



Engaging the Private Sector Around Quality Assurance

Building Public-Private Linkages to Advance Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Services in Africa

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Overview

- ❖ What do we mean by quality?
- ❖ What do we know about quality and the private health sector?
- ❖ Framework for engaging the private sector around quality
- ❖ Engaging the private sector around quality improvement
 - Strategies
 - Promising approaches
 - Case example from Kenya
- ❖ Conclusions
- ❖ Selected resources for engagement

Quality is a principal concern for PPPs

- ❖ Ensuring quality in private sector is a major concern for MOHs
- ❖ Adequate regulation of health care, including private sector, is a government responsibility, but how? And how to ensure a level playing field?
- ❖ People tend to perceive, however, that quality is better in the private sector
- ❖ Data show that quality improvement is needed in both public and private sectors in Africa; one is not uniformly better than the other

What do we mean by quality?

- ❖ “...the degree to which health services for individuals and populations increase the likelihood of desired health outcomes and are consistent with current professional knowledge”
(IOM, 1990; OECD, 2004b)
- ❖ “Doing the right action, right, the first time”
- ❖ Multidimensional – Quality care should be
 - Effective
 - Safe
 - Patient centered
 - Timely



What do we mean by quality?



- ❖ System approach to quality assessment
 - Structure: attributes, inputs of the setting in which care is delivered
 - Process: series of actions and procedures that constitute the process of care
 - Outcome: impact of care on health and well-being of patients

What do we really know about quality in the private RH sector?

- ❖ Few studies/evaluations have been conducted in developing countries
- ❖ Available evidence (including anecdotal) raises concerns about quality of care
- ❖ Substantial heterogeneity in private RH providers translates into variable quality levels
- ❖ Difficult to develop/adapt tools to improve quality of RH care among private providers in developing countries, especially where supervisory structures lacking

Framework for engaging the private sector around quality



Why approaches for public sector can be difficult to apply in the private sector

- ❖ Knowledge base comes from public sector
- ❖ Financial and political interests different
- ❖ Private providers typically outside existing accreditation/regulatory structures
- ❖ Private RH providers usually not part of a supervisory system
 - Often small, e.g. midwives, relatively isolated from other providers
 - Or they *choose* to participate in a supervisory system, or pay fee to be part of an association, network

Be strategic about entry point

Opportunities to engage private sector on quality at different levels, different stages

- ❖ Assess services “offered” by private providers
- ❖ Communicate standards to private providers, equip them with tools, guidelines
- ❖ Methods to assess clinical/health care: e.g. self-assessment, peer review among private providers, direct observation, medical chart review
- ❖ Formal quality monitoring systems: e.g. accreditation, licensing, CME, franchising, targeted subsidies, professional liability

A foot in the door

- ❖ Promising approaches for quality assurance in the private sector exist, including:
 - Networking of providers
 - Working with private professional associations
 - Performance-based contracting
 - Involving private sector in development of standards
 - Inviting private sector providers to participate in public sector trainings
 - Harmonizing practices and regulation

A foot in the door

Networking of providers	Kenya, Uganda, Nigeria
Working with private professional associations	Uganda, Malawi, Ethiopia
Involving private sector in development of standards	South Africa
Performance-based contracting	Uganda, Egypt, South Africa
Inviting private sector providers to participate in public sector trainings	Uganda, Egypt, Tanzania, Kenya
Harmonizing practices with regulation	Zambia, Ethiopia

Information and training for QI: one example from Kenya

Problem identified by MOH:

- ❖ Inappropriate prescribing and treatment practices for malaria in private drug shops

Solution proposed:

- ❖ MOH-led initiative to engage private sector through information dissemination/training around malaria in Bungoma district, Kenya

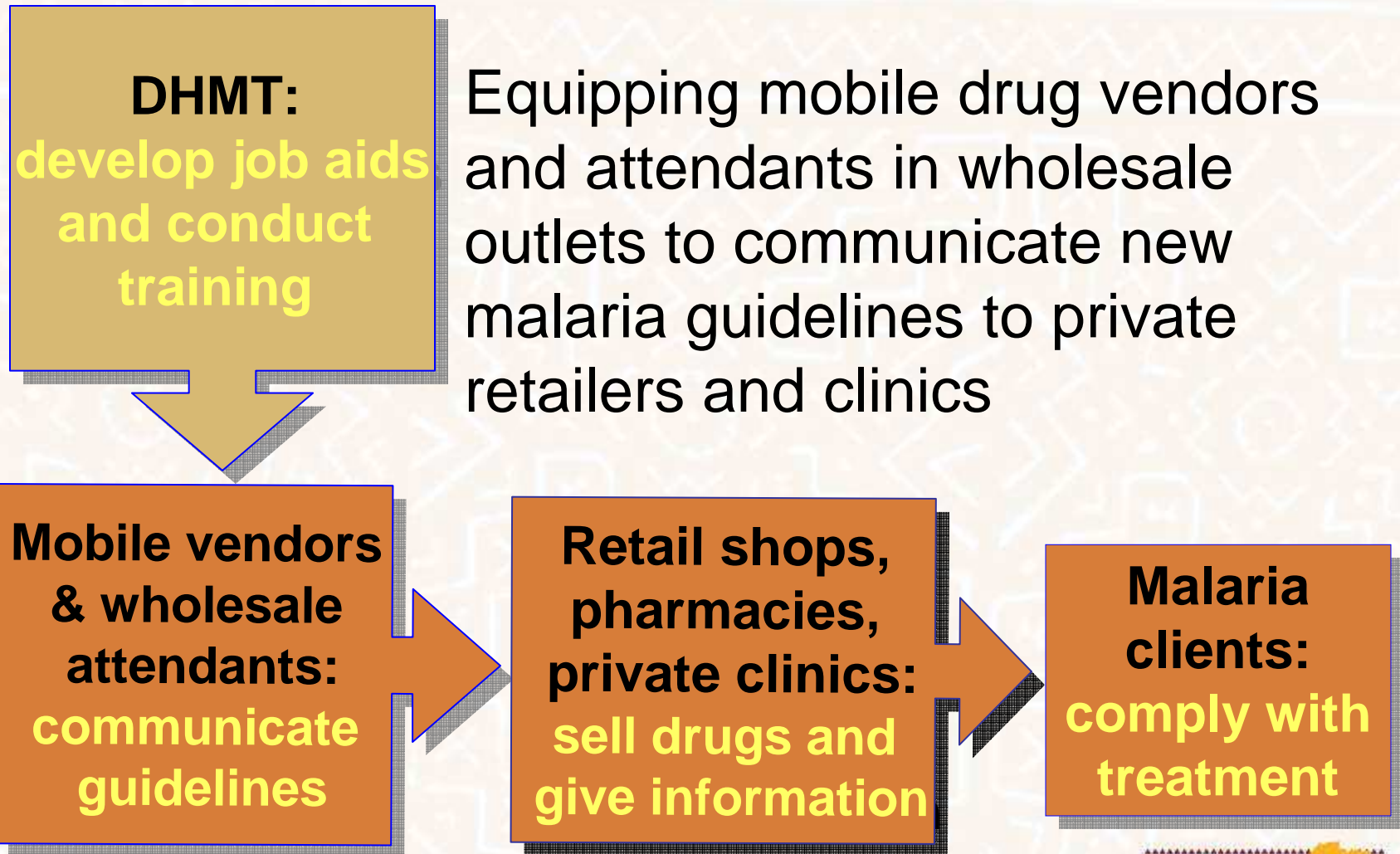
Situation analysis (1)

