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Beyond Covid-19: The Future of Healthcare to 2030

December 15, 2021 – 20 minutes

New Challenges of Demographic, Epidemiological and Medical-Technological Development: Search for New Models of Healthcare Development

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Our goal is to co-create high-impact health services and systems research that drives positive change in policy, practice and behaviour for the benefit of all.

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Professor Enrico Coiera

Director
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NHMRC Centre of Research
Excellence in Digital Health



Professor Johanna Westbrook

Director
Centre for Health Systems
and Safety Research

NHMRC Partnership Project in
Digital Support for Aged Care

NHMRC
Partnership Centre
for Health System
Sustainability

NHMRC MRFF
Keeping People
Out of Hospital

NHMRC Project
Grant CareTrack
Aged



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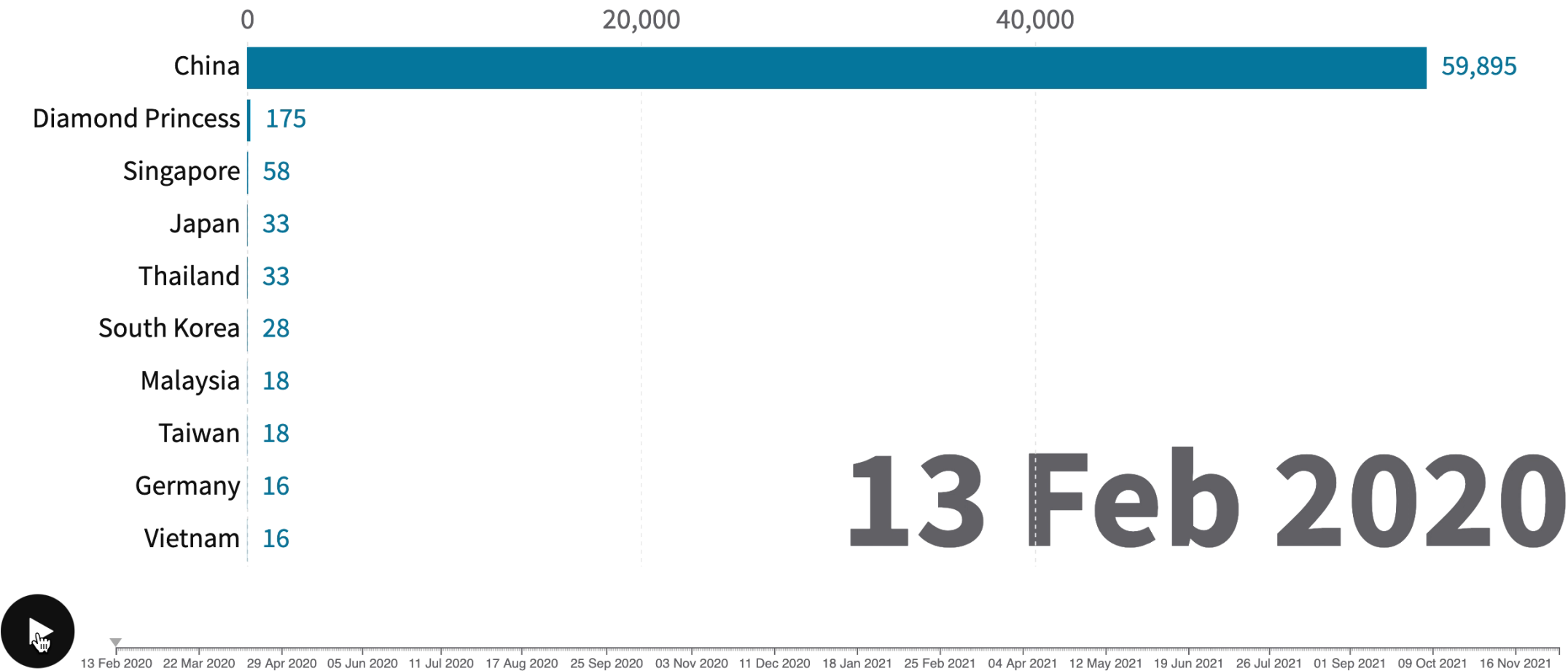
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The current Covid-19 situation

Current Covid-19 Situation

How confirmed cases of coronavirus have spread



Current Covid-19 Situation



Search by Country, Territory, or Area



Covid-19 Response Fund

[Donate](#)

