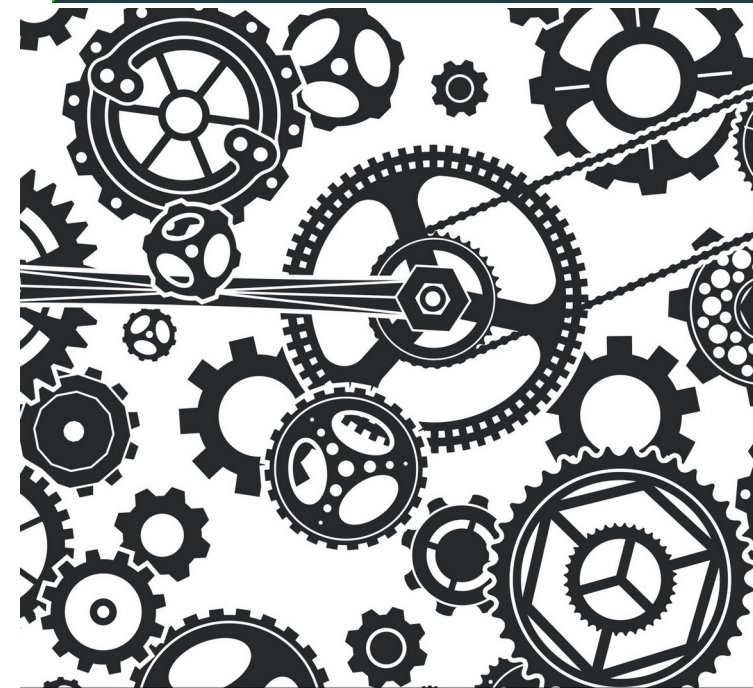
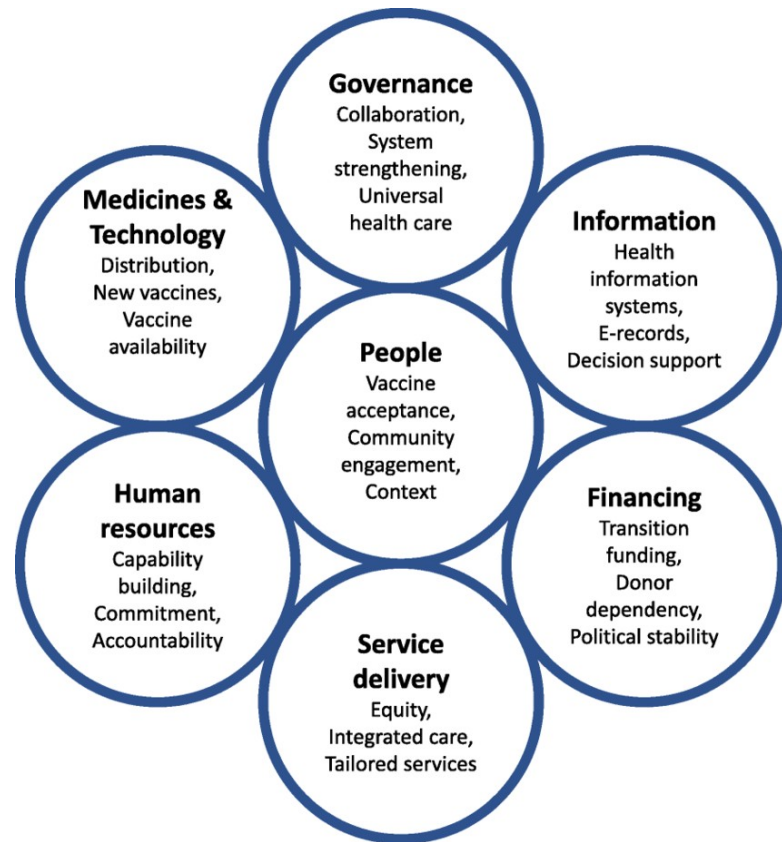




