

Indonesia

Health Roadshow

Leapfrogging into a Healthy Future for Indonesia



Key takeaways from EU-ABC's
2nd Health Roadshow

Opening Remarks

SPEAKER



H.E. Budi Gunadi Sadikin

Minister of Health,
Ministry of Health, Indonesia

Key takeaways:

- Indonesia's healthcare policy directive will shift from curative care to preventive care. By pivoting towards sustaining people's health and productivity, this will ensure timely medical services for all, resulting in improved overall health outcomes and lower treatment costs.
- Minister of Health, H.E. Budi, pinpointed 2030 – 2040 as the key single window of opportunity for Indonesia to break out from the middle-class trap. This will be the most productive period to raise GDP per capita and to reach the optimal level of productivity. In order to achieve this, the Ministry of Health will work closely with the Ministry of Education to uplift health literacy and influence health behaviours to ensure a society where every healthy Indonesian can contribute to the economy. Additionally, the Ministry of Health will focus on improving access to quality healthcare services and to ensure that Indonesia has a healthy and productive workforce to achieve sustained economic growth.
- Apart from preventive care, the Indonesian government is heavily investing in healthcare resiliency – a critical element for future pandemic preparedness by boosting local manufacturing capability to reduce reliance on imports in the event of a health crisis.
- There will be comprehensive efforts placed to revolutionise Indonesia's healthcare industry and set new standards for excellence accelerated by cutting-edge medical technology and healthcare innovation to increase accessibility to and affordability of quality healthcare products and services.
- The Ministry of Health is also committed to develop and adopt biosimilar and biotech products aligned with the global shift towards personalised medicine and targeted therapies. This will enhance the healthcare system and provide more effective treatment options for the population.



Keynote Address

SPEAKER



Dr. Maria Endang Sumiwi

MPH
Director General of Public Health,
Ministry of Health, Indonesia

Key takeaways:

- Echoing H.E. Budi's sentiments, Dr. Maria highlighted preventive health as the linchpin of Indonesia's primary healthcare transformation. To achieve this, the Indonesian government has been stressing the importance of a comprehensive and accessible health system to enhance preventive care and reduce increasing burdens of disease. Part of its preventive health strategy includes improving health literacy around key public health threats, implementing and scaling screening for early detection, enabling timely interventions, and improving access and affordability of care. The standardisation and improved accessibility of its primary healthcare system will also help improve population health and reduce the burden on hospitals.
- Currently, the government is also in the midst of reorganising its laboratory system into five levels of capacity, including district laboratories and Community Health Centres (PUSKESMAS). The goal is to establish a laboratory in each district and province, and regional labs that will be responsible for three or four provinces. National laboratories will be also established in Jakarta and Salatiga.

- Additionally, the Ministry of Health has been working with the Ministry of Religious Affairs and the Ministry of Education to ensure that all schools, including Islamic boarding schools, receive the resources they require to ensure that positive health attitudes start young. By leveraging the expertise and resources of various ministries, the country is one step closer to creating a holistic and inclusive healthcare system that caters to the diverse needs of the population of an archipelagic nation, starting from good oral health, nutrition and lifestyle habits.



Keynote Address

SPEAKER



Dr. Esti Widiastuti M

MScPH, Head of Diabetes and Metabolic Disorder Task Force, Ministry of Health, Indonesia

Key takeaways:

- The World Health Organisation estimates that around 750 million people worldwide have thyroid disorders, and Indonesia ranks the highest in Southeast Asia. As such, tackling thyroid diseases requires a many helping hands approach – from the government to industry players to non-governmental organisations to community-based organisations.
- Moreover, thyroid disorders are often not widely known by society and given that this disease can affect any one individual at any stage of life, if patients do not receive effective and timely treatment, their quality of life can be severely affected. Thus, it is vital for the community to be aware of the invisible dangers of thyroid diseases. On top of that, there are several limitations to be addressed – the need for early detection tools, early diagnosis, drugs, and other medical follow-up procedures.



Panel Session 1:

Enhancing Thyroid Care Within the Indonesian Health System

SPEAKERS



Dr. Esti Widiastuti M

MScPH, Head of Diabetes and Metabolic Disorder Task Force, Ministry of Health, Indonesia



Prof. Dr. dr. Ketut Suastika

SpPD, KEMD, FINASIM, Chairman of Indonesia Endocrinologist Association (PERKENI)



Evie Yulin

President Director
PT. Merck Tbk



Astriani Dwi Aryaningtyas

S.Psi., M.A., Founder Pita Tosca - Health Psychology Educator

Key takeaways:

- Often known as an invisible illness, hyperthyroidism and hypothyroidism symptoms do not usually present in visual signs and as such may be undetectable. By raising awareness about the symptoms of hyperthyroidism and hypothyroidism, individuals can better understand the importance of seeking medical attention for brain fog or foot numbness which can happen in people suffering thyroid disease.
- In Indonesia, the incidence of thyroid disease varies across the archipelago; populations that live nearer to beaches or mountains may be at higher risk of developing hypo and hyperthyroidism. Beyond raising awareness, adequate resources or platforms to foster public-private partnership is key to deliver tailored strategies to ensure that no population is underserved for a silent condition that may often be underdiagnosed.
- Thyroid disease is sometimes clinically invisible or subtle. Therefore it requires skills and practice to detect and diagnose, and the difficulty to do so is compounded by resistance or low awareness towards screening and linkage to care. Professional associations such as the Indonesia Endocrinologist Association (PERKENI)



play a vital role by stepping in to assist with educating and building the capacity of healthcare providers to screen and link to care and partake on the development of programmes and implementation strategies at national fora.