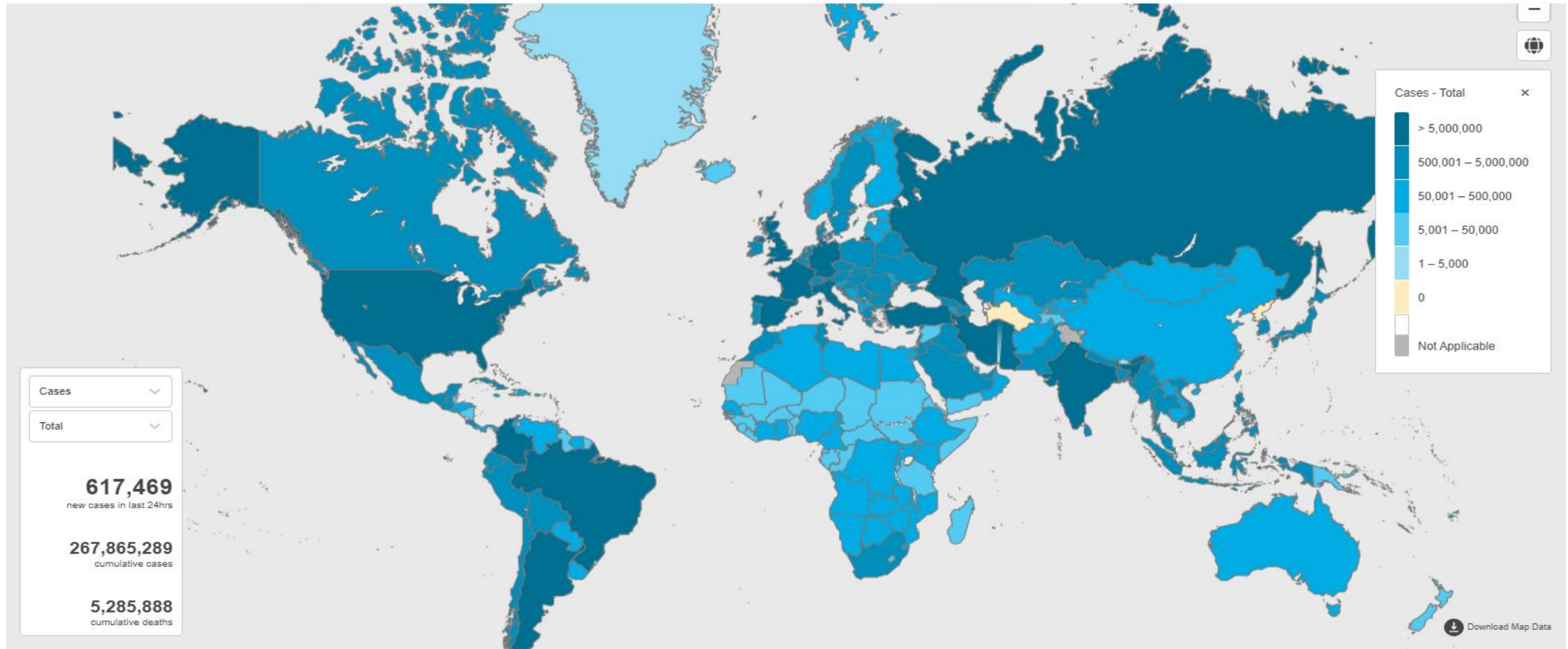
WHO Coronavirus (COVID-19) Dashboard

[Overview](#)

[Measures](#)

[Data Table](#)

[Explore](#)



Globally, as of 4:48pm CET, 10 December 2021, there have been 267,865,289 confirmed cases of COVID-19, including 5,285,888 deaths, reported to WHO. As of 8 December 2021, a total of 8,158,815,265 vaccine doses have been administered.



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The 40 Health Systems, Covid-19 [40HS, C-19] Study