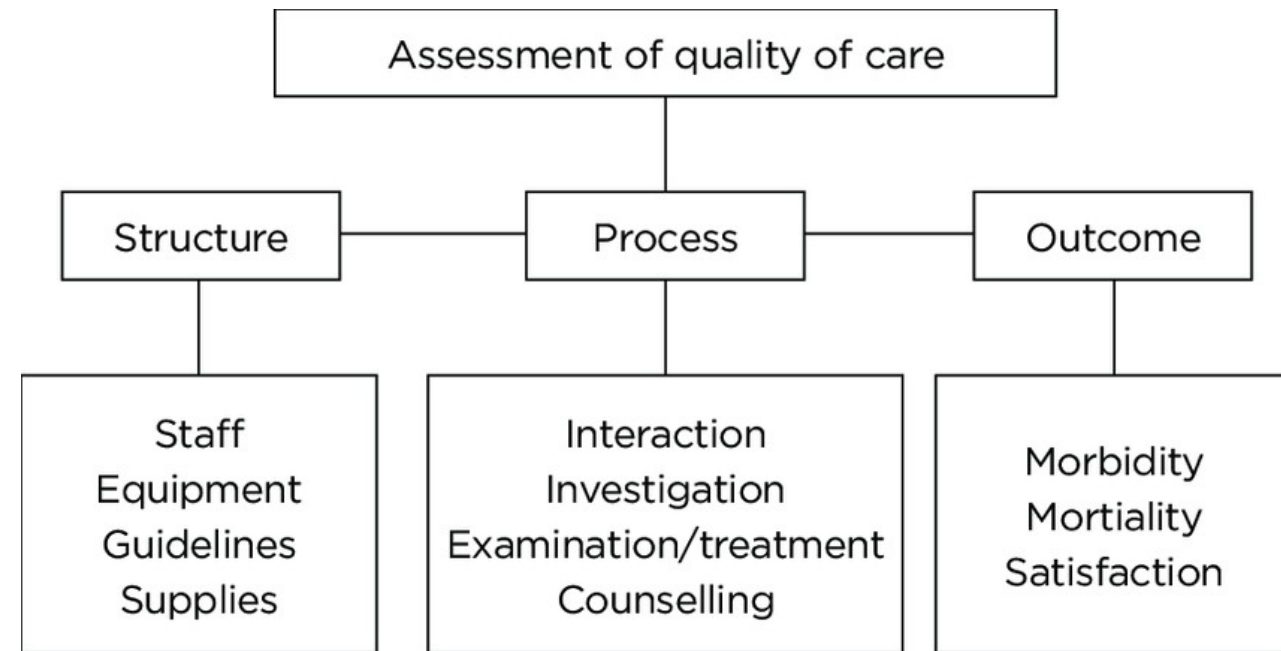
Health Process



Health Care Model



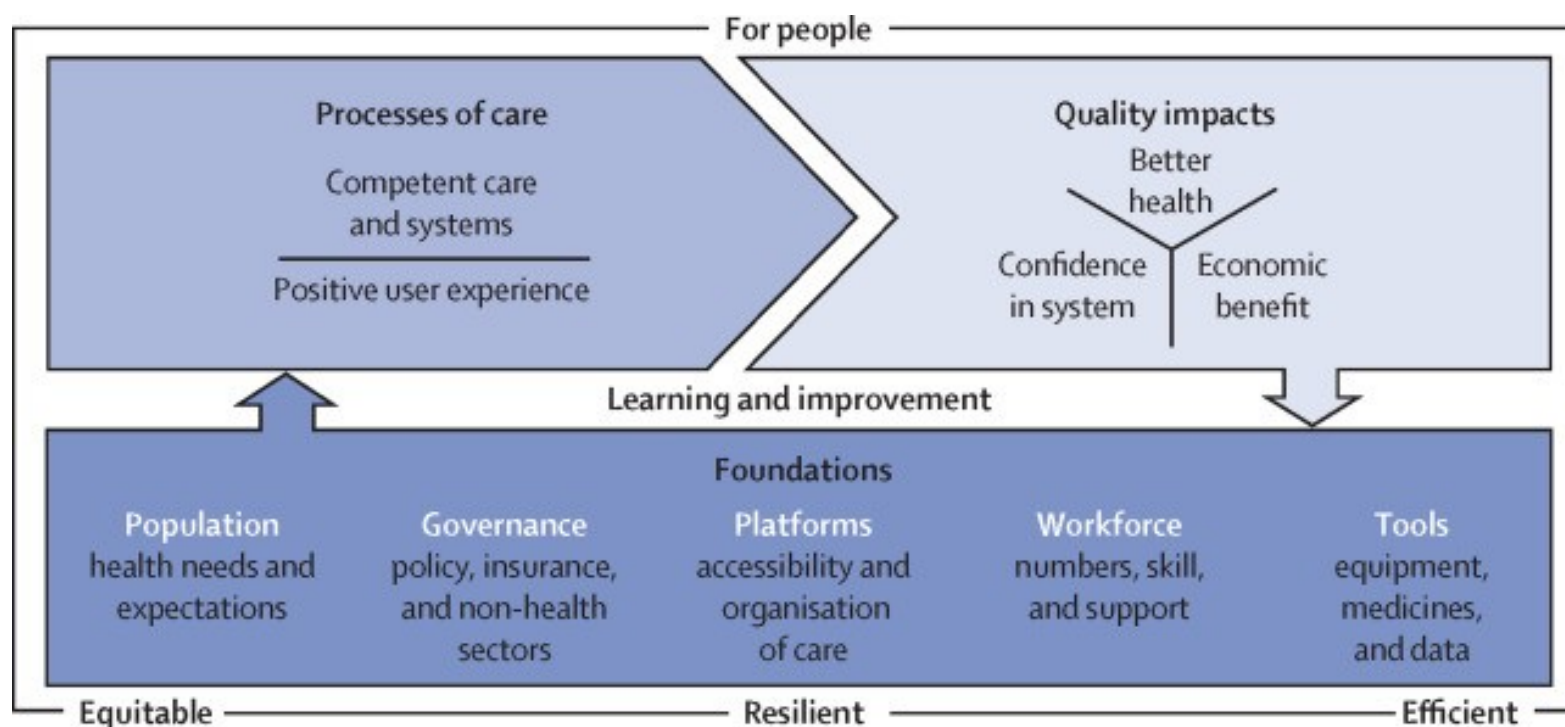
WHO Six Building Blocks



Donabedian Model

What is Process ?

