



WASH in HCF: Quality Universal Health Coverage and antimicrobial resistance



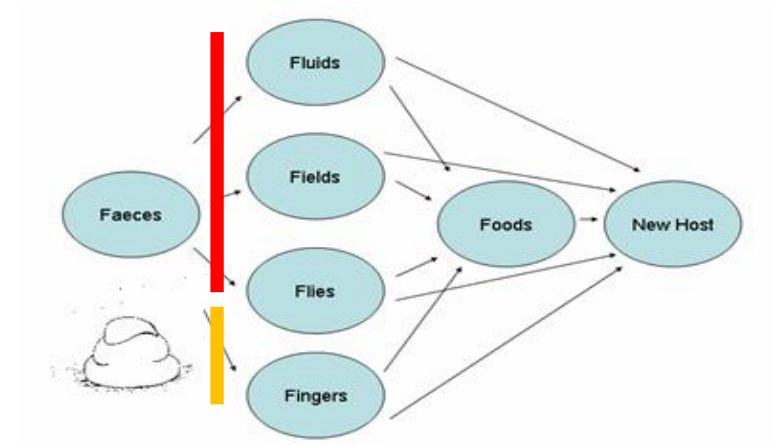
Pathways to universal and sustained water, sanitation and hygiene



What is Universal Health Coverage?

Universal health coverage (UHC) means that all people can use the promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative and palliative health services they need, of sufficient quality to be effective, while also ensuring that the use of these services does not expose the user to financial hardship.

WASH and Universal Health Coverage



What is Universal Health Coverage?

"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,
World Health Assembly - May 2012



What is Universal Health Coverage?

CURRENT SITUATION

Coverage of WASH in health care facilities

-  **38%** do not have ANY water source
-  **19%** do not have improved sanitation
-  **35%** do not have water and soap for handwashing

Implications on health service delivery

WASH
IMPROVEMENTS
Increase demand and gain trust in service delivery



Shared goal

To ensure that increasing demand and use of services is met with quality service provision, **WASH services and hygiene practices in health care facilities must improve.**

WASH IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES (HCF) UNDERPINS SAFE AND QUALITY SERVICE PROVISION FOR ACHIEVING UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE

What is Universal Health Coverage?

JOINT ACTIONS

**Combine
advocacy efforts**
to reach global WASH
and quality
UHC goals

Include WASH
in health care
facilities as a
tracer indicator
for quality UHC

Cross fertilize
WASH in HCF global
action plan with
UHC activities

**Align
national
processes**
on standards
development and
implementation
with financing
for UHC

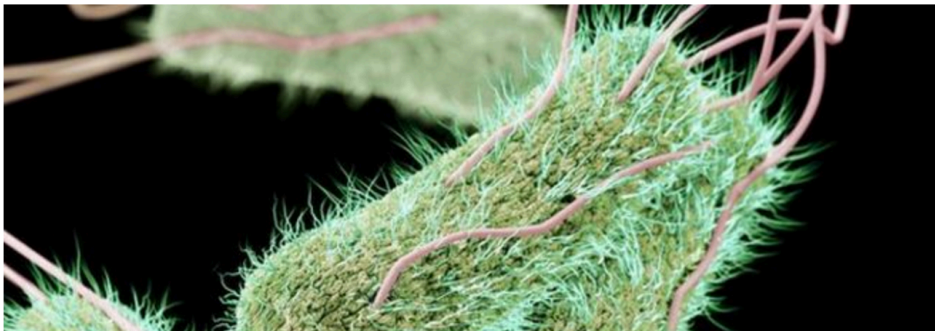
**Jointly
implement
and document**
lessons learned from
improving WASH and
quality of care in
health facilities

Antimicrobial Resistance

Drug-resistant typhoid 'concerning'

By Michelle Roberts
Health editor, BBC News online

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COMMON BUG THAT CAN TURN INTO A KILLER

STAPHYLOCOCCUS aureus is a common bug carried by around one in three people, often on the skin and in the nose, without causing any harm.

