Development of the capacity for health regulation in Mexico

Carlos Santos-Burgoa,¹ Manuel Urbina-Fuentes,² Juan Ángel Rivera-Dommarco,³ Martha Híjar,⁴ Julio Salvador Sánchez-Tépoz,² Juan Carlos Gallaga-Solórzano,⁵ Rocío del Carmen Alatorre Eden-Wynter,⁵ Armida Zúñiga-Estrada,⁵ Ricardo García-Sarubbi,⁶ Claudia Gabriela García-Chávez⁷ and Ana Carolina Ariza⁸

¹The George Washington University, Milken Institute School of Public Health, Washington DC, USA; ²Academia Nacional de Medicina, Permanent Committee for the Study of Health Social Determinants, Ciudad de México; ³Secretaría de Salud, Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública, Directorate General, Ciudad de México; ⁴Fundación Entornos, Morelos; ⁵Comisión Federal para la Protección contra Riesgos Sanitarios, Ciudad de México; ⁶Secretaría de Salud, Consejo Nacional para la Prevención de Accidentes Technical Secretariat, Ciudad de México; ⁷Secretaría de Salud, Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública, Center of Nutrition and Health Research, Ciudad de México; ⁸Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología, Ciudad de México, Mexico

Abstract

The National Academy of Medicine is an essential space to discuss regulatory science in health, and to position its impact on health and economy. Framed within the stewardship role of the health authority, health regulation is the action of protecting the population against involuntary health hazards against which the individual cannot protect him/herself. It is an essential function of public health, an institutional component of the health system and, therefore, linked to its reforms and to universal coverage. Regulation has its support on an epidemiological, organizational, legal, sociological and economic theoretical body. It has a methodological body that supports its regulatory process based on risk analysis and that is translated into regulations, implementations, compliance, monitoring and evaluation of the regulation. It has a professional, financial, organizational, legal and governance architecture. Given its universal action, it has a widespread impact on the population and a substantial economic effect, influencing on at least 17% of regional international trade. Health through its regulatory authorities should be an early part of international trade discussions.

KEY WORDS: Regulation. Health system. Development. Globalization. Noncommunicable diseases. Governance.

Correspondence:

Carlos Santos-Burgoa
E-mail: csantosburgoa@gwu.edu

Date of reception: 21-06-2017

Date of acceptance: 18-04-2018

DOI://dx.doi.org/10.24875/GMM.M18000160

Gac Med Mex. 2018;154:305-327

Contents available at PubMed

www.gacetamedicademexico.com