

Effective policies and strategies to implement health promotion

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GOOD GOVERNANCE FOR HEALTH PROMOTING HEALTH SERVICES

Bologna, June 6, 2018

Health systems as translators of innovation

All innovations to come (and those already here) - for both prevention and treatment – from basic science to clinical science, need to be "translated" to our citizens, who represent the ultimate beneficiaries of our work.

The "translators" are... our **health systems**.

A complex challenge



Health systems are currently faced with an extremely complex challenge characterised by rising demand, increasing cost and insufficient funding.

Never as much as today have health systems been interested and involved with the **potential benefits**deriving from innovations



Innovation is a key feature that organisations have to incorporate as a condition to offer sustainable and efficient solutions

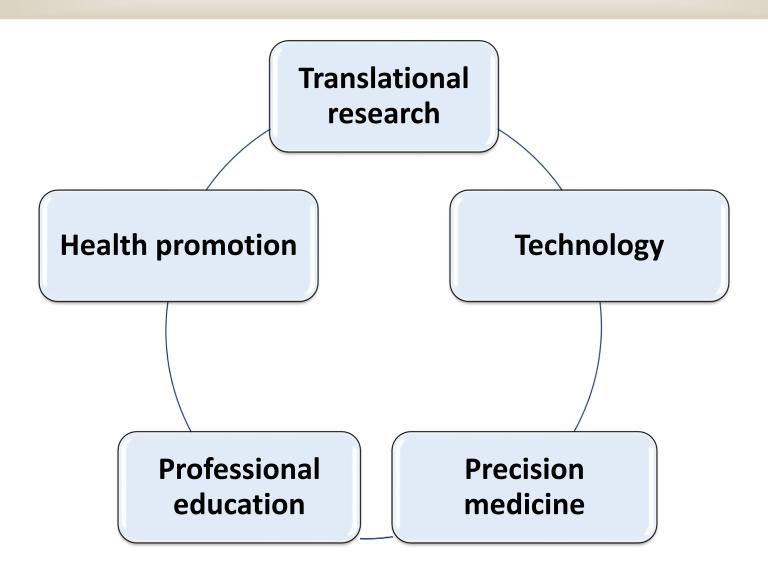


Health Systems already evolved. There is a need for another wind of change

20 th CENTURY HEALTHCARE	21 ST CENTURY HEALTHCARE
Doctor centred	Patient centred
Patient as passive complier	Patient as co-producer
Hospital	System
Bureaucracy	Network
Driven by finance	Driven by knowledge
High carbon	Low carbon
Focussed on effectiveness	Focussed on value and waste
Challenges met by growth	Challenges met by transformation

Gray M., Ricciardi W., Better value health care, 2014

5 strategic areas for innovations



Health promotion

The introduction of new health promotion approaches has brought a **transformational change** in how population health is understood and the range of mechanisms and strategies that can be used to promote health and well-being and reduce health inequities.



What do we need to walk the talk?

Further capacity development in implementing evidence-informed actions into routine everyday practice for disruptive innovations in health promotion to reach their full potential

Managing Complex Change

Barriers to innovations

1. Workforce barriers

Opposition, reluctance to change; Cultural barriers, workforce silos; Lack of training and motivation; Communication between care providers and harmonisation of care often inadequate

2. Patients / persons barriers

Cultural barriers; Lack of training of end-users/strategy towards health literacy; Mobility support

3. Organisational/institutional barriers/inadequate networks and processes

Lack of realistic business model; Procurement process; Lack of adequate technical analysis and planning; Lack of managerial support; Inadequate information systems; No strategy to decommission services; Lack of interoperability between technological solutions; Difficulty to coordinate different authorities; Organisational model of our institutions (mainly based on a traditional "bureaucratic management"-principle with a comment-and-control approach

4. Economic and legal barriers

Investment on infrastructure, technology and maintenance; Prices;; Economic context; Corruption and economic incentives for vested interests; Lack of retail market; Regulatory barriers that obstruct the emergence of new professions, products and services; Reimbursement controls; Payment models.

