

# Step forward to realize the Global Action on Patient Safety

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Third Global Ministerial Summit on Patient Safety

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NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

Leadership • Innovation • Impact | *for a healthier future*

# 3<sup>rd</sup> Global Ministerial Summit on Patient Safety

- Keynotes
- Patient Safety Culture
- Patient Safety in Aging Society
- Patient Safety Needs for Achieving UHC in LMIC
- ICT in Patient Safety
- Economics on Patient Safety
- Japan's National Patient Safety System



# Patient Safety is key to Global Health

- Patient Safety is a Global Public Health issue
- Patient Safety impacts trust and economy
- Patient Safety is a Critical Component of Universal Health Coverage
- Patient safety is an imperative
- Need global movement and action on Patient Safety



# Unsafe care undermines every goal of modern healthcare systems

- Lives harmed and lost
- Patient dissatisfaction
- Loss of trust (especially in public healthcare systems)
- Waste and inefficiency
- Increased costs
- Widening disparities in health outcomes

# **Patient Safety is a Critical Component of Universal Health Coverage**



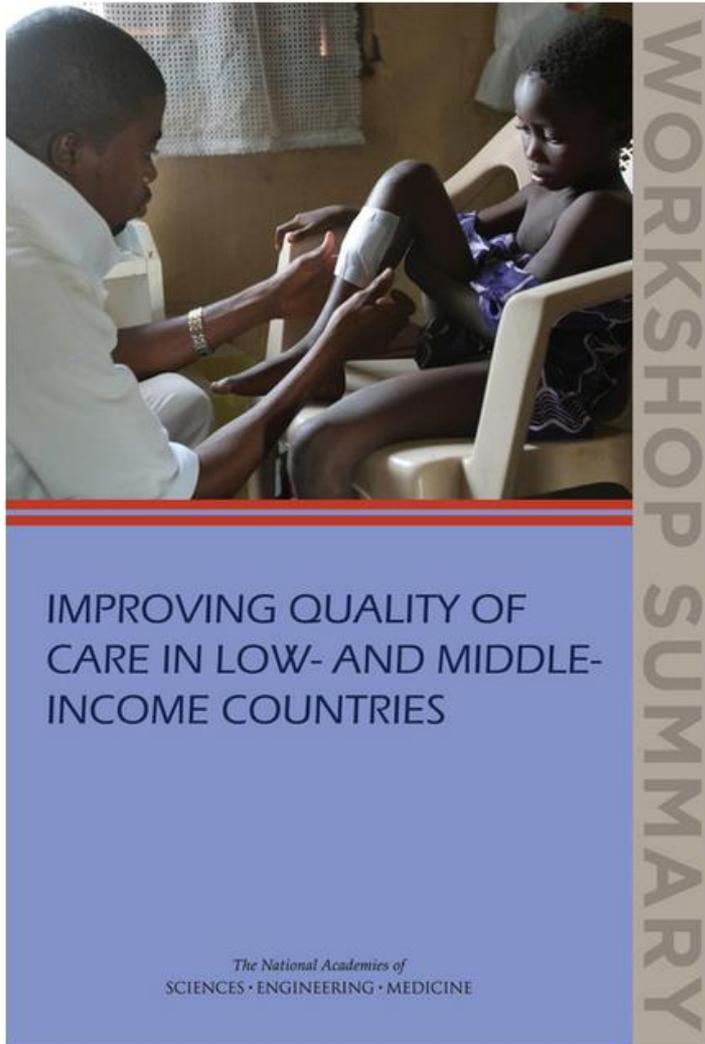
# Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

**SDG Target 3.8:** Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

*“Efforts to advance UHC are mainly focused on improving access to services and the financing structures behind them. Quality and patient safety are largely neglected, especially in low-income and middle-income countries.”  
(Flott et al, Lancet 2017)*



