Private Sector Engagement: National Context

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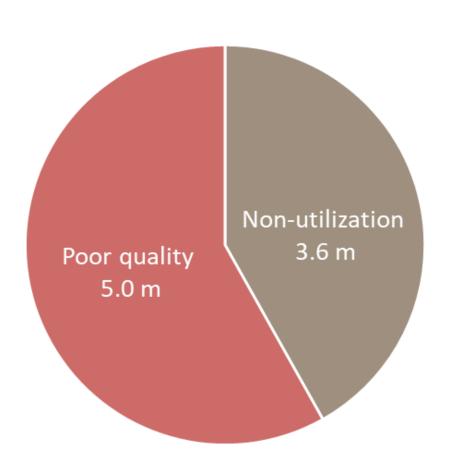
Healthcare in Bangladesh

Universal Health Coverage

- ☐ To Increase Accessibility to the poor
- ☐ To Improve Quality of Care
- ☐ To Remove the financial barrier

WHO: Universal right to high quality health care

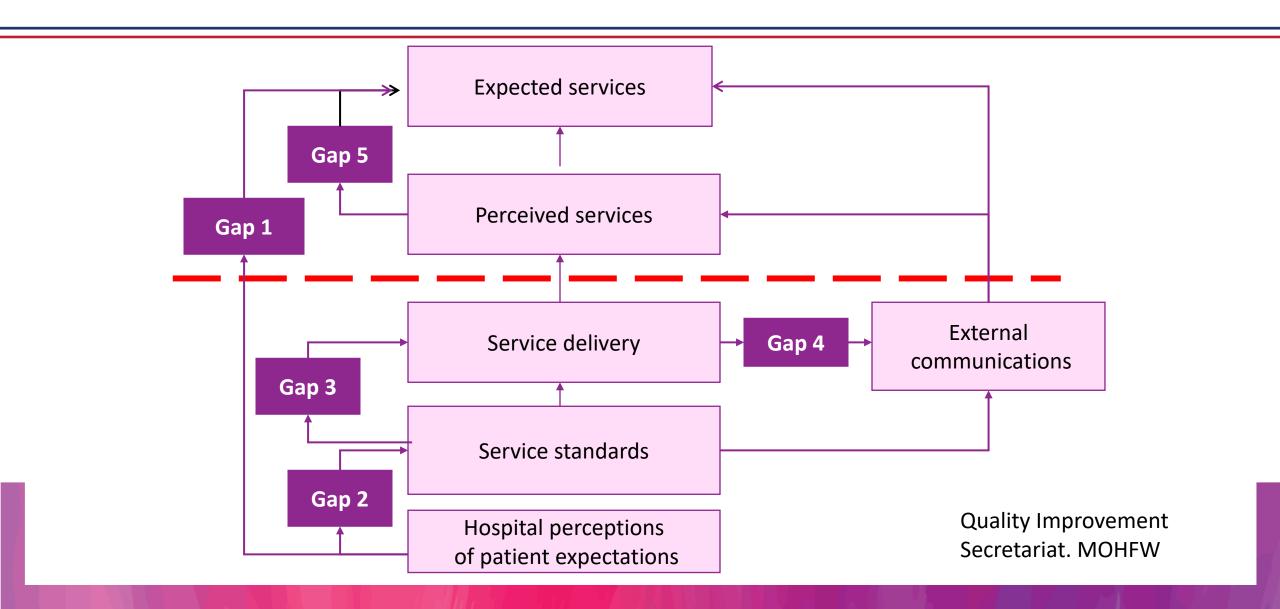
Deaths due to poor quality



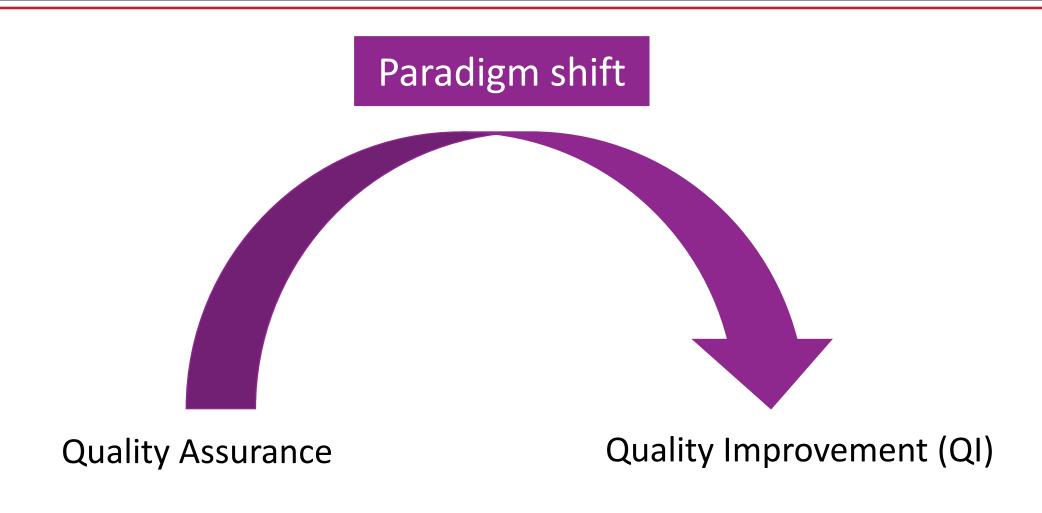
High quality health systems could save over 8 million lives each year in low- and middle-income countries – 5 million due to poor quality alone.

(Lancet Commission HQSS 2018)

Gap Model of Service Quality

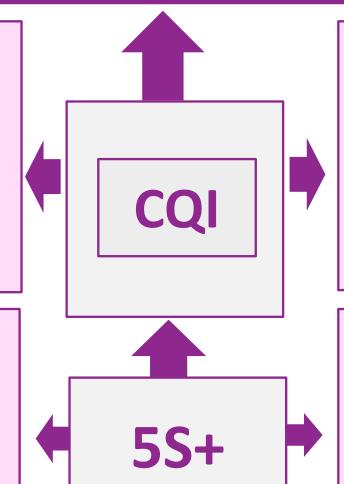


Journey from QA to QI



Total Quality Improvement & Clinical Governance

- Clinical Audit in different area.
- Continued professional development
- introduce clinical management protocols & guideline for different discipline
- Practice Evidence based Medicine.
- Periodic survey.
- Formation of different clinical subcommittee
- · Performance award
- Forming QIC & WIT
- Situation Analysis by using specific check list.
- Capacity Development of service provider
- Develop 5S action plan
- Use 5S monitoring check list
- Periodic Survey



- Use Patient safety Guideline
- Introduce IPC Guideline
- Safe Surgery Check List
- Risk Management
- Use Clinical Indicators
- Develop Clinical Microsystems approach
- RMNCAH Indicators
- MNCH Plan

- Apply National Health Care Standards
- Using Facility Level Indicators (FLIS)
- Use SOP of Different services
- Follow MWM guideline
- Use of QI tools for public health, FP and field services
- Introduce performance award

CQI during COVID-19

COVID-19 has presented us with a unique set of challenges

- ☐ Additional pressure on an already stretched system
- Constraints on manpower
- ☐ Disaggregation of bed capacity and operational changes to provide safe, effective care
