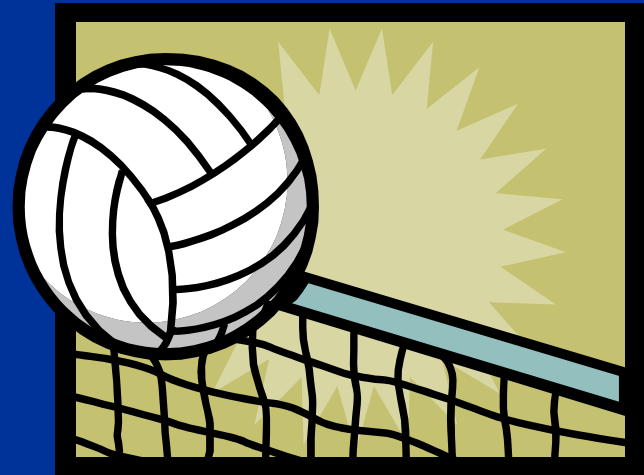


So!!

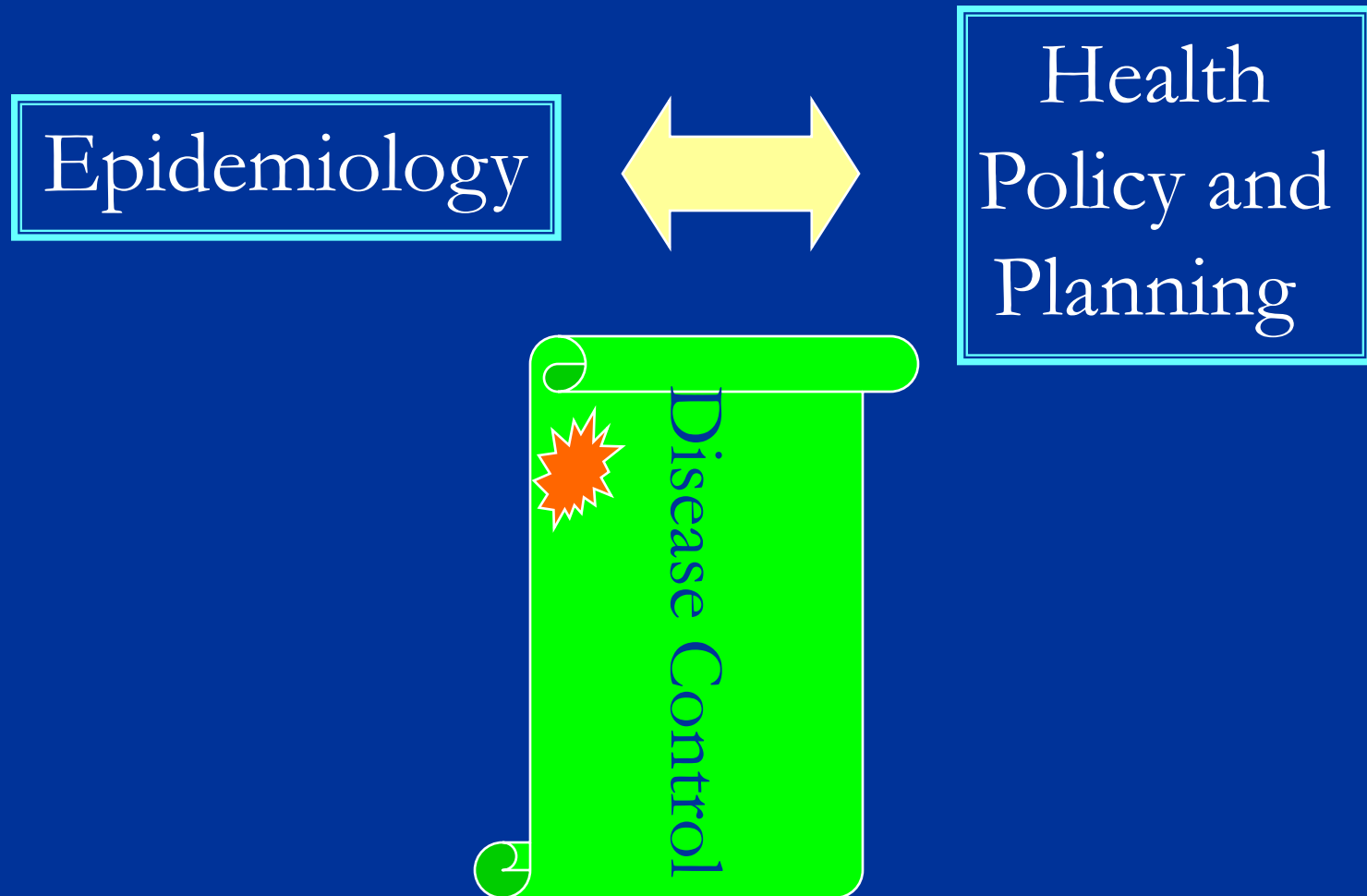
- The outcomes from last session were:



