Public and political awareness of palliative and elderly care in Burkina Faso

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Plan

• Burkina Faso country
• Introduction
• Problem
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• How much Burkina need to implement palliative care?
• Conclusion
• Burkina Faso: **Land of Honest people**

• Capital: **Ouagadougou**

• Population estimated: **20,107,509** (CIA Fachsheet)

• **65 years and over**: 2.43% (Estimation 2017, CIA)
Burkina Faso 2/2

- **Rurale population**: 71.6% of total population

- **HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate**:
  - 0.8% (2016)

- **Cancer prevalence**: unknown
Introduction 1/2

• Burkina Faso health priority:

• Several barriers make that rural patients consult late to health service
  with advanced disease, there are always send back home without
  palliative care: suffer from pain and other symptoms
Problem

• Most don’t have health insurance

• Traditional medicine, poverty, culture: consult late, cope by nurses who generally referred in emergency
Problem

• Constitution of Burkina Faso:
  • Guarantee rights to care *dignity, equality for each human being*
  • But *[no law define palliative care]*
Objective: to analyse data and policies on elderly and palliative care
Methods and research approach

We carried out a review of data at:

- Internet data (Pubmed, Google scholar, WHO website)
- Medicine library (Université Ouagadougou)
- Ministry of Health,
- Ministry of Public Service
- Ministry of Social Service
- National order of Physicians (Yalgado Hospital)
- National Council of Older people (Association).
Methods and research approach

• Data analyzed:
  - Older health issu (Law, care, training, policies etc),
  - Palliative care (Law, policies, will)
  - Cancer plan, noncommunicable disease,
  - Universal health Coverage,
Results

2005 Yalgado Hospital (Thesis, Yaméogo V)

- Elderly care request: 5.1%
  - About them 73.9% was for chronic disease
  - 79% was dissatisfied with quality of care
  - 11% patients died in hospital

2010 Yalgado (Thesis, Bingo),

- Geriatric emergency: 4.5%
  - 68.8% was referred,
  - 43.5% had chronic disease
  - 13.4% died
Results

2013 Yalgado (Thesis, Goumbane)
- 4563 cancers cases older patients
  - Cancer 8.6% of death
  - letality of 36% at Yalgado Hospital
  - 69.2% was of end of life care

2013, Yalgado (Thesis, Herman)
- 321 cancer of infant,
- Only 24.6% are considered in needs of palliative care
Results

HIV / AIDS prevalence

• 0.8% = 160 000 cases with HIV
Results

- In Burkina = there is a law protecting elderly rights
- A strategic cancer plan available and updated = but not applied
- Cancer policy and cancer registry: available (March 2018) = Issue
Results

Analgesic issue

• Coverage of deaths in pain with treatment was 1%, = ISSUE

• Morphine needed to meet minimum (HIV, cancer) = 49kg = ISSUE

Treat the Pain, 2013
Results

Law and Policies

Advantages

• Law protection elderly people
• Cancer plan: available
• Law on universal Health Coverage: available
• Ministry of health: will

Disadvantages

• Absence of law defining palliative care
• Absence of decree of application of law on elderly protection,
• Absence of financement
Policies options

• **Option 1:**

*Raise public and government awareness of the burden of untreated suffering*
• **Option 2:**

• Table laws protecting the right to palliative care as part of primary healthcare under universal health coverage.
Policies options

• Option 3:

• Include palliative and elder care in the national health system and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) packages.
How much Burkina need?

• Population Burkina: **20 107 509**

• At least **68 366 persons needs palliatives** cares services in Burkina.

• **Lancet report:** cost **three $ per capita**

• **Burkina need:** **205 098 $** to implement per year.

• **Burkina need:** import at **least 27 kg morphine per capita per year.**

• **Drugs are insufficiency available** in our country towards the needs.
Home messages!

- Legal definition of elderly care but no decree for application

- No legal definition of palliative care

- No formal policy of palliative and elderly care

- No national data stating about older people health issue

- No formal (organized) palliative care offered in our country.
Conclusion

• There is an insufficiency of evidence-based data on palliative care

• There is an insufficiency of will and law

• There is an insufficiency of morphine importation

• We need to organise national dialogue to sensitize politics and public about palliative and elderly care importance in our country
Thanks to pay attention!