



ASIA PACIFIC
PANDEMIC
PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE
REGIONAL FORUM



WORLD BANK GROUP



Ministry of Economy
and Finance

Session 4

Health System Response

Ministry of Health, Malaysia
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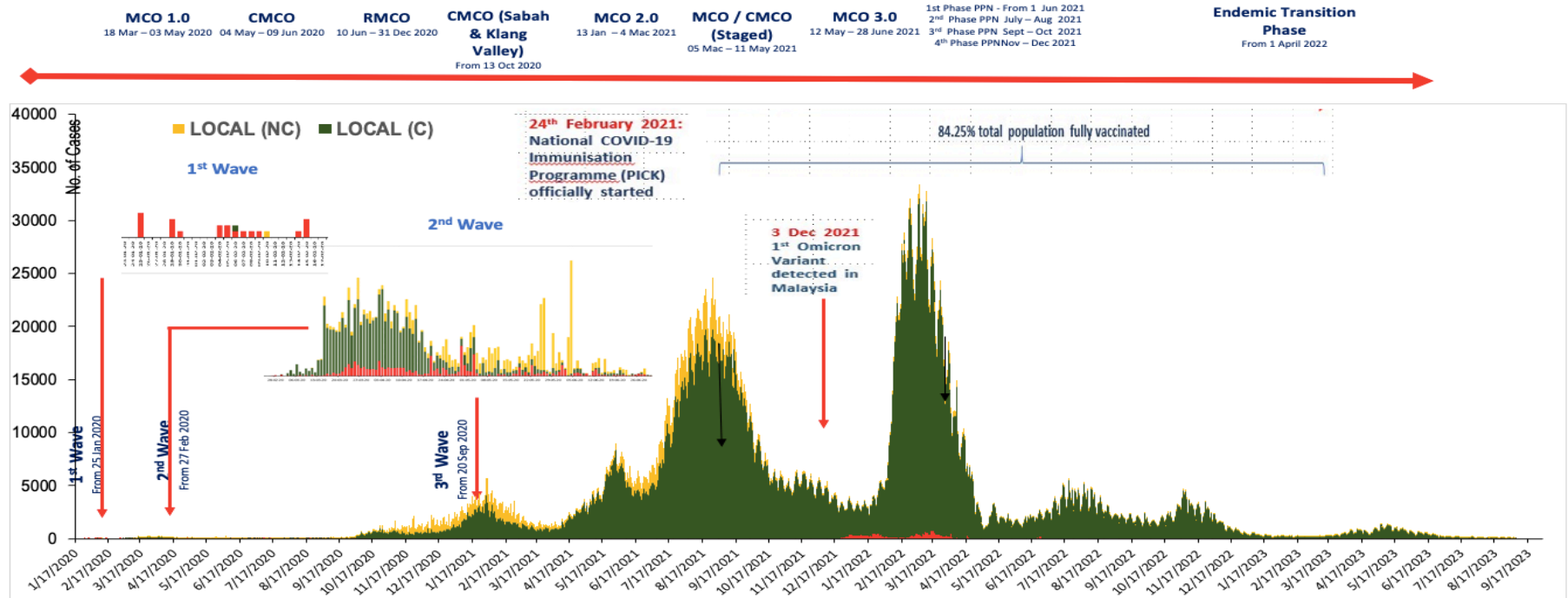


Malaysia's Health System Response





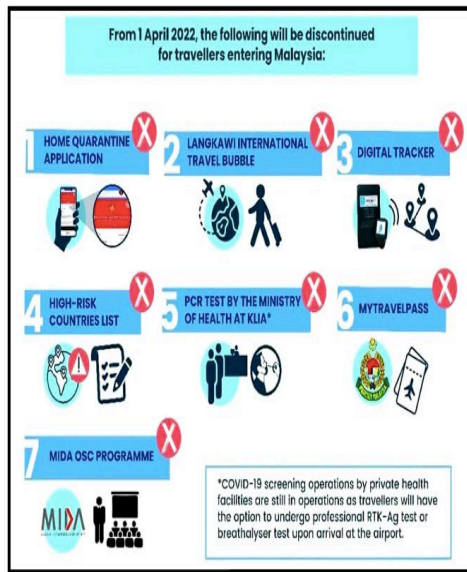
COVID-19 Cases in Malaysia and Overall Public Health Response Pandemic (up to 15 September 2023)



