

SUMMARY

GUIDE FOR REGIONAL-LEVEL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL TECHNICAL NORM FOR THE PREVENTION AND CASE MANAGEMENT OF PATIENTS AFFECTED BY MPOX

LHSS PERU

Local Health System Sustainability Project

Task Order I, USAID Integrated Health Systems IDIQ

Local Health System Sustainability Project

The Local Health System Sustainability Project (LHSS) under the USAID Integrated Health Systems IDIQ helps low- and middle-income countries transition to sustainable, self-financed health systems as a means to support access to universal health coverage. The project works with partner countries and local stakeholders to reduce financial barriers to care and treatment, ensure equitable access to essential health services for all people, and improve the quality of health services. Led by Abt Associates, the five-year project will build local capacity to sustain strong health system performance, supporting countries on their journey to self-reliance and prosperity.

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SUMMARY OF THE GUIDE FOR REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL TECHNICAL NORM FOR PREVENTION AND CASE MANAGEMENT OF PATIENTS WITH MPOX

The Local Health System Sustainability Project (LHSS) supported the Peruvian Ministry of Health in developing a guide for the implementation of the Health Technical Norm (HTN) for prevention and case management of patients with Mpox.

OBJECTIVE

To guide regional-level implementation of the national HTN for prevention and case management of patients with Mpox (MINSA 2022),

AUDIENCE

This Guide will be mandatory in the Regional Health Directorates, Integrated Health Services Networks, and health care facilities. It will also serve as a reference for the health facilities of Social Health Insurance, Armed Forces, National Police, and private sector health providers.

CONTENT

To respond the emergence of new or reemerging pathogens which produce epidemics such as Mpox, clear technical norms and guidelines must be established for the public health response, administrative support and budget, and other activities. A major challenge is that the approved guidelines are effectively implemented at the subnational level. This guide will help health authorities and healthcare workers to understand and operationalize the HTN for prevention and case management of patients with Mpox.

When a health emergency of any kind is detected and declared, an effective response requires that all health and non-health authorities implement rapid contingency plans and expediently operationalize existing norms and guidelines, as well as any new directives released for the specific emergency response. Response actors need to quickly understand the operational, policy, and financial context in which they are operating, and rapid contingency plans as well as the commitment and experience of local and regional authorities are key to an effective response. Frequent, reliable, factual accurate, and digestible information is key to successful health messaging in the context of an emergency response, and health actors must develop a communication plan that maximizes the provision of reliable information to the population. In the case of not just Mpox but most communicable disease outbreaks, the communication plan must address how to provide updates about the situation, how to identify suspicious cases, and how to disseminate specific preventive measures.

Although the Mpox epidemic has subsided and the WHO has reported that the outbreak is no longer a public health emergency of international concern, the possibility of continued circulation or new outbreaks

remains. To implement the specific provisions contained in the national technical norm, it is necessary to consider the following strategic, operational, and support processes:

Component	Process	Responsible at the region	Term*
Strategic	 Prepare a plan or roadmap for the Implementation of the Technical Norm. 	HIV Program	Short
	 Prepare a dashboard with tracer indicators to monitor the implementation of the norm. 	Epidemiology Office	Short
	 Develop a communication plan or strategy for the response to Mpox. 	Communications Office	Short
Operational	 Organize the general patient care services. 	Chiefs of health facilities	Medium
	 Reinforce capacities in the teams of the Centers for Care and Referral of Sexually Transmitted Infections and HIV, the Periodic Medical Attention Units for key populations, and the Antiretroviral Treatment Centers. 	HIV Program	Short
	 Prepare the nominal register of people to be vaccinated, with first and last name. 	Immunization Program	Medium
	 Disseminate key messages for public and for higher-risk populations, within the framework of a specific communication strategy. 	Communications Office	Medium
Support	 Form a team in charge of developing the communication strategy. 	General Director	Short
	 Analyze the available budget and the possibility of securing additional resources or reallocating resources originally designated for other health objectives. 	Budget Office	Short
	 Analyze the stock of medicines and supplies and the possibility of immediate replacement. 	Medicines and Supplies Office	Short
	 Distribute timely supplies to all points of care. 	Chiefs of health facilities	Medium
	 Update the map of leaders and community- based organizations that work with populations at risk for Mpox. 	HIV Program	Short

*Short term: less than 3 months; Medium term: 4 to 12 months

Finally, the Guide includes recommendations. MOH is recommended to organize a meeting to present the guide for the implementation of the national standard, in which the responsible teams from all regions participate; establish mechanisms for technical assistance to the regions for the proper implementation of the standard; scaling the application of the interoperable information system that allows nominal monitoring of PVV; establish mechanisms to monitor compliance with the national standard; and manage the necessary financial resources, as appropriate, to support the implementation of the standard.

Regions are recommended to provide technical assistance to local teams in charge of implementing the standard; strengthen the supply system for pharmaceutical products, medical devices, and health products for the prevention and management of cases; and implement permanent support mechanisms for the information and communication system.