Research Article

The 40 health systems, COVID-19 (40HS, C-19) study

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and JOHANNA WESTBROOK³

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Received 24 June 2020; Editorial Decision 3 September 2020; Revised 30 August 2020; Accepted 8 September 2020

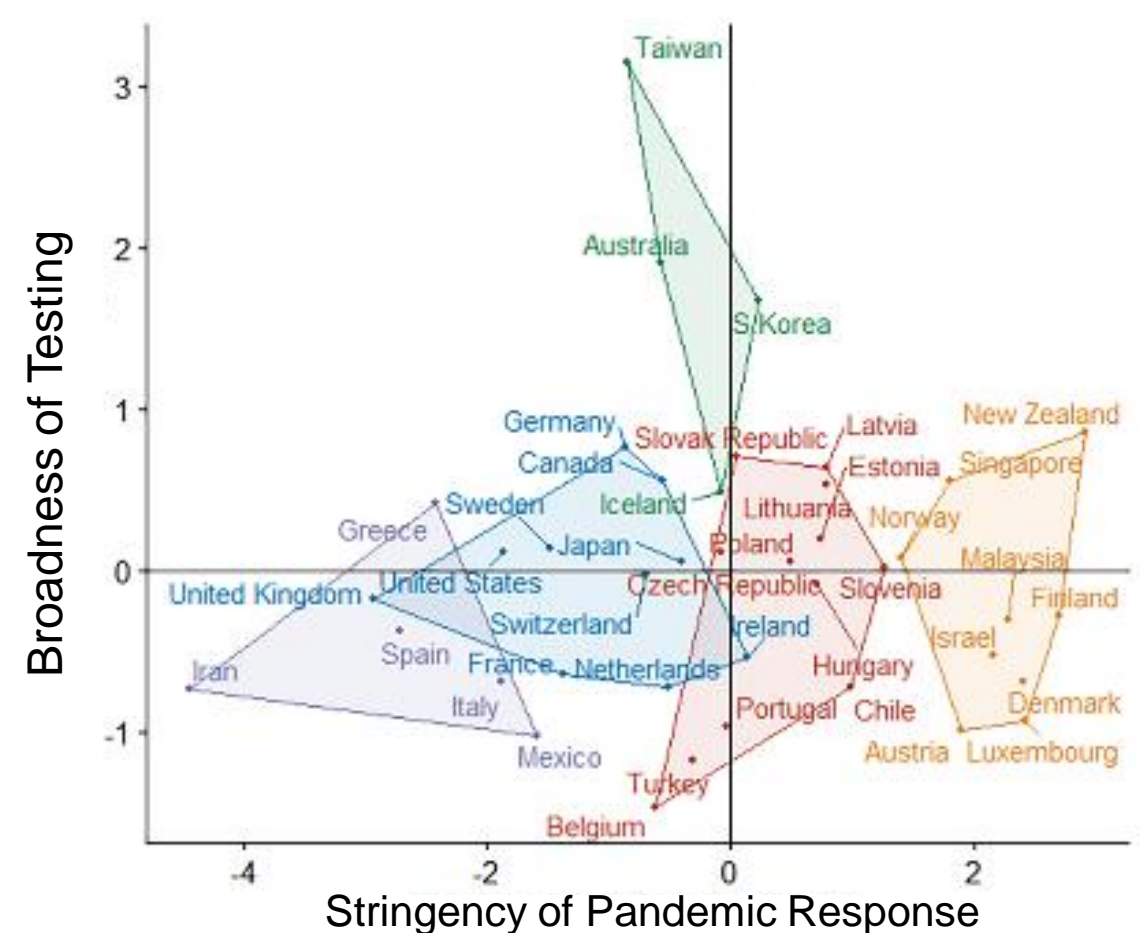
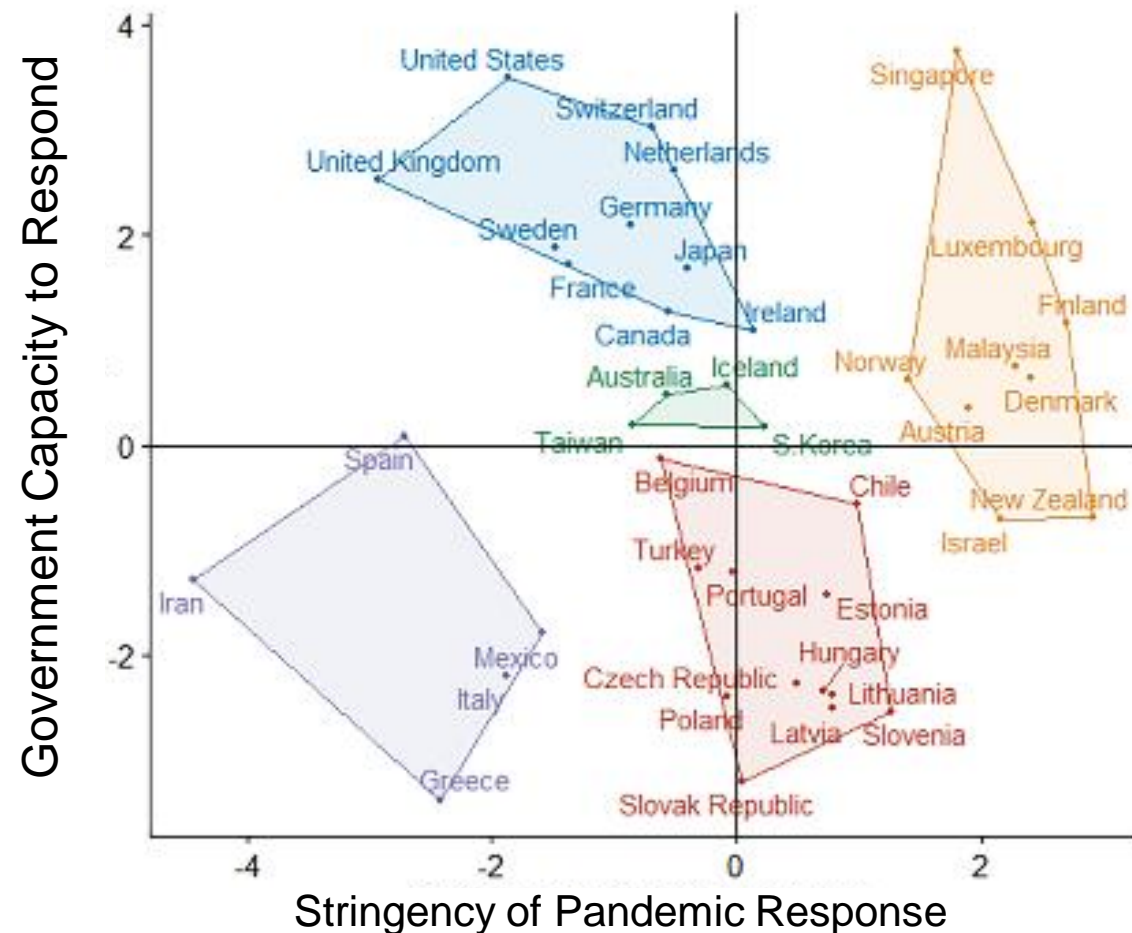
Abstract

