

Armenia

Strengthening Health Worker Capacity and Performance Management

Batumi, June 6-7, 2023



I. Immunization in education system

II. Immunisation learning in practice

Education levels	PHC doctors	PHC nurses	Doctor-specialists*	Public Health specialists	Managers (facility)
Undergraduate 1. Indicate whether the curriculum is updated (Yes / Partially / No) 2. Add clarification	1-YES 2-pre diploma medical education schools. In talks with MoE for certification and curriculum inclusion.	YES	NO	NO	NO
Postgraduate 1. Indicate whether the curriculum is updated (Yes / Partially / No) 2. Add clarification	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Continuous education / professional development 1. Indicate mandatory or voluntary 2. Indicate whether the curriculum is updated (Yes / Partially / No) 3. Add clarification	1.VOLUNTARY 2.YES 3.According to the order No. 20-N of the MoH of Armenia (April 26, 2019) one application can be used to credit the same events that take place within two years.	1.MANDATORY 2.YES 3.2-week training course submitted for credits. Trainings commenced at NIH Leveraging mandatory CME strategy for immunization credits (220 credits)	1.MANDATORY 2.YES 3-2-week training course submitted for credits. Trainings commenced at NIH Leveraging mandatory CME strategy for immunization credits (220 credits)	1.VOLUNTARY 2.NO	1.VOLUNTARY 2.NO

Supportive mechanisms	Yes/ Partially/ No	Example / Description	Challenges	Achievements
Supportive supervision	YES	Supportive supervision is provided by epidemiologists, National CDC.		
On-job training	YES	Epidemiologists provide on job trainings		
Mentorship/ team learning*	Partially			
Individual courses (e.g. online courses)	YES	IPC course is mandatory CME course both for nurses and for physicians		About 30.000 medical providers have taken this mandatory course
Motivations to learn**	NO			
Targeted trainings (on specified topic, refresh training)	YES	Medical associations organize trainings on specific topics		
Other				

* Mentorship activities on immunisation beyond supportive supervision, such as team learning activities coordinating different professionals, organizations, services. Indicate if mentorship target managers.
 ** Mention how immunisation learning is motivated at national/ subnational/ facility level (e.g. mandatory continuous education, contracting requirement, certification, recognition, bonuses, funding trainings, etc.)

III. Key Challenges and Solutions

Challenges	Explaining Factors	Recent / ongoing activities	Possible Solutions	Way Forward <i>filled by end of the Workshop</i>
One of the primary challenges is ensuring consistent adherence to infection control practices by healthcare workers, patients, and visitors.	This includes hand hygiene, proper use of personal protective equipment (PPE), and adherence to isolation protocols.	"Hand hygiene requirements" sanitary norms developed, approved by MOH order		
The rise of antimicrobial resistance poses a significant challenge to infection prevention and control efforts.	Bacteria, viruses, and other pathogens are becoming resistant to commonly used antibiotics and antiviral medications, making infections more difficult to treat and control.	Development of AMR prevention inter-sectoral action plan is in process.		
Limited resources	including staff, equipment, and infrastructure, can pose challenges in implementing effective infection prevention and control measures	MOH addresses this gap, making plans on adequate staffing, relevant training, and access to and availability of PPE		
Healthcare-associated Infections (HAIs)	These infections are a significant challenge in healthcare settings and can result from various factors such as invasive procedures, contaminated equipment, and poor hand hygiene practices.	Development of relevant regulations on Preventing and controlling HAIs is in progress.		

