TACKLING CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) CONTRIBUTING TO A GLOBAL EFFORT

HEALTH SYSTEM RESILIENCE

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Sustainable, resilient health systems: how?

By ensuring that health and related systems are designed to be resilient



Resilient systems:

Prepare for threats & shocks

Effectively respond to threats – maintaining core functions while absorbing and recovering

Adapt to prevent or limit future occurrences

Preparedness requires making populations resilient: stronger focus on prevention

Share of health spending on preventive care





National health data & strong data infrastructure

Example: Investment in digital transformation is lower in the health sector





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Deployment of Surge capacity



© OECD | Source: State of Health in the EU · France · Country Health Profile 2021

Agility to mantain functionality: Telemedicine



© OECD | Implement - Innovative Solutions for Health System Resilience

New care models for mental health

Face-to-face and video or phone-delivered services in England, 2019 and April 2020



Innovative workforce arrangements: pharmacists



Guaranteeing continued access to care and treatments

Three

new pharmacybased interventions in **Portugal**





16 million

rapid antigen tests carried-out by pharmacists in **France** 400 pharmacies administered vaccination in England

Reinforcing supply chains

COVID-19 highlighted the vulnerability of global supply chains for key products (e.g., PPE, medicines)



The (real) example of one class of β-lactam ATB





Countries will need to invest an extra ~1.5% of GDP in resilience



- Staff: benchmarking analysis to estimate additional investments (eg workers, higher salaries & medical reserve needed (figures are OECD averages)
- Part of broader investment package to boost health system resilience

¹ infection control, testing, vaccination. ² prevention, core equipment, HIS

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Some conclusion thoughts

- Strategic and sustainable investments are necessary
 - Including investment in foundations: human capacity/skills, health data, public health
- Better consideration needed of how systems will operate whilst under extreme pressure to avoid breakdown:
 - Resilience-by-design : a system must be designed to recover its critical functions from disruption
 - Resilience vs operating on a max efficiency design
- Agility to adapt to shock:
 - Surge capacity, capacity to introduce innovations,
 - Enabling policy environment to recover eg
 massive disruption needs to be addressed: mental health
 impact, long-covid, deferred care
- Integrated response across the health system, but also with other sectors

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www.oecd.org/coronavirus/en/#policy-responses

- Tackling the mental health impact of the COVID-19 crisis through an integrated whole-of-society response; Mental health, COVID-19, youth
- Access to COVID-19 vaccines: Global approaches in a global crisis
- Strengthening the frontline: How primary health care helps health systems adapt during the COVID-19 pandemic
- Workforce and safety in long-term care during the COVID-19 pandemic
- Testing for COVID-19: How to best use the various tests?; and Testing for COVID-19: A way to lift confinement restrictions
- Flattening the COVID-19 peak: Containment and mitigation policies
- Beyond Containment: Health systems responses to COVID-19 in the OECD
- Supporting livelihoods during the COVID-19 crisis
- Supporting people and companies to deal with the COVID-19 virus
- Migrant doctors and nurses in COVID-19 crisis
- Public employment services on the frontline for jobseekers, workers and employers
- Children and COVID-19



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