

# Better health systems and policies revealed from research and innovation

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**Public Health**

Babeş-Bolyai University  
Cluj-Napoca, Romania



EHMA and COVID-19 Webinar Series

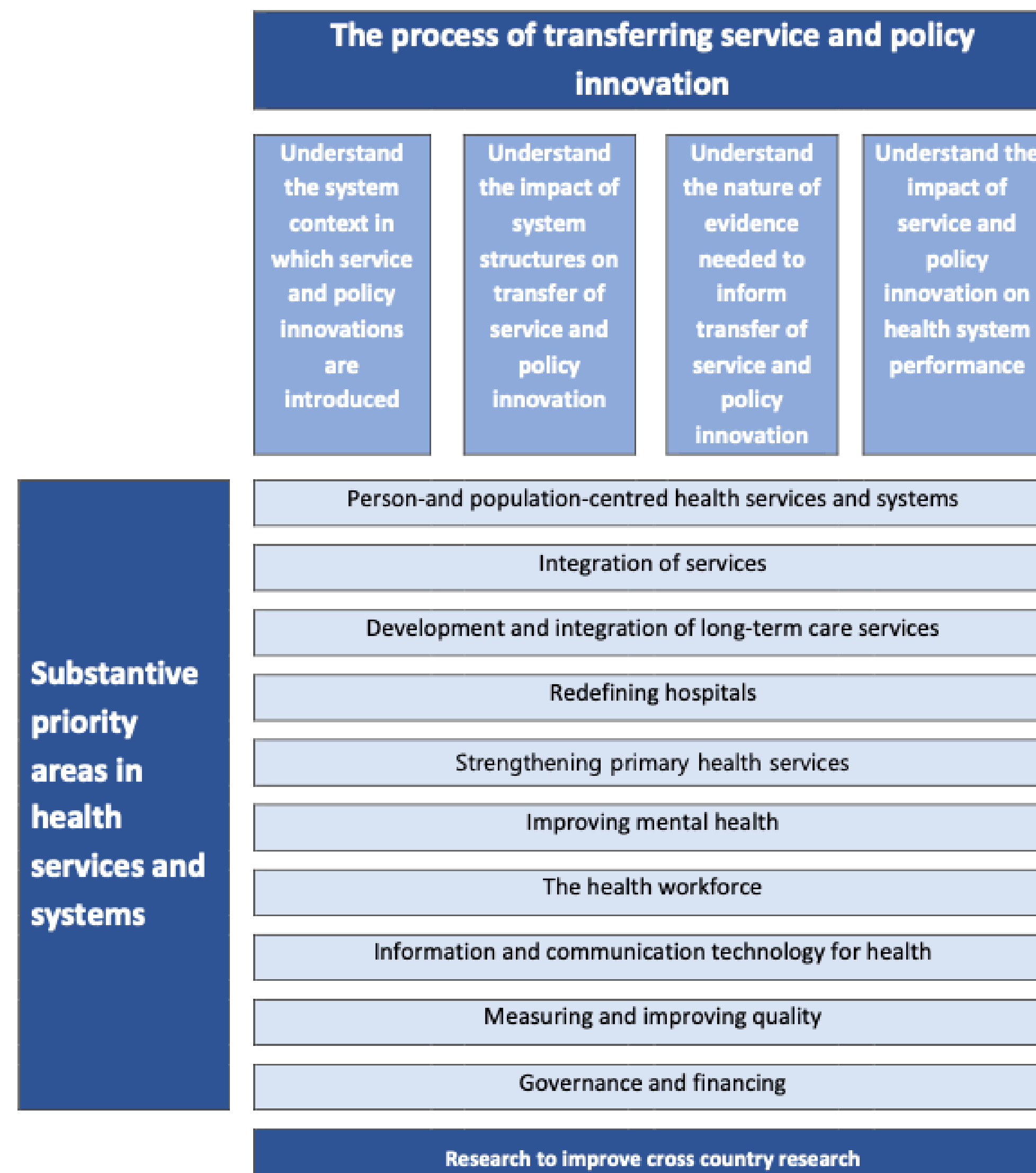
# What has COVID-19 meant for health systems?

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- Enabling development and use of digital tools
- Adjusting hospital payment mechanisms
- Involving the military in the response
- Reorganizing non-COVID-19 health service delivery
- Expanding health workforce surge capacity
- Compensating health professionals, ensuring mental health and well-being
- Structuring contact tracing operations



# Overview of main priority areas of TO-REACH Strategic Research Agenda



# How did we get to the SRA?

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- a) a mapping of **policy documents and strategic roadmaps** at national and international level, including from major international projects in the field of health services and systems research;
- b) **national roundtable expert consultations** in TO-REACH partner countries, with 15 consultations covering 14 Member States; and,
- c) **online consultation among the wider scientific and stakeholder communities**, with over 600 responses from 40 countries, most of which within Europe, but also from other TO-REACH partner countries (US, Canada and Israel).



