

NURSING CHALLENGES



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OVERVIEW

- MDGs 4, 5, 6
- Global health workforce
- Transformation in nursing
 - Education
 - Leadership
 - Research
 - Practice and workforce
- Where to from here?



Child Mortality since the 1960s

A Database for Developing Countries



United Nations





Develop a global
partnership for
development



Eradicate extreme
poverty and hunger



Achieve universal
primary education



Ensure environmental
sustainability

2015

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Promote gender
equality and
empower women



Combat HIV/AIDS,
malaria and other
diseases



Improve maternal
health



Reduce child mortality



MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

PROGRESS:

- Almost **nine million children still die each year** before they reach their fifth birthday.
- The highest rates of child mortality continue to be found in sub-Saharan Africa, where, in 2008, **one in seven children died before their fifth birthday.**
- Of the **67 countries** defined as having high child mortality rates, **only 10** are currently on track to meet the MDG target.



REDUCE
CHILD MORTALITY



MDG 5: Improve maternal health

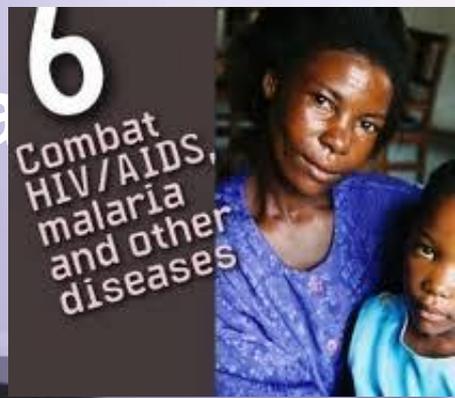
- Every year, **40 million women** give birth at home without the help of a skilled birth attendant.
- Every day, **800 women die** during pregnancy or childbirth and **8,000 newborn babies die** during their first month of life.
- **Newborn deaths** account for **43 percent** of all deaths among children under age 5.
- **3 million newborn babies die every year** – mostly due to preventable or treatable causes such as infections, complications at birth and complications of prematurity.
- 60 percent of infant deaths occur in the first month of life
- **Nearly all newborn and maternal deaths (98 and 99 % respectively) occur in developing countries**

Ref: **Surviving the first day.** State of the World's Mothers 2013





Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria TB and other diseases



PROGRESS:

- Every day over 7,400 people are **infected with HIV** and 5,500 die from AIDS- related illnesses
- An estimated **33.4 million people were living with HIV** in 2008, two thirds of them in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Access to HIV treatment in low- and middle-income countries increased ten-fold over a span of just five years.
- **Malaria** kills a child in the world every 45 seconds. Close to 90 per cent of malaria deaths occur in Africa, where it accounts for a fifth of childhood mortality.
- 1.8 million people died from **tuberculosis** in 2008, about 500,000 of whom were HIV-positive.