1

Border Closures And Lockdowns

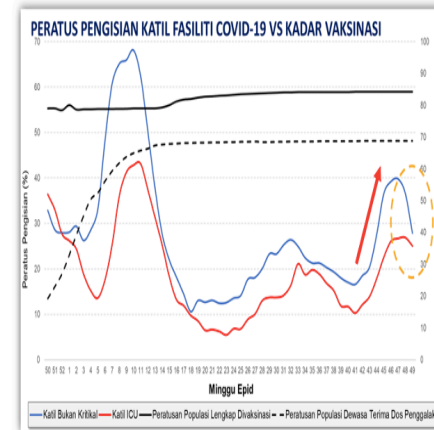
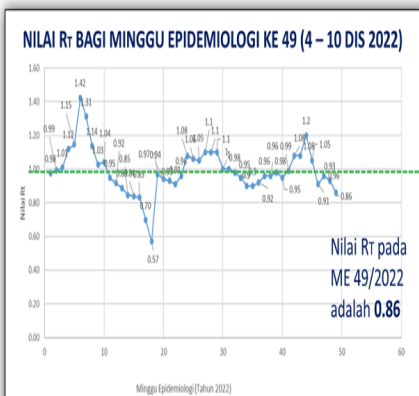
- Worked as a crisis measure
- But we need a better understanding of when and how these measures should be deployed to maximise their protective effect and minimise adverse impacts.



2

Disease modelling was valuable to assist decision making and public understanding of risk, but its limitations should be adequately communicated, and transparency is key.

Modelling provided an efficient mechanism to rapidly assess population risk and compare potential public health outcomes linked to different disease control measures



Provided an estimation of health system and clinical care impacts, given the importance of preserving clinical response capacity and minimising the risk that the health system becomes overwhelmed

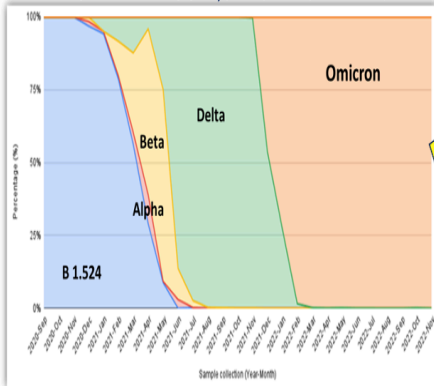


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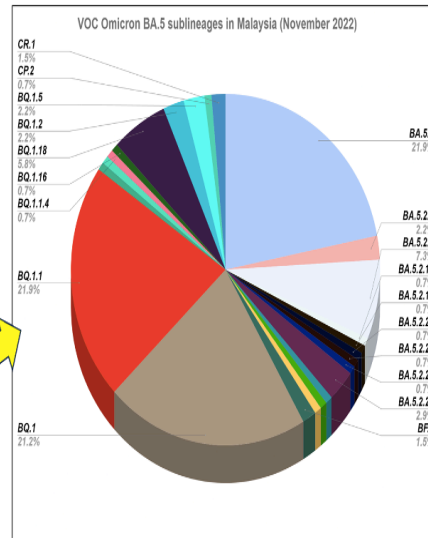
The pandemic demonstrated the utility of advanced pathogen genomics and novel vaccine technology, raising the bar for future disease surveillance and response.

The speed with which new diagnostic tests and vaccines were developed during the pandemic is unparalleled.

PERATUSAN VARIAN COVID-19 YANG DIKESAN DI MALAYSIA, BERDASARKAN DATA GISAD, JAN 2022 – NOVEMBER 2022



Sumber: GISAD EpiCoV



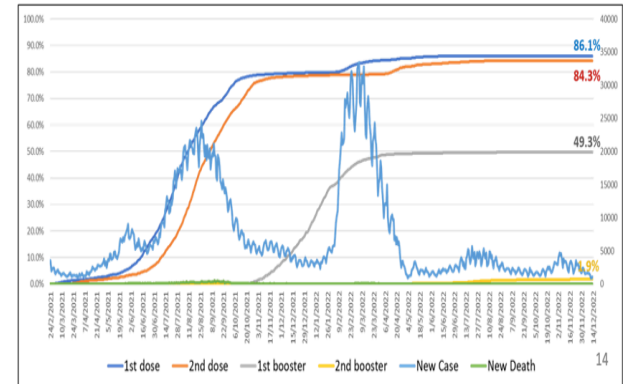
Advanced pathogen genomics provided key insights into the origin, evolution and spread of the pandemic

4

- Effective implementation of COVID-19 vaccine programmes was the most important public health intervention.
- Despite initial delays, vaccine roll-out was highly successful once implemented, although regional and socio-economic differences in vaccine distribution capability and uptake highlighted ongoing inequities.
- The establishment of large vaccination hubs demonstrated that mass vaccination is possible in a short period of time, especially when combined with delivery through community vaccination clinics and general practices through Protect Health.



