



KYIV SCHOOL
OF ECONOMICS

University of
Kent

ЕЛЕМЕНТИ СИСТЕМИ ГРОМАДСЬКОГО ЗДОРОВ'Я

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Основні поняття, якими оперує дослідження

- **Public Health** - the organized response by society to protect and promote health, and to prevent illness, injury and disability. The starting point for identifying public health issues, problems and priorities, and for designing and implementing interventions, is the population as a whole, or population subgroup

National Public Health Partnership Public Health Practice in Australia Today – A Statement of Core Functions Melbourne. 2000.

- **Public Health** - the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health through the organized efforts of society”.

Usually used by WHO, Introduced by Sir Donald Acheson in 1988

- **Громадське здоров'я** - це організована діяльність суспільства для захисту і зміцнення здоров'я, а також для запобігання хворобам, травмам та інвалідності. Відправною точкою для визначення аспектів громадського здоров'я, пов'язаних з ним проблем та пріоритетів, а також для розробки та імплементації заходів, є **населення в цілому або підгрупи населення**
- **Громадське здоров'я** - це наука і мистецтво запобігання хворобам, продовження життя і зміцнення здоров'я за допомогою організованих зусиль суспільства .

Функції та ролі громадського здоров'я

CANADA. REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON POPULATION HEALTH (ACPH). EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMMING FOR ESSENTIAL PUBLIC HEALTH FUNCTIONS.

Essential Function	Programming Examples
1. Population health Assessment	Population/community health needs assessment; Health status report, system report card.
2. Health surveillance	Periodic health surveys; Cancer and other disease registries; Communicable disease reporting; Ongoing analysis of data to identify trends or emerging problems, (e.g., recognition of increasing syphilis cases); Report to practitioners of increasing threat, what they need to look for, and intervention required.
3. Health promotion	Intersectoral community partnerships to solve health problems; Advocacy for healthy public policies; Catalyzing the creation of physical and social environments to support health (e.g., bike paths, promoting access to social networks for institutionalized seniors).
4. Disease and injury prevention	Immunizations; Investigation and outbreak control; Encouraging healthy behaviours (e.g., not smoking, healthy eating, physical activity, bicycle helmet use); Early detection of cancers (e.g., organized programs for breast cancer screening).
5. Health protection	Restaurant inspections; Child care facility inspections; Water treatment monitoring; Air quality monitoring/enforcement.