Remember

- Definition of environmental and occupational epidemiology
- Review of the environmental factors that could affect health
- Burden of Diseases related to environment
- Tools of environmental epidemiology
- The concept of exposure, duration, level
- The concept of risk assessment, risk management and implications

An important relation



Health Policy

- Health policy provides a framework for health-promoting actions covering the social, economic, and environmental determinants of health.
- Health policy can be viewed as a set of decisions about strategic goals for the health sector and the means for achieving these goals.
- Policy is expressed in norms, practices, regulations and laws affecting the health of the population which together provide shape, direction and consistency to decisions made over time

Examples from Syria

- Ban on smoking
- Ban on Drug abuse
- Food safety
- Reporting of communicable diseases
- Etc.

Success factors in policy formulation

- a high-level political mandate to develop a national policy framework;
- a core group of scientists who estimate health needs, advocate for action, and develop a national policy and plan;
- international collaboration providing political and technical support;
- wide consultation when drafting, reviewing, and re-drafting the policy until it is endorsed;
- awareness that the process of consultation may be as important as the content in generating support and ownership;
- development and implementation of a consistent communication strategy for all stages of the process;
- clarity of vision on a small set of outcome-oriented objectives.

Again

- Epidemiology is the KEY!

Facts

- Public policy is the sum of the decisions that shape society
- Health is influenced by a broad range of policy decisions, not just those in the medical or health field

Framing Health policy

- Weigh the effects of non-fatal health outcomes on overall population health;
- Inform debates on priorities for health service delivery and planning; and research and development of the health sector

Social policies

- The Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion (1985) – claims that health is influenced by a wide range of policy decisions. The Charter made it clear that health policy is not simply the responsibility of health departments.
- The Bangkok Charter for Health Promotion in a Globalized World (2005) states that health promotion depends on empowering all sectors and addressing the global influences on health.

