Global Health and Patient Safety

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Special Envoy of the Director General of the World Health Organization in Financing for WHO,
Former Secretary of State for Health and Director-General of the Swiss Federal Office of Public Health (1991-2009) Bern, Switzerland
LEADING INNOVATION IN PATIENT SAFETY
November 6 & 7, 2015
UNT Health Science Center, MET Building
**Global Health & Patient Safety:**
- The Global Health and Global Security Agenda;
- Global Health Security: the Challenges and Actors;
- Patient Safety as part of the Global Health Security Agenda;
- The Rise of Antimicrobial Resistance as a Global Health Crisis (WHO) and Spread of Infectious Diseases as Eminent Global Risk (Global Risks Report 2015, World Economic Forum)
- Independent Scientific Advice in Patient Safety for Governments and the WHO.
Global Health & Patient Safety
Thomas Zeltner, MD,
Liberia: People walk past a very sick Saah as local clinics refuse to treat him for fear of infection
'We fell short' with Ebola patient, Texas hospital exec says.

By Ed Lavandera and Ralph Ellis, CNN
Updated 0359 GMT (1059 HKT) October 22, 2014
And we have to keep leading the global response, because the best way to stop this disease, the best way to keep Americans safe, is to stop it at its source — in West Africa.

October 25, 2014
Ebola Response in 2014
Together in Action

1.7M
People received food from WFP

5,177
Metric tonnes of supplies sent by UNICEF

32,000
Samples tested in 25 mobile labs deployed by WHO

1.5M
People sensitized face-to-face via UNDP

$1B
Mobilized in financing by World Bank Group

7B
Global voices united to end Ebola
The Global Health Security Agenda

Today’s Global Health Security Risks:
- Emergence and spread of new microbes;
- Globalization of travel and trade;
- Rise of drug resistance; and
- Potential for accidental release, theft or illicit use.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Global Health Security</th>
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<td>Diseases spread faster and more unpredictably than ever before. These emerging global threats require new global solutions.</td>
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## Global Health Topics

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communicable Diseases</th>
<th>Disabilities</th>
<th>Global Health Security</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Communicable diseases are spread by contact with something that contains a germ and include diseases such as HIV/AIDS, influenza, malaria, and tuberculosis</td>
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<td>Disabilities affect people of all age groups, all demographics, and in all regions and countries. The number of people living with a disability is high and growing. Many factors contribute to the rising number of people with disabilities worldwide.</td>
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<th>Health Diplomacy</th>
<th>Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Health</th>
<th>Global Water Supply and Safety</th>
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<tr>
<td>Health diplomacy is intergovernmental collaboration to strengthen technical knowledge, health systems, and policies</td>
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<td>Global health issues that affect members of the LGBT community.</td>
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<td>Clean water and hygiene are very important in improving global health, meaning many projects are focused on this area.</td>
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<th>Non-Communicable Diseases</th>
<th>Maternal and Child Health</th>
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<td>Cancer, lung, heart disease, and other non-communicable diseases are the leading causes of death among humans</td>
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<td>Global health issues that affect mothers and their children in particular and range from HIV/AIDS to midwife education and child vaccination</td>
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Top 10 risks in terms of Impact

1. Water crises
2. Spread of infectious diseases
3. Weapons of mass destruction
4. Interstate conflict
5. Failure of climate-change adaptation
6. Energy price shock
7. Critical information infrastructure breakdown
8. Fiscal crises
9. Unemployment or underemployment
10. Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse

Global Risks 2015
Each year in the United States, at least 2 million people become infected with bacteria that are resistant to antibiotics and at least 23,000 people die each year as a direct result of these infections.
WHO Director-General addresses G7 health ministers meeting on antimicrobial resistance

Dr Margaret Chan
Director-General of the World Health Organization

Berlin, Germany
8 October 2015
The rise of antimicrobial resistance is a global health crisis. Medicine is losing more and more mainstay antimicrobials as pathogens develop resistance. Second-line treatments are less effective, more costly, more toxic, and sometimes extremely difficult to administer. Many are also in short supply.

This will be the end of modern medicine as we know it. If current trends continue, sophisticated interventions, like organ transplantation, joint replacements, cancer chemotherapy, and care of pre-term infants, will become more difficult or even too dangerous to undertake.

Dr. Margaret Chan, DG WHO, Remarks at the G7 Health Ministers Meeting. October 8, 2015
Executive Order -- Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria

EXECUTIVE ORDER

COMBATING ANTIBIOTIC-RESISTANT BACTERIA

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, I hereby order as follows:

BARACK OBAMA

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 18, 2014.
Combating antibiotic-resistant bacteria is a national security priority.
1

Patient safety is a serious global public health issue

There is now growing recognition that patient safety and quality is a critical dimension of universal health coverage. Since the launch of the WHO Patient Safety Programme in 2004, over 140 countries have worked to address the challenges of unsafe care.
One in 10 patients may be harmed while in hospital

Estimates show that in developed countries as many as 1 in 10 patients is harmed while receiving hospital care. The harm can be caused by a range of errors or adverse events.
A poor safety record for health care

Industries with a perceived higher risk such as the aviation and nuclear industries have a much better safety record than health care. There is a 1 in 1,000,000 chance of a traveller being harmed while in an aircraft. In comparison, there is a 1 in 300 chance of a patient being harmed during health care.
Patient and community engagement and empowerment are key

People’s experience and perspectives are valuable resources for identifying needs, measuring progress and evaluating outcomes.
Hospital partnerships can play a critical role

Hospital-to-hospital partnerships to improving patient safety and quality of care have been used for technical exchange between health workers for a number of decades. These partnerships provide a channel for bi-directional patient safety learning and the co-development of solutions in rapidly evolving global health systems.
PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

Desiderius Erasmus
Resilient Health Systems

Health systems

A well-functioning health system working in harmony is built on having trained and motivated health workers, a well-maintained infrastructure, and a reliable supply of medicines and technologies, backed by adequate funding, strong health plans and evidence-based policies.

Key expected results

Making a difference

Leadership update

WHO priorities
...We also reiterate the importance of supporting recovery, including building and reconstructing resilient and sustainable health systems to better prepare for and respond to potential future health threats...
Our goals

- Enough health workers are trained and motivated to meet countries’ needs.
- All countries have a functioning civil registration and vital statistics system.
- Essential medicines and other health technologies are safe, effective and affordable.
- Countries have solid national health plans that make optimal use of available.
- Resources Patients are protected from hospital-acquired infection and other harm when they seek care.
- Health systems are resilient and responsive to meet needs in outbreaks and other emergencies.
« If you seek to lead, invest at least 50 percent of your time leading yourself: your own purpose, ethics, principles, motivation, conduct. »

Dee Hock, Founder of VISA International
Thank You