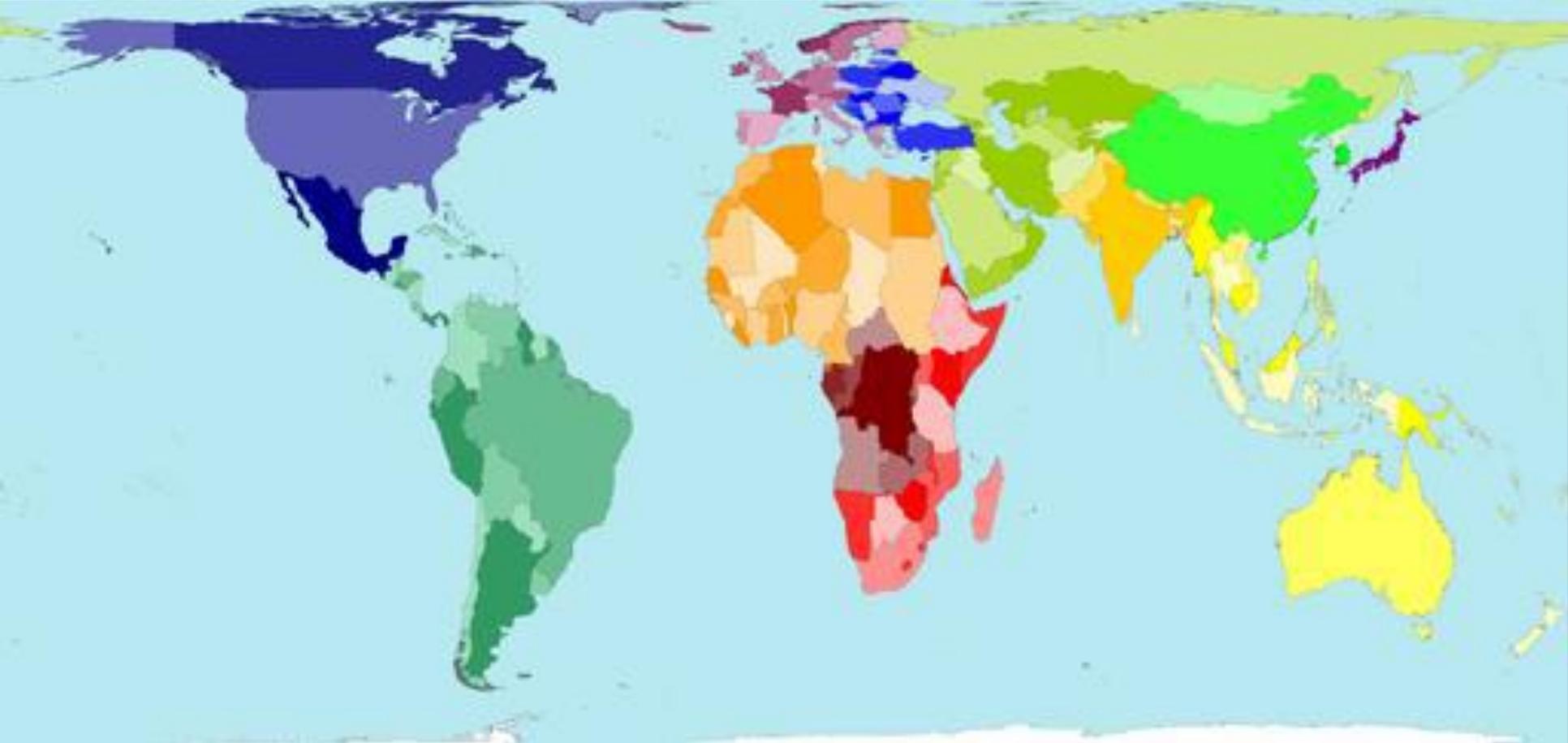
**Combat HIV/AIDS,
malaria and other
diseases**

The AIDS Pandemic





Continents to scale



The land area of each territory is shown here.

- The total land area of these 200 territories is 13,056 million hectares. Divided up equally that would be 2.1 hectares for each person. A hectare is 100 metres by 100 metres.
- However, population is not evenly spread: Australia's land area is 21 times bigger than Japan's, but Japan's population is more than six times bigger than Australia's.