Source: Public Health Agency of Canada, www.publichealth.gc.ca

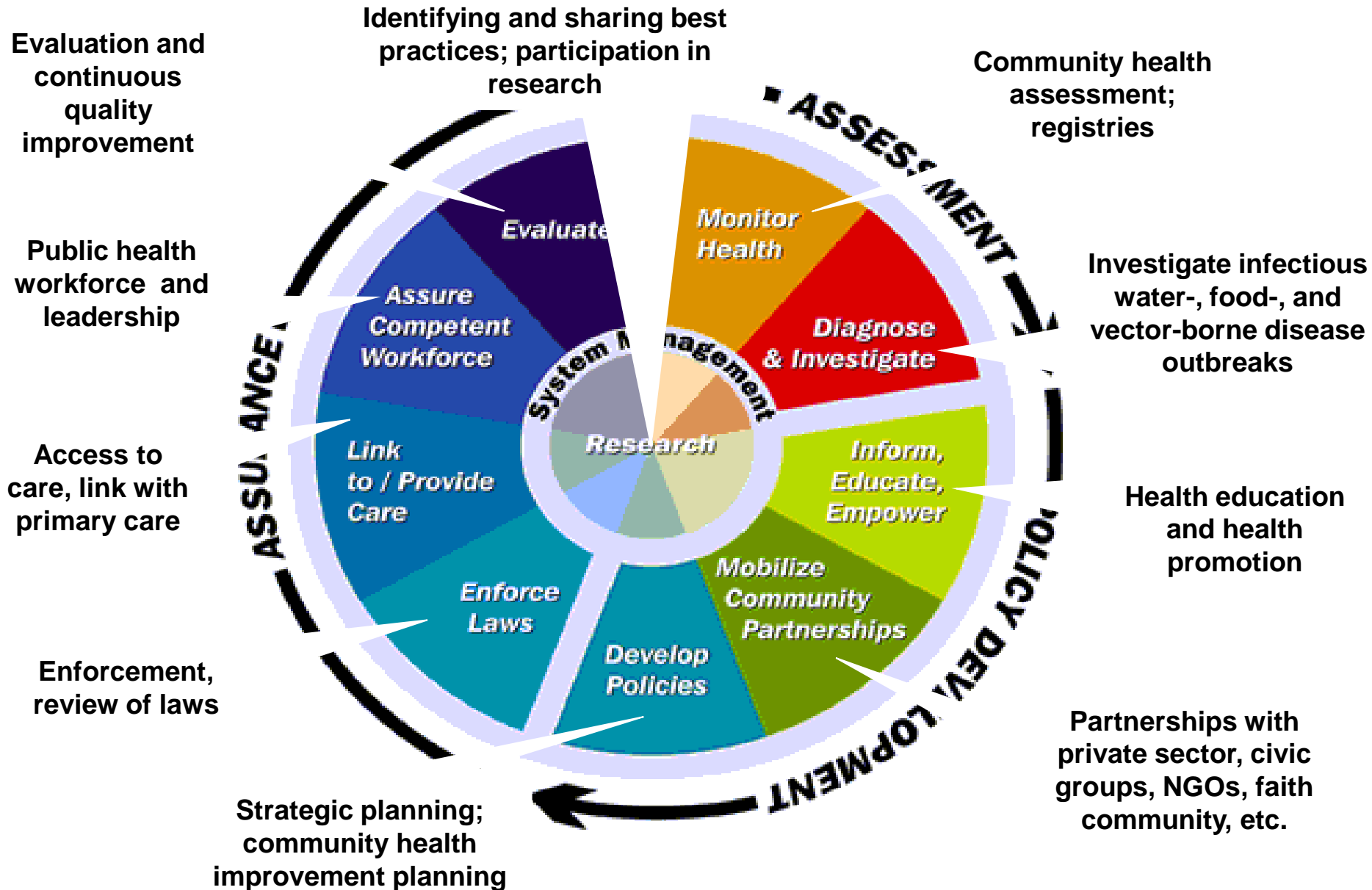
Функції та ролі громадського здоров'я

Ключові функції громадського здоров'я у Новій Зеландії

Core function	Strategies
1. Health assessment and surveillance: understanding health status, health determinants and disease distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring, analysing and reporting on population health status, health determinants, disease distribution, and threats to health , with a particular focus on health disparities and the health of Māori. • Detecting and investigating disease clusters and outbreaks (both communicable and non-communicable).
2. Public health capacity development: ensuring services are effective and efficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing and maintaining public health information systems. • Developing partnerships with iwi, hapū, whānau and Māori to improve Māori health. • Developing partnerships with Pacific leaders and communities to improve Pacific health • Developing human resources to ensure public health staff with the necessary competencies are available to carry out core public health functions. • Conducting research, evaluation and economic analysis to support public health innovation and to evaluate the effectiveness of public health policies and programmes. • Planning, managing, and providing expert advice on public health programmes across the full range of providers, including PHOs, Planning and Funding, Councils and NGOs. • Quality management for public health, including monitoring and performance assessment.
3. Health promotion: enabling people to increase control over and improve their health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing public and private sector policies beyond the health sector that will improve health, improve Māori health and reduce disparities. • Creating physical, social and cultural environments supportive of health. • Strengthening communities' capacities to address health issues of importance to them, and to mutually support their members in improving their health. • Supporting people to develop skills that enable them to make healthy life choices and manage minor and chronic conditions for themselves and their families. • Working in partnership with other parts of the health sector to support health promotion, prevention of disease, disability, injury, and rational use of health resources.
4. Health protection: protecting communities against public health hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing and reviewing public health laws and regulations². • Supporting, monitoring and enforcing compliance with legislation. • Identifying, assessing, and reducing communicable disease risks, including management of people with communicable diseases and their contacts. • Identifying, assessing and reducing environmental health risks, including biosecurity, air, food and water quality, sewage and waste disposal, and hazardous substances. • Preparing for and responding to public health emergencies, including natural disasters, hazardous substances emergencies, bioterrorism, disease outbreaks and pandemics.
5. Preventive interventions: population programmes delivered to individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing, implementing and managing primary prevention programmes (targeting whole populations or groups of well people at risk of disease: eg immunisation programmes).

