



The urgent need for a global commitment to protect healthcare workers

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Health workers are essential for improved global health—but the COVID-19 pandemic is decimating them. Worse still, we don't know the true toll the virus is taking on healthcare workers. In Africa, where the healthcare workforce of many countries was already desperately thin, the WHO counted nearly 42 000 sickened clinicians as of 9 September 2020,¹ but the total number of infected surely outstrips that. And the pandemic is still unfolding: ongoing community transmission of the virus in many countries in Africa means far more casualties yet to come.

We lionise health workers when, upholding their professional ethics to care for the ill, they put their lives on the line—but we should not force them to choose between their own health and that of their patients. Instead of sacrificing them to suppress today's pandemic, we must better protect this essential workforce.

Health workers are at disproportionate risk of contracting COVID-19. In some countries, they initially made up more than one in five cases.² In South Africa, the minister of health issued a statement on 13 August 2020 reporting that more than 27 000 health workers had been infected, by far the largest number on the continent.³ This transparent act should be commended because we need to know the magnitude, further analyse and understand the root cause of the problem in order to put in place concrete solutions to protect our health workers.

When health workers are at risk, so are their patients. In recent epidemics, health workers have unwittingly infected patients and colleagues.⁴ Of even greater concern, when the population perceives health facilities as unsafe, they delay or forgo needed care, leading to preventable deaths from other causes.⁵ Disruptions caused by the pandemic could result in millions of preventable deaths.⁶

Infections and deaths alone do not capture the full toll the pandemic is taking on health workers. In addition to facing the risk of exposure to the

Summary box

- ▶ Health workers are essential for improved global health, but are at disproportionate risk of contracting COVID-19 as well as experiencing adverse mental health impacts.
- ▶ We must better protect this essential workforce, because when health workers are at risk, their patients and the entire health system are also at risk.
- ▶ All WHO Member States and donor organisations must take immediate and specific action to better protect this essential workforce.
- ▶ A comprehensive approach will be required that involves the full hierarchy of infection prevention controls as well as systematic collection of data on health worker infections.

pathogen, they work long hours under psychologically stressful conditions, and often return to fearful communities who may even subject them to discrimination and violence, and where they risk bringing infections home to their loved ones. A March 2020 survey of hospital staff in Wuhan, China, found high rates of reported distress (71%), depression (50%), anxiety (45%) and insomnia (34%).⁷

A recent report by the Partnership for Evidence-Based Response to COVID-19 (PERC) sheds further light on the situation. It documented 193 protests by health workers across Africa, most seeking fairer compensation or improved safety measures.⁸ But the scarcity of information about infections among health workers leaves us in the dark about whether they are contracting the disease in facilities devoted to treating COVID-19 patients, those meant to address other ailments, or in their communities. Indeed, health workers are part of the communities where they are working. To effectively protect health workers, we need much more detailed data.

This problem is not confined to low-income countries. As per Amnesty International, even

some of the world's wealthiest countries have struggled to safeguard their doctors and nurses.⁹ In Italy, 176 health workers have died¹⁰ and 836 in the USA by 21 July 2020.¹¹ Protecting health workers requires a comprehensive approach involving the full hierarchy of infection prevention controls, including source control (including increased telemedicine), engineering changes (such as partitions and improved ventilation), administrative systems (such as separate areas or times for certain patients) and personal protective equipment (PPE).¹²

A reduction of the health workforce exacerbates what is already a grave shortage: the WHO estimates that by 2030 the world will need an additional 18 million health workers,¹³ and since each generation of doctors and nurses depends on the mentorship of those preceding them, the loss of senior clinicians today affects the clinicians of tomorrow. Without health workers, there is no healthcare, so progress in beating COVID-19, and dreams of achieving universal health coverage, will be dashed if we don't alter this trajectory.

It doesn't have to be this way. Health workers are endangered when they do not receive training on infection prevention and control, and when the places they work run short of PPE and testing kits, run delays in returning test results or lack basic necessities such as running water.

WHO and its partners have worked hard to improve procurement mechanisms for much-needed medical supplies. Further, WHO is advocating for the mobilisation of resources to secure PPE supplies for countries and is conducting training of healthcare workers in infection prevention and control.

Many African countries have struggled to secure PPE for their health workers, partly because there are shortages of PPE on the international market. However, we have also become aware of instances of corruption and misuse of funds including for contracts for the procurement of PPE. Corruption, particularly in procurement of supplies that are required to protect life, is unacceptable.

We call on all WHO Member States and donors to take immediate and specific action to better protect this essential workforce. In particular, Member States must systematically collect data on health worker infections, their circumstances and their outcomes. They need to ensure their health facilities strengthen their own policies and protocols to protect the workforce from infection and from transmitting the virus back to other patients.¹⁴ And they must invest in measures that healthcare workers can use to protect themselves, including comprehensive infection prevention and control, prioritising them for access to PPE and ensuring appropriate working conditions.

This isn't the first epidemic to strike the healthcare workforce, and it won't be the last; but we must learn from our past failures and ensure a safer future. COVID-19 presents yet another opportunity—and urgent requirement—to strengthen protection of health workforce.

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