HIV Prevalence

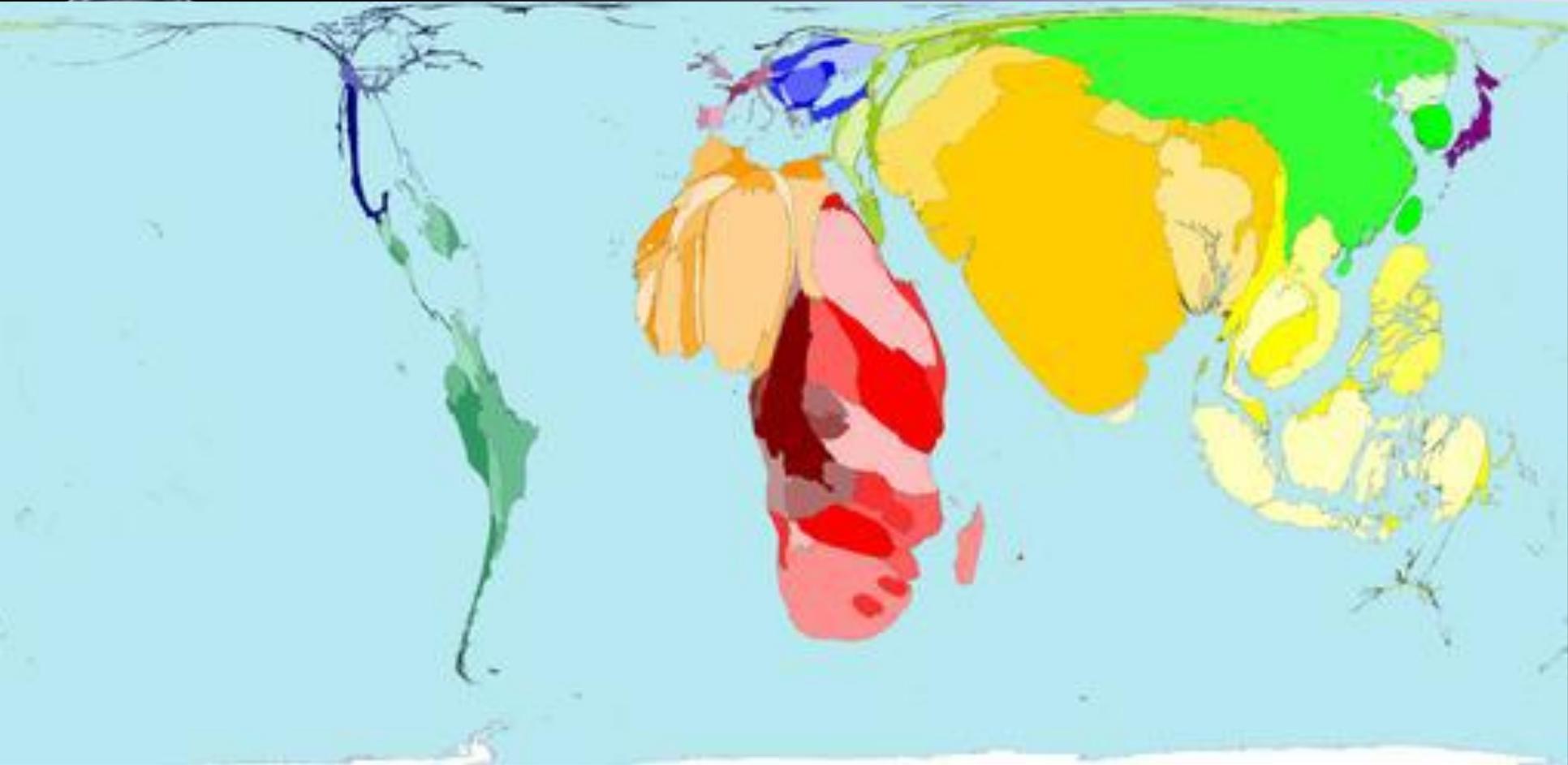


This map shows the number of people aged 15-49 years old living with HIV.

• In 2003, the highest HIV prevalence was Swaziland, where 38%, or almost 4 in every 10 people aged 15 to 49 years, were HIV positive. • All ten territories with the highest prevalence of HIV are in Central and Southeastern Africa.



Tuberculosis



The World Health Organisation reports that someone with open tuberculosis would infect 10 to 15 people a year. So when a certain number of people are infected it is very hard to stop it spreading further. Tuberculosis bacilli are spread through the air when someone sneezes or coughs. In the past 50 years drugs have been developed to treat tuberculosis. The disease has since developed strains that are resistant to those drugs.



Malaria Cases



Of all the people living with malaria, 92% live in African territories. Parts of Mediterranean Africa have very low numbers of malaria cases. In contrast, almost half the people living in Uganda suffer from malaria. Uganda also has the most cases of malaria in the world. Most territories are barely visible due to the low number of malaria cases found there.