# The two dimensions of the SRA

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- The main substantive **service and policy areas** in which service and policy innovation is needed; ten main components or priority areas within which specific priority questions can be identified (grouped under three themes: **overall design principles** for health services and systems; **sector-specific priorities** and **supporting conditions**)
- Five **key components of research** required to inform the potential transfer and joint development of service and policy innovation.



## The process of transferring service and policy innovation

Understand the system context in which service and policy innovations are introduced

Understand the impact of system structures on transfer of service and policy innovation

Understand the nature of evidence needed to inform transfer of service and policy innovation

Understand the impact of service and policy innovation on health system performance

**Substantive priority areas in health services and systems**

Person-and population-centred health services and systems

Integration of services

Development and integration of long-term care services

Redefining hospitals

Strengthening primary health services

Improving mental health

The health workforce

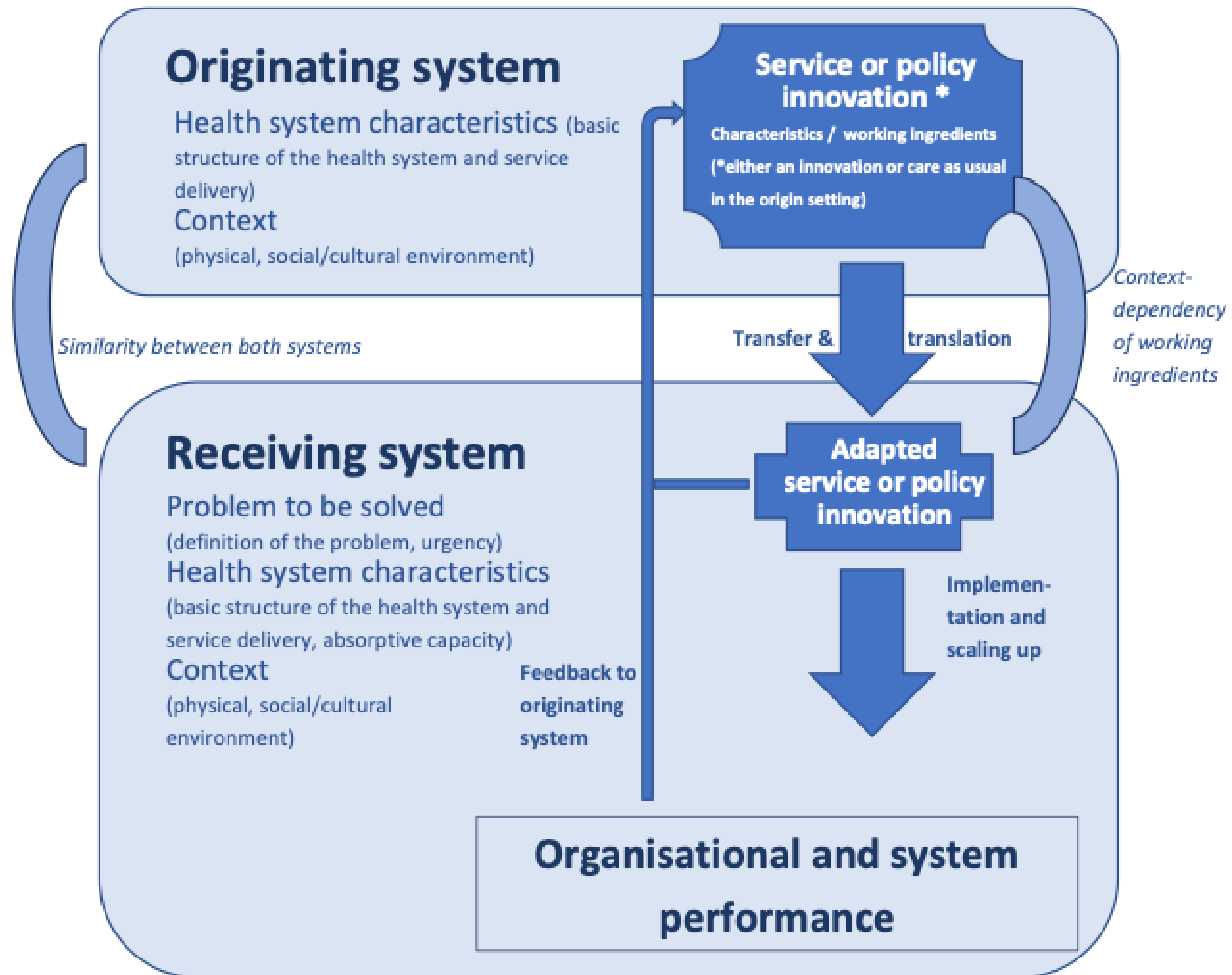
Information and communication technology for health