Background: The health, social and economic consequences of the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2, henceforth COVID-19) pandemic have loomed large as every

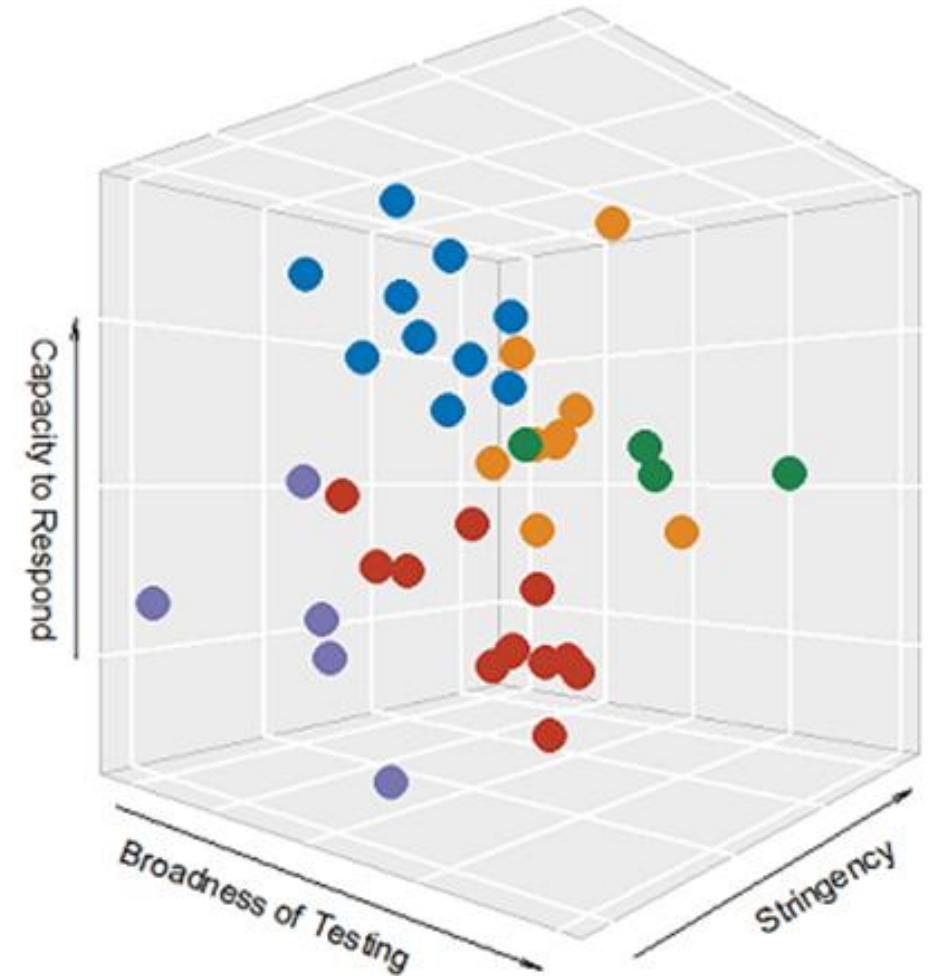
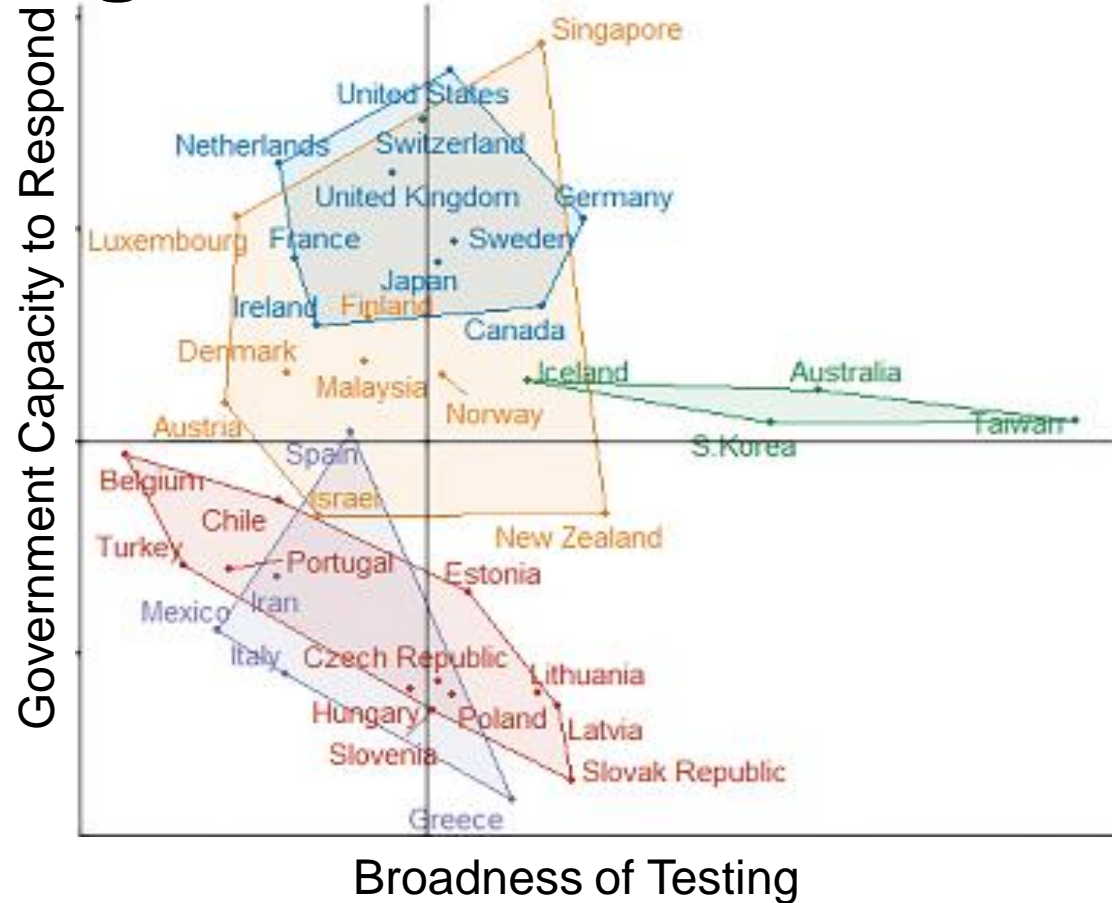
The 40 health systems, COVID-19 Study

-
- Investigated relationships between governments' capacity to respond (CTR), their response stringency, scope of COVID-19 testing and COVID-19 outcomes
 - Data over March and April 2020 were extracted for 40 national health systems
 - Multidimensional scaling (MDS) and cluster analysis were applied. Outcomes were tested using multivariate and one-way analyses of variances and Kruskal–Wallis H tests.

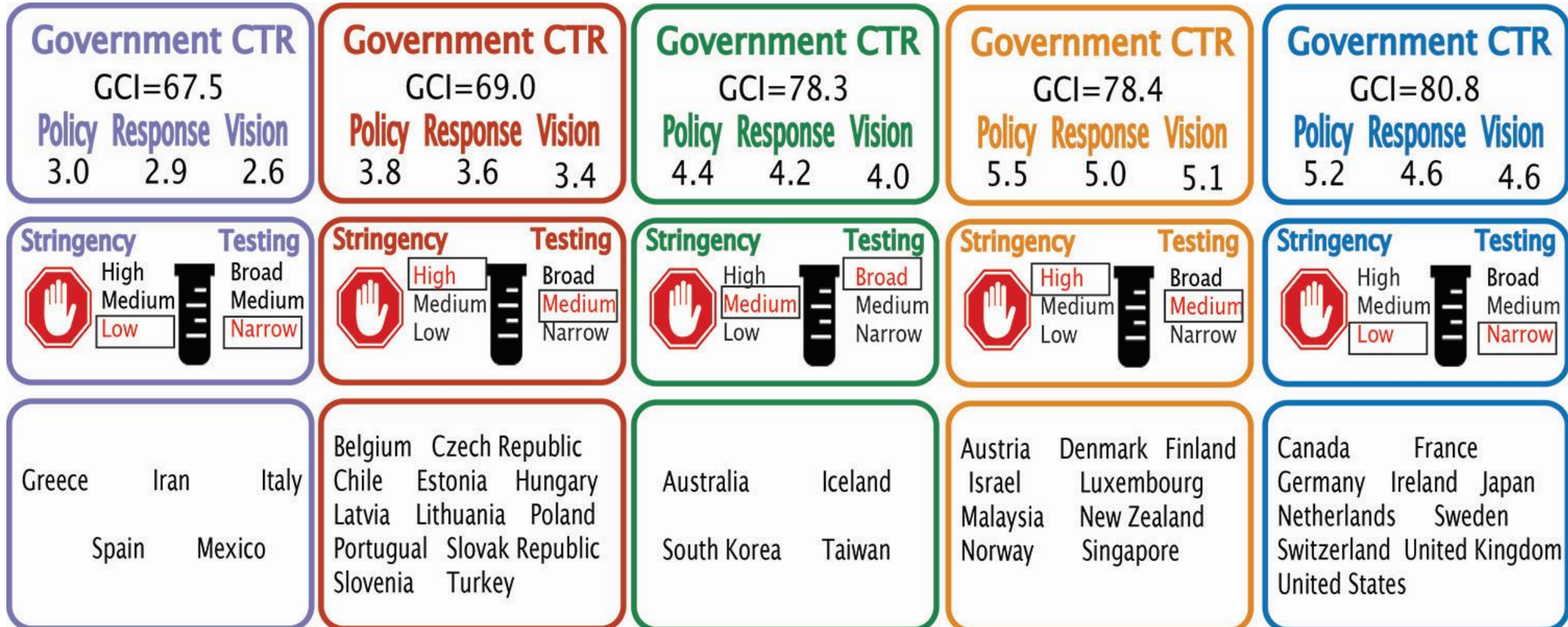
National health systems' cluster performance on capacity to respond, stringency of response, and approach to testing