MDG's AND POST 2015

- MDG's developed to meet set targets in 2015 – with less than a year to go .. ???
- Global rates of change suggest that only **16 countries** will achieve the MDG 5 target by 2015
- NCDs





GLOBAL HEALTH: WORKFORCE

- Universal access to health care
- GWHA list of 57 countries facing Human Resources for Health crisis – **36 in Africa**
- 4.3 million shortage globally – 800 000 health care workers - 350 000 nurses in SSA

Each year, more than **2 million women** give birth completely alone, without even a friend or relative present*

#ThankaMidwife



*Source: WHO



HEALTH WORKER SHORTAGE

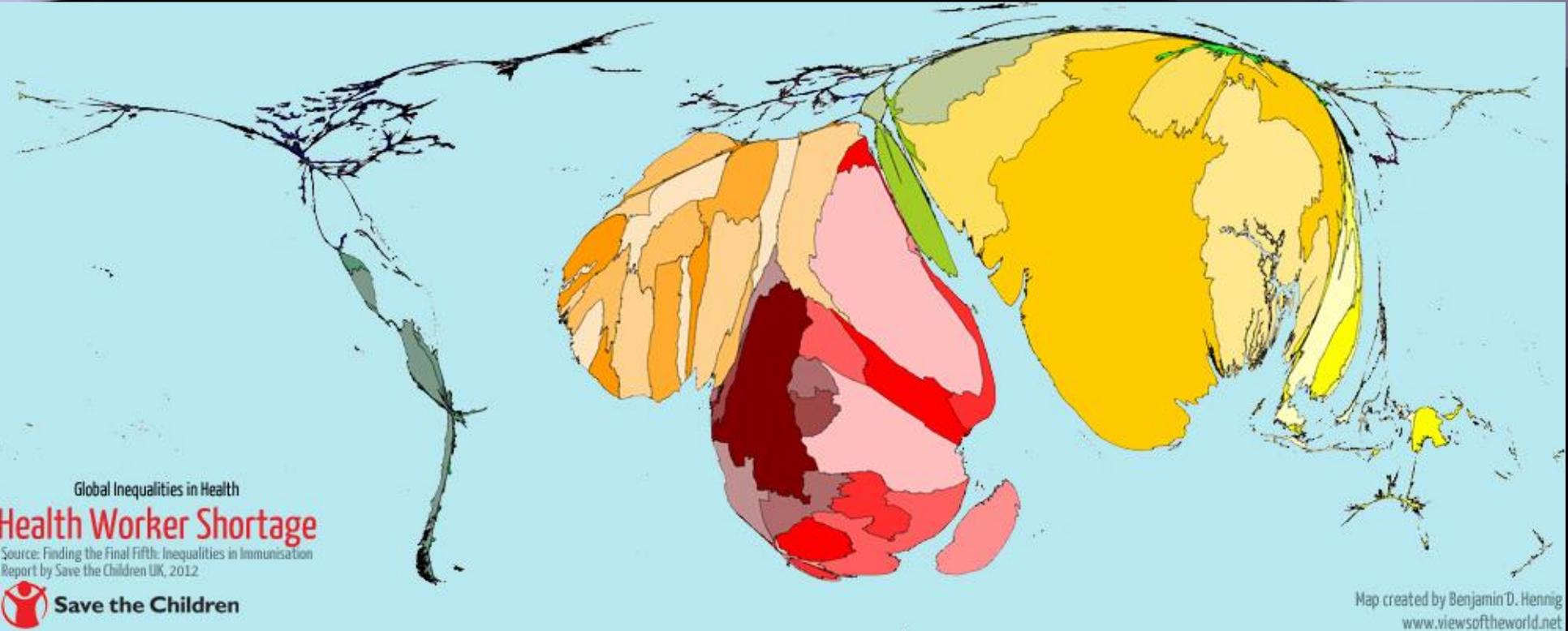
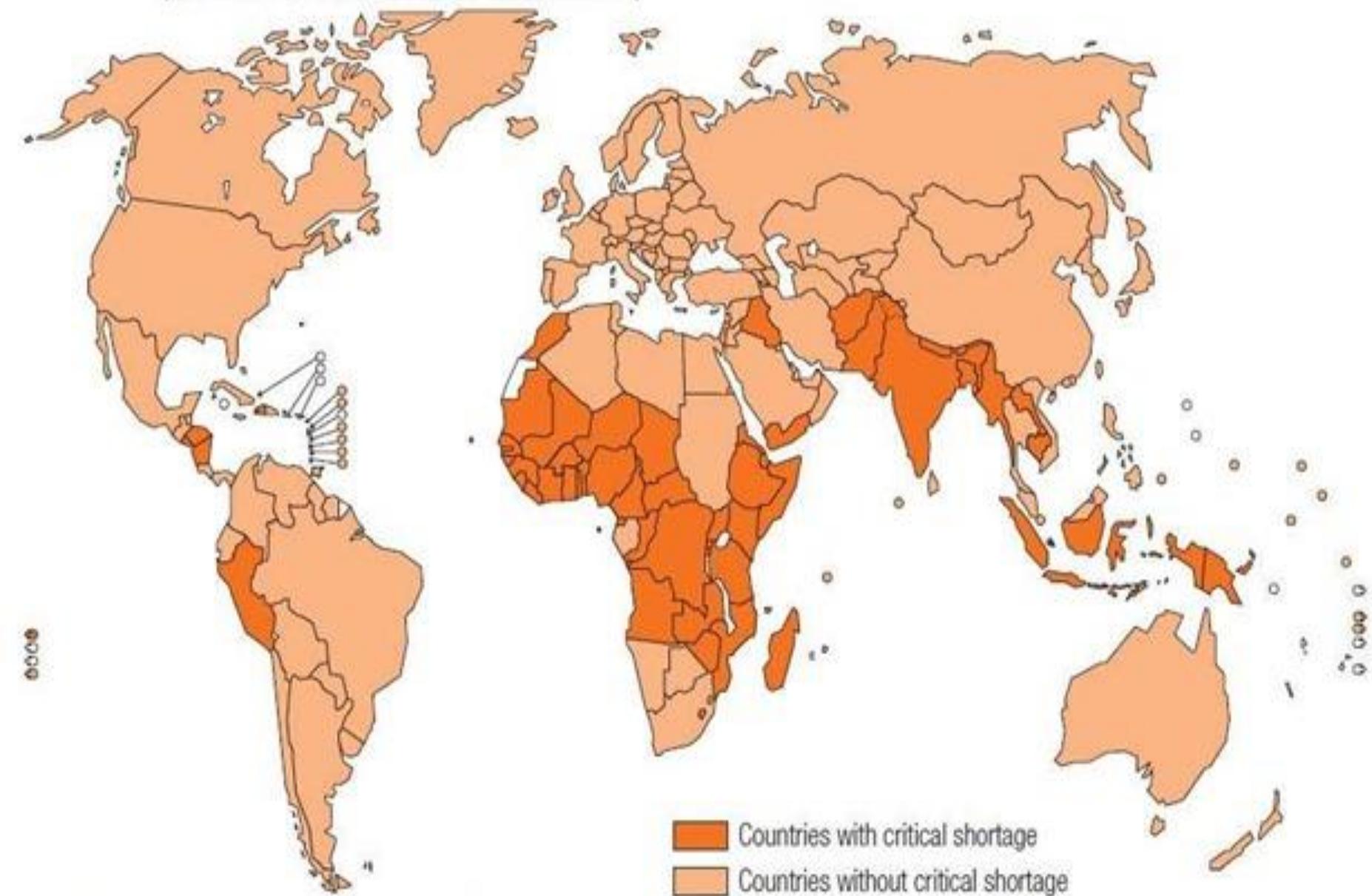


