What is Primary Care?

NAPCRG Patient and Clinician Engagement Preconference

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Primary Care

- Introduction
- Exercise as participants define characteristics of PC
- Food for thought Fundamental Flaws and Persistent Paradoxes
- Conclusions

(supplementary materials)



Health Care Systems Providers

Quaternary Care—Specialized Hospital

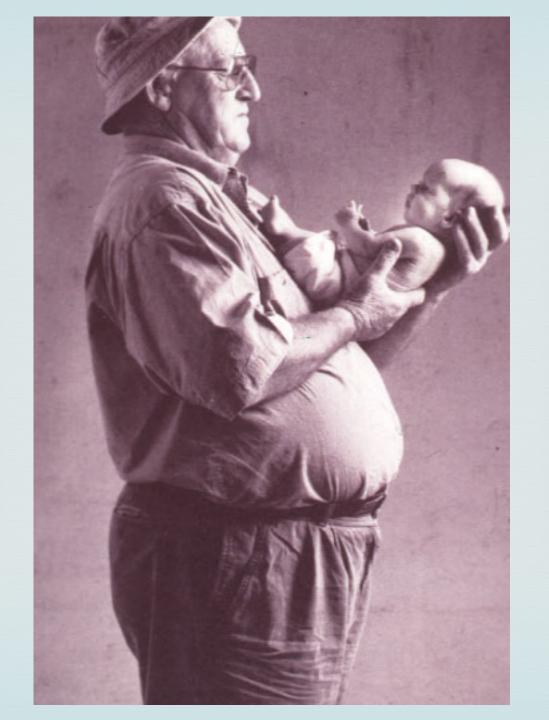
•Transplants

Tertiary Care—In Hospital Care
Community Hospitals

Secondary Care—Specialists

Primary Care







Primary Care Delivers Better Health Outcomes

- **▶** Mortality
- **▶** Morbidity
- ◆Per Capita Expenditures
- ↑Patient Satisfaction
- Greater Equity in Health Care



People do better with primary care.

Source:



Future search exercise

03

(Speed dating for PC)

Questions for our future search

- Representation of the room is top of the line
- □ Dyads 1 minute to answer each question
 - No cross talk just scribe
 - X asks the question then O
 - At 2 minutes X moves up the line, O stays put

Future search visual

(same movement for all four groups)

round1	round2	round3	round4
O1-X2 \	O1-X3	O1-X4	O1-X1
O2-X3	O2-X4	O2-X1	O2-X2
O3-X4	Q3-X1	Q3-X2	Q3-X3
O4-X1	O4-X2	O4-X3	O4-X4

Questions from our future search

- 2. What does primary care do for your community or health care system?
- 4. What would you tell your legislator or Dean are 2-3 reasons to support primary care?

Results of our future search

-8 people at each question with answers from all 32



□ Truths – patterns that jump off the page (>70%)

™Unique ideas – considerations by a few people

Results of our future search

-8 people at each question with answers from all 32

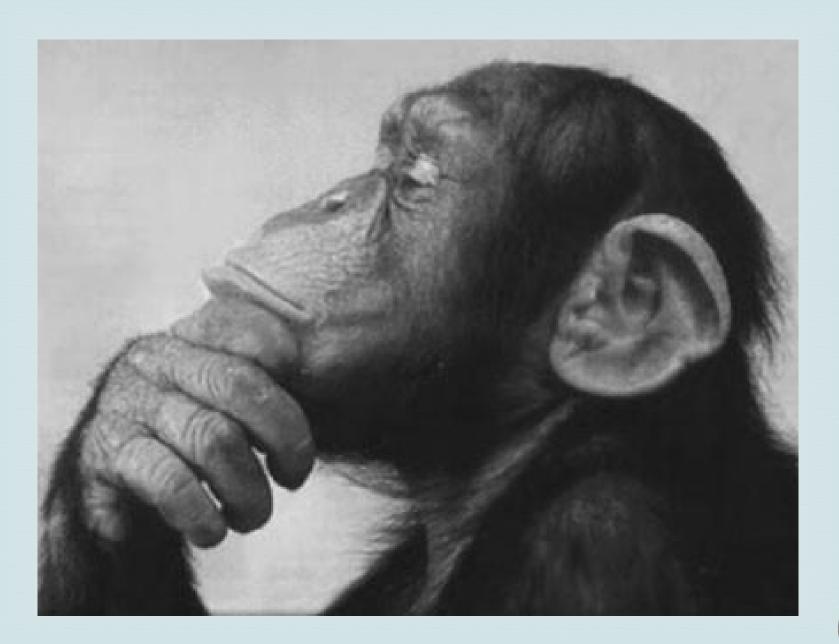


- - ☑ Timekeeper < 30 seconds / response
 - Goal is complete exercise by 10 minutes
- - Each participant gives one answer
 - Start with truths and mark by tick similar responses until no more new truths
 - Do the same for trends and then unique ideas
- Scribe is youngest person in group Reporter is the shortest person in the group

Summary of future search – report back

Truths, Trends and Unique Ideas for

- ≪ 4. What would you tell your legislator or Dean are 2-3 reasons to support primary care?