Sometimes the bacteria causes health problems such as minor skin infections.

But if it gets into the bloodstream through a cut or a surgical wound it can cause life-threatening blood poisoning.

These infections will normally be treated with antibiotics.

However, some strains of *S. aureus* are

resistant to commonly-used antibiotics, in particular methicillin. These are known as methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*...MRSA.

In fact, methicillin is no longer used but the term MRSA is still used to describe infections that do not respond to a range of antibiotics.

Patients diagnosed with MRSA, whatever the strain - will be treated with antibiotics that the bacteria become resistant to.

Incurable TB an epidemic?

For 1st time, 12 identified with totally drug-resistant TB

SHOBHAN SINGH
MUMBAI, INDIA

In what can be considered as the country's first-ever diagnosis of totally drug-resistant (TDR) tuberculosis, Dr. P. K. Mishra's hospital has identified 12 patients with the alarming disease.

This condition, experts claim, is a result of years of being prescribed heavy antibiotics by doctors with poor knowledge and expertise in treating the disease, which eventually results in resistance to it. According to doctors, TDR TB should ideally be treated as an epidemic.

One of the 12 patients, a 31-year-old woman from Bhubaneswar, died a couple of months ago. "We have reached this sorry state because of a complete failure in public, private and



national healthcare institutions. Considering any person suffering from TB contracts the disease at least 10-15 persons every year, this is a potential epidemic," said Dr. Zarir Y. Mevada, consultant physici-

an, PD-Histoplas Hospital. All these patients were resistant to the first line and the second line of TB treatment. While multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB has a mortality rate of 30 per cent, extremely drug-

resistant (XDR) TB has a mortality rate of 50 per cent, but TDR TB has a mortality rate of 100 per cent, said Dr. Mevada.

So far, there is no single drug that can be administered to a TDR TB case. "Our experience with the 12 cases is disturbing. Each patient on an average, has visited five doctors and subsequently ended up with TDR, before coming to us," said Dr. Ghoshal.

According to him, one of the most common stages in the TB control programme is Category 2, which is the second line of treatment. "Doctors continue it for months together despite knowing that it hasn't worked in the longest time. Also, during this stage, patients are given some of the most toxic drugs," said Dr. Mevada.



