OVERVIEW OF HEALTH FACILITY PLANNING IN MOH

(Grand Blue Wave, 10-13 October 2016)

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HEALTH FACILITY PLANNING IN MOH

Scope of Presentations

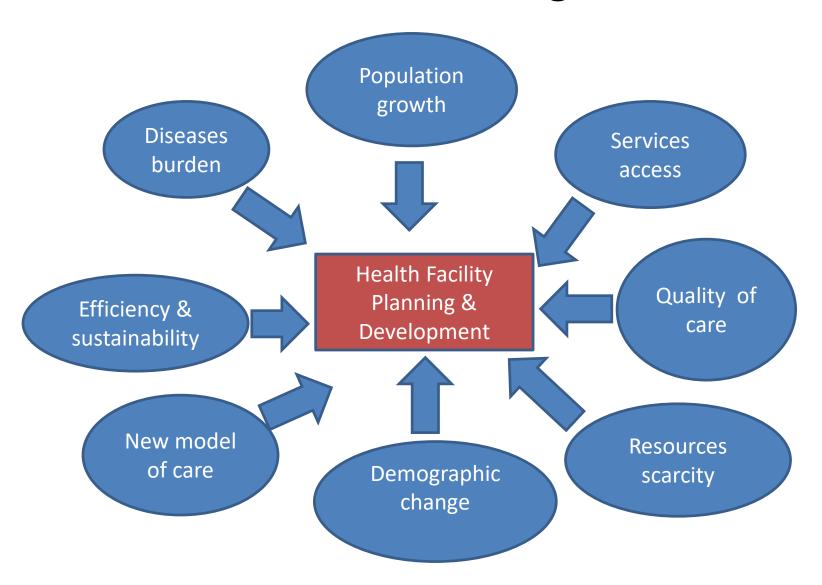
- HFP Objectives
- The Driving Forces
- Basis And Guiding Principals
- Projects Development Process
- Allocations Distributions
- Issues And Observations
- Way Forward

Health Facility Planning (HFP) And Development:

Objectives

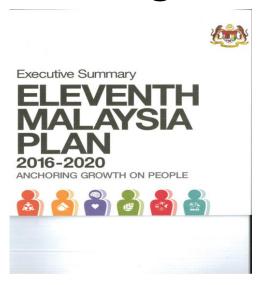
- a. To provide appropriate environment and equipment required for healthcare services and health related activities.
- b. To improve access to health care services as required by Malaysian population
- c. To provide better healthcare services in terms of quality, safety

HFP: The Driving Forces



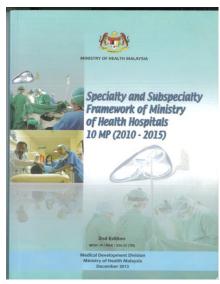
HFP: The Basis & Guiding Principles

National 5 Year
 Development Plan
 (11th Malaysia Plan)



- MOH Strategic Plan (2016-2020)
- Specialty and sub specialties framework of MOH hospitals





Six Strategic Thrusts Of 11th Malaysia Plan;

Enhancing inclusiveness towards an equitable society

Improving wellbeing for all

Accelerating human capital development for an advanced nation

Pursuing green growth for sustainability and resilience

Strengthening infrastructure to support economic expansion

Reengineering growth for greater prosperity



Key initiatives:

- right care, right setting, right time
- Mobile health care, mobile emergency services,
- hospitals adopt lean management practices (increase capacity and reduce waiting time)



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VISION 2020

11MP 2nd Strategic Thrust: Improving Well Being For All

THEME: ACHIEVING UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTHCARE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Reduced health risks and improved health

Improved access and equity in delivering healthcare services

Improved responsiveness of the health care system

Optimised used of resources

Enhanced adoption of healthy life style

STRATEGIC THRUST

- 1. Strengthen delivery of healthcare services for each level of disease spectrum, emphasising on primary health care
- **2.** Strengthening Health System Governance and Organisational capacity
- **3.** Empowering individual, family and community in health matters
- **4.** Intensifying Collaboration with Public, Private Sector and NGOs

STRATEGIC MEASURES

- 1. Expanding Healthcare Services with emphasis to Rural and Remote Areas
- 2. Implementing Domiciliary Healthcare in Community Setting
- 3. Establishing Integrated Primary Healthcare Teams
- 4. Implementing Lean Management for Healthcare
- 5. Implementing the Hospital Cluster Concept
- 6. Improving Pre-hospital Care
- 7. Building New and Upgrading Healthcare Facilities