Source: A report of the New Zealand Public Health Clinical Network

Функції та ролі громадського здоров'я. США



Additional file 1: Comparison of published public health functions and roles

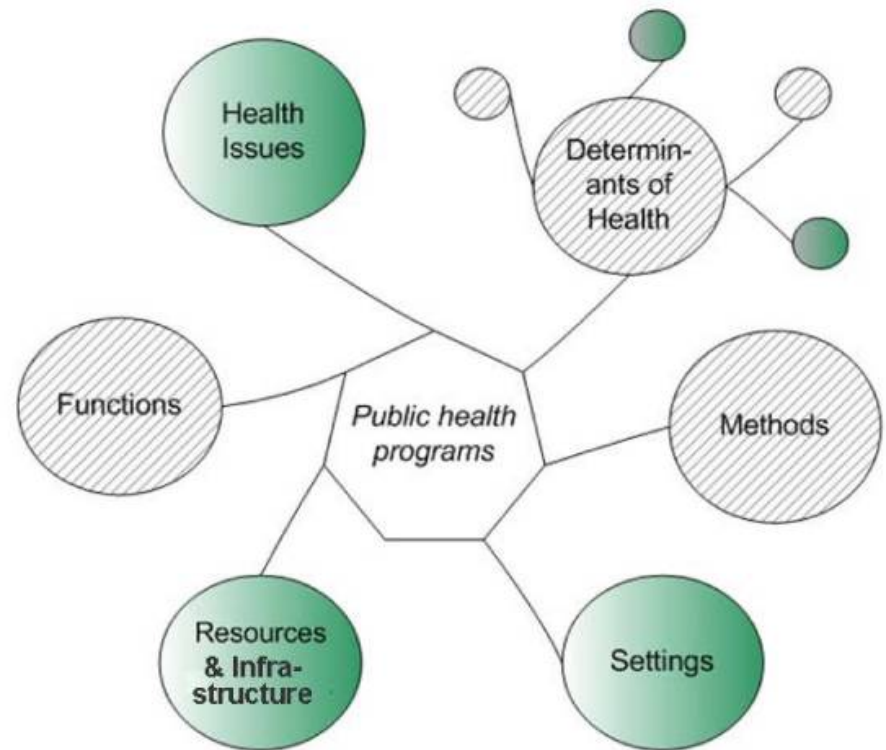
Canada 2003 (a)	UK 2003 (b)	WHO 2003 (c)	The Americas 2002 (d)	OECD 2000 (e)	Australia 2000 (f)	USA 1994 (g), 1988 (h)
<p>Essential Public Health Functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health protection ▪ Health surveillance ▪ Disease and injury prevention ▪ Population health assessment ▪ Health promotion ▪ Disaster response 	<p>Public Health Core Functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health surveillance, monitoring and analysis ▪ Establishing, designing and managing health promotion and disease prevention programmes ▪ Enabling and empowering communities and citizens to promote health and reduce inequalities ▪ Creating and sustaining cross-governmental and inter-sectoral partnerships to improve health and reduce inequalities ▪ Ensuring compliance with regulations and laws to protect and promote health ▪ Developing and maintaining a well-educated and trained, multidisciplinary public health workforce ▪ Ensuring the effective performance of NHS services to meet goals in improving health, preventing disease and reducing inequalities ▪ Research, development, evaluation and innovation and quality assuring the public health function. 	<p>Essential Public Health Functions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Health situation monitoring & analysis 2 Epidemiological surveillance/ disease prevention & control 3 Development of policies & planning in public health 4 Strategic management of health systems & services for population health gain. 5 Regulation and enforcement to protect public health. 6 Human resources development & planning in public health. 7 Health promotion, social participation & empowerment 8 Ensuring the quality of personal & population-based health services. 9 Research, development & implementation of innovative public health solutions. 	<p>Public Health Roles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevents epidemics and the spread of disease ▪ Protects against environmental hazards ▪ Prevents injuries ▪ Promotes and encourages healthy behaviors ▪ Responds to disasters and assists communities in recovery ▪ Assures the quality and accessibility of health services <p>Essential Public Health Functions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Health situation monitoring & analysis 2 Public health surveillance, research, & control of risks & damages in public health 3 Health promotion 4 Social participation & empowerment of citizens in health 5 Development of policy & planning to support individual & collective efforts in public health & the steering role of the National Health Authority 6 Public health regulation & enforcement 7 Evaluation & promotion