



CONNECT, GROW AND INSPIRE

PIECES OF THE PUZZLE: EDUCATION STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND POLICIES TO ADDRESS HEALTH WORKFORCE CHALLENGES

CONFERENCE WORKSHOP

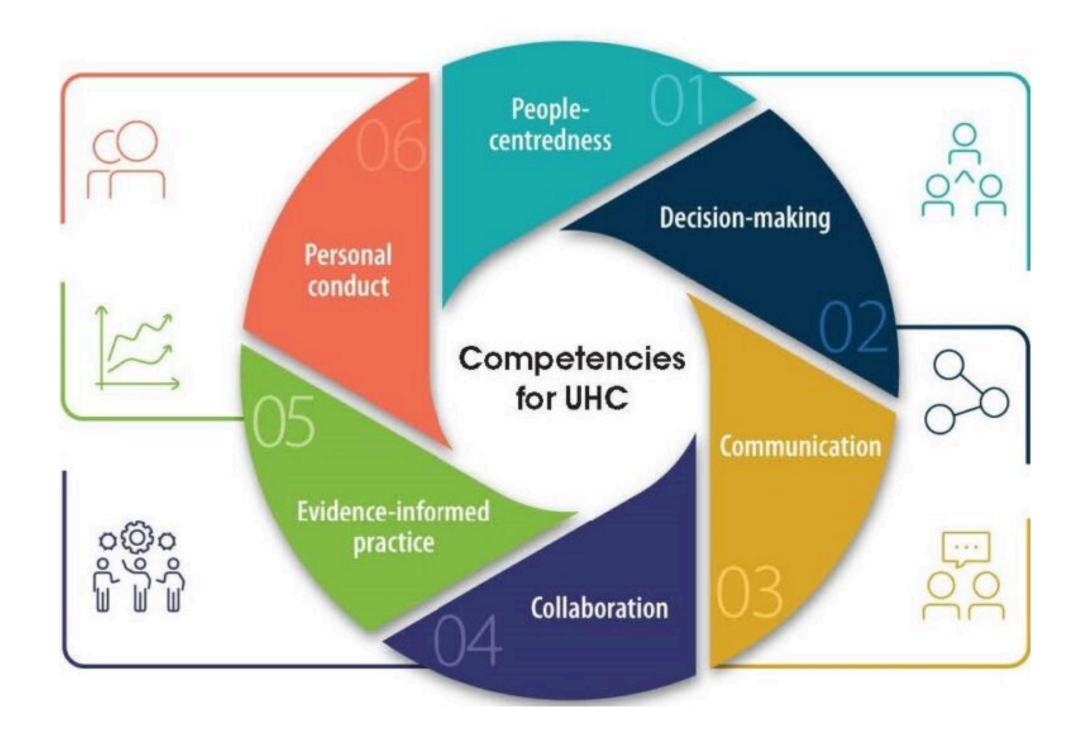




More health workers are being trained but...

need-based shortage is persisting

COMPETENCIES TOWARDS UHC



Demonstrated through behaviours

COMPETENCIES VS PRACTICE ACTIVITY

Encompassing tasks









SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY BY DESIGN

"The **obligation** (of medical schools) to direct their education, research and service activities towards addressing the **priority of health concerns** of the community, region, and/or nation they have a mandate to serve. The priority health concerns are to be identified **jointly by governments**, **health care organizations**, **health professionals and the public**"

HEALTH PRACTIONER & REGULATIONS

The role of regulation extends beyond patient safety.

- Supply of different types of health practitioners
- Minimum standards of education and practice
- Location and costs of education institutions
- Distribution of health practitioners
- Health workforce planning
- Strengthening primary health care











WHO GUIDELINE

on health workforce development, attraction, recruitment and retention in rural and remote areas

GOOD PRACTICE STATEMENT

- 1. Enrol students with a rural background in health worker education programmes
- 2. Locate health worker education facilities closer to rural areas
- 3. Bring students in health worker education programmes to rural and remote communities
- 4. Align health worker education with rural health needs
- 5. Facilitate continuing education for rural and remote health workers
- 6. Enable rural health workers to enhance their scopes of practice to better meet the needs of their communities





GOOD PRACTICE STATEMENT

- 7. Expand range of health worker occupations to meet rural health needs
- 8. Ensure that compulsory service agreements respect the rights of health workers and are accompanied with appropriate support and incentives
- 9. Tie education subsidies for health workers to agreements for return of service in rural areas and remote areas
- 10. Provide a package of attractive incentives to influence health workers' decisions to relocate to or remain in a remote or rural area