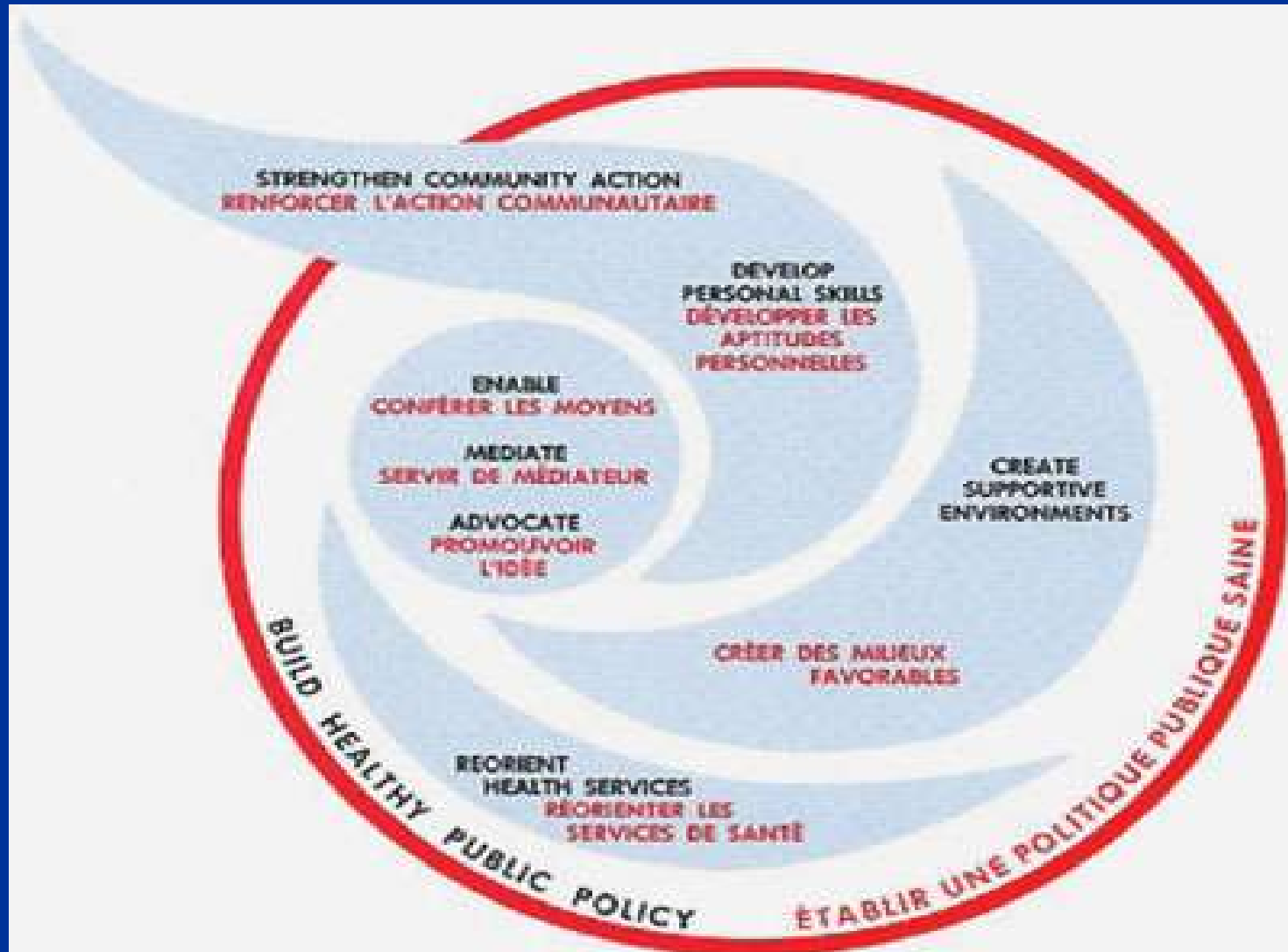
Health Promotion and Health public Policy

- One goal of a healthy public policy is health promotion
- Each individual plays a role in achieving the goals of healthy public policy

Concept of Health Promotion

- Enabling people to increase control over, and to improve, their own health

Ottawa Charter of health Promotion



Bangkok Charter for Health Promotion

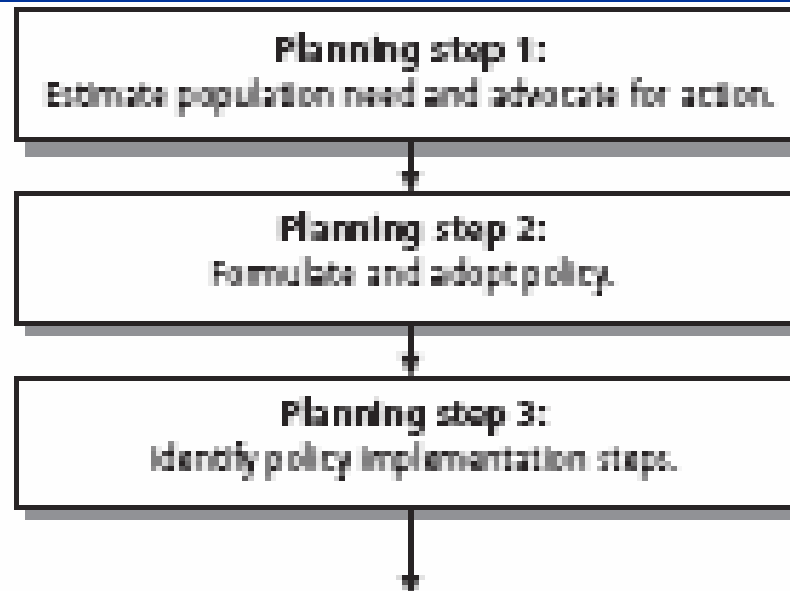
- **Advocate** for health based on human rights and solidarity;
- **Invest** in sustainable policies, actions and infrastructure to address the determinants of health;
- **Build capacity** for policy development, leadership, health promotion practice, knowledge transfer and research, and health literacy;
- **Regulate** and **legislate** to ensure a high level of protection from harm and enable equal opportunity for health and well being for all people;
- **Build alliances** with public, private, nongovernmental and international organizations and civil society to create sustainable actions.