National health systems' cluster performance on capacity to respond, stringency of response, and approach to testing



National health system's capacity to respond, adoption of early stringency measures and approach to COVID-19 testing



-
- Early stringency measures and intrinsic national capacities to deal with a pandemic are insufficient.
 - Extended stringency measures, important in the short-term, are not economically sustainable.
 - Broad-based testing was key to managing COVID-19.



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International survey of COVID- 19 management strategies study

Original Research Article

International survey of COVID-19 management strategies

**RICCARDO TARTAGLIA¹, MICAELA LA REGINA¹, MICHELA TANZINI¹,
CHIARA POMARE², RACHEL URWIN³, LOUISE A. ELLIS²,
VITTORIO FINESCHI⁴, FRANCESCO VENNARI⁵, CHIARA SEGHERI⁶,
PETER LACHMAN⁷, JOHANNA WESTBROOK³ and
JEFFREY BRAITHWAITE^{2,7}**

¹Italian Network for Safety in Health Care, Italy, ²Centre for Healthcare Resilience and Implementation Science, Australian Institute of Health Innovation, Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia, ³Centre for Health Systems and Safety Research, Australian Institute of Health Innovation, Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia, ⁴University La Sapienza, Rome, Italy, ⁵Public Hospital, Florence, Italy, ⁶Sant'Anna Pisa School of Advanced Studies, Pisa, Italy and ⁷International Society for Quality in Health Care, Dublin, Ireland

Address reprint requests to: Professor Jeffrey Braithwaite, E-mail: Jeffrey.braithwaite@mq.edu.au

Received 6 September 2020; Editorial Decision 17 October 2020; Revised 7 October 2020; Accepted 20 October 2020

Abstract

Background: While individual countries have gained considerable knowledge and experience in

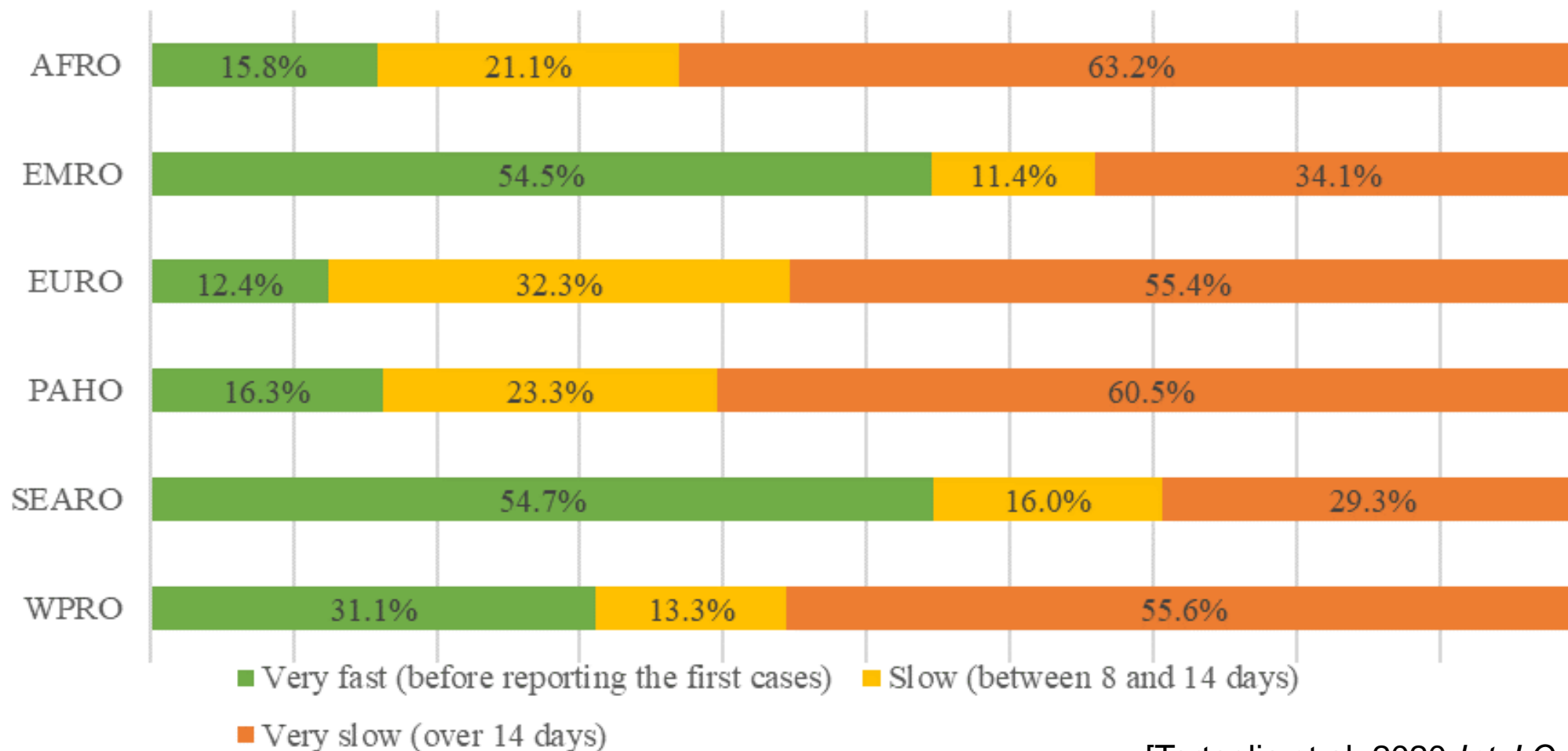
New PCHSS research on the global impact of COVID-19

A survey of 1,131 people across 97 countries with 3 in particular: Italy, Australia and India – May-July 2020.