5. Lack of political support

Lack of political buy-in / leadership

6. Lack of evaluation

Lack of monitoring and evaluation techniques, tools and methodologies

Innovation triggers

Factors that trigger innovation in health care systems can be:

Drivers



Factors that cause a particular innovation to happen or develop and are commonly due to existing problems, difficulties or inefficiencies

Enablers



People/things that make the innovation possible

Incentives



Factors that motivate or encourage someone to do something.

Incentives can be

- positive or negative (as in disincentives)
- financial (e.g. research funding programs in Europe)
 or non-financial (e.g. setting up pilot projects)
- tangible or intangible.



The challenge for health promotion in Italy

The Italian policy documents on health promotion, the National Prevention Plan (the version currently in use is 2014-2018) and related Regional Prevention Plans, refer to a global involvement strategy informed by shared programs and objectives to foster a complex and inclusive 'public health for all', during the whole life course.



Piano Nazionale della Prevenzione

2014-2018



Health promotion in Italy: country framework and main actors

The Istituto Superiore di Sanità (ISS), as the main research institute in public health in Italy and technical-scientific body of the National Health Service, recognises the importance of health promotion and plays a stewardship role with the Ministry of Health (MoH).



Centre for Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (CNaPPS) that collaborates with the Italian Regions and the MoH to achieve health promotion outcomes through the implementation of effective methods and integrated multidisciplinary approaches.





Health promotion in Italy: tools

 Based on both international and national public health priorities, in collaboration with the Italian Regions and the MoH, the ISS CNaPPS coordinates surveillance systems, surveys and studies on health determinants and behavioural risk factors



- Building on their results and findings, health promotion initiatives are carefully planned and developed, basing on a multisetting approach and including evaluation of effectiveness.
- ISS PRIMARY TARGET IS REPRESENTED BY HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS
 WHO ARE CALLED TO EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENT HEALTH PROMOTION ON
 THE TERRITORY FOR INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT



Health promotion in Italy: outcome examples (1)

OKkio alla SALUTE: surveillance system

on nutritional status of primary school children (8-9 years old), their eating habits, levels of physical activity practiced and school initiatives favoring the healthy growth in this age target group.

INFORMATION FOR ACTION



OKkio alla salute

News

- ultimi aggiornamenti
- archivio

Risultati

- dati nazionali 2016
- dati regionali 2016
- dati aziendali 2016
- dati nazionali 2014
- report regionali 2014
- dati aziendali 2014
- convegno del 20 febbraio 2013
- dati nazionali 2012
- dati regionali 2012
- dati aziendali 2012
- dati nazionali 2010
- dati regionali 2010
- dati aziendali 2010
- conferenza nazionale novembre 2008
- dati nazionali 2008

OKkio alla Salute

Promozione della salute e della crescita sana nei bambini della scuola primaria

IN PRIMO PIANO

17/5/2018 - Indagine 2016: il report dell'Asp Crotone

I dati relativi al 2016 della sorveglianza OKkio alla Salute, mostrano che il 38,8% dei bambini dell'Asp di Crotone presenta un eccesso ponderale. Una colazione adeguata viene assunta solo dal 53,5% dei bambini e ben il 75,1% consuma una merenda di metà mattina inadeguata. Per quanto riguarda l'attività fisica il 21,7% dei bambini risulta non attivo il giorno antecedente all'indagine. Infine, il 51,9% delle madri di bambini sovrappeso e l'8% delle madri di bambini obesi sottostimano il peso del proprio figlio. Sono questi alcuni dei dati contenuti nel report "OKkio alla Salute. Risultati dell'indagine 2016. Asp Crotone" (pdf 513 kb).

Cos'è OKkio alla SALUTE?