The Four Key Commitments

- Central to the global development agenda
- A core responsibility for all of government
- A key focus of communities and civil society
- A requirement for good corporate practice

Health Planning

The Stepwise Framework for Planning

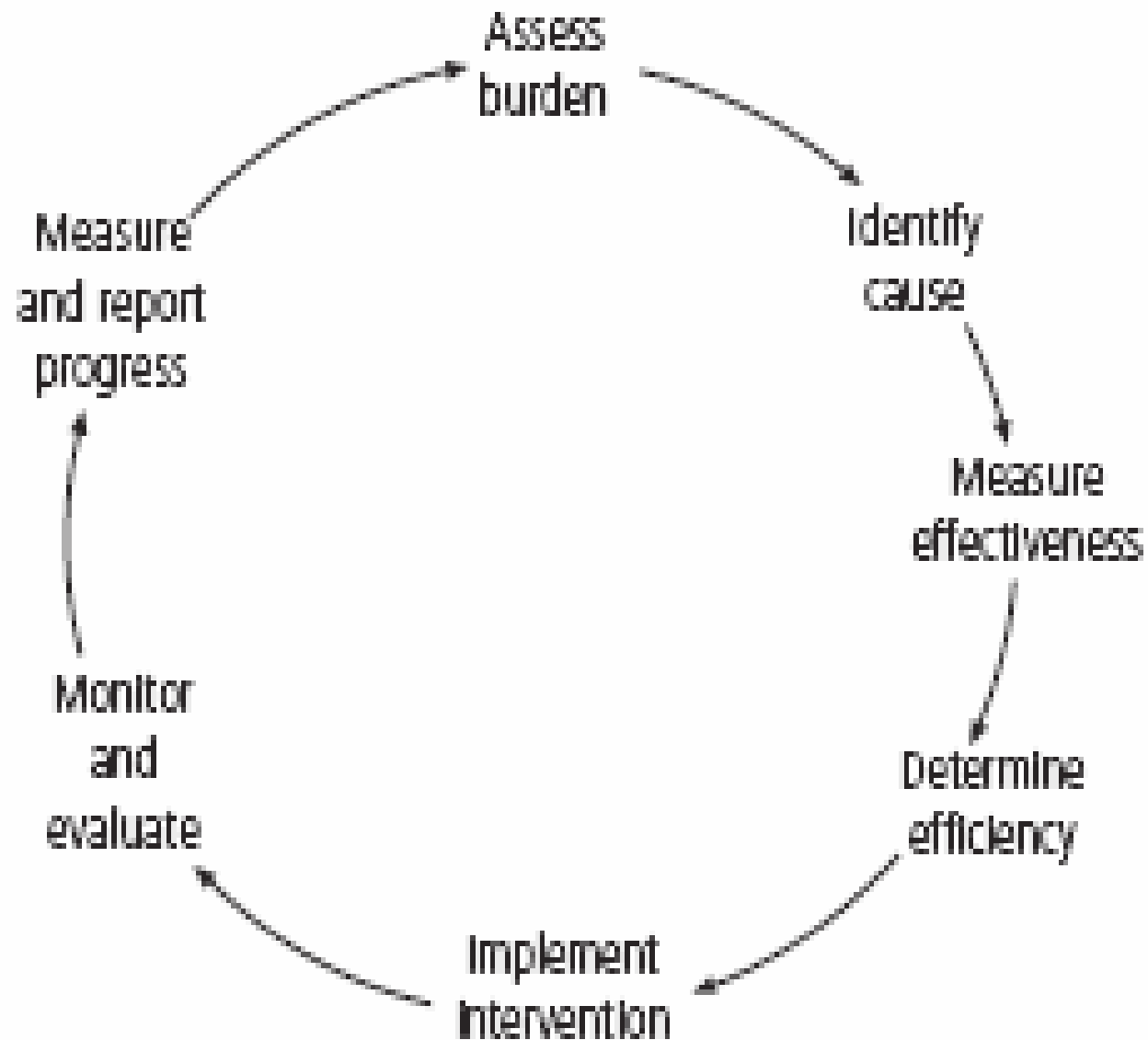


Policy Implementation steps	Population-wide Interventions		Individual Interventions
	National level	Sub-national level	
Implementation step 1. Core	Interventions that are feasible to implement with existing resources in the short term.		
Implementation step 2. Expanded	Interventions that are possible to implement with a realistically projected increase in or reallocation of resources in the medium term...		
Implementation step 3. Desirable	Evidence-based interventions which are beyond the reach of existing resources.		