GOOD PRACTICE STATEMENT

- 11. Improve living conditions in rural and remote areas
- 12. Ensure workplace safety in rural and remote health facilities
- 13. Ensure decent work for health workers in rural and remote areas
- 14. Foster the creation of health workforce support networks
- 15. Develop and strengthen career pathways for rural health workers
- 16. Facilitate knowledge exchange between health workers
- 17. Raise the profile of rural health workers





Health practitioner regulation

Design, reform and implementation guidance



POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

- aims to inform the design, reform and implementation of health practitioner regulation and to strengthen regulatory systems and institutions
- Health practitioner regulation also has the potential to advance other health system priorities and objectives, such as workforce availability, equitable distribution and improved performance.



POLYCY CONSIDERATIONS





- focuses on the institutional structure and governance of regulatory bodies.
- importance of creating a governance framework that promotes consistency, efficiency, transparency, and accountability.
- advocates for an overarching legislative framework, often called an "umbrella law," that provides state oversight while allowing for flexibility in managing different health occupations based on their risk profiles.
- emphasizes the need for regulatory systems to adapt to emergencies without compromising patient safety.

POLYCY CONSIDERATIONS





Key policy considerations



Core functions

- Setting requirements for entry to practice
- Accrediting education programmes and licensing practitioners
- Qualification recognition
- Enabling competence-based scope of practice
- · Maintaining competence
- Dealing with noncompliance

Health system support



- Data to inform planning
- International mobility and cross-border service delivery
- Practitioner distribution in rural and underserved areas
- Dual practice management





Design principles

- Serves the public interest
- Proportionality
- Flexibility in emergencies



Governance

- Umbrella law and institutional structure
- Adequate state oversight









Purpose: serve and protect public and to advance health system goals

Proportionality: regulatory mechanism based on their risk profile, composition of the health workforce and their division of roles; population health needs; and health workforce strategic priorities

Emergency powers: introduce regulatory flexibilities without compromising patient safety

POLYCY CONSIDERATIONS







CONSIDERATIONS

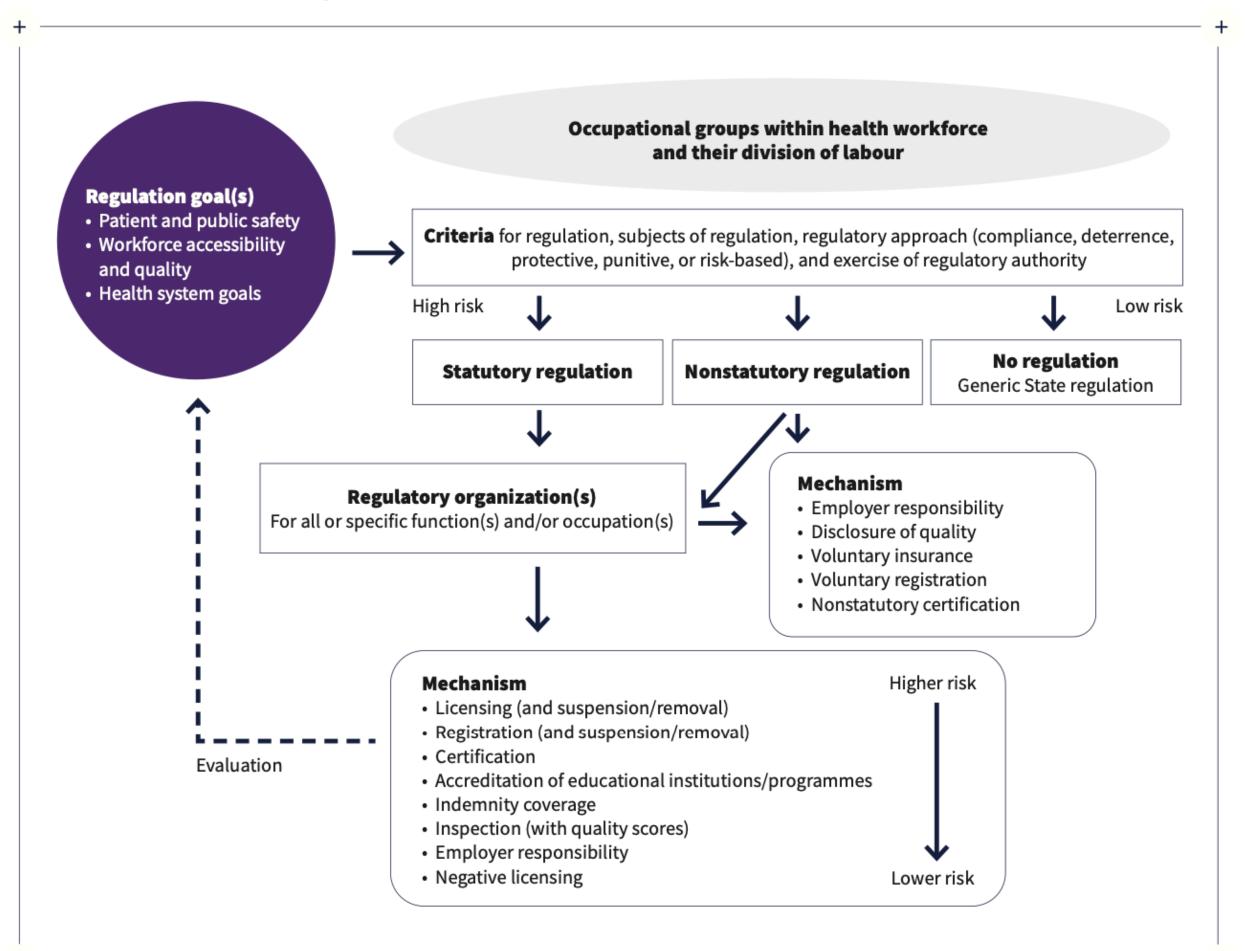
II. Institutional structure and governance mechanisms should promote consistency, efficiency, transparency and accountability of regulators.