Figure 3 Countries with a critical shortage of health service providers (doctors, nurses and midwives)



Data source: World Health Organization. *Global Atlas of the Health Workforce* (<http://www.who.int/globalatlas/default.asp>).



Up-scaling needs



- The global shortage of nurses - 2.4 million
- SSA has on average a total professional health workforce of approximately 1 per 1000 population
- Minimum density: 2.28 health workers per 1000 population
- Agreed ratio: 41.1 per 1000 population
- Lowest ratio in the world, yet the burden of disease is among the highest

(WHO, May 2010)



EDUCATION CHALLENGES

- Dual system – colleges and universities
- Ratio 80:20
- Costs of training a professional nurse?
- Qualifications - legacy and new
- Are we getting it right?
 - B entry
 - Professional nurses/ staff nurses
 - Curriculum renewal – addressing the health needs of SA?

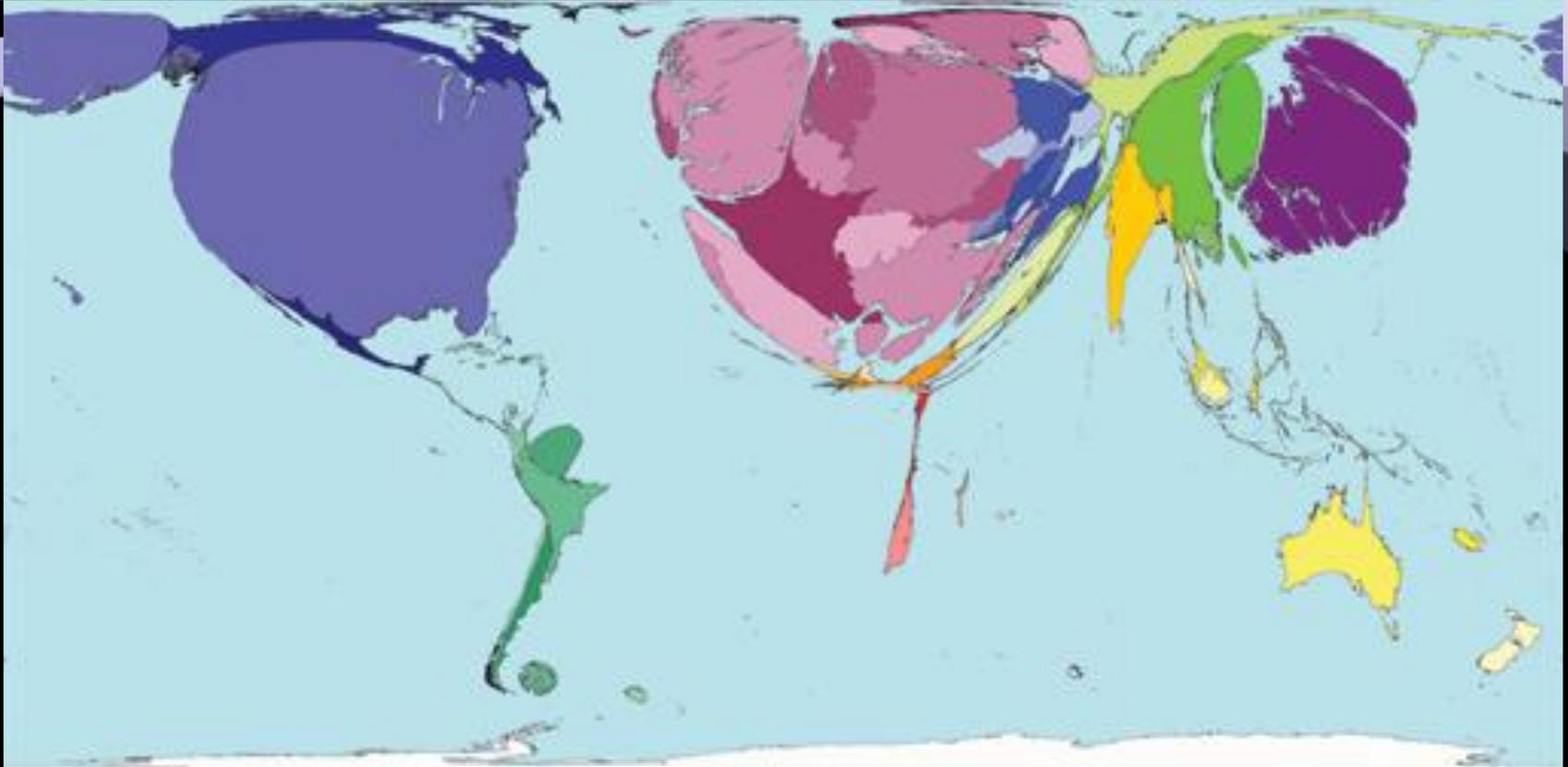


LEADERSHIP CHALLENGES

- Nurse-centric
- Focus to be on improvement of health
- Are we truly engaged?
- Inability to generate one message
- Leadership competencies at all levels



Science Research



Scientific papers cover physics, biology, chemistry, mathematics, clinical medicine, biomedical research, engineering, technology, and earth and space sciences.