# Universal Health Care: Need to Assure Quality



- Unsafe care causes 43 million injuries a year and the loss of 23 million disability-adjusted life years (DALYs), about two-thirds of them in low- and middle-income countries (Jha et al., 2013)
- The probability of a patient receiving the correct diagnosis is, depending on other factors, in the range of 30 to 50 percent (Jishnu Das)
- The probability of a patient receiving non-harmful treatment found a likelihood of about 45 percent (Jishnu Das)

# Global preventable hospital deaths

*In the US, it has been estimated that 200,000 - 440,000 people die each year due to preventable errors in hospital settings*

- If we extrapolate US number to the global population (7.6 billion), then approx 5 -10 million people die each year
- If we extrapolate US number to global hospitalizations (421 million hospitalizations annually worldwide (WHO) and 35.1 million in the US) then up to 4.8 million die each year



# Patient Safety in Context

- Malaria: Over 1 million people die from malaria each year.
- HIV/AIDs: 1 million died of HIV-related causes in 2016
- Tuberculosis: In 2016, there were 1.7 million TB-related deaths worldwide

**Patient harm is a leading cause of the global disease burden**



# Cost to Achieve Universal Health Coverage

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

Karin Stenberg, Odd Hanssen, Tessa Tan-Torres Edejer, Melanie Bertram, Calum Brindley, Andrea Meskrey, James E. Rosen, John Stover, Paul Verboom, Rachel Sanders, Agnès Soucat

## Summary

**Background** The ambitious development agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) requires substantial investments across several sectors, including for SDG 3 (healthy lives and wellbeing). No estimates of the additional resources needed to strengthen comprehensive health service delivery towards the attainment of SDG 3 and universal health coverage in low-income and middle-income countries have been published.



Lancet Glob Health 2017;  
S: e875-87  
Published Online  
July 12, 2017  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/>

- Estimate that an additional \$274-371 billion (progressive vs ambitious) spending on health is needed per year by 2030 to make progress towards the SDG 3 targets.
- Despite projected increases in health spending, a financing gap of \$20–54 billion per year is projected.
- **However, quality is not assured. This estimate “assumes efficient practices. However evidence shows that resources are not always used to their best potential.”**



# Summary

- Unsafe care undermines every goal of modern healthcare systems
- Patient safety is a global public health issue
- Patient safety must be a critical component of UHC
- Extending the quality agenda to LMICs
- Patient safety has generated a lot of momentum over the last 20 years
- Need for a systems approach and local solutions to improve patient safety

***BUT we have still a long way to go***



**For a sustainable UHC, evidence-based patient safety systems and practices have to be established in all countries as one of the critical healthcare standards.**



# Support for Patient Safety as Highest Priority: *Selective Findings from 3<sup>rd</sup> Summit*

- “Government & healthcare leaders should give improvement of health care quality and patient safety the same priority as UHC”
- “Countries should prioritize patient safety as part of UHC strategies.....”
- “Countries should invest resources in building leadership in patient safety.....”
- “Countries should provide political support for the WHO’s Global Patient Safety Challenge”



# **We need a global movement: Global Action Plan for Patient Safety**



# Patient Safety Global Action Summit 2016, UK

- Political commitment and leadership,
- Policies that encourage and enable patient safety improvement,
- Paradigm shift: providing a safe space for people to report,
- Performance measurement: benchmarking, developing indicators and data systems,
- Patient safety movement: a call for urgent action by governments.



# Global Action Plan for Patient Safety

(Memorandum to the WHO Executive Board put forward by Germany, Japan, Oman and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

- Recognize patient safety as a global health priority of the highest order, and the foremost requirement for UHC;
- Continue support for the Global Ministerial Summit series;
- Strengthen capability through collaboration and learning, with a particular focus on LMICs
- Increase visibility and global advocacy and concerted action, including by establishing a WHO-recognised World Patient Safety Day annually on 17 September from 2018;

# Thank you

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