- 8. Reviewing and Formulating Legislations and Policies
- 9. Strengthening ICT Readiness and Integration through eHealth
- 10. Intensifying Research and Development and Commercialisation
- 11. Enhancing Safety for Patients and Healthcare Personnel
- 12. Addressing Healthcare Personnel
 Shortage and Unequal Distribution
- 13. Improving Human Resource
 Capacity Building Programmes

- 14. Enhancing
 Community
 Empowerment
 and Mobilisation
 Programme
- 15. Strengthening
 Health Promotion
 in Schools
- 16. Enhancing Multisectoral Efforts in Healthcare Delivery
- 17. Engaging the Private Sector
- 18. Strengthening the Role of NGOs

3. MOH Strategic Plan (2016-2020) Indicators

- ** Doctor population ratio
- Pharmacist population ratio
- No. of clinics with family health specialist
- Percentage population coverage of KB1M

- Percentage waiting time less than 90 minutes at GOPD with TPC
- **Bed population ratio
- Clinic population ratio
- +
- + + (Total 61 indicators)

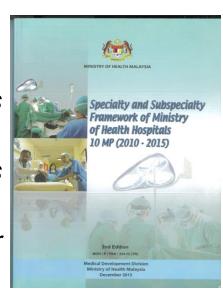
(** also indicators of Strategic Thrust 2,11th MP)

Specialty and subspecialties framework of MOH hospitals

Way forward for the 11th MP services development:

"Realizing the resource constraints and unmet goals in MP10, Planning for 11th MP will focus on:

- Maintain target of 10 basic specialty services in minor specialist hospitals
- Maintain target of 20 specialties in major specialist hospitals
- Upgrade 4 subspecialty services (geriatrics, palliative care, neurology & uro-gynaecology) from regional services to state hospital services level in view of ageing population"



Minor Specialist Hospitals (10 services)

1. General medicine

9. Pathology

2. General surgery

10. Psychiatry

- 3. Paediatrics
- 4. Orthopaedics
- 5. O & G
- 6. Anesthesiology
- 7. Emergency medicine
- 8. Radiology

Major Specialist Hospitals (20 Services)

- 1. General medicine
 - 2. Nephrology
 - 3. Dermatology
 - 4. Respiratory medicine
 - 5. Infectious Deseases
- 6. General surgery
- 7. Paediatrics
 - 8. Neonatology
- 9. Orthopaedics
- 10.0 &G
 - 11. Maternal fetal

- 12. Anaesthesiology
- 13. Emergency Medicine
- 14. Radiology
- 15. Pathology
- 16. Psychiatry
- 17. ENT
- 18. Opthalmology

Dental

- 19. Paediatric dental
- 20. Oral Surgery

State Hospitals (49 Services)

- General medicine
 - 2. Nephrology
 - 3. Dermatology
 - 4. Respiratory medicine
 - 5. Infectious diseases
 - 6. Endocrinology
 - 7. Cardiology
 - 8. Gastroenterology
 - 9. Rheumatology
- 10. General surgery
 - 11. Neurosurgery
 - 12. Plastic surgery
 - 13. Urology
 - 14. Trauma surgery
 - 15. Colorectal surgery
- 16. Paediatrics
 - 17. Neonatology
 - 18. Paediatric surgery
 - 19. Paediatric intensive care
- 20. Orthopaedics

- 21. Spine orthopaedics
- 22. Joint arthroplasty
- 23. O&G
 - 24. Maternal fetal
 - 25. Gynae-oncology
- 26. Anaesthesiology
 - 27. Adult intensive care
 - 28. Pain medicine
- 29. Emergency medicine
- 30. Radiology
- Pathology
 - 31. Anatomical pathology
 - 32. Chemical pathology
 - 33. Microbiology
 - 34. Haematology
- 35. Psychiatry
 - 36. Child psychiatry
- 37. ENT
- 38. Ophthalmology

- 39. Vitero-retinal
- 40. Glaucoma
- Dental
 - 41. Paediatric dental
 - 42. Oral surgery
- 43. Forensic medicine
- 44. Rehabilitation medicine
- 45. Transfusion medicine
- Additions in 11MP
 - 46. Geriatrics
 - 47. Uro-gynaecology
 - 48. Neurology
 - 49. Palliative care