- ❖ 1998 survey in Bungoma counted 1,500 private drug outlets (many unlicensed), 38 health facilities
- ❖ 87% of shopkeepers had never received training on drug use

Situation analysis (2)

- ❖ Private sector main source of drugs and treatment information for about 2/3 of malaria clients
- ❖ Less than one-third of customers at private outlets receive correct information on drug dosages
- ❖ Operations research to evaluate low-cost outreach education (vendor-to-vendor) programme to improve private sector compliance with malaria guidelines

Conceptual Framework for Intervention



Design of vendor-to-vendor campaign

- ❖ Three-hour orientation for wholesale owners
- ❖ One-day training for mobile vendors and attendants who work in wholesale pharmacies and shops
- ❖ Custom-designed job aides (posters) for wholesale vendors to distribute to retail private outlets and clinics
- ❖ Collection of receipts from outlets
- ❖ Wholesalers in effect serve as unpaid outreach educators of new malaria guidelines

UUZAJI WA DAWA ZA MALARIA ZINAZOPENDEKEZWA

Hizi ndizo vigano kamili vya tiba ya malaria kumeswa mara moja.

Umri	FANSIDAR ama Falcidin, Orotec, Lantox	+ Elymol, Dawani, Cosanol	PANADOL ama Elymol, Dawani, Cosanol
Mwili 2-11	(1) + (1)	(1)	(1)
Mwili 1-4	(1) + (1)	(1)	(1)
Mwili 5-8	(1) + (1)	(1)	(1)
Mwili 9-14	(1) + (1)	(1)	(1)
Mwili zaidi ya 15	(1) + (1)	(1)	(1)

Joto mwili ikisendelea, tumia Panadol kwa kipimo chicho kila baada ya masaa sita kwa siku tatu.

MASHARIKISHO TIBA WITA YA MALARIA:

1. Matawa haya yanapendekeza kama tiba ya kwanza ya malaria.
2. Matawa haya ni bora kama kesi wito wito, hata kwa watoto wachanga (shala ya mwaka mmoja).
3. Mgonjwa anitaka kuhama matawa haya hardi baada ya wili tatu.
4. Endelea kutibaha mgonjwa ta umwaguzi vyakula vya maji maji.

Wito wa kutibaha mta wa dawa ambazo hazipendekezi kama matawa, kutimiza na kutimiza...

Wito wa kutibaha mta wa dawa ambazo hazipendekezi kama matawa...

Wito wa kutibaha mta wa dawa ambazo hazipendekezi kama matawa...

Wito wa kutibaha mta wa dawa ambazo hazipendekezi kama matawa...

Wito wa kutibaha mta wa dawa ambazo hazipendekezi kama matawa...

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Results

- ❖ Vendor-to-vendor intervention had 9 fold increase on knowledge of and compliance with malaria treatment guidelines
 - correct treatments increased from 2% to 18.3%
- ❖ Greatest impact on small shops/kiosks; less on private clinics and pharmacies



Conclusions

- ❖ Quality problems exist throughout health care market; important priority for MOH
- ❖ Need to **engage** private sector around quality; common interest that can serve as bridge
- ❖ Be strategic in identifying entry point based on scope of problem and size of the market
- ❖ The role of supervision remains important

Lessons for the Future

- ❖ QI work can build important links between public and private sectors and create synergy which has been missing
- ❖ There are quality improvement techniques that work in the private sector
- ❖ These QI experiences can be building blocks for further:
 - Public private partnerships
 - Contracting out
 - Performance-based payment systems
 - Licensure and accreditation

Selected Resources for Engagement

- ❖ Quality Assurance Project
 - <http://www.qaproject.org/methods/resources.html>
- ❖ Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
 - <http://www.ahrq.gov/qual/>
- ❖ JPHIEGO
 - <http://www.jhpiego.org/scripts/pubs>
(performance improvement)