Measuring and improving quality

Governance and financing

Research to improve cross country research





# Key elements in scaling and transferring innovation

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- **characteristics** of the innovation and the system from which it originates
- **translation and adaptation** to the receiving system
- **decision making and implementation** of the innovation, including scaling up (where appropriate), and
- **effects on the performance** of the receiving system.





# Putting the SRA into practice

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- **A shared approach to health services and systems research** - building the necessary research capacity across Europe, realising the potential of our investment in health
- **Partnership and cooperation approach** - European platform for learning and collaboration, stakeholder engagement
- **Looking to the future: a European Joint Programme on health services and systems research**



# Person- and population centredness

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## Highlighted subthemes and questions

- What are the most **effective approaches to engagement** that consider people's values and preferences at the level of the individual patient-professional relationship, the organisation, governance and financing or the wider society in order to systematically implement person-centred strategies?
- What are the most effective strategies for investing in supporting the public, as patients, clinicians, or decision-makers, in acquiring the skills and competencies to critically **engage, ask questions, express values and preferences and understand risks**?
- How do we ensure that we **optimise linkages between the different tiers of the health system** to ensure systematic and systemic implementation of effective person-centred strategies and minimise unintended consequences?
- Which types of measures can best **increase health literacy and digital literacy** by targeting citizens and/or health professionals? And how to design preventive and curative services for those with lowest health literacy and fewer possibilities for self-management?



Total cazuri confirmate

88,593

Cazuri confirmate la nivel de județ

11,101	București
5,331	Suceava
5,038	Argeș
4,603	Brașov
4,287	Prahova
3,335	Galați
3,099	Dâmbovița
3,068	Iași
2,793	Bacău
2,590	Timiș
2,406	Vrancea
2,394	Bihor
2,286	Buzău
2,212	Ilfov
2,157	Neamț
2,064	Cluj



Persoane decedate

3,681

Persoane în carantină

741

La data 7/3/2020

Persoane aflate în izolare

58,991



























La data 7/3/2020

Sursa datelor:

Institutul Național de Sănătate Publică



**Public Health**  
Babeș-Bolyai University  
Cluj-Napoca, Romania

 <b>Israel</b>  14 day incidence: 250 (6%)	<b>total cases: 113,591</b> <small>cases: 21,294</small>
 <b>Spain**</b>  14 day incidence: 165 (20%)	<b>total cases: 439,286</b> <small>cases: 76,935</small>
 <b>Andorra**</b>  14 day incidence: 165 (108%)	<b>total cases: 1,124</b> <small>cases: 127</small>
 <b>Republic of Moldova</b>  14 day incidence: 161 (35%)	<b>total cases: 36,700</b> <small>cases: 6,517</small>
 <b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>  14 day incidence: 114 (0%)	<b>total cases: 19,789</b> <small>cases: 3,754</small>
 <b>Montenegro**</b>  14 day incidence: 114 (-8%)	<b>total cases: 4,817</b> <small>cases: 717</small>
 <b>Malta</b>  14 day incidence: 106 (-25%)	<b>total cases: 1,862</b> <small>cases: 467</small>
 <b>Luxembourg</b>  14 day incidence: 93 (-23%)	<b>total cases: 6,625</b> <small>cases: 571</small>
 <b>France**</b>  14 day incidence: 91 (94%)	<b>total cases: 277,943</b> <small>cases: 59,407</small>
 <b>Croatia</b>  14 day incidence: 86 (171%)	<b>total cases: 10,123</b> <small>cases: 3,552</small>
 <b>Romania</b>  14 day incidence: 84 (-6%)	<b>total cases: 86,785</b> <small>cases: 16,324</small>
 <b>North Macedonia</b>  14 day incidence: 76 (-5%)	<b>total cases: 14,330</b> <small>cases: 1,591</small>
 <b>Monaco</b>  14 day incidence: 74 (93%)	<b>total cases: 131</b> <small>cases: 29</small>



# What did the COVID-19 pandemic mean for the Romanian health system?

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- Highlighting existing structural issues
- Innovation is possible - but is it lasting?
- Enforcing the need to learn & adapt quickly
- Research to support improved response is still underway

# Questions

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