



BULE HORA UNIVERSITY PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Description of the course

Course Title: Health Policy Management

Course Code:

Credits: 4 ECTS

Semester : II

SECOND Year BSc PHARMACY Students

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Bule Hora, Ethiopia

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History Of Health Care And Health Tier Delivery System In Ethiopia

Introduction

- Modern medicine introduced in to Ethiopia in the Reign of Emperor Libne Dingle (1508 –1540).
- Over four centuries, modern health care was brought to Ethiopia from many different countries by other European travelers, missionaries and members of diplomatic missions.
- Towards the end of the Imperial period a comprehensive Health Services Policy was adopted through initiatives from the World Health Organization.

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Introduction

- In the field of health there was no enunciated policy up to the nineteen fifties.
- The Dergue regime formulated a more elaborate health policy that gave emphasis to disease prevention and control, priority to rural areas in health service and promotion of self-reliance and community involvement.
- In health as in most other sectors, in both of the previous regimes there was no meeting ground between declaration of intent and demonstrable performance.

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Introduction

- The Health Policy of the Transitional Government, which is the result of a critical examination of the nature, magnitude and root causes of the prevailing health problems of the country and awareness of newly emerging health problems.
- Since July 2002, *woreda* health offices have borne the primary responsibility for health service delivery and management due to the decentralization.
- Ethiopia has implemented successive Health Sector Development Plans (HSDPs) since 1997 in four phases.

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History of health care in Ethiopia

- The first modern government-run hospital was built by Emperor Menelik II in 1906 in Addis Ababa with only 30 beds and was named Menelik II hospital.
- The Gondar Public Health College and Training Center was established in 1954 G.C with the goal to train Health Officers, Community Nurses, and Sanitarians.
- The Malaria Eradication Project was launched in 1959 followed by others such as TB Project, a Leprosy Control Project, the Ethiopian Nutrition Institute, and the Smallpox Eradication Service.

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History of Health care in Ethiopia...

- In recent years the Ministry of Health has been striving to integrate traditional medicine into the general network of health services, particularly in view of the skills possessed by certain healers: bone-setters (wogeshas), herbalist's (kitel betash), traditional birth attendants, and equally importantly "spiritual healers".
- Currently, there are 311 hospitals including private hospitals, 3,547 health centers, and 16,440 health posts.

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Basic health care period

- 1952 E.C (1960 G.C) Ethiopian government began to develop basic health services with health centers as backbone.
- The "Health Center Team Training Program" was launched in 1954 .
- In 1966 the first medical school was opened in A.A.
- Gonder Public Health College, the first of its kind, was established in 1954 and started training of health professional with auxiliary medical personnel
- The Ministry of Public Health made several attempts to solve certain major health problems through the establishment of special/vertical projects.

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4. Six Tier health system

- The socialist Ethiopian government revised the health policy.
- Gave more emphasis on primary health care and Rural health services, prevention and control of communicable diseases, self reliance and
- Community participation in health activities through its declaration of National Democratic Revolutionary Programme in 1976 G.C
- The totalitarian government Developed a 6 tiered health service with levels of increasing technical complexity to facilitate management referral support and training.

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Six Tier health system



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Limitation of PHC implementation

- lacked the commitment and leadership quality
- Absence of infrastructure at the district level
- Difficulty in achieving intersect oral collaboration,
- Inadequate health service coverage and inappropriate distribution of available health services,
- Weak community involvement in health

➤ II

5. Four Tier health system

- **Tier 1: The Primary Health Care Unit.**
 - A health centre will cater for 25,000 people and is fed by five health posts, each responsible for 5,000 people.
 - Every health centre is to be staffed by a health officer, a clinical nurse, a community nurse, an environmental sanitarian and a laboratory technician.
- **Tier 2: The District Hospital.**
 - To be fed by **Ten Health Centres** covering a population of 250,000. Staffed by **four GPs** and **a health officer**, together with clinical and community nurses, a pharmacist and a laboratory technician.
 - It will carry out routine curative and referral care and oversee the community health work of the population.
 - There will be only limited cold surgery as the emphasis will be on life saving surgery with appropriate training provided for GPs.
 - Gonder College of Medical Sciences (GCMS) is the only district hospital within the area of the project.

5. Four Tier health system

► Tier 3: The Regional Hospital.