of equitable access to necessary health services 	<p>Prevention and public health services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maternal and child health; family planning and counselling ▪ School health services ▪ Prevention of communicable diseases ▪ Prevention of non-communicable diseases ▪ Occupational health care ▪ All other miscellaneous public health services <p>Health-related functions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food, hygiene & drinking water control; and ▪ Environmental health). 	<p>Public Health Core Functions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Assess, analyse & communicate population health needs & community expectations 2 Prevent & control communicable & non-communicable diseases & injuries through risk factor reduction, education, screening, immunisation & other interventions 3 Promote & support healthy lifestyles & behaviours through action with individuals, families, communities & wider society 4 Promote, develop & support healthy public policy, including legislation, regulation & fiscal measures 5 Plan, fund, manage & evaluate health gain & capacity building programmes designed to achieve measurable improvements in health status, & to strengthen skills, competencies, systems & infrastructure 6 Strengthen communities & build social capital through consultation, participation & empowerment 7 Promote, develop, support & initiate actions which ensure safe & healthy environments 8 Promote, develop & support healthy growth & development throughout all life stages 9 Promote, develop & support actions to improve the health status of Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander people & other vulnerable groups 	<p>Essential Public Health Services (1995):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Monitor health status to identify community health problems. 2 Diagnose & investigate health problems & health hazards in the community. 3 Inform, educate, & empower people about health issues. 4 Mobilize community partnerships to identify & solve health problems. 5 Develop policies & plans that support individual & community health efforts. 6 Enforce laws & regulations that protect health & ensure safety. 7 Link people to needed personal health services & assure the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable. 8 Assure a competent public health & personal health workforce. 9 Evaluate effectiveness, accessibility, & quality of personal & population-based health services. 10 Research for new insights & innovative solutions to health problems. <p>Public Health Core Functions (1988):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Assessment</i> - of a community's health and its resources. ▪ <i>Policy development</i> - to promote health and solve health problems. ▪ <i>Assurance</i> - that access to health care, promotion, and prevention services are available.

