eHEALTH IN INDONESIA: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

Hari Kusnanto Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia Faculty of Medicine THE CONTEXT: health situation in Indonesia

Indonesia: an Archipelago



- 238 million populations
 - 33 provinces
- 530 districts/municipalities
- **Double burden disease:**
- 1. Communicable disease, Under-nutrition, MCH
- 2. Non Communicable Disease

GDP per capita4.151 US \$Health expenditure/GPD2.5%Adult literacy rate92%Mobile network coverage90%Mobile phone subscription69%

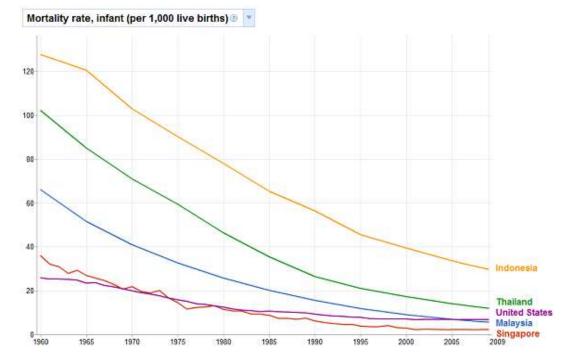
Health Human Resources and Health Facilities

- 1,6 doctors per 10,000 population
 - WHO Health for All-standard: 2/10,000
- 3,5 midwives per 10,000 population
 - WHO Health for All standard: 2-4 / 10,000
- 2,4 nurses per 10,000 population
 - WHO Health for All standard: 2-4/10,000
- Hospitals: +/- 1.700
- Primary health centers +/- 8000

NOT EQUALLY DISTRIBUTED

Indonesia's Health System Challenges (World Bank, 2008)

- Stagnating Health Outcomes
- Geographic Inequalities
- Under-funding
- Inefficiencies (low utilization)
- Unsustainable financing
- Limited Health Insurance Coverage



Weak Stewardship

RESPONSES BY HEALTH SECTOR





Secondary & Tertiary Care

The Vision: UNIVERSAL Individual COVERAGE

Primary Care



Community Health Programs

P+TI HUSP

INEQUITY OF HEALTH OUTCOMES

agressive control

malaria

center

consider elimination: shrinking the malaria map from the periphery

Sri Lanke

Malaria Endemicity Level (WHO, 2009)

Bhuton

Thailand

Legend

ndonesia

Malaria Endemicity Levels



e-HEALTH SITUATION IN INDONESIA

e-HEALTH

utilization of electronic communication and information technology to Capture, transmit, store, and retrieve health data, information, and knowledge for clinical, educational, and administrative purposes at the local or remote site.

eHEALTH INITIATIVES IN INDONESIA

Decentralized

Piecemeal

Fragmented



Need Comprehensive Socio-Technical Approaches

Techno-centric

INFORMATION DIVIDE IN INDONESIA



Annual event of Indonesia Health Informatics Forum Yogyakarta (2010), Jakarta (2011) and Semarang (planned 2013)



Inspired by Global Health Information Forum, Bangkok 2010 -site visit (primary health center, district health office, hospital) -workshop (OpenMRS, Healthmapper) -conference (200 participants) -supported by WHO, GIZ, WB, Telkom





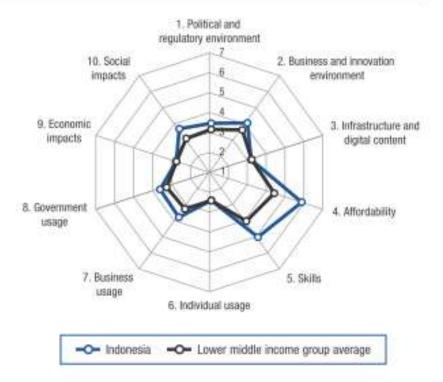
IT Readiness

Indonesia

Rank Score (out of 142) (1-7)

Networked Readiness Index 2012 80..3.7

A. Environment subindex 1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	
B. Readiness subindex	
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	1033.1
4th pillar: Affordability	
5th pillar: Skills	
C. Usage subindex	
6th pillar: Individual usage	1032.4
7th pillar: Business usage	
8th pillar: Government usage	
D. Impact subindex	
9th pillar: Economic impacts	1062.8
10th pillar: Social impacts	



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Continuing progress -OpenMRS translation into Indonesian language -specific module on Maternal and Child health -OpenMRS for tablet

Health Information Systems in Developing Countries

A Landscape Analysis

One successful case study on implementing an open source application for district health information systems (DHIS) development is the Wonosobo district in Central Java province. In 2006, the district,

with a population of over 700,000, started to develop a wireless wide area network DHIS connecting 21 Primary Health Centers (PHC) and the District Health Office (DHO). The open source DHIS software was deployed in the DHO and the PHCs. Every PHC provided two computers to run web-based applications to support community health activities, including patient electronic medical records, while at the DHO a similar web-based application was introduced. The DHO's software application is used to incorporate data reports from the PHCs, based on data conversion inputs creating maps, charts and tables, and vertical reports. PHP 5.1 and AJAX were used to develop the DHO's application that is supported by mySQL 5.0.23 database. 110 The project has met with success thus far, providing a more integrated view of the health indicators across the population while still allowing for individual medical records.

