

126: VALUE OF ACCREDITATION OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TERMS OF HEALTH REFORMS IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

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Objective:

To define the role of accreditation of health institutions in improving the quality of services for patients in terms of health reforms in Kyrgyzstan.

After the USSR crash Kyrgyzstan obtained its independence. Its Health system needed total reforms. Within the framework of World Bank projects the Program "Health Reform-1" was launched in 1997. As one of the Program's subcomponents the License and Accreditation Commission was founded at the same year. In 2001 on the independent basis Medical Accreditation Commission was founded that had been working under the Program. Within 3 years starting from 1997 up to 2001 93 hospitals, 19 out-patients and 562 Family Medicine Centers were covered with accreditation

Methods and approaches used to assess the information were elements of mathematical statistics based on randomized selection of representative units.

Steps to introduce accreditation and via it to improve service quality were as followed:

- Investigation of international experience on accrediting health institutions
- Review of manuals and other literature sources on improvements of service quality
- Obtaining advices from international consultants on accreditation from 1997 up to 2001
- Elaboration of the Program of Accreditation in Kyrgyzstan
- Elaboration of Standards of Accreditation for hospitals and Family Medicine Centers
- Development of the Manual for Accreditation Experts
- Elaboration of the Manual for Health institutions on quality self-assessment
- Conducting educational workshops for Health institutions' personnel and accreditation experts
- Conducting accreditation of health institutions
- Results analysis and assessment

Results were as followed:

- The standards have been adopted by accredited institutions
- The Commission on Quality of Health Care has been founded in each institution

Apart from positive changes there were some negatives:

- Absence of accurate planning in management
- Poor introduction of up to date technologies
- Poor facilities and appliances in units, laboratories and other supplemental units
- Poor drug and information supply
- Low educational activities

Conclusions:

- The role of accreditation is one of the key points in terms of reforms in Kyrgyzstan
- Since the health institutions are currently juridically and financially independent the information on the service quality and educational programs provided for the population and their personnel by MAC the necessity of founding The Commission on Quality of Health Care within the health institution
- The accreditation process needs to be more quantified to obtain more objective information and allow the people to choose in ranges of health institutions

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