Legislation and institutional structure: consider an 'umbrella' law or legislative framework preserving responsiveness to the specific risk profile of each health occupation and multi-practioner regulatory agency Governance: adequate state oversight for regulators to ensure they serve the public interest

POLYCY CONSIDERATIONS

Fig. 5.

Health practitioner regulation: a conceptual framework



POLYCY CONSIDERATIONS

III. The functions should promote patient safety, quality of care, accessibility to and competence of practitioners.

Scope of practice: based on education, skills and demonstrated competence

Entry to practice: based on minimum standards on competence and probity to provide safe services

Accreditation and licensing: ensure the quality of programs of study and competence of individuals entering practice

Qualification recognition: based on assessment of similarities/differences in education and competencies for entry to practice

Maintenance of competence: with mechanisms for assessment of continuing competence

Dealing with non-compliance: with mechanisms focused on public protection and remediation







IV. Health practitioner regulation can be used to support health system priorities.

Data from registration systems: support workforce policy, planning and monitoring

Link between regulators: coordination on practitioner mobility migration, international service delivery, accountability, and service accessibility

Practitioner distribution: support development, attraction, recruitment, and retention in underserved area

Dual practice management: facilitate positive outcomes and mitigate the adverse effects

THAILAND'S CURRENT STATUS



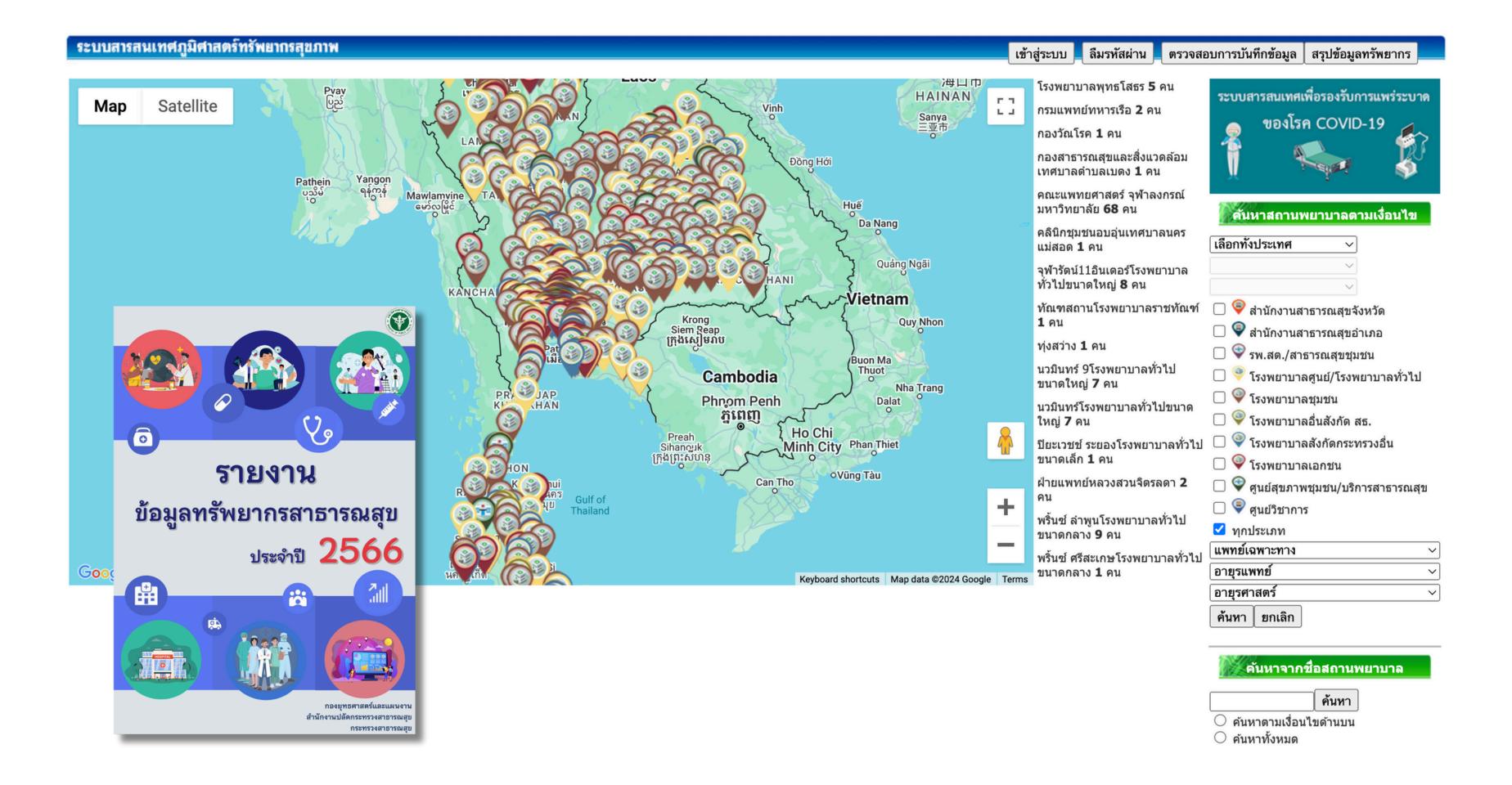
ENSURING EQUITY IN MEDICAL SPECIALIST DISTRIBUTION:
EVIDENCE FOR EFFECTIVE POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION MANAGEMENT
IN A LOW-RESOURCE SETTING COUNTRY