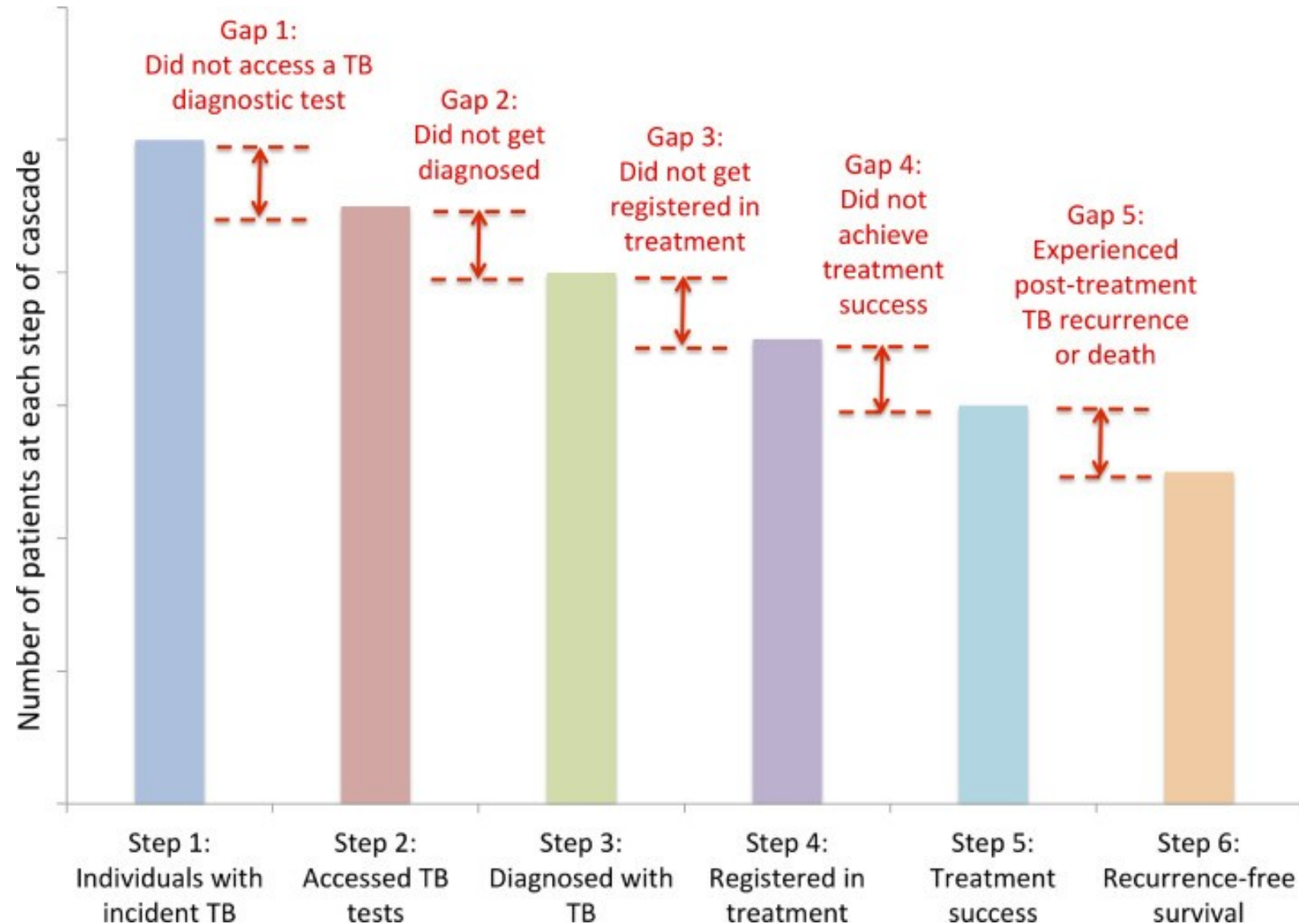
- Processes of Care or Health Process are all transactions and all things that need to happen for Health Care to be delivered to the Population