Key findings:

1. pandemic responses differed across countries and WHO regions
2. by the end of July most countries had adopted measures to handle the pandemic but some had further progress to make

Perceptions of Reaction Time for Infection Prevention and Control in Health Care Organizations



Results

- 1,131 survey responses from 97 countries
- Most (70% plus) said they had an effective plan
- Most (almost 80%) said they established a task force
- Most (almost 60%) said they reported testing
- Most (over 80%) now had PPE
- All responses differ across WHO regions

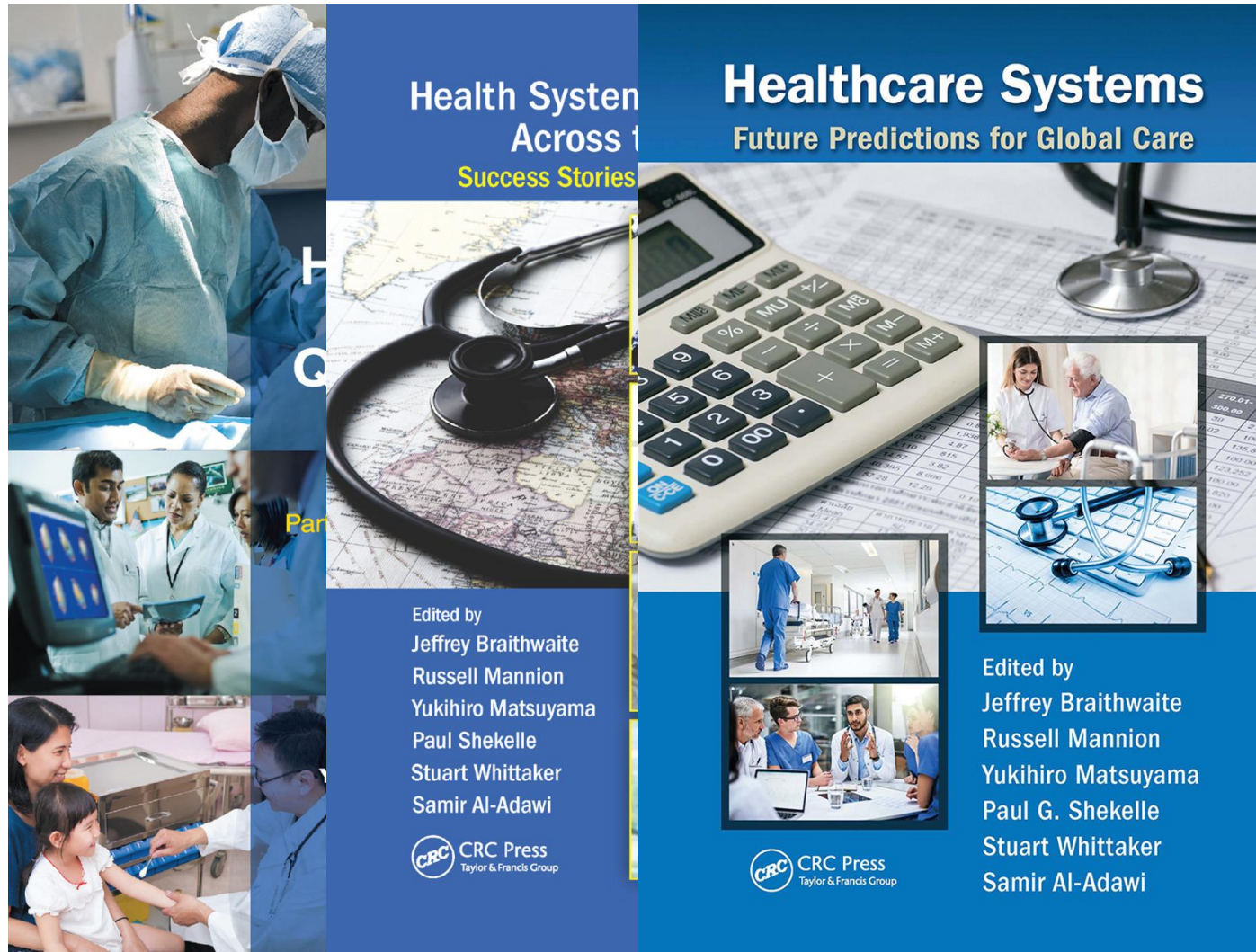


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Where Healthcare is Heading Globally?



<https://www.amazon.com.au/Healthcare-Systems-Future-Predictions-Global/dp/1138052604>

Perspectives on Quality

The future of health systems to 2030: a roadmap for global progress and sustainability

JEFFREY BRAITHWAITE^{1,2,3,4}, RUSSELL MANNION^{1,2},
YUKIHIRO MATSUYAMA^{1,3,5}, PAUL G. SHEKELLE⁶,
STUART WHITTAKER⁷, SAMIR AL-ADAWI^{1,8}, KRISTIANA LUDLOW¹,
WENDY JAMES¹, HSUEN P. TING¹, JESSICA HERKES¹,
ELISE MCPHERSON¹, KATE CHURRUCA¹, GINA LAMPRELL¹,
LOUISE A. ELLIS¹, CLAIRE BOYLING¹, MEAGAN WARWICK¹,
CHIARA POMARE¹, WENDY NICKLIN⁴, and CLIFFORD F. HUGHES^{1,4}

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Editorial Decision 16 October 2018; Accepted 6 December 2018

Abstract

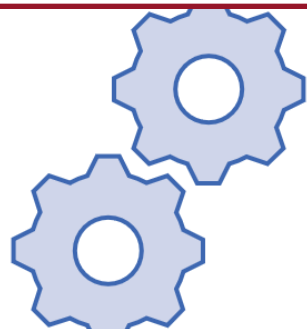
Most research on health systems examines contemporary problems within one, or at most a few, coun-

