GEORGE W. BUSH INSTITUTE

ONE SYSTEM, GREATER IMPACT
HOW INTEGRATING HEALTH SYSTEMS AND SERVICES AMPLIFIES U.S. GLOBAL HEALTH INVESTMENT

The world has made lifesaving investments to combat diseases posing the greatest threats to humanity. Now we must integrate solutions in the most patient-centered, cost-effective ways. **This story shows how reforms to U.S.- supported health care can help some of the world's most vulnerable people.**

MEET THE PATIENT: A young, pregnant woman in sub-Saharan Africa who lives in an area with high rates of HIV, tuberculosis (TB), malaria, and maternal death. She needs access to care for each.

OBSTACLES

TESTING

- She must go to different places on different days for each test.
- Laboratory equipment is expensive to buy and maintain and is often allowed to only perform disease-specific tests.
- Clinics use different ways and devices to collect data and records – even paper.

TREATMENT

- Disjointed supply chains make it difficult to track procurement, delivery, and disbursement of drugs and medical equipment.
- HIV, TB, and malaria treatment and antenatal care may be separate.
- Health workers may only be trained in and able to work in one disease or focus area.

ANTENATAL CARE

- The patient must visit different clinics for her own varying needs. Once her baby is born, pediatric visits and immunizations may also be separate.

MONITORING

- Patient records are siloed, making it complicated to compile the patient's medical history, follow-up schedule, and overall progress.

FINANCING

- The patient may have to skip her own treatment just to keep her baby healthy.
- Partners may find it difficult to invest across disease areas, creating silos and putting more strain on funding.
- Country governments may find it difficult to sustain decades of successful HIV, TB, and malaria programming.

GEORGE W. BUSH INSTITUTE

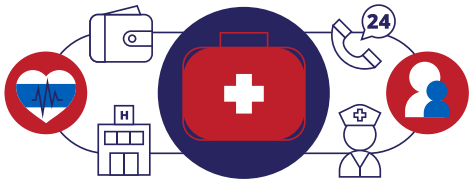
ONE SYSTEM, GREATER IMPACT
HOW INTEGRATING HEALTH SYSTEMS AND SERVICES AMPLIFIES U.S. GLOBAL HEALTH INVESTMENT

Integrating global health funding and programming across diseases will ensure people living with or at great risk of contracting HIV, TB, and malaria can access care for years to come.

Ideally, the patient should be able to get affordable care in one place, have a healthy baby, and eventually contribute to her community.

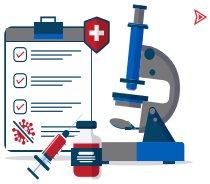
OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE GLOBAL HEALTH COMMUNITY AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS

TREATMENT



- Encourage and support host countries to adopt reforms that save lives and money.
- Provide joint access to HIV, TB, and malaria care and integrate antenatal support.
- Merge and coordinate supply chains, data and lab systems, and human resources for health and monitor aggressively for inefficiencies.
- Ensure that health workers train across health sectors to perform various tasks.
- Support ways to improve patient behavior to encourage long-term health.

TESTING



- Ensure testing for HIV, TB, and malaria is available across health centers and clinics.
- Work with private-sector partners to keep tools and technologies working and use them across disease areas.

MONITORING

- Integrate health systems and maintain them to avoid inefficiencies.
- Merge disease-specific databases to ensure long-term oversight and data access.

FINANCING

- Integrate financing to tackle multiple diseases at once. This will strengthen work across health systems and collaboration with the United States and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.

LEARN MORE HERE