Content

• Strategic actions implemented by Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS) during COVID-19 emergency

• Impact of Safe Hospital Program on COVID-19 Pandemic Response
A safe hospital is a facility whose services remain accessible and functioning at maximum capacity and within the same infrastructure immediately following a natural disaster.
Safe Hospital Principles

To Protect the life of patients, visitors, and hospital staff

The building most be capable is able to stand upright and resist with minimal damage

To protect the performance of the health facility.

The health facility is able to maintain or improve its medical attention as part of the health services network

To protect the economic investment in equipment and furnishings

Health facilities equipment are capable of suffer minimal damage and remain operational
Strategic actions implemented by IMSS during COVID-19 emergency

Acquisition and rehabilitation of medical equipment for cardiac monitoring and mechanical ventilation

Additional hiring of staff

Hospital conversion (capacity increase)
- Internal hospital expansion (hybrids hospitals) (194)
- Early opening of new hospitals (5)
- Hospital extension (hospital attached) (18)
- Temporal Care Centers (9)
- Construction of new hospitals (3)
Bed increase in IMSS for COVID-19 care
From March 2020 to March 2021

Bed increase in IMSS for COVID-19 care
From March 2020 to March 2021
Mechanical ventilators increase for COVID-19 care
From March 2020 to March 2021

From March 2020 to March 2021, mechanical ventilators have increased significantly for COVID-19 care. In March 2020, the number of ventilators was 1,880. By February 2021, this number had increased to 5,282.
Impact of Safe Hospital Program on COVID-19 Pandemic Response

Based on **Non-Structural and Functional Safety components of the Hospital Safety Index (HSI)**, measures were implemented to ensure Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) in long-term care facilities to protect health workers and patients from COVID-19:

1. Expansion areas
2. Analysis and identification of isolation areas
3. Non-structural safety
   - Critical networks (the water system, power, communications)
   - Ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems
   - Architectural modifications
4. Protocols and procedures
   - Evacuation routes
   - Fire protection system
   - Controlled access
   - Information by telepresence
Video: Enabling expansion areas in consulting room zones
COVID-19 Risk management through HSI-2

Strengthening resilience

Disaster Risk Reduction

Risk Management

Ensure continuity in emergencies and disasters

Multihazard prepare and response

Emergency and disaster management protocols

Control and prevention of diseases

Hospital surveillance and measures against contagious diseases

Quality and Patient Security Program

Integration with other hospital programs

Integration with other hospital programs
Health facilities enabling expansion

Ensure the availability of essential resources for the disaster response, by remain its services functioning within the same infrastructure, and increasing its capacity of response against any hazard.

Example. Mexico: COVID19 vs SISMO 6,8
When it is necessary **to renew the hospital infrastructure** (Rebuild better)

Response capacity is exceeded on everyday way (**expand their medical capacity**)

We need a new **Multihazard Disaster Risk Management Model**

**Facilities are not accessible** for People with Disabilities, (inclusion)
Safe Hospital, Resilient and Inclusive, a new model

Health facilities with the capacity to resist, assimilate, adapt, while maintaining critical functions and recover from any kind of adverse events, restoring their structures and functions through risk management.
Safe Hospitals for Resilient Health Systems in the Americas

Muchas Gracias

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