Health planning

- Health service planning is a process of identifying key objectives and choosing among alternative means of achieving them.
- While the process implies a rational set of actions, the reality of planning is often quite unpredictable

Figure 10.1. The health planning cycle



1- Assessing burden

- Mortality and morbidity
- Summary population measures
- Rapid assessment

2- Understanding causes

Principles of causation

3- Measuring effectiveness of interventions

Effectiveness

Factors determining effectiveness

- How well the intervention works in the research setting: if the intervention does not work under ideal conditions,
- The ability to screen for, and diagnose the disease affects outcome
- The intervention should be used by all who could benefit; this means that it is available, affordable, and acceptable to the community.

4- Assessing efficiency

- Efficiency is a measure of the relationship between the results achieved and resources expended. It provides the basis for the optimal use of resources and covers the relationship between costs and effectiveness of an intervention.
- This is an area that combines epidemiology and health economics.

4- Assessing efficiency

- There are two main approaches to assessing efficiency.
 - Cost-effectiveness analysis
 - Cost-benefit analysis

5- Implementing interventions

6- Monitoring activities and measuring progress

Example

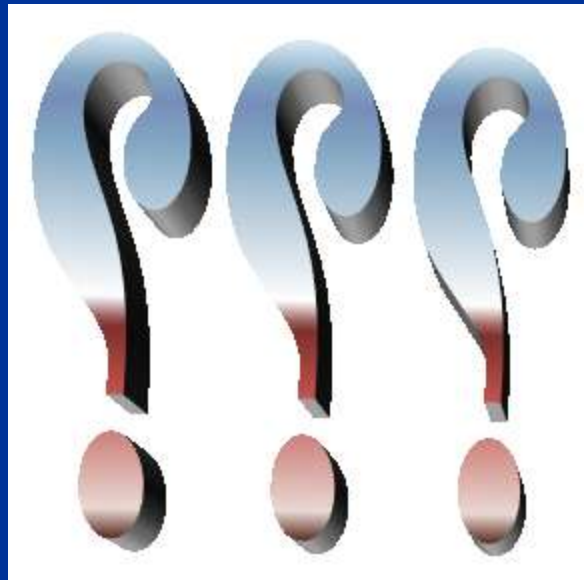
Table 10.2. Health planning: the case of raised blood pressure

Burden	Population surveys of blood pressure and control of hypertension
Causation	Ecological studies (salt and blood pressure) Observational studies (weight and blood pressure) Experimental studies (weight reduction)
Effectiveness	Randomized controlled trials Evaluation of screening programmes Studies of compliance
Efficiency	Cost-effectiveness studies
Implementation	National control programmes for high blood pressure, ideally based on absolute risk
Monitoring and measuring progress	Assessment of personnel and equipment Effect on quality of life Repeated population surveys of blood pressure

Evaluation

- Evaluation is the process of determining – as systematically and objectively as possible – the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and impact of activities with respect to the agreed goals.

Your Questions!!



More Questions!

Q

- **The correct word to complete this sentence is:**

“Health Promotion means ----- people to increase control over, and to improve, their own health”

- A. Advocating
- B. Enabling
- C. Enhancing
- D. Telling

Q

- The third pillar in the epidemiologic triad apart from the agent and the host is:
 - A. Risk factors
 - B. Environment
 - C. Reservoir
 - D. None of the above

Q

- On First of January 2009, 6 medical students out of 200 students were admitted to hospital due to food poisoning. The cumulative incidence of food poisoning is:
 - A. 6
 - B. $6/200$
 - C. $194/200$
 - D. Can not be calculated due to missing information

Q

- On First of January 2009, 6 medical students out of 200 students who attended a student party were admitted to hospital due to food poisoning. The cumulative incidence of food poisoning is:
 - A. 6
 - B. $6/200$
 - C. $194/200$
 - D. Can not be calculated due to missing information

Good Luck