HIS Strengths: Online NHIS represents MoH commitment and plan to move from inadequate data reporting to ICT-enabled transmission of health data

HIS Weaknesses: Inadequate funding for ICT, exclusion from HIS of private providers, multiple layers and standards for reporting requirements

Critical HIS Challenges: Improve technical capacity at lower levels in order to leverage newly built infrastructure and include private health providers

e-HEALTH STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT

e-HEALTH

VISION:

enabling information & knowledge delivery integrated into

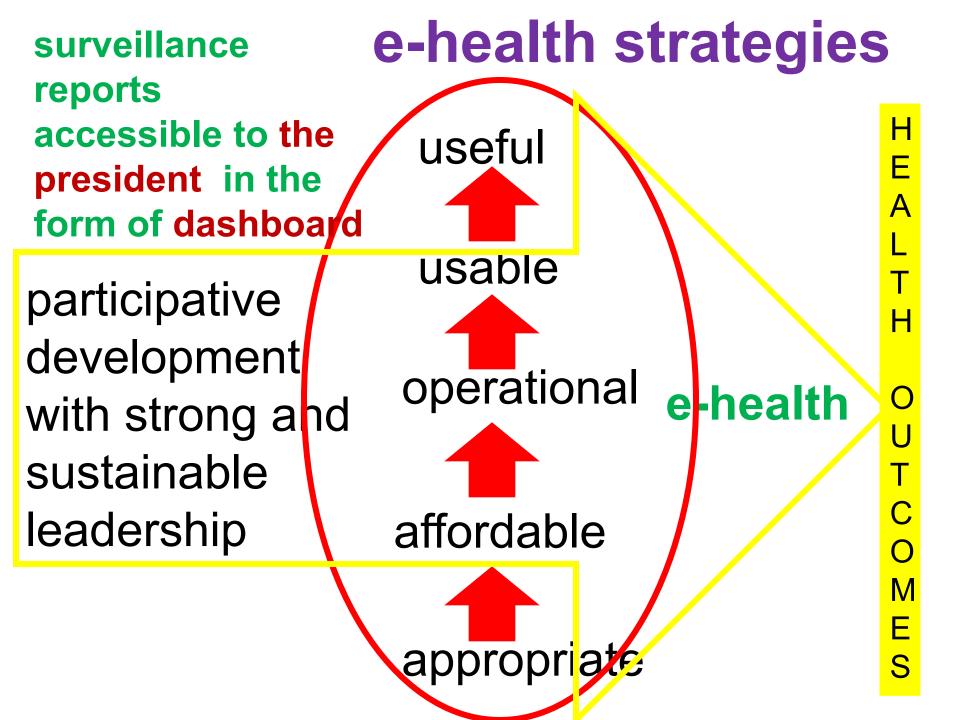
evidence-based clinical, programmatic, educational and administrative practices



to ensure effective efficient & equitable health outcomes and self-sufficient health behavior

e-health vision







RANCANGA

SISTEM INFORMASI KESEHATAN INDONESIA ROADMAP-RENCANA AKSI PENGUATAN - TAHUN 2011-2014

roadmap of health information system strengthening in Indonesia from 2011 to 2014

STRATEGIC ISSUES

- Regulatory, policy, advocacy frameworks
- Standards of processes and indicators
- Infrastructure development, including publicprivate partnership
- Uses of data, information and knowledge and put them into care, program and policy practices
- Improve resources (human, technology, financing)
- Monitoring, quality control and improvement
- Governance and change management

STRATEGIC GOALS

SASARAN STRATEGIS

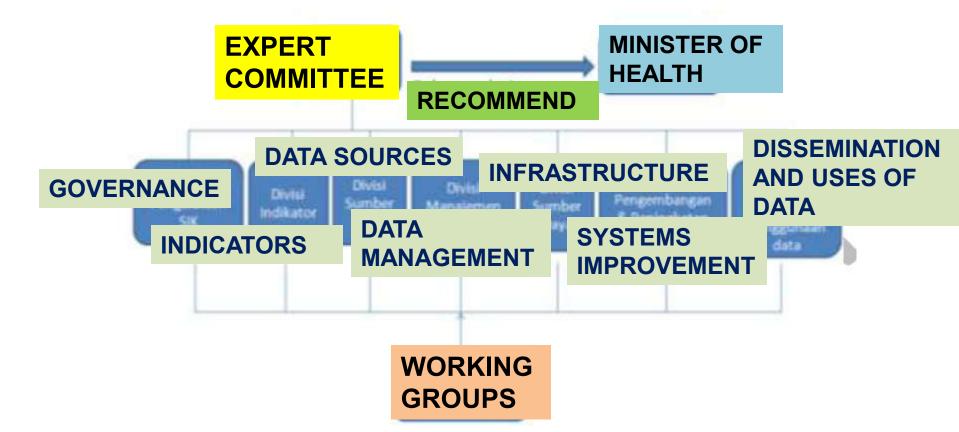
Sasaran strategis Sistem Informasi Kesehatan yang akan dicapai pada tahun 2014 adalah :

- 1. 100% Provinsi dan 60% Kabupaten/Kota sudah menyelenggarakan SIK terintegrasi.
- 2. Tersedianya dasar kebijakan strategis SIK dan eHealth.

100% Provinces and 60% Districts/Cities implement integrated Health Information System in 2014

strategic policies for health information and e-Health are in place in 2014

IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION



COORDINATED BY DIRECTOR OF CENTER FOR HEALTH DATA AND INFORMATION, INDONESIAN MINISTRY OF HEALTH