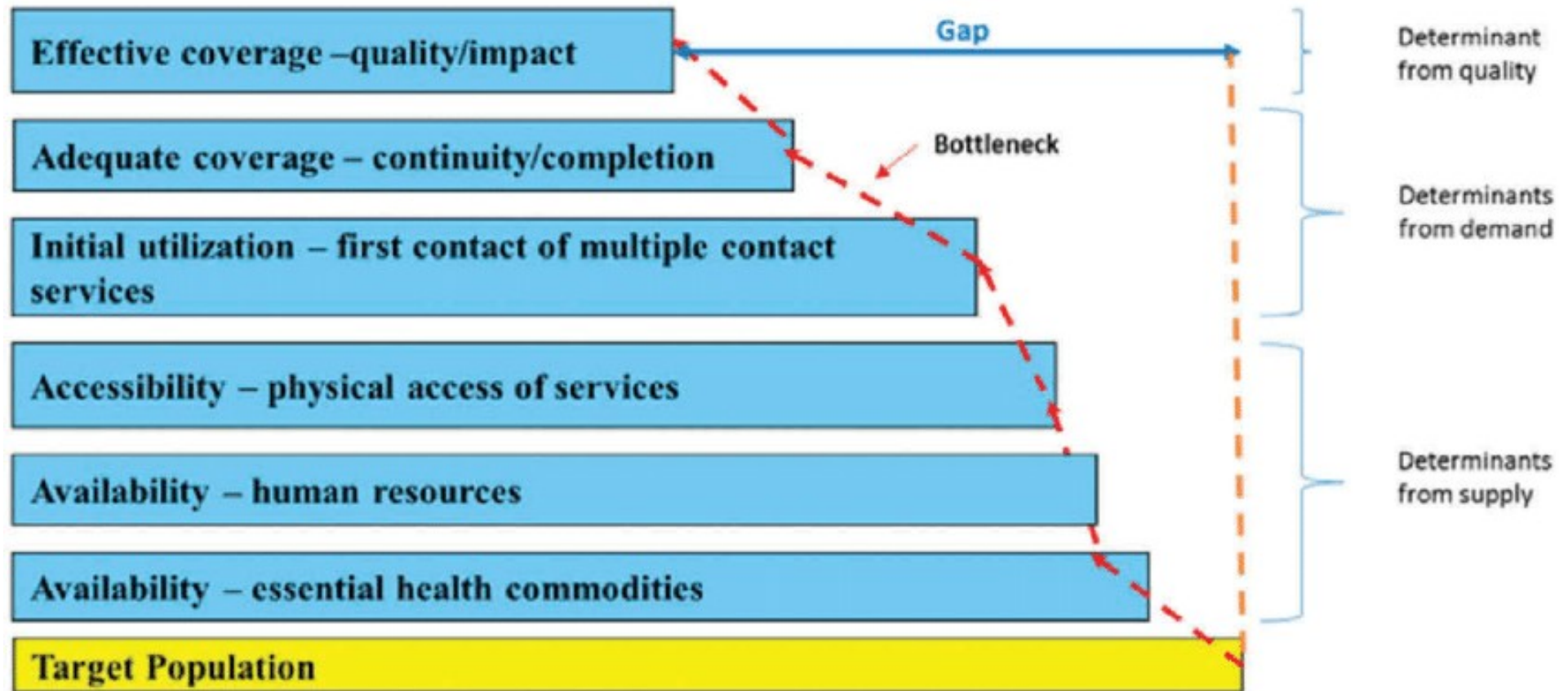
Tuberculosis Cascade



Tuberculosis Cascade

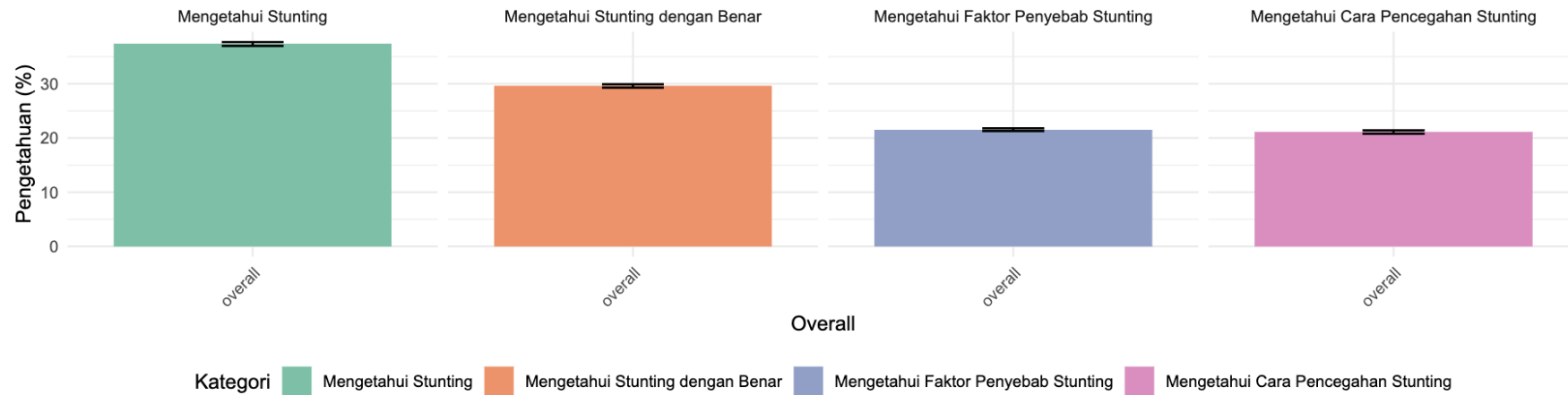


Tanahashi Model

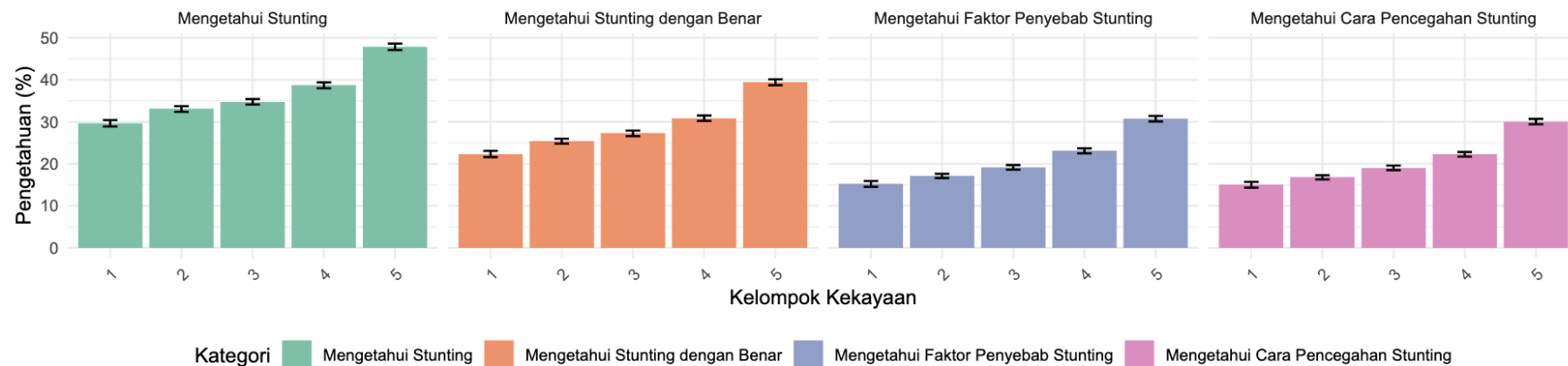


Stunting Pengetahuan

Pengetahuan berdasar Overall



Pengetahuan berdasar Kelompok Kekayaan



Supply Side: Cascade of Intervention on Key Population* (1)

***Perhatian: Cascade ini tidak mempertimbangkan waktu pemberian PMT sehingga causal pathway, apakah PMT meningkatkan catchup, akan sulit di estimasi** (permasalahan dapat terjadi dari proses implementasi). Data yang ditampilkan berfungsi sebagai evaluasi dari bagaimana penanganan stunting dilaksanakan *ply side* terjadi.