Superbugs Are Overpowering Antibiotics Even Faster Than the CDC Expected

August 5, 2013 // 12:05 PM EST

Antimicrobial Resistance

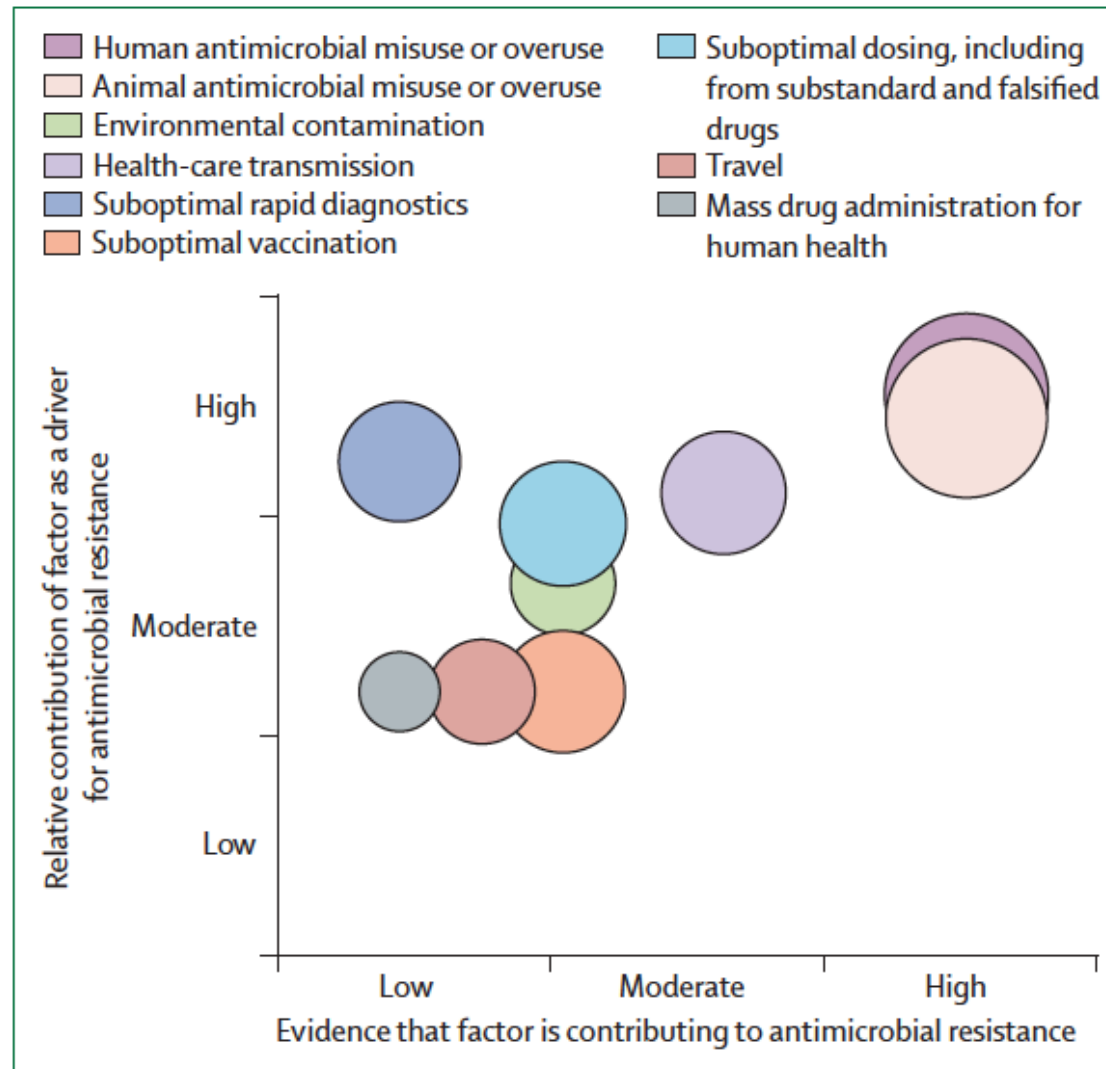


Figure 3: Role of modifiable drivers for antimicrobial resistance: a conceptual framework

INFECTION PREVENTION, CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE: LIMITING THE DEVELOPMENT AND SPREAD OF DRUG RESISTANCE

THE REVIEW ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

CHAired BY JIM O'NEILL

MARCH 2016

2.

GREATER FOCUS IS NEEDED ON INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL IN HEALTH AND CARE SETTINGS

DRUG-RESISTANT DISEASES

HEALTHCARE-ASSOCIATED INFECTIONS ARE A CONCERN IN ALL COUNTRIES

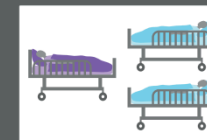


7 to 10%

Of every 100 hospitalised patients, 7 in high-income and 10 in low and middle-income countries, will acquire at least one healthcare-associated infection.

1 in 3

A third of patients in intensive care units (ICUs) in high-income countries are affected by at least 1 healthcare-associated infection.



1 in 4

A quarter of healthcare-associated infections in long-term acute care settings are caused by antibiotic-resistant bacteria.

Antimicrobial Resistance

- ▶ to improve awareness and understanding of antimicrobial resistance through effective communication, education and training;
- ▶ to strengthen the knowledge and evidence base through surveillance and research;
- ▶ to reduce the incidence of infection through effective sanitation, hygiene and infection prevention measures;
- ▶ to optimize the use of antimicrobial medicines in human and animal health;
- ▶ to develop the economic case for sustainable investment that takes account of the needs of all countries and to increase investment in new medicines, diagnostic tools, vaccines and other interventions.

GLOBAL ACTION PLAN ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

What is Universal Health Coverage?