LIPUTAN VAKSINASI COVID-19 SEHINGGA 13 DESEMBER 2022



5

Timely, clear and open communication, combined with decision making that is evidence informed and as consultative as possible, is essential maintain population cooperation and trust.

In the very early phases of the pandemic there was a lack of information about what might be expected, and how the public could prepare.

This was followed by more concerted government communication efforts, often in the form of daily media conferences.

These enabled the public to access regular updates and advice, but messages from different jurisdictions were often inconsistent, resulting in public confusion.

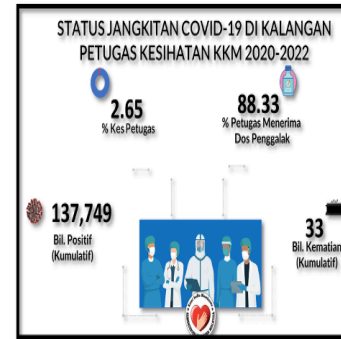
Communication with specific at-risk populations was often lacking in the early phases of community lockdowns and vaccine rollout.



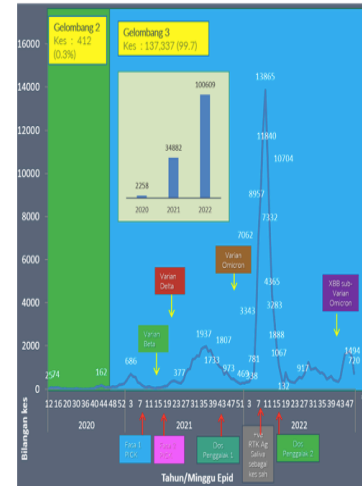
6

Effective Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) measures were important to keep health-care workers safe and to limit population transmission.

- Shortages of personal protective equipment (PPE) were problematic in the early stages of the pandemic due to an over-reliance on off-shore supply chains.
- High rates of health and residential care worker infection were reported, with associated workforce shortages, low morale and burn out, resulting in healthcare worker strikes around the country.



Bil. Petugas Kesihatan dijangkiti COVID-19 mengikut Minggu Epid, KKM 2020-2022 (n=137,749)



7

Epidemic risk should be recognised as a standing threat with ongoing investment in workforce development and research.

- General priority areas for pandemic research include improved understanding of pathogen evolution and spread, as well as disease surveillance, prevention, pandemic preparedness and response, health system resilience, human behaviour and effective risk communication.
- Understanding how at-risk groups can be protected, including the optimal use of antivirals, is a priority.
- Better insight is also needed into the medium- and long-term consequences of COVID-19.



8

Nationalistic pandemic responses demonstrated the need for stronger global solidarity and regional engagement.

- Ongoing investment in infectious diseases research, building health system resilience, workforce development, infection prevention and control initiatives, community partnerships and multidirectional communication should be proactive rather than reactive and outbreak focused.
- Access to affordable treatments and vaccines for all, should be a guiding principle for pandemic preparedness and response, as emphasized by independent reviews of the global pandemic response.

COVID-19
Pendekatan 'whole-of-government', 'whole-of-society' bantu KKM di Sabah - KP Kesihatan



16/10/2020 08:43 PM

COVID-19 BOOSTER DOSE

IF YOU ARE.....

40 years old and above without comorbidity OR frontliners OR Comorbid adult (18 years and above) regardless of age

HAVE COMPLETED 2 DOSES OF VACCINATION

sinovac* MORE THAN 3 MONTHS FROM YOUR END DOSE >3

OR

Pfizer* MORE THAN 6 MONTHS FROM



Financial Sustainability And Flexibility



Financing of unanticipated health emergencies need flexible fiscal policies and agile re-deployment of resources.



During this pandemic, much of the response was financed from public revenue, mostly through emergency decrees.

To deal with future pandemics, systems for public financial management will need to have inbuilt shortcuts and flexibility. Clarity is needed on how the cost overruns over insured amounts will be managed for public good.