P. SITTHIRAT









จำนวนแพทย์ในแต่ละสาขาเฉพาะทาง

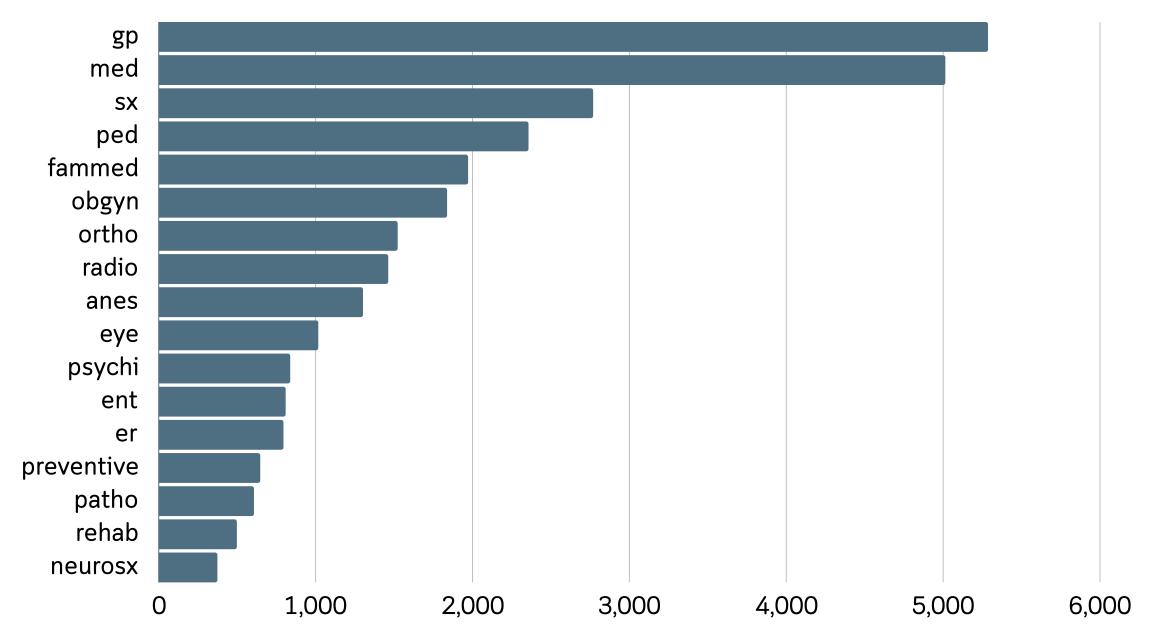
จำนวนแพทย์ ในโรงพยาบาลรัฐ

