



Policy and Practice: A Partnership for Better Outcomes

"Accreditation and Patient Safety Right From the Beginning!"

**Linking Quality of Care with
Universal Health Coverage**

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How does QoC relate to UHC?

***"What good does it do to offer free
maternal care and have a high
proportion of babies delivered in health
facilities if the quality of care is sub-
standard or even dangerous?"***

*Margaret Chan, WHO Director-General, at the World Health
Assembly, May 2012*

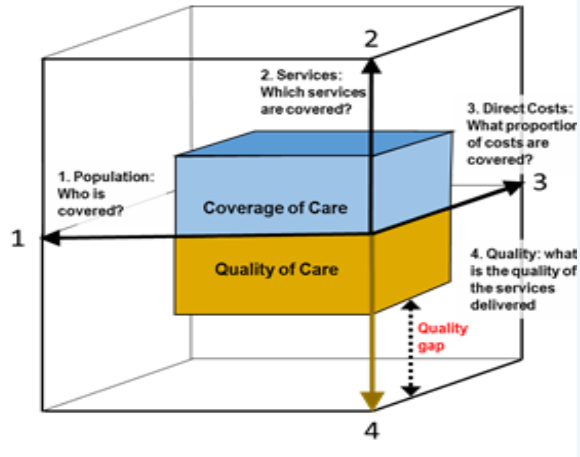
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The 4th dimension of UHC: "Translating access into effectiveness"

QA/I processes:

- Regulatory
- Healthcare facility
- Health workers



Source: Barker, Pierre, "Making Universal Health Coverage Whole: Adding Quality as the Fourth Dimension." Institute for Healthcare Improvement, 2018.

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UHC drivers = QI drivers

Workers – doing the right things? Are there enough in right mix, right place?

Facilities – meet safety and operational standards?

Medicines – right quality & quantity? Used safely?

Devices & technologies – over or under used?

Information systems – capturing right data, right time, right accuracy? Used?

Financing – enough? allocated efficiently? Used appropriately?

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QoC gap: still large in most countries

22–44% - clinical practice guidelines adherence

7–10% - % of patients acquiring infection at facility

34–72% - diagnostic accuracy

5–17 patients - provider productivity

14–44% - provider absenteeism

40% - LMIC facilities without improved water

\$42 billion - annual global cost of medication errors

Source: "Delivering quality health services: A global imperative for UHC. WHO, 2018

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Poor quality impedes UHC progress

Cost - efficiency

	Input quantities		
	Too little	Just right	Too much
Wrong inputs	Cost ✓ Outcome X	Cost ✓ Outcome X	Cost X Outcome X
Right inputs	Cost ✓ Outcome X	Cost ✓ Outcome ✓	Cost X Outcome ??

Low quality → poor efficiency → less \$ for:

- Expanding population coverage
- Expanding benefits package

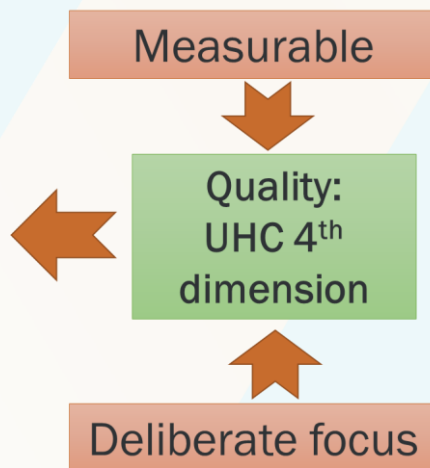
People recognize value for money

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QoC elements – constant in any UHC approach

- Evidence-based
- Outcome-oriented
- Culture of quality
- National policy & strategy/roadmap
- Institutionalized
- Monitoring systems
 - Effective, safe
 - People-centered
 - Timely, efficient
 - Equitable
 - Integrated care



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How do UHC approaches “buy” it? (QA or QI?)

UHC Purchasing methods	Potential for impacting quality	
	Positive	Negative
Supply-side budgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not left to “the market” (direct oversight of adherence to facility standards, worker certification, clinical standards & guidelines). • Can be augmented with outcome-based payments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources for required supply-side monitoring are often limited. • Data capture for monitoring quality is weak.
Capitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages cost consciousness with respect to inputs. • Promotes keeping people healthy. • Best if combined with outcome-based payments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can encourage under provision of services. • Can promote adverse selection and over enrollment by providers. • Can promote early referral for issues that could be managed at the PHC level.

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How do UHC approaches “buy” it?

UHC Purchasing methods	Potential for impacting quality	
	Positive	Negative
Fee for service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most direct means for knowing what a provider is doing. • Claims system can generate data for QA assessment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can promote over provision of unnecessary services.
Case-based	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages cost consciousness with respect to inputs. • Can ensure clients get all important care components. • Claims system can generate data for QA assessment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce provision of services that may benefit quality. • Administratively difficult to know what services were provided. • Provider may “up-code” diagnosis and severity.
Outcome-based payment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages attention to good outcomes for patients. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be administratively difficult to manage • May crowd out other services not tied to outcome-based payments.

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Thank you

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