Regional Services (22 Subspecialties)

- General medicine
 - Hepatology
 - 2. Haematology
 - 3. Oncology
- General surgery
 - 4. Upper GI surgery
 - 5. Hepatobiliary surgery
 - 6. Breast & endocrine surgery
 - 7. Vascular surgery
 - 8. Cardiothoracic surgery
- Anaesthesiology
 - 9. Cardio
- O&G
 - 10. Reproductive medicine
- Paediatric
 - 11. Paediatric cardiology

- 12. Paediatric endocrinology
- 13. Paediatric haemato-oncology
- 14. Paediatric nephrology
- 15. Paediatric neurology
- Radiology
 - 16. Interventional radiology
- Dentistry
 - 17. Oral path/ med
 - 18. Forensic dental
 - 19. Dental special care
- Others
 - 20. Nuclear medicine
 - 21. Sports medicine
 - 22. Genetics

1. Kangar (HTF)

4. Ipoh (HRPB)

5. Klang (HTAR)

7. Seremban (HTJ)

9. J.Bahru (HSA)

10. Kuantan (HTAA)

11.. K.T'ganu (HSNZ)

3. P.Pinang

6. HKL

8. Melaka

2. Alor Setar (HSB)

Major

Sg.Petani

Langkawi

Sbg Jaya

Taiping

T. Intan

Kajang

Sq.Buloh

Selayang

Ampang

Bintulu Petrajaya Pasir Gudang

Sri Manjung

Kulim

Table of Hospitals under 11[™] MP

Minor Specialist Hospitals

35 (27)

Jasin

Kluang

K. Tinggi

/Mersing

Pontian

K.Lipis

Pekan

Dungun

G Musang

Target: 10 resident specialty /

subspecialties

to be determined

Besut

Bentong

Baling

Kuala Nerang

Sg Bakap

K.Batas

Slim River

K.Kangsar

Grik

Banting

K Kubu Baru

KSelangor

P.Dickson

Tampin

Jempol

(Tg Karang)

B.Mertajam

Special

Medical

Institutions

18 (11)

IPR

Bahagia

Permai

Mesra

PDN

NCI

PKKN

Sentosa

WCH Likas

WCH. KL

Rehab Cheras

Nat Forensic

Blood Centres

Specific

resident

specialties

Center

6 Regional

Lahad Datu

Labuan

K Marudu

Beaufort

Sri Aman

Limbang

Mukah

Serian

Sarikei

Kapit

Non-Specialist H

Yan

Jitra

Pendang

Pdg Besar

Balik Pulau

Parit Buntar

Sri Iskandar

(C Melintang)