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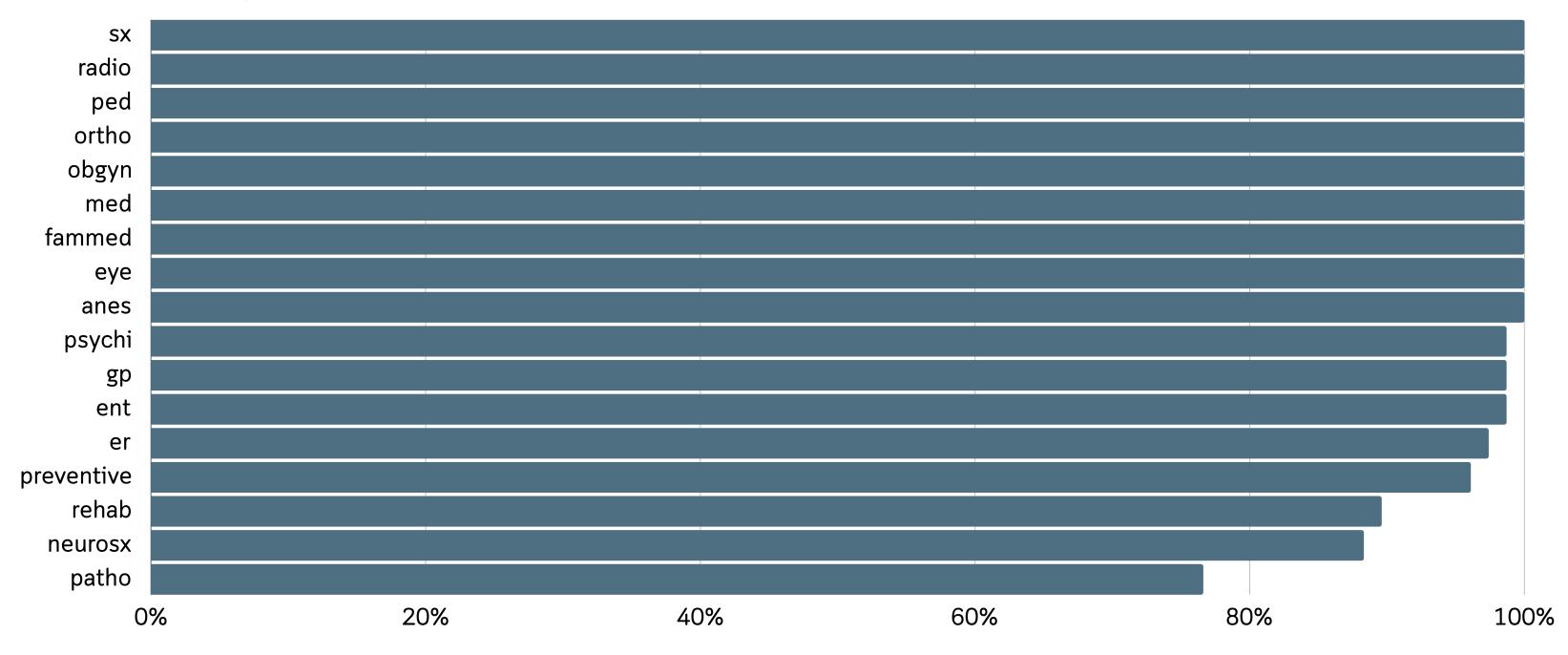