Five Main Trends

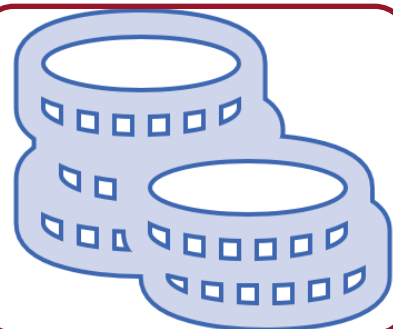
The trends shaping health systems of the future:

- Sustainable health systems
- The genomics revolution
- Emerging technologies
- Global demographic dynamics
- New models of care

Nine Main Themes



1.
Integration
of
healthcare
services



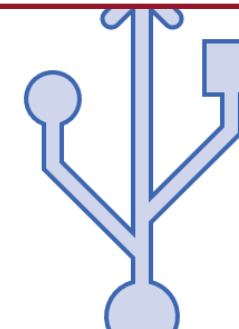
2.
Financing,
economics
and
insurance



3.
Patient-
based care
and
empowering
the patient



4.
Universal
healthcare



5.
Technology
and
information
technology

Nine Main Themes



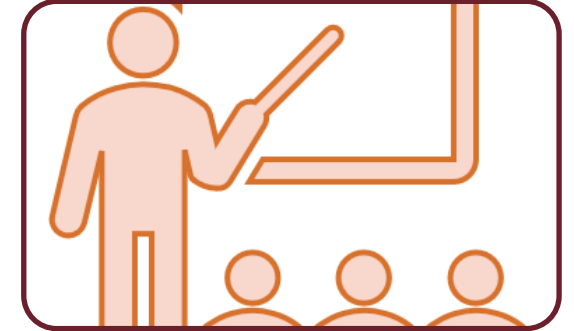
6.
Aging
populations



7.
Preventative
care



8.
Accreditation,
standards
and policy



9.
Human
development,
education
and training



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More Global Perspectives

CROSSING THE GLOBAL QUALITY CHASM Improving Health Care Worldwide

Committee on Improving the Quality of Health Care Globally
Board on Global Health

Board on Health Care Services
Health and Medicine Division

A Consensus Study Report of
The National Academies of
SCIENCES • ENGINEERING • MEDICINE

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Washington, DC
www.nap.edu

HQSS

The Lancet Global Health
Commission on
High Quality Health Systems
in the SDG Era

The Lancet Global Health Commission

High-quality health systems in the Sustainable Development Goals era: time for a revolution

Margaret E Kruk, Anna D Gage, Catherine Arseneault, Keely Jordan, Hannah H Leslie, Sanam Roder-DeWan, Olusoji Adeyi, Pierre Barker, Bernadette Daelmans, Svetlana V Doubova, Mike English, Ezequiel Garcia Elorrio, Frederico Guanais, Oye Gureje, Lisa R Hirschhorn, Lixin Jiang, Edward Kelley, Ephrem Tekle Lemanga, Jerker Liljestrand, Address Malata, Tanya Marchant, Malebona Precious Matsoso, John G Meara, Manoj Mohanan, Yousoupha Ndiaye, Ole F Norheim, K Srinath Reddy, Alexander K Rowe, Joshua A Salomon, Gagan Thapa, Nana A Y Twum-Danso, Muhammad Pate



Three global health-care quality reports in 2018



Universal health coverage (UHC) is the central thread of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3. However, without improvements in the quality of the health system, UHC will prove an empty vessel and billions of people will not gain from benefits that could arrive from UHC. Instead, they will be victims of patient safety hazards, underuse of evidence-based care, overuse of inappropriate care, lack of patient-centred care, delays, inefficiency, inequity, financial insecurity, collusion, and corruption. For example, injuries from failures in patient safety are estimated to take as many lives as tuberculosis or malaria globally.¹ Safety failures account for 15%

*Donald M Berwick, Edward Kelley, Margaret E Kruk, Sania Nishtar, Muhammad Ali Pate
Institute for Healthcare Improvement, Boston, MA 02109, USA (DMB); Service Delivery and Safety, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland (EK); Department of Global Health and Population, Harvard T H Chan School of Public Health, Boston, MA, USA (MEK); Heartfile, Islamabad, Pakistan (SN); and Duke Global Health Institute, Duke University, Durham, NC, USA (MAP)
donberwick@gmail.com



A Global Call to Arms

- Globally, quality of care needs improvement
- Poor quality of care leads to a detrimental human health and economic burdens, in all countries
- Improvements are possible by redesigning health systems, developing the workforce and with dedicated attention to quality by healthcare leaders
- The public, if engaged, can be a huge resource
- Updated measurements and transparency are key

Transformational Improvement: a Summary

Braithwaite et al. *BMC Medicine* (2020) 18:340
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12916-020-01739-y>