- The number of scientific papers published by researchers in the United States was more than three times as many as were published by the second highest-publishing population, Japan.
- There is more scientific research, or publication of results, in richer territories. This locational bias is such that roughly three times more scientific papers per person living there are published in Western Europe, North America, and Japan, than in any other region.



RESEARCH CHALLENGES

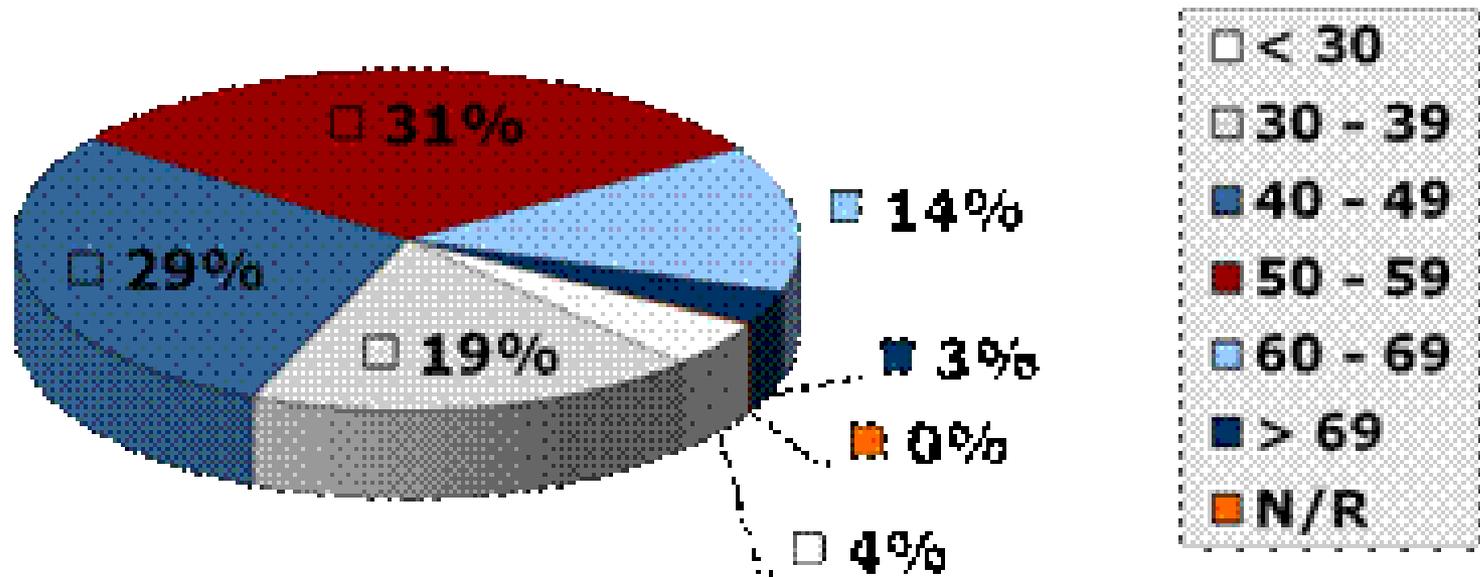
- Availability and use of evidence
- Number of PhD prepared nurses
- Lack of research programmes
- Masters prepared advanced practitioners (31/12/2013)
 - Advanced Midwifery and Neonatal NS: 643
 - Clinical NS, Health Assessment, Treatment and Care: 13128
 - Critical Care Nursing Science: 3907
 - Paediatric Nursing Science : 1326



PRACTICE CHALLENGES

- Work environments
 - Collegial relationships; autonomy; resources; leadership; burnout levels; intend to leave
 - Incivility; bullying; violence
- Practice to the full extend of scope of practice – ANP
- Quality care
- Use of technology
- Aging workforce

AGE DISTRIBUTION



As at 2013-12-31



WAY FORWARD



- Advocacy – from nurse-centered to health focused
- Health systems approach
- Programme development/implementation/ monitoring and evaluation
- PARTNERSHIPS – one message a million voices
- Curriculum innovations
- Recruitment strategies
- Cooperation between DOH, DHET and Universities
- Research development
- Nurse lead care - ‘retraining of educators’
- Policy involvement – leadership



Finally

- Not just the what – the HOW





THANK YOU!
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