OKkio alla SALUTE è un sistema di sorveglianza sul sovrappeso e l'obesità nei bambini delle scuole primarie (6-10 anni) e i fattori di rischio correlati. Obiettivo principale è descrivere la variabilità geografica e l'evoluzione nel tempo dello stato ponderale, delle abitudini alimentari, dei livelli di attività fisica svolta dai bambini e delle attività scolastiche favorenti la sana nutrizione e l'esercizio fisico, al fine di orientare la realizzazione di iniziative utili ed efficaci per il miglioramento delle condizioni di vita e di salute dei bambini delle scuole primarie.

É nato nel 2007 nell'ambito del progetto "Sistema di indagini sui rischi comportamentali in età 6-17 anni", promosso e finanziato dal Ministero della Salute/CCM, ed è coordinato dal Centro Nazionale di Epidemiologia, Sorveglianza e Promozione della Salute (CNESPS) dell'Istituto Superiore di Sanità (ISS) in collaborazione con le Regioni, il Ministero della Salute e il Ministero dell'Istruzione, dell'Università e della Ricerca.

OKkio alla SALUTE è collegato al programma europeo "Guadagnare salute" e ai Piani di Prevenzione nazionali e regionali e fa parte dell'iniziativa della Regione europea dell'Organizzazione Mondiale della Sanità "Childhood Obesity Surveillance Initiative (COSI)".

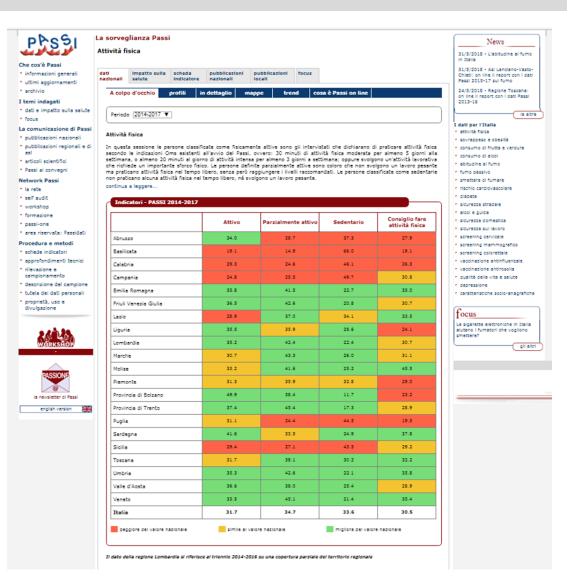
La raccolta dati prevede:

- la registrazione delle misure antropometriche (peso e altezza) degli alunni, effettuata da operatori Asl
- la somministrazione di un questionario semplice ai bambini per raccogliere informazioni sulle loro abitudini alimentari, livelli di attività fisica e sedentarietà
- la compilazione da parte dei genitori di un breve questionario per la raccolta di informazioni rispetto ad abitudini alimentari, attività fisica e sedentarietà dei propri figli
- la compilazione di un questionario da parte dei dirigenti scolastici per la raccolta di informazioni in merito a ambiente scolastico.



Health promotion in Italy: outcome examples (2)

PASSI: surveillance system on several behavioural risk factors in adult population (18-69 years old), e.g., lifestyles, compliance with prevention programs such as cancer screenings, vaccinations, etc.





Health promotion in Italy: outcome examples (2)

The workplace as a priority setting for health promotion

serves as privileged context where programs fostering healthy lifestyles can be implemented, e.g., on physical activity

ISS is working on a project to improve physical activity among its workers





Health promotion in Italy: outcome examples (3)

Urban health for all: the WHO European **Healthy Cities Network** is a relevant collaborating partner in several health promotion initiatives which are based on surveillance systems' data (OKkio alla SALUTE on children, HBSC on adolescents, PASSI on adults, PASSI d'argento on elderly)



Rispettare l'ambiente è salute - 5 giugno Viterbo



Health promotion in Italy: outcome examples (4)

Vaccine promotion

is a specific module within an ISS elearning course addressed to thousand healthcare professionals to be skilled for tackling hesitant attitudes towards vaccinations in the general population





Health promotion and Governance

- A valuable and forward-looking governance is the driver of change for health
- o In a context of health building according to a multidisciplinary and integrated perspective, healthcare professionals need to play a crucial role in **advocacy** by catalysing opportunities for interventions of prevention and health promotion in several community settings (even others than healthcare).
- This requires that societies invest in future leadership by strengthening and modernising education system for healthcare professionals.
- The focus on leadership in healthcare is essential to animate governance for health and to shape a new culture within society to address stronger healthcare systems, as well as a repositioning health as primary objective.