BMC Medicine

CORRESPONDENCE

Open Access

Transformational improvement in quality care and health systems: the next decade

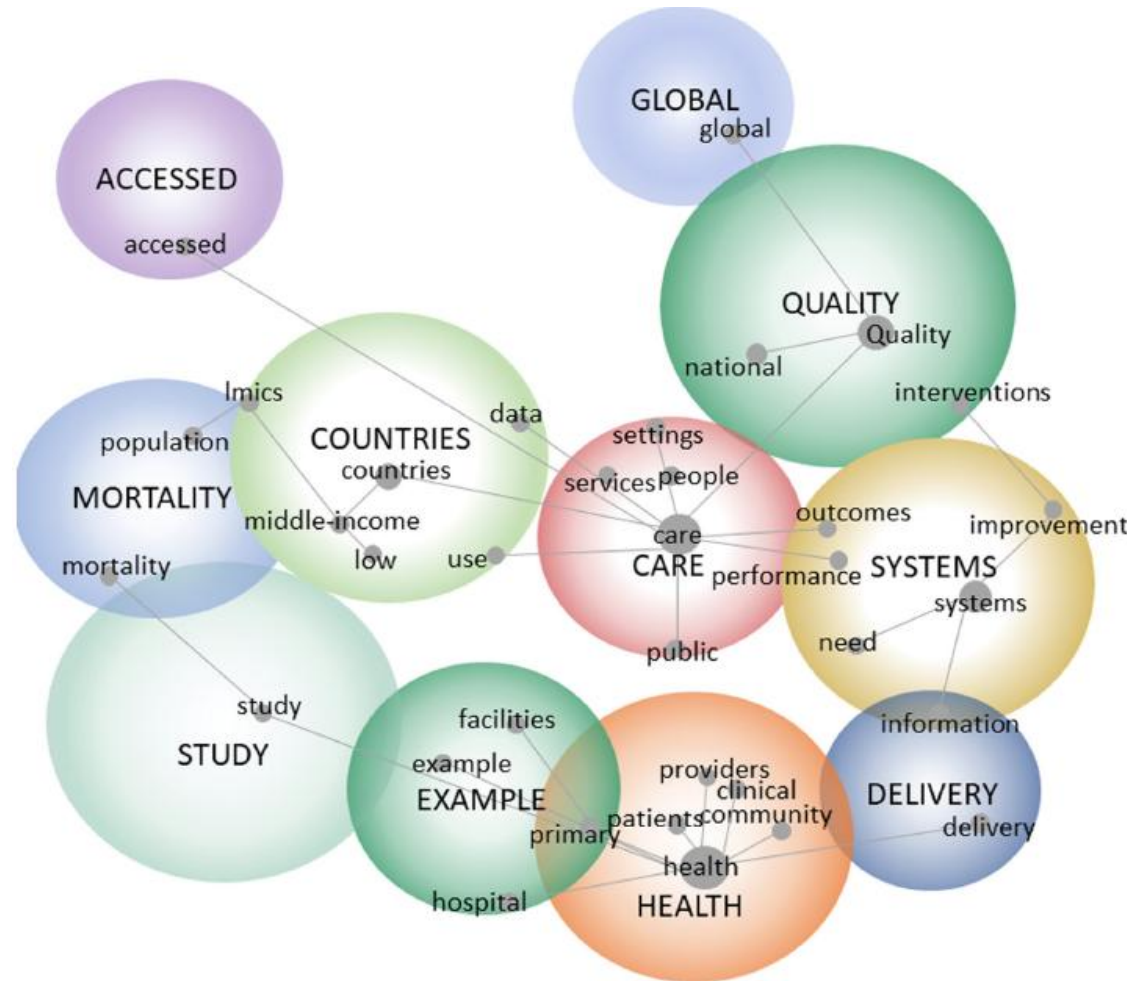


Jeffrey Braithwaite^{1*} , Charles Vincent², Ezequiel Garcia-Elorrio³, Yuichi Imanaka⁴, Wendy Nicklin⁵, Sodzi Sodzi-Tetty⁶ and David W. Bates⁷

Abstract

Background: Healthcare is amongst the most complex of human systems. Coordinating activities and integrating newer with older ways of treating patients while delivering high-quality, safe care, is challenging. Three landmark reports in 2018 led by (1) the Lancet Global Health Commission, (2) a coalition of the World Health Organization, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the World Bank, and (3) the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine of the United States propose that health systems need to tackle care quality, create less harm and provide universal health coverage in all nations, but especially low- and middle-income countries. The objective of this study is to review these reports with the aim of advancing the discussion beyond a conceptual diagnosis of quality gaps into identification of practical opportunities for transforming health systems by 2030.

Synthesis of Three Reports- Themes and Concepts

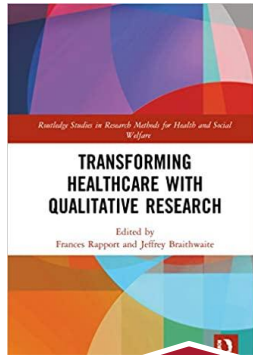


So ...

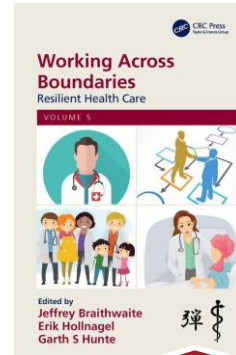
- **2018 = the year of analysis and reports**
- **2020s = the decade of action?**



Recently published books



2020 – Transforming Healthcare with Qualitative Research



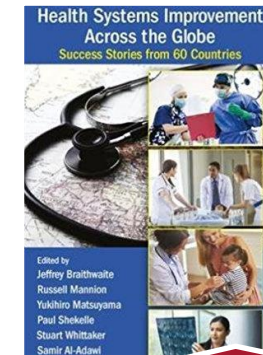
2019 – Working Across Boundaries



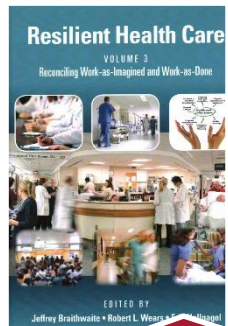
2018 – Delivering Resilient Health Care



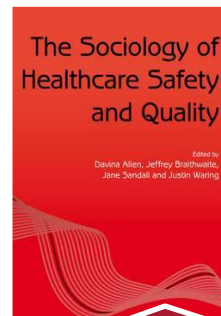
2018 - Healthcare Systems: Future Predictions for Global Care



2017 - Health Systems Improvement Across the Globe: Success Stories from 60 Countries



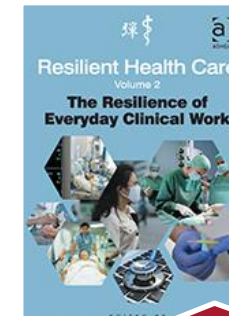
2017 – Reconciling Work-as-Imagined and Work-as Done



2016 – The Sociology of Healthcare Safety and Quality



2015 - Healthcare Reform, Quality and Safety: Perspectives, Participants, Partnerships and Prospects in 30 Countries



2015 - The Resilience of Everyday Clinical Work



2013 - Resilient Health Care

Forthcoming books



Gaps: the Surprising Truth
Hiding in the In-between



Surviving the Anthropocene



Living in the Modern World



Counterintuitivity: How your
brain defies logic



Muddling Through With
Purpose

Jeffrey Braithwaite PhD

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	Wikipedia:	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeffrey_Braithwaite