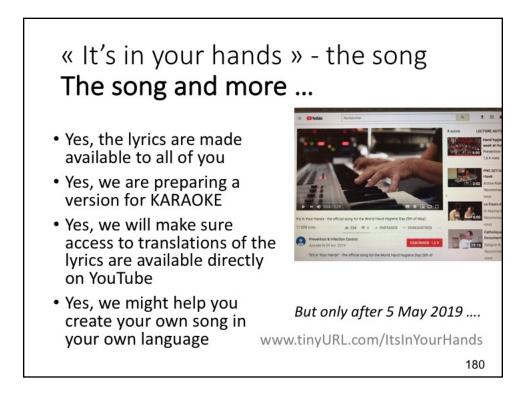






















V	www.webbertraining.com/schedulep1.php
May 16, 2019	IMMIGRANT AND REFUGEE POPULATIONS: A PUBLIC HEALTH AND POLICY PERSPECTIVE ON A CONTINUTING GLOBAL CRISIS Speaker: Prof. Sotirios Tsiodras, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece
May 27, 2019	(FREE Teleclass – Broadcast live from the IPAC Canada conference) ADAPTING IPAC IN UNCONVENTIONAL SPACES Speaker: Peter Hoffman, Public Health England Karen Staniforth, Nottingham University Hospitals, UK Dr. Michael Weinbren, University Hospitals Coventry & Warwickshire NHS Trust In collaboration with Healthcare Infection Society (HIS)
May 28, 2019	(FREE Teleclass – Broadcast live from the IPAC Canada conference) ADULT LEARNING STYLES Speaker: Karren Hoffman, University of North Carolina School of Medicine Professor Marilyn Cruikshank, University of Technology, Sydney, Australia In collaboration with the Association for Professionals in Infection Prevention and Epidemiology (APIC) and Australasia College for Infection Prevention and