DEFINISI OPERASIONAL

1. Stunting

Berdasarkan pemeriksaan anthropometri pada anak 0-59 bulan dengan HAZ <-2SD dan anak yang sebelumnya menderita stunting / gizi buruk yang mendapat PMT

2. Pernah Diukur

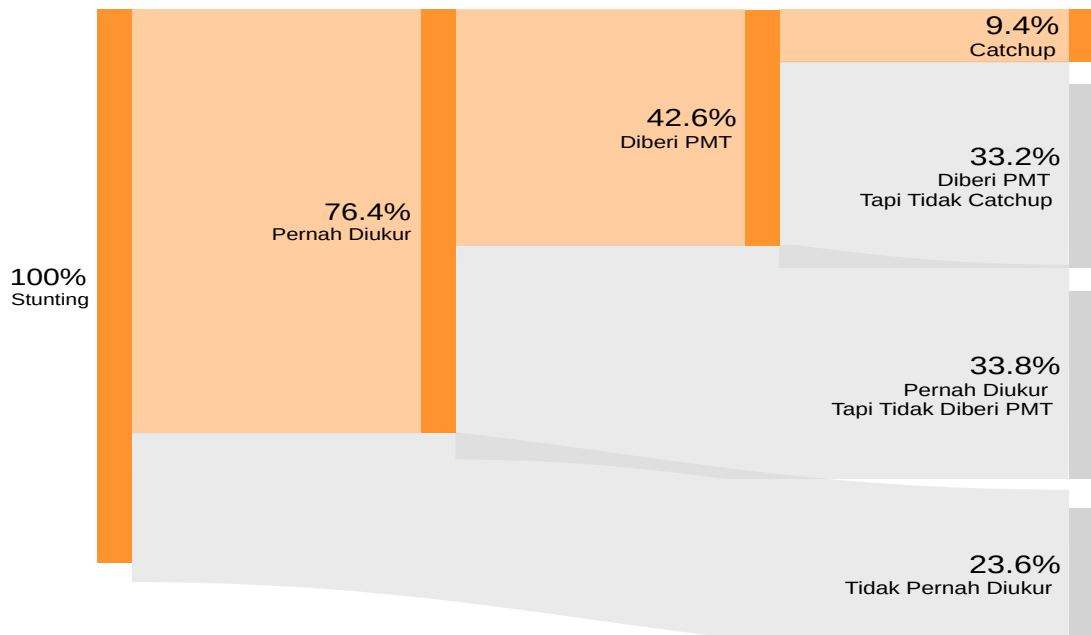
Pada populasi stunting, anak usia 0-59 bulan yang pernah diukur tinggi badan dan berat badannya dalam 12 bulan terakhir.

3. Diberi PMT

Pada populasi stunting yang diukur, Pernah diberikan PMT sesuai dengan indikasi (bukan diberi PMT karena pembagian umum)