Batu Gajah

Kampar

Tapah

Selama

Sg Siput

Jelebu

Rembau

A.Gajah

Tangkak

Jerantut

Jengka

Rompin

Bera

Mdzm Shah

Cameron H

Kulai

Raub

S.Bernam

Sik

59

H. Trg

Setiu

Macha

Tumpa

Pasir I

Pasir I

Bacho

Kudat

Kota E

Papar

Ranau

Tambi

Tenon

Belura

Semp

Sipita

Kinaba

Kunak

K. Per

Pitas

Tuara

Lundu

Sarato

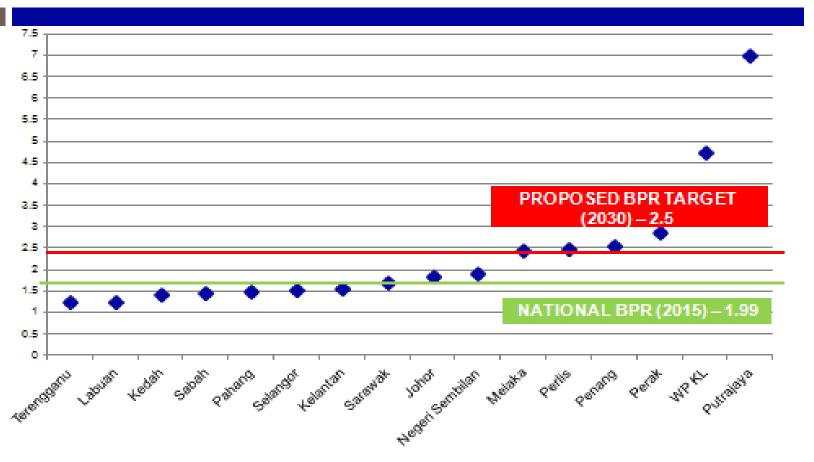
Visting spec

Jeli

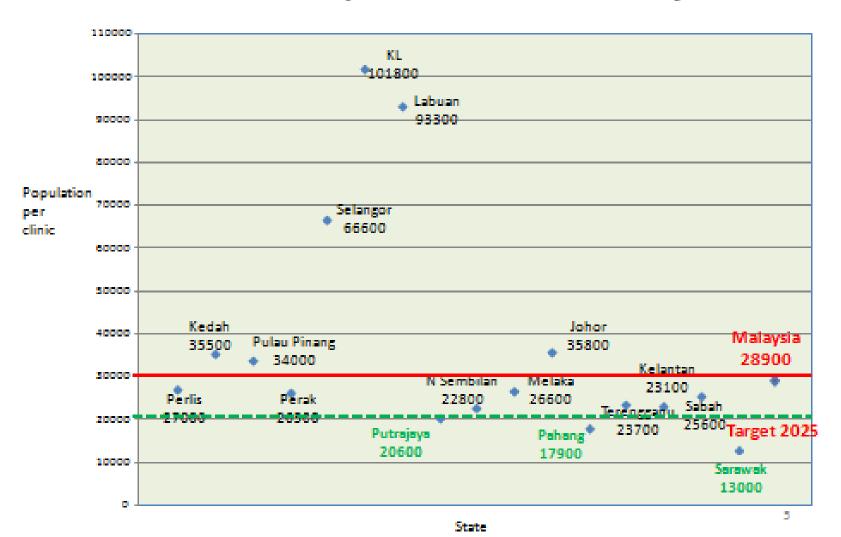
Target: 49/20 resident specialty / subspecialties

to be determined

Beds Population Ratio Malaysia – By States (2015)



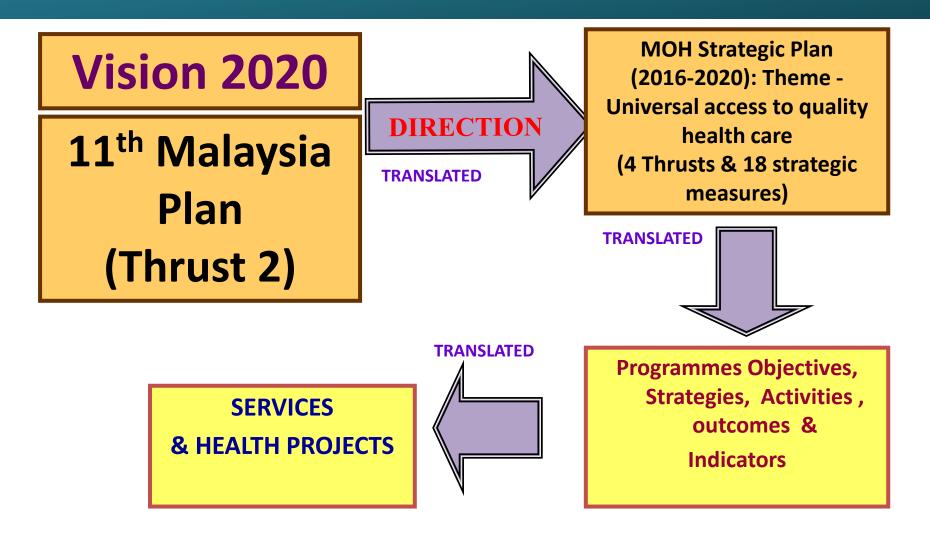
Health Clinic to Population Ratio 2013 by States