Why do we need to act now?

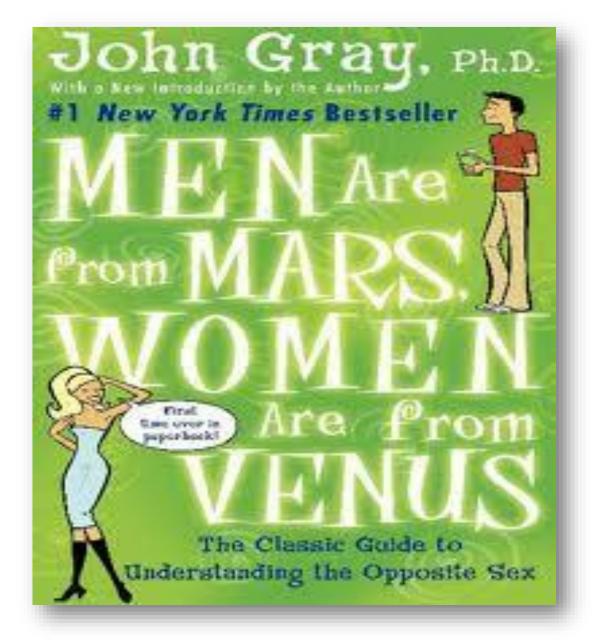
Over the last eight years the world has witnessed

- The worst financial crisis since 1928
- Global recession
- An unprecedented Eurozone Sovereign Debt Crisis
- Outbreak of War in the Middle East and North Africa
- Civil war in Syria
- A major migration crisis in Europe
- War between Russia and Ukraine
- Brexit
- The surge of cyber-terrorism (US Elections)
- Nuclear tension in North Korea
- "Secession" of Catalonia
- The first populist government in a founding member of EU

and the best is yet to come!

5 qualities of our future leaders in healthcare/PH

- 1. Commitment to the principles of social justice
- 2. Interdisciplinary orientation in team practice
- 3. Appetite for innovation and thirst for the big picture
- 4. Management competencies focused on outcomes
- 5. Politically savy (listening attitude when facing significant opposition)

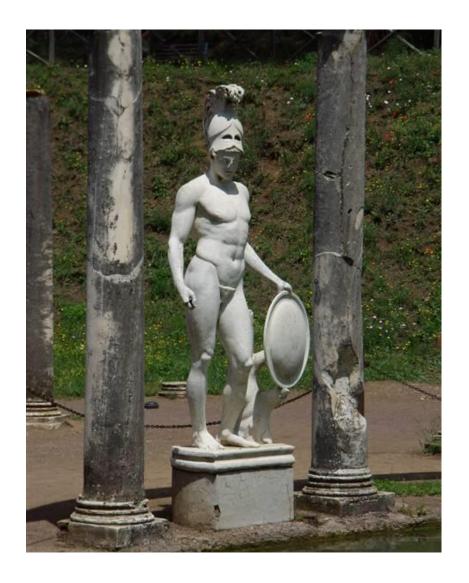


Researchers are from Mars, Politicians are from Venus



Loved
Voted
Elected
Power

The Birth of Venus, Sandro Botticelli, Uffizi Gallery, Florence



Evidence
Science
Transparency
Accountability

Statue of Mars, Villa Adriana, Rome



Because you don't know where you are, you don't know where you are going and you are blaming me for all this mess..

You are 30 meters up in a balloon

Because you gave me a very accurate but totally irrelevant answer And you must be a politician...

[⊔]Yeah, but how did you know?

Thanks for your attention