ความครอบคลุมของแพทย์สาขาเฉพาะทางในแต่ละจังหวัด



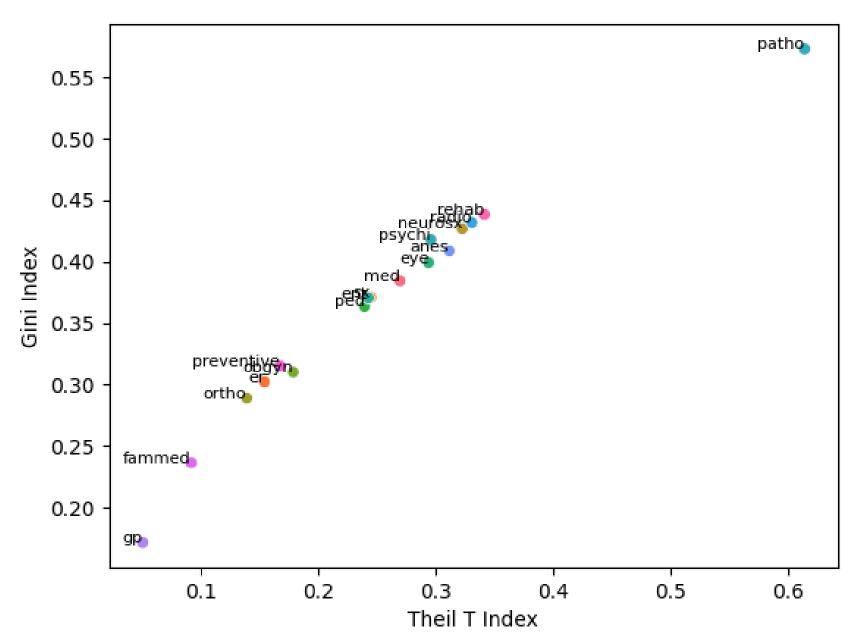


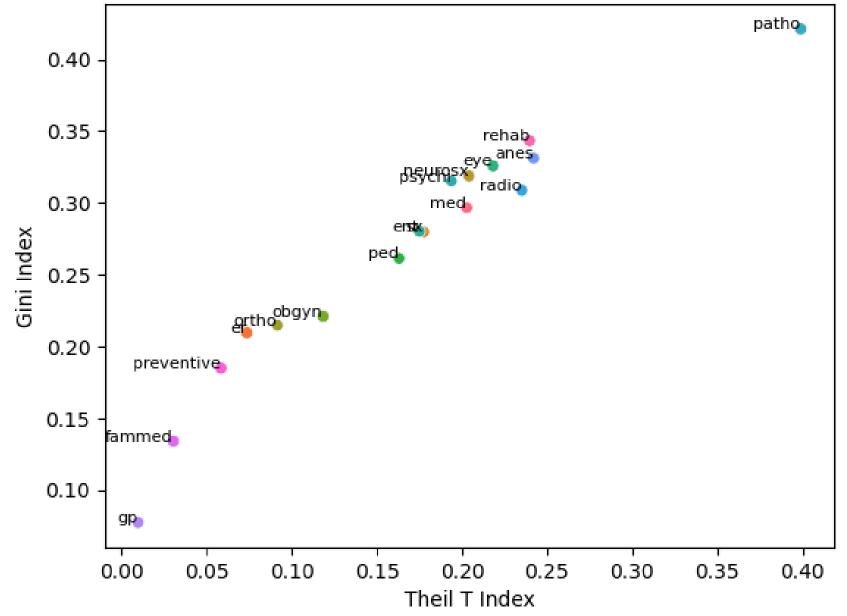




ความเหลื่อมล้ำของการกระจายตัวของแพทย์เฉพาะทาง ระดับจังหวัด