Основні поняття, якими оперує дослідження

Онтологія громадського здоров'я

Jorm, Louisa, Su Gruszin, and Tim Churches. "A Multidimensional Classification of Public Health Activity in Australia." Australia and New Zealand Health Policy 6 (2009): 9. PMC. Web. 11 July 2015.

...6 класів понять:



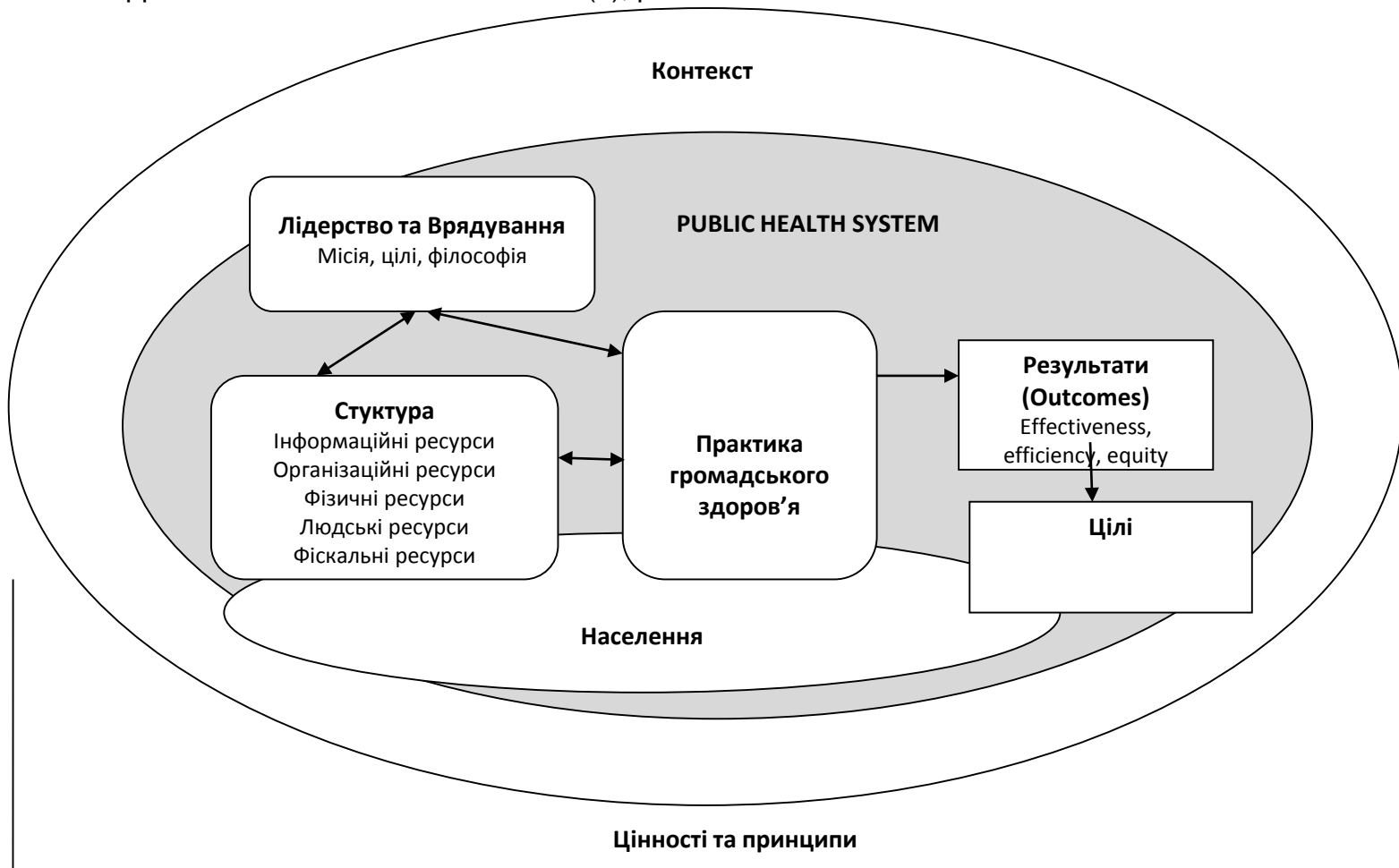
Other to be classified:

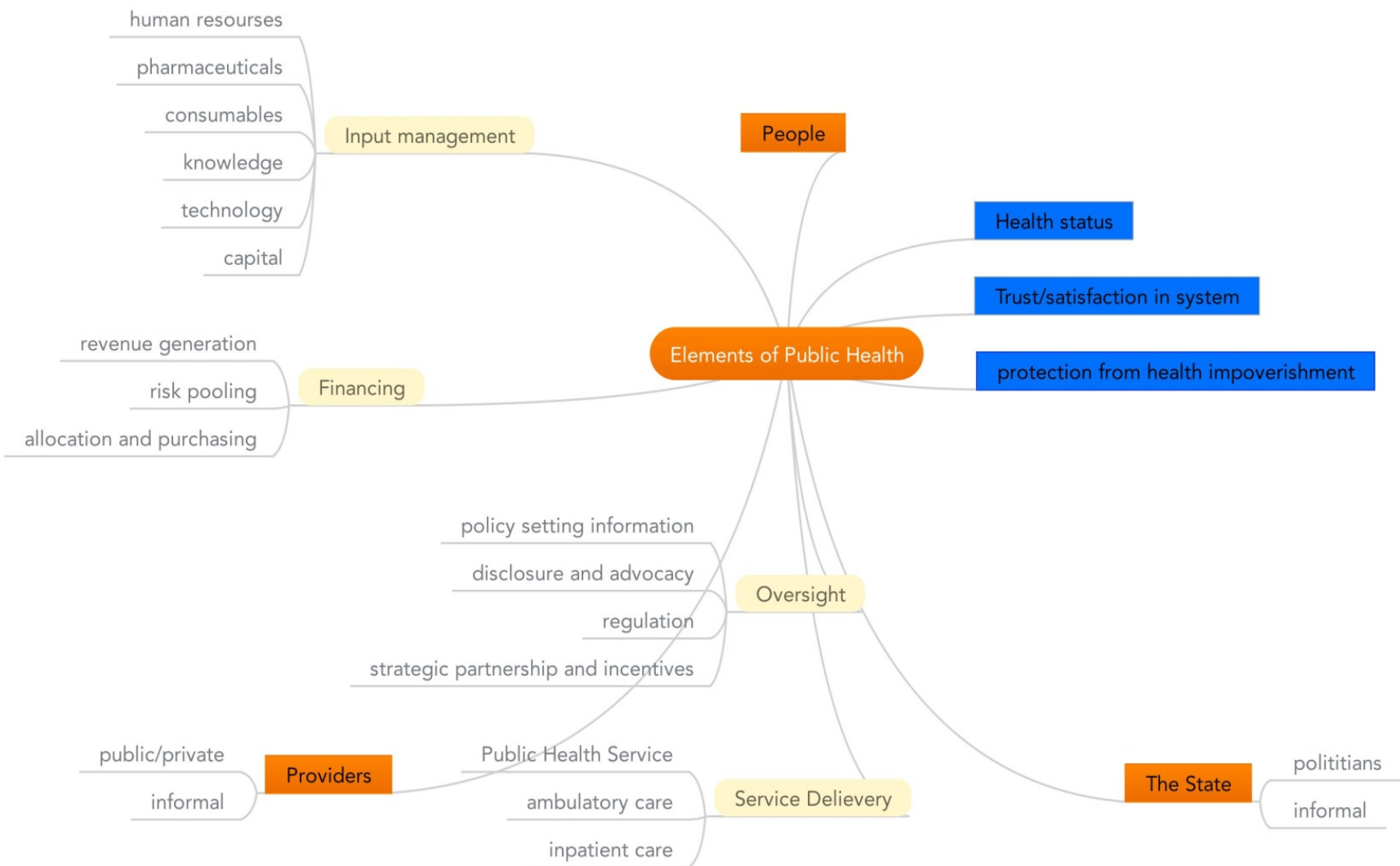


Основні поняття, якими оперує дослідження

- Динамічна система громадського здоров'я

Van Olmen, J., Criel, B., Bhojani, U., Marchal, B., Van Belle, S., Chenge, M. F., Kegels, G. 2012. *Health, Culture and Society*. The Health System Dynamics Framework: The introduction of an analytical model for health system analysis and its application to two case-studies. Vol. 2(1), p. 1-21.





Функції та ролі громадського здоров'я.