4. Status Gizi Kembali Normal

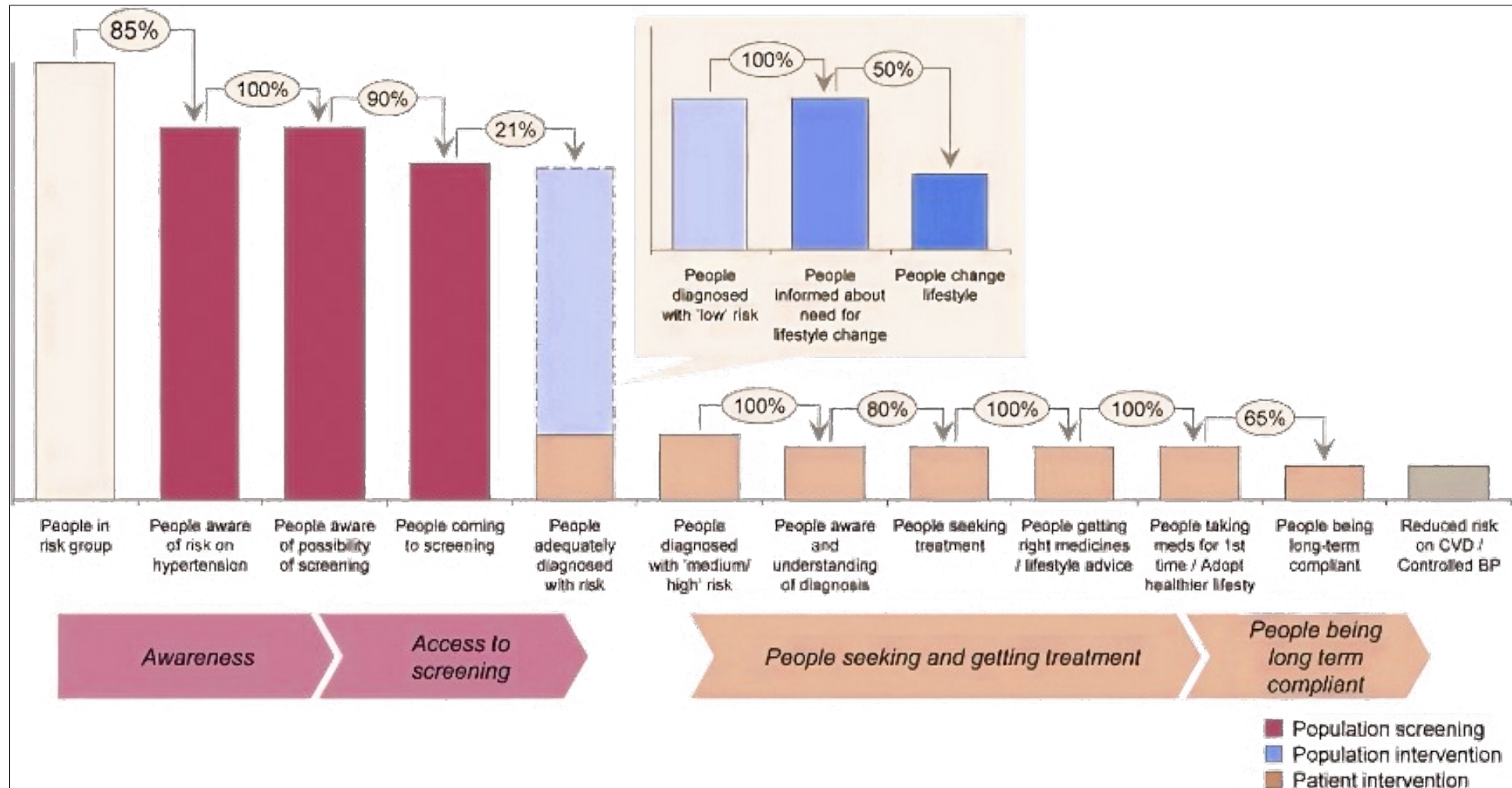
Populasi yang sebelumnya **“diasumsikan stunting atau status gizi bermasalah”** dan diberi PMT dan status



Source: Data SKI 2023 - Data Anthropometri dan Pemberian PMT

* Populasi bayi 0-59 bulan diseluruh kab/kota di Indonesia

Efektifitas Layanan



Contoh Indikator Efektif



Health Area	Need	Use	Timely Use	Correct Diagnosis	Correct Treatment	Control	Well-being	Health and Survival
Family Planning	Women with contraceptive need	Use of a contraceptive method	NA	Assessment of preferred method	Proportion of women satisfied with modern contraceptive methods of choice	No unwanted or mistimed births	PROs for contraceptive side effects, health, and well-being	NA
Abortion Services	Women in need of abortion services	Women obtaining abortion	Women obtaining abortion before X weeks gestation	NA	Women obtaining safe abortion	NA	PROs for side effects, health, and well-being	Abortion-related morbidity and mortality
Antenatal Care	Pregnant women planning to carry to term	At least 1 antenatal visit	First antenatal visit within 13 <u>weeks</u> gestation	NA	Minimally adequate and continuous care (e.g., tetanus, BP monitoring, HIV and syphilis testing, urine testing, counseling)	NA	PROs for childbirth	Live full-term neonate of normal birthweight
Labor and Delivery	Pregnant women carrying to term	Delivery in health facility	NA	NA	Adherence to active management of third stage of labor	No SAMM outcomes	PROs for childbirth	Maternal and newborn survival
Postpartum Care	Women giving birth	Any postpartum care	Postpartum care within 48 hours of birth	NA	Skilled health personnel providing recommended care (e.g., bleeding <u>checked</u> , counseling on FP, nutrition)	NA	PROs for childbirth	Maternal survival
Newborn Care	Newborns	Delivery in health facility	NA	NA	Skilled health personnel providing timely essential newborn care (e.g., breastfeeding, weight check, skin-to-skin care)	No severe outcomes	NA	28-day survival, adequate weight gain at 6-week exam
Postnatal Care	Newborns	At least 1 postnatal visit	Postnatal care within 48 hours of birth	NA	Skilled health personnel providing recommended care (e.g., breastfeeding, weight check, skin-to-skin care)	No severe outcomes	NA	28-day survival