- Staffed by six or more specialists and serving a population of one million, it will be responsible for the referral work from district hospitals and will be the focus of training and development. GCMS fulfills this role also.

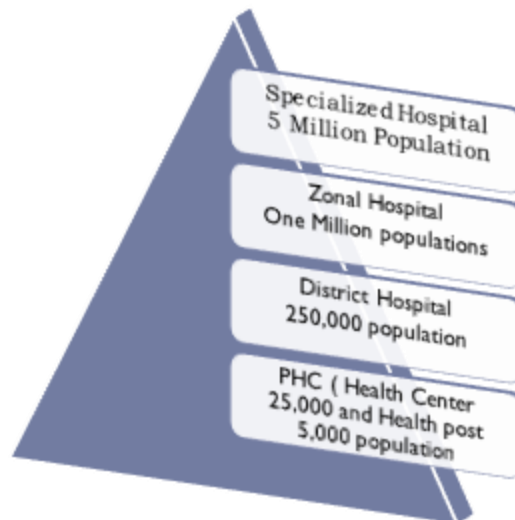
► Tier 4: Specialist Hospitals.

- These comprise of regional hospitals with specialist units serving 5 million people.
- Again, GCMS fulfills this role but the specialist units are underdeveloped

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5. Four Tier health system...



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The Current Three Tier health delivery system

- The Government of Ethiopia has developed Health Sector Transformation Plan (HSTP), which is part of the second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II).
- HSTP implementation arranged the Ethiopian health service restructured into a three tier health system.
- The PHCU which is composed of a health center (HC) and five satellite health posts (HPs).
- These provide services to approximately 25,000 people altogether.
- A HC is staffed with an average of 20 staff.
- It provides both preventive and curative services and HC has an inpatient capacity of 5 beds.

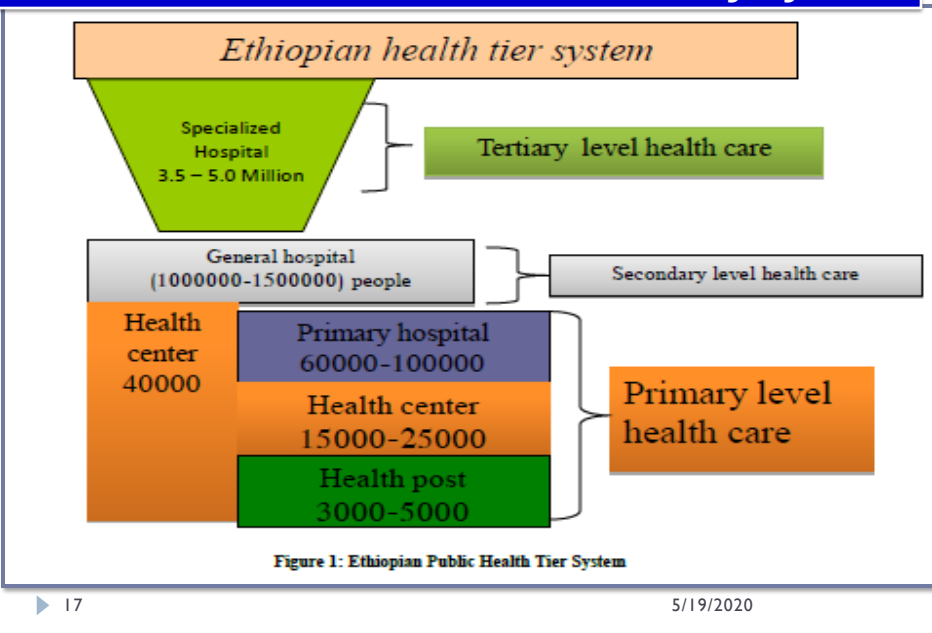
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The Current three Tier health delivery system

- A primary hospital provides emergency surgical services, including cesarean sections and gives access to blood transfusion service. It also serves as a referral center for HCs and has an inpatient capacity of 25-50 beds and is staffed by an average number of 53 persons.
- A general hospital provides inpatient and ambulatory services. It is staffed by an average of 234 professionals.
- A specialized hospital serves an average of five million people. It is staffed by an average of 440 professionals. It serves as a referral for general hospitals.

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The Current three Tier health delivery system



THANK YOU!!!