So why don't we realize all the potential of prmary care?

Food for thought.....

Persistent Paradoxes



Primary care physicians provide poorer quality care for specific diseases. Primary care physicians provide better whole person health.

Source:

Stange & Ferrar: Ann Fam Med 2009



Primary care is so complex no one can do it.
Primary care is so simple anyone can do it.



Characteristics of Primary Care

- Average visit: 3 8 problems
- Diagnoses:
 - o other specialists: top 5 = 90%
 - o family doctor: top 25 = 60% total

Complexity	FM	Card	Psych
Est. total complexity	44.04	42.78	17.49
Duration of visit (min)	15.79	20.47	33.63
Complexity per hour	167.31	125.40	31.21

Sources:

Beasley JW. Ann Fam Med 2004;2:405-410. Stange KC. J Fam Pract 1998;46(5):363-8, Katerndahl DA et al. *Ann Fam Med* 2010;8:341-347



Patients want a continuous healing relationship with a primary care physician. Patients want convenient health care from whomever is available.



Consumers / Patients

United States – patients want :

- 1. Lower premiums
- 2. To keep their own doctor
- 3. The latest technology

Willing to see a nurse practitioner or physician assistant if an MD is not available.

Interest in using innovative health information technologies

- Interest in using innovative health information technologies
- App that reminds you to take medication 40%
- App to set and track progress towards health improvement goals 41%
- App that enables access to medical records and treatment information 44%
- Videoconferencing for sick visits 56%
- Self-monitoring device to check condition and send information to doctor electronically 62%
- Videoconferencing for follow-up visits 67%



Fundamental Flaws

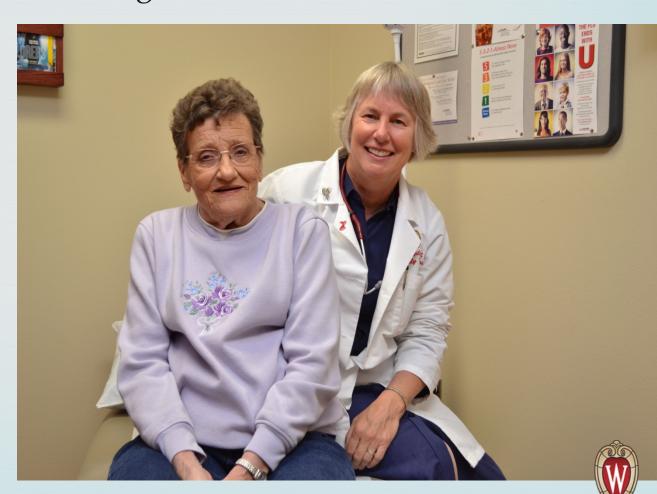
- More is better
- Reductionism
- Intelligence
- Dichotomous thinking
- The bell curve
- Health and disease



More is Better.

The false positive screening test

Over treatment



Prostate Cancer Early Detection

RISK LITERACY

by PSA screening and digital-rectal examination.

Numbers are for men aged 50 years or older, not participating vs. participating in screening for 10 years.

1,000 men without screening: 1,000 men with screening: Men dying from prostate cancer: Men dying from any cause: 200 200 Men that were diagnosed and treated for prostate cancer unnecessarily: 20 Men without cancer that got a false alarm and a biopsy: 180 Djulbegovic M, Beyth RJ, Neuberger MM, et al. (2010). Men that are unharmed and alive: 800 600 British Medical Journal, 341:c4543.



Reductionism

Making attributions to the whole from a part





Intelligence

- Clinicians intelligence
- Patients intelligence



Dichotomous thinking

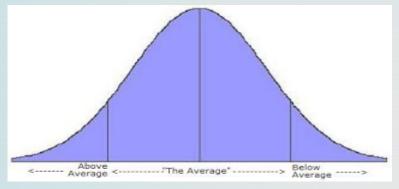
Specialists/Partialists vs. Generalists





The Bell Curve

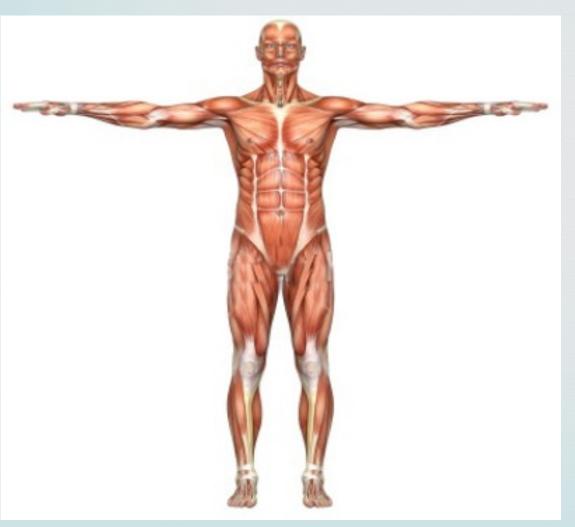
Measures of central tendency and the outliers