Класи функцій

Top-level	Level 2		Level 3	
	Class	Definition	Class	Definition
Functions: Primary functions (ends)	Assess health of populations	Monitor and analyse health and determinants of health in populations, assess the impacts of policies, interventions, and environmental exposures.	Monitor health	Monitor and analyse levels of health and its determinants in populations to identify and predict trends and emerging issues
			Evaluate health risks and benefits	Evaluate adverse and beneficial effects related to health and social policies and interventions, and environmental exposures.
			Assess health inequalities	Assess inequalities in health (level and distribution) and health gain to target interventions to improve the health of the worst-off sub-populations.
	Protect from threats to health	Protect from, and prevent, external threats to public health.	Prepare for threats to health	Minimise or reduce the severity of risks to health (includes setting and monitoring of standards for e.g. food, air and water quality and other potential hazards, also harm minimisation measures).
			Respond to threats to health	Respond to threats to health (including communicable diseases, environmental hazards, bio-terrorism and other disasters).
			Control and mitigate risks to health	Identify and prepare for potential threats to health (including communicable diseases, environmental hazards, bio-terrorism and new patterns of exposures e.g. arising from ecological change).
	Promote health and prevent disease, disability and injury	Promote health and wellbeing, prevent the occurrence of disease, disability and injury; and detect disease in its early stages, through organised efforts that target populations.	Promote health and wellbeing	Promote better health and well-being as it affects health (e.g. community development and community empowerment initiatives clearly differentiated from 'Prevent the occurrence of...').
			Prevent the occurrence of disease, disability and injury	Prevent the initial occurrence of disease, disability and injury (e.g. population-level campaigns to promote physical activity, tobacco control, seat belt legislation).
			Detect disease, disability or injury in its early stages	Detect disease, disability and risk of injury early and initiate prompt management or response (e.g. screening for cancers, newborn hearing screening).
Instrumental functions (means to achieve ends)	Ensure public health capability	Ensure adequate public health capacity and responsiveness by maintaining and developing the public health workforce and infrastructure, and building partnerships with other sectors of society.	Develop and maintain the public health workforce	Train, maintain and develop the public health workforce.
			Develop and maintain public health infrastructure	Build, maintain and develop public health infrastructure, including physical, organisational, legislative, communication and informational, logistical, and other systems forming the public health infrastructure.
			Build public health partnerships	Build and maintain public health partnerships with other sectors and the community, to work together on shared issues and undertake actions towards agreed targets.
	Build the evidence base for public health	Increase and enhance the bodies of knowledge and evidence that inform public health practice (e.g. research, research synthesis, evaluation).	Conduct public health research	Conduct public health research.
			Evaluate public health interventions	Evaluate public health interventions.

(Jorm, Gruszin, Churches, 2009)

Основні поняття, якими оперує дослідження

Methods	Advocacy and lobbying	Health impact assessment	Research and evaluation
	Communicable disease control specific	Immunisation	Road safety methods
	Community action	Infection control	Screening to detect disease/risk factors
	Community development	Legislation and regulation	Social action
	Counselling	Lifestyle advice	Social marketing
	Diagnosis	Management of biological risk	Training and workforce development methods
	Directed investment	Monitoring and surveillance	Treatment methods
	Environmental monitoring	Personal skills development	Urban planning methods
	Epidemiologic methods	Political action	Vector control methods
	Exercise of capabilities	Public policy development	Waste management methods
	Food safety methods	Radiation safety methods	Other methods of intervention
	Health education	Remediation of environment methods	

(Jorm, Gruszin, Churches, 2009)

Public Health in Ukraine

Elements

- People
- The State
 - polititians
 - informal
- Providers
 - public/private
 - informal
- Financing
 - revenue generation
 - risk pooling
 - allocation and purchasing
- input management
 - human resources
 - pharmaceuticals
 - consumables
 - knowledge
 - technology
 - capital
- Service Delivery
 - Public Health Service
 - ambulatory care
 - inpatient care
- Oversight
 - policy setting information
 - disclosure and advocacy
 - regulation
 - strategic partnership and incentives
- Health status
 - protection from health impoverishment
 - trust/satisfaction in system

Risk factors

- Childhood and maternal undernutrition
 - Underweight
 - Iron deficiency
 - Vitamin A deficiency
 - Zinc deficiency
 - Sub-optimal breastfeeding
- Other nutrition-related risk factors and physical activity
 - Physical inactivity
 - High blood pressure
 - High cholesterol
 - High blood glucose
 - Overweight and obesity
 - Low fruit and vegetable intake
- Addictive substances
 - Tobacco use
 - Alcohol usec
- Sexual and reproductive health
 - Unmet contraceptive needd
- Environmental risks
 - Unsafe water, sanitation, hygiene
 - Urban outdoor air pollution
 - Indoor smoke from solid fuels
- Other selected risks
 - Unsafe health care injections
 - Child sexual abuse

Areas of Public Health

- Environmental health
- Food security and healthier food choices
- Screenings
 - Child and mother health
 - Sexual and reproductive health
- Health promotion
 - Other nutrition-related risk factors and physical activity
- Tackling social determinants of health
- Addictive substances
 - Tobacco use
 - Alcohol usec