- ☐ Ensuring appropriate maternal and newborn care during COVID

Interventions

- ☐ Maternal and Newborn National guidelines for care during pregnancy, labor and delivery and post natal care
- ☐ Patient Experience survey for 2 dedicated hospitals in Dhaka

Context: Private Sector Care Provision

- ☐ Private Sector plays a significant role in the provision of healthcare in Bangladesh
- Providers exist at all tiers of the healthcare delivery system from primary through to tertiary, specialized and diagnostic care
- Private Sector regulation is being explored through a robust accreditation system

For Maternal Newborn care in Bangladesh, Private Sector:

- Contraceptive supply accounts for 49 percent of modern method users
- Pharmacy or drug store is supplies 45 percent of users
- Prominent source of antenatal care (ANC), both in urban and rural areas. Overall, 58 % of ANC seekers went to the private sector to receive checkups (BMMS 2016)
- 84% percent of deliveries in private facilities were by C-section private facilities increased from 22% to 32% (BDHS 2017-2018)

A platform for shared public – private learning: BSQua



In 2019 – a group of like minded people came together to develop a society dedicated to Quality of Care in Bangladesh

Bringing together the public and private sector under one umbrella the society is a membership based non-governmental and not-for-profit organization focused on ensuring that quality remains at the core of all healthcare service delivered in Bangladesh

Private Sector Engagement: Vision for the future

National
Formation of BSQua and its early functioning
☐ Sensitization with private sector providers
Engagement through professional associations
☐ Support high volume private facilities to implement QI initiatives in Dhaka and
beyond
Program Certification and Accreditation
District
District ☐ Mapping of private facilities in Districts focused on MNH services
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