ระดับเขตสุขภาพ



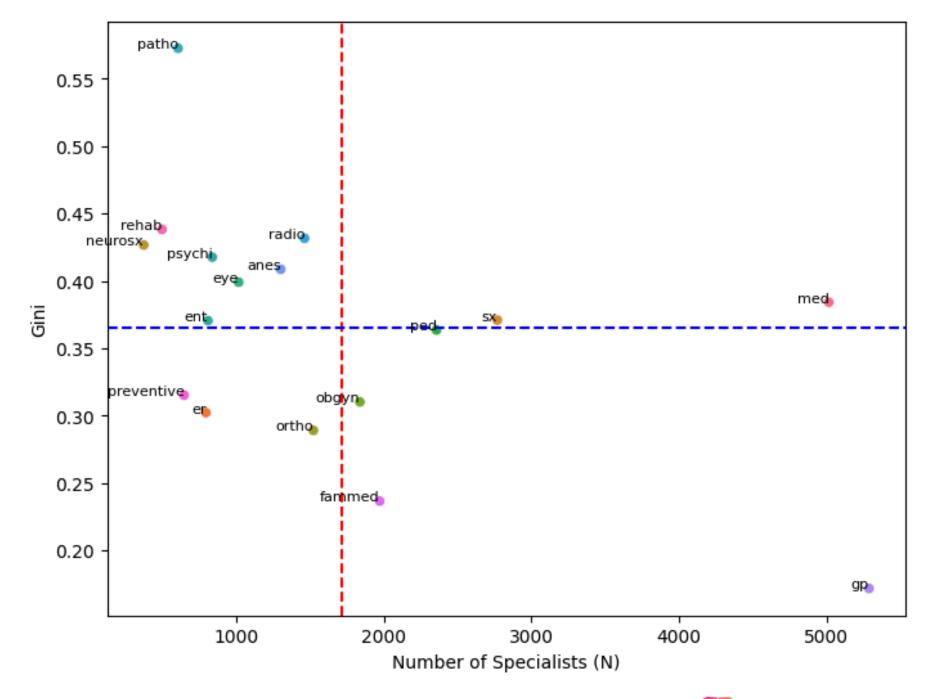








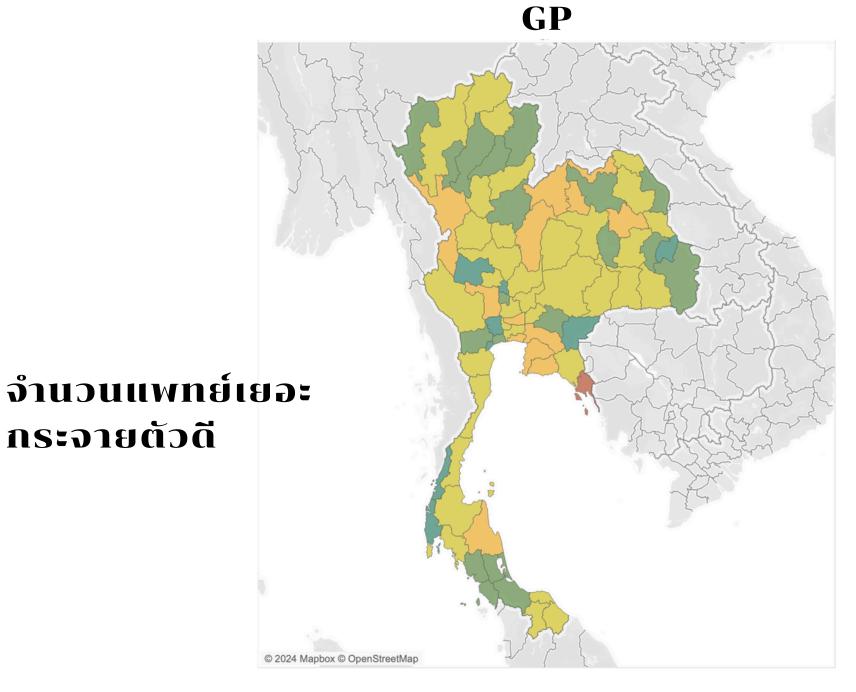
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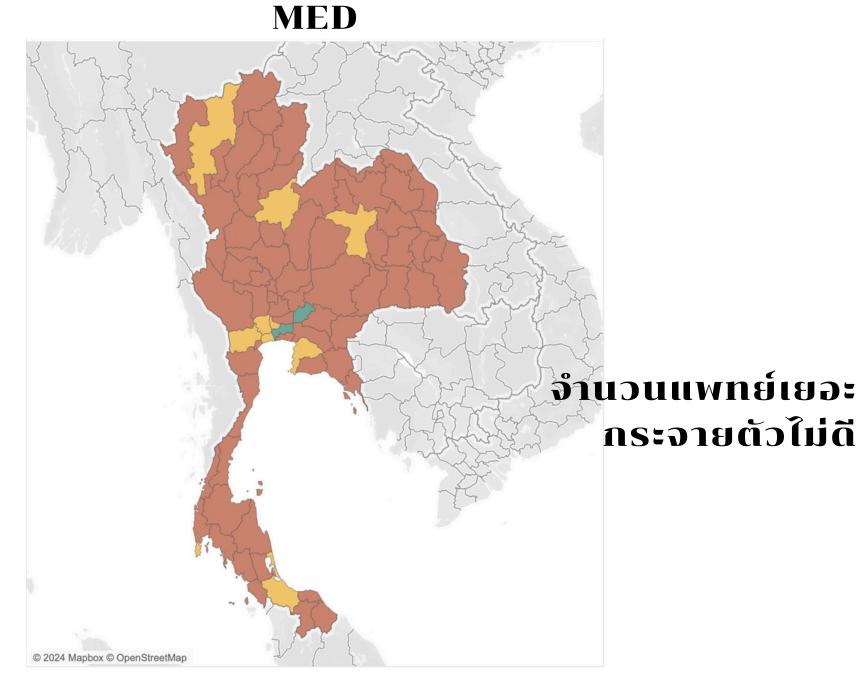