Essential Public Health Operations

- EPHO1: Surveillance of population health and wellbeing
- EPHO2: Monitoring and response to health hazards and emergencies
- EPHO3: Health protection including environmental occupational, food safety and others
- EPHO4: Health Promotion including action to address social determinants and health inequity
- EPHO5: Disease prevention, including early detection of illness
- EPHO6: Assuring governance for health and wellbeing
- EPHO7: Assuring a sufficient and competent public health workforce
- EPHO8: Assuring sustainable organisational structures and financing
- EPHO9: Advocacy communication and social mobilisation for health
- EPH10: Advancing public health research to inform policy and practice

Healthcare in Transition

- Organization and governance
- Financing
- Physical and human resources
- Provision of services
- Principal health reforms

FACTETS OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN EUROPE

- Monitoring and evaluation of population health
- Health security
- Occupational health and safety
- Environmental health
- Food security and healthier food choices
- Healthcare public health
- Screenings
- Health promotion
- Tackling social determinants of health
- Health in all policies approach implications, health impact assessment
- Organization and financing of public health
- Developing the public health workforce
- Public health research

Оцінка елементів громадського здоров'я в Україні. Основні операції (ВООЗ)

EPHO 1	Surveillance of population health and wellbeing	Спостереження за здоров'ям і благополуччям населення
EPHO 2	Monitoring and response to health hazards and emergencies	Моніторинг та реагування на небезпеку для здоров'я і надзвичайні ситуації
EPHO 3	Health protection including environmental occupational, food safety and others	Охорона здоров'я в тч здорове середовище та гігієна праці, безпека харчових продуктів та інше
EPHO 4	Health Promotion including action to address social determinants and health inequity	Промоція здорового способу життя, включаючи дії спрямовані на соціальні детермінанти і нерівність
EPHO 5	Disease prevention, including early detection of illness	Профілактика захворювань, в тому числі раннє виявлення хвороб
EPHO 6	Assuring governance for health and wellbeing	Урядування
EPHO 7	Assuring a sufficient and competent public health workforce	Забезпечення достатньої кількості кваліфікованого персоналу у сфері охорони здоров'я
EPHO 8	Assuring sustainable organisational structures and financing	Забезпечення стійких організаційних структур і фінансування
EPHO 9	Advocacy communication and social mobilisation for health	Пропаганда і соціальна мобілізація для здоров'я
EPHO 10	Advancing public health research to inform policy and practice	Дослідження у сфері охорони здоров'я для інформування політики і практики

Оцінка елементів громадського здоров'я в Україні

Policy/Regulation/Enforcement

Health Security/ Безпека Здоров'я

International Health Regulations

Medical, biological and psychological protection of the population

Sanitary and epidemiological welfare (including antimicrobial and zoonotic diseases resistance, biosafety and biosecurity)

Infectious Diseases

TB

HIV

Environmental Health/ Здорове середовище

Housing and Urban Development

Noise

Transport and health

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Chemicals Management

Radiation Protection

Climate Change

Air Quality

High Environmental Impact Economic Sectors (Increasing Environmental Risks)

Occupational Health (separate)

Food Safety

Tobacco Control

Alcohol Consumption Control

Health Care: Disease Prevention, Health Promotion/

Запобігання хворобам, промоція здоров'я

Primary HC

Secondary HC

Tertiary HC

Education, mass sports, other

Occupational health/Гігієна праці

Social Determinants of Health/Соціальні детермінанти здоров'я

Resulting from Socio-Economic Position

Resulting from Ethnicity

Resulting from Aging

Resulting from Disability

Basic Concepts of the Study

Suggested approach to describe the Elements/Components of the Public Health System in Ukraine:

1. Starting point - *Report of European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies Series*. Search for analogues in Ukraine.
2. Classify according to Functions concept, as described in the Ontology of Public Health suggested in (*Jorm, Gruszin, Churches, 2009*).
Three primary and 2 instrumental functions: Assess health of populations, Protect from threats to health; Promote health and prevent disease, disability and injury; Ensure public health capability; Build the evidence base for public health
3. Use Health System Dynamics Framework (Van Olmen et al, 2010) to describe the System as a whole

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