Health Area	Need	Use	Timely Use	Correct Diagnosis	Correct Treatment	Control	Well-being	Health and Survival
Vaccinations	Children under 5	First dose of any vaccine in national schedule	First dose at appropriate age	NA	Completed childhood vaccination	Antibody response to vaccines	NA	U5 survival
Sick Child Care	Children under 5 with diarrhea	Consultation with health system	NA	NA	ORS and zinc, counseling on danger signs and follow-up	No severe outcomes (e.g., dehydration)	NA	U5 survival
HIV and AIDS	HIV+ individuals	HIV testing	Aware of diagnosis within 30 days of testing	Initiation of ART	Retention on ART at 1 year	Viral load suppression	PROs, e.g., self-rated health	Survival of people living with HIV and AIDS
Tuberculosis	Prevalent TB cases	Patients seen at TB diagnostic facilities	Patients seen at TB diagnostic facilities within X days of symptoms	Bacteriological confirmation of pulmonary TB	Patients registered for treatment who complete therapy	Cure rate	PROs, e.g., self-rated health	TB-recurrence-free survival at 12 months
Malaria	Children under 5 with fever	Consultation with formal health system	NA	Malaria confirmed by rapid diagnostic test	First-line treatment for confirmed uncomplicated malaria, counseling on danger signs and follow-up	No severe outcomes (e.g., hospitalization)	Malaria-related morbidity rate	Malaria-related mortality rate
Hepatitis B	Children under 5	Any dose of hepatitis B vaccine	First dose within 24 hours of birth	NA	Full hepatitis B vaccination (3 or 4 dose schedule) by age 5	Incidence of chronic hepatitis	Incidence of cirrhosis or liver cancer	Survival of people living with hepatitis B
Neglected Tropical Diseases	Number of people requiring interventions against NTD	Number of people receiving interventions against NTD	NA	NA	NA	Incidence of NTD	NA	Survival of those with NTD

Health Area	Need	Use	Timely Use	Correct Diagnosis	Correct Treatment	Control	Well-being	Health and Survival
Cardiovascular Disease	Individuals with elevated blood pressure	Ever tested for hypertension	NA	Diagnosed with hypertension	On antihypertensive treatment	Blood pressure < hypertensive guideline	No severe outcomes (e.g., hospitalization, stroke)	Survival of those with hypertension
Cancer (Breast Cancer)	Modeled cancer incidence in population	Ever screened for breast cancer	Diagnosis of cancer in early stage	Confirmed diagnosis within X weeks of screening	Treatment within X days of diagnosis	12-month recurrence	PROs, e.g., self-rated health, pain measures	Survival of those with cancer
Diabetes	Adults with diabetes	Primary care visit for diabetes	NA	Diagnosed with diabetes	On insulin therapy (HbA1c or mean fasting plasma glucose < national guideline)	No severe outcomes (e.g., hospitalization, amputation, retinopathy)	NA	Survival of those with diabetes
Chronic Respiratory Disease	Adults with CRD	Primary care visit for CRD	NA	Diagnosed with CRD	Appropriate counseling (e.g., smoking cessation), pulmonary rehab, and/or treatment	Symptom control (minimal exacerbations)	PROs, e.g., self-rated health	Survival of those with CRD
Suicide (MDD)	Individuals with major depressive disorder	Any treatment or counseling for MDD	NA	NA	Minimally adequate treatment	NA	PROs, e.g., self-rated mental health	Survival of those with MDD, suicide rate
Substance Abuse	Individuals with high-risk alcohol/substance use	Any treatment or counseling for AUD or SUD	NA	NA	Minimally adequate treatment	No/minimal hazardous substance use or alcohol use	PROs, e.g., substance-related morbidity	Survival of those with AUD or SUD
Injuries (Road Traffic)	Road traffic injuries	Road traffic injuries brought to referral facilities	Time from injury to admission, time from admission to surgery	NA	NA	NA	PROs, e.g., self-rated health, return to functional status	Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Reference lists

- <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC2690293/>
- [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/langlo/article/PIIS2214-109X\(18\)30386-3/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/langlo/article/PIIS2214-109X(18)30386-3/fulltext)