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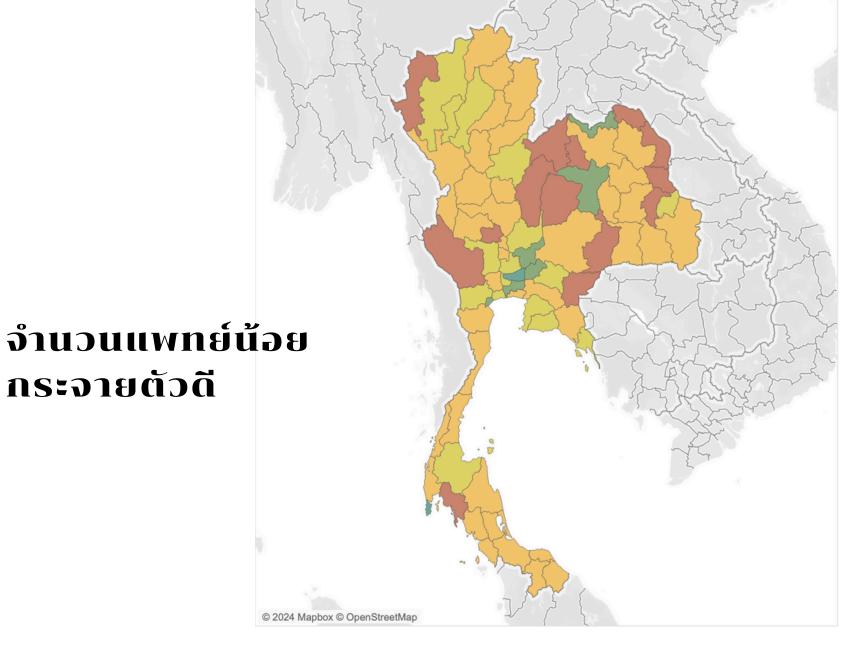


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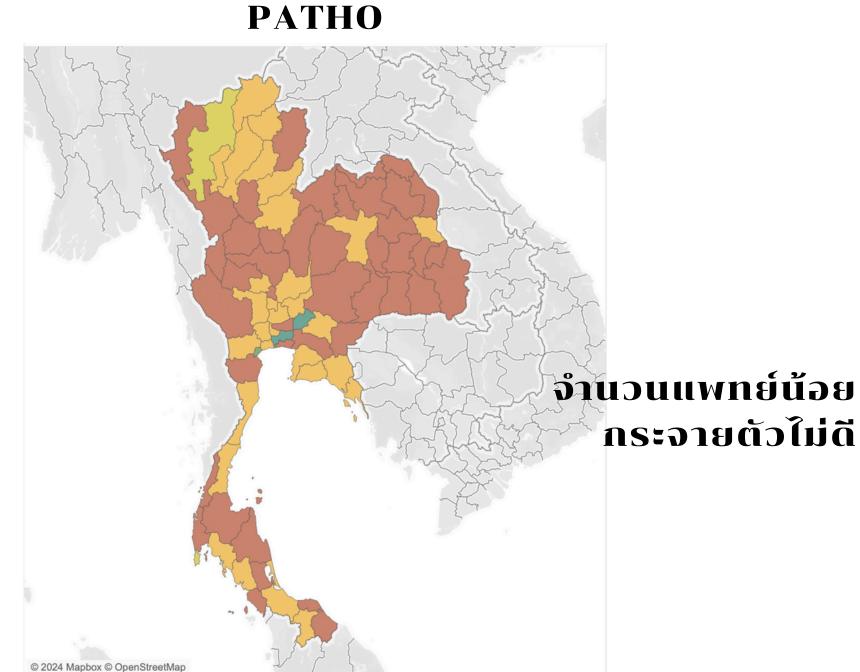






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THANKYOU

16 Sep, 2024