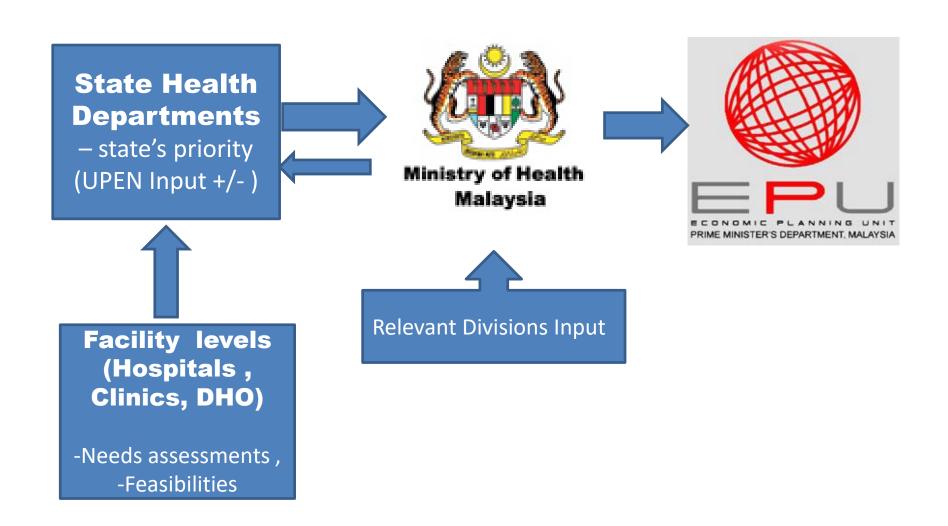
10 Initiatives of HCT: YBMK's Main Focus

- Primary Care as focus of NCD agenda
- ICT Transformation
- Promote and Support Non-Profit Organisation
- Develop Cluster Hospital
- Establish Low Risk Birthing Centre (LRBC)
- Transformation of Pre-Hospital Care (Emergency Services)
- Housemen's Training Reform
- Career Pathway for Medical Officer
- Private Practice for Senior Consultants
- Voluntary Health Insurance (VHI) Scheme

Health Facility Development Process



Project Identification & Selection Process



Development Allocation Distribution

Butiran Projek	Kategori /Jenis Projek
BP 1	Latihan (pembinaan kolej, outsourcing latihan, LDP)
BP2	Projek Kesihatan (KKs, KDs, baru dan naiktaraf)
BP 3	Kemudahan Hospital (Naiktaraf)
BP 4	Hospital Baru (Baru dan Gantian)
BP5	R & D
BP6	Naik taraf dan Pembaikan kecil
BP 7	Perolehan & Penyengaraan Tanah
BP 8	ICT
BP 9	Pejabat dan kuarters (PKD, JKN, penyenggaraan, pembinaan kuarters)
BP 11	Perolehan kenderaan (semua jenis)

Issues and Challenges

Observations:

- 1. Scope project brief Vs MBOR; not consistent
 - implications on cost, prolong pre construction planning/delayed construction, who prepared brief/MBOR?
 - treasury letter September 2016 : project scope must follow approved cost.
- 2. Initial project brief : feasibility studies were not comprehensive
 - Engineering infra were not included/ cost for, PDA > estimated cost, compromised clinical areas
 - Decanting current services (if required) was not included (brief and cost)

Other issues

- Pre construction planning takes too long, due to:
 - unsure of project scope, MBOR documentation issues,
 - mismatch scope with estimated cost (scope reduction exercise)
 - site problems (encumbrances, topographic issues, high cost for site preparations,)
- Hospital upgrading: decanting issues
- Change request during construction stage : contract implications (VO, EOT)

Other Issues

- Equipment procurement
 - Turnkey Vs Design & Build contract(without loose equipments),
- advantages
- Disadvantages
- cost optimization strategy, decanting from old site/spaces issues (who and how)
- Utilizing the completed facilities:
- inadequate staffing
- delivery of equipment (procurement not on time, budget constraints, lack of trained personnel etc.)
- change of clinical practices

..Way Forward

- Development of Pre Approved Plant (PAP) /standard plan;
 - to reduce time for Pre-construction planning
 - Available; KK3, KK6 and KK7
 - KK2, KK4 and KK5 , finalising stage by JKR.
 - New hospital (76 bedded) 11th MP
 - Next ? 150 beds or bigger hospital. What about specific departments? Issue of non standard user requirements
- Hospital master plan
 - Ideally every hospital need to have own master plan, split into packages (to address cost, decanting, staffing issues) for implementation in few phases (Development control Plan, DCP)
 - To optimize use of resources, ensure good interdepartmental relationship, optimal use of site.

..Way Forward

 To get allocation for planning only (finalised scope, MBOR, design development, site preparations, realistic development cost.

Approval for construction, with design already available

 Alternative funding for health facility development: PPP, Land Swap

THANK YOU

FOR YOUR ATTENTION