- Cross-sector collaboration amongst key stakeholders to actively implement strategies that promote optimal thyroid care and ensure that tangible improvements materialise in healthcare practices is essential. Industry players can help to drive such initiatives. For example, Merck currently has a thyroid screening project which aims to reach out to approximately 52,000 healthcare practitioners and screen 3 million high-risk adults in 7,000 health facilities by 2030 by employing mobile testing and data scrapping to increased awareness amongst the general population

and physicians on the diagnosis and treatment of thyroid disorders, improve screening accessibility and enhance monitoring and surveillance of thyroid disease in the country.

- The success in addressing thyroid disease through the pilot has demonstrated the potential of achieving public health outcomes when public-private-community collaboration is optimised. Beyond integrating better screening and treatment of congenital thyroid conditions into Indonesia's UHC plans, there is opportunity to scale successful pilots nationally to improve or strengthen thyroid care in Indonesia through collective collaboration with the government, industry players, healthcare professionals and patient communities.



Panel Session 2: Making Healthcare More Accessible – Strengthening Supply Chains

Key takeaways:

- Covid-19 was a crucial push factor for the launch of the six pillars of healthcare transformation in Indonesia – the transformation of primary services, hospital referral services, the health resilience system, the health financing system, health of human resources, and the transformation of health technology. In particular, the availability of digital health records, access to key Covid-19 information such as vaccination centres and educational materials is critical for making healthcare accessible for all Indonesians during the pandemic.
- Post-pandemic, the digitalisation of Indonesia's health system provided an opportunity to scale and improve the accessibility of healthcare for Indonesians in a challenging geographical set-up. The Digital Transformation Office (DTO) actively advocates for the use of telemedicine, virtual point-of-care, easier accessibility to medical records and the creation of one health record for each Indonesian and integration of medical technology and health technology to empower every Indonesian to



Mr Setiaji S.T.

Chief of Digital Transformation Office,
Ministry of Health, Indonesia



Lupi Trilaksono

Head of the Work Team for Local Content Requirement (TKDN) Improvement and Facilities for Medical Devices and Use of Domestic Medical Devices, Ministry of Health, Indonesia



Arief Dwi Putranto

Head of Integrated Information System team, Drug and Food Data and Information Center, BPOM



Dannarjaya Harinta Sri

Regional IT, Zuellig Pharma

SPEAKERS

monitor and track their own health issues and condition through the development of SatuSehat as a super health app, regardless of how remote their residence is. The platform aims to integrate 60,000 health facilities across Indonesia and has been enhancing digital literacy amongst health workers by including it as part of the medical school curriculum and deploying volunteers to uplift digital literacy education for senior citizens.

- The digital transformation of Indonesia's healthcare system avails the government and the Ministry of Health data which significantly improves its ability in monitoring and surveillance for both public health threats (such as infectious diseases) and also for health supplies. As part of the ongoing efforts to strengthen Indonesia's pandemic resilience, the panel acknowledges the need to reinforce Indonesia's health supply chains. To do so necessitates greater investment in tracking and tracing for devices and products alike by all

stakeholders. For instance, Zuellig Pharma has already developed an easy tracker solutions system that provides information on the flow of products upstream and downstream – from raw material to manufacturing, distribution and to consumers.

- The National Agency of Drug and Food Control (BPOM) is already in close collaboration with pharmaceutical, medical device, biotech and health tech providers to facilitate e-labelling and halal policy implementations and has shared manufacturer registration numbers as part of its data-sharing initiatives with the Ministry of Health.
- Another important part of supply chain resiliency beside the digital transformation is the National

Strategic Reserved Plan, covering local manufacturing capabilities, sufficient drug storage and distribution channels which serve vital roles in eliminating drug shortage barrier to patients. Positive environment on clinical trials plays an important key role here to support the resiliency as a gate to local manufacturing capabilities.

- With closer collaboration across the industries, the Indonesia government can continue to strengthen its local supply chain whilst ensuring that the country remains a critical node across global supply chains and bolster the capabilities of its local pharmaceutical and medical devices ecosystem to deliver quality healthcare and uplift access to health for all Indonesians.



Closing Remarks

SPEAKER



Mr Setiaji S.T.

Chief of Digital Transformation Office,
Ministry of Health, Indonesia

Key takeaways:

- By leveraging public-private partnerships, it can facilitate greater capacity for all health workers and enhance local healthcare capabilities in Indonesia through innovative knowledge and tech transfer approaches to uplift pandemic resilience. In particular, the government will be a step closer to integrating its 60,000 health facilities through the implementation of the Health Information System and One Health, thus creating a more resilient Indonesian population by 2045.



