

## *Panel Discussion*

# Addressing Medical Needs in ASEAN Countries Related to Aging Populations and the Growing Prevalence of Chronic Diseases

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# Mission of Joint Commission International

- To improve the **safety and quality** of care in the international community
  - ◆ through the provision of education, publications, consultation, evaluation, and accreditation services

# JCI Organizational Base

- Joint Commission International (JCI) is the international arm of The Joint Commission (USA).
- Both organizations are independent, non-profit, non-governmental agencies
- Accredited over 17,000 organizations Worldwide
  - ◆ International is 127 in 23 countries, most are acute care hospitals

# International Structure

- International Board of Directors (of JCR)
- International Accreditation Committee
- International Standards Committee
- Regional Advisory Councils
- Four International Offices
- International translations of many products

# Hospital Standards-3<sup>rd</sup> Edition

## *Patient-Centered Standards*

- ◆ *Access to Care and Continuity of Care*
- ◆ *Patient and Family Rights*
- ◆ *Assessment of Patients*
- ◆ *Care of Patients*
- ◆ *Anesthesia and Surgical Care*
- ◆ *Medication Management and Use*
- ◆ *Patient and Family Education*

# Hospital Standards-3<sup>rd</sup> Edition

## *Health Care Organization and Management Standards*

- ◆ *Quality Improvement and Patient Safety*
- ◆ *Prevention and Control of Infections*
- ◆ *Governance, Leadership, and Direction*
- ◆ *Facility Management and Safety*
- ◆ *Staff Qualifications and Education*
- ◆ *Management of Communication and Information*

# Accreditation – Definition

- Usually a **voluntary** process by which a government or non-government agency grants **recognition** to health care institutions which meet certain **standards** that require **continuous improvement** in structures, processes, and outcomes.

# International Accreditation Programs

- Hospitals (1999) – 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition (2007)
- Laboratories (2002)
- Medical Transport (2002)
- Care Continuum (2003)
- Ambulatory Care (2005)
- Disease or Condition-Specific Certification (2005)
- Primary Care (2007)



# Contribution of Standards

- Disease or Condition-Specific Certification
  - ◆ Evaluates programs such as stroke, cardiovascular, hypertension, cancer
    - ◆ Can evaluate one program, a regional or even a national program
    - ◆ Evaluates continuum of services
  - ◆ Standards bring uniform use of science/evidence and technology

# Contribution of Standards

- The standards for all the accreditation programs stress:
  - ◆ Age specific competencies of staff
  - ◆ Age appropriateness of patient assessment and treatment/care
  - ◆ The use of clinical practice guidelines and clinical pathways to reduce variation in assessment and treatment processes

# Contribution of Standards

- ◆ The use of technology and supplies recommended by relevant professional organizations or other authoritative sources
- ◆ Training of staff on use of medical technologies
- ◆ Preventive maintenance programs for all technologies
- ◆ Participation of the family in care

# Closing Thoughts

- Aging populations with chronic diseases will move between acute care, long term-care, home care and other settings for living and care
  - ◆ Technologies need to facilitate this movement
- Scarce resources and great need may mean that technology equally contributes to quality of life and the prolongation of life for the elderly

# Closing Thoughts

- Standards based evaluation (accreditation) is a quality improvement methodology embraced by WHO, the World Bank and other agencies.
  - ◆ Technology and the standards used in accreditation programs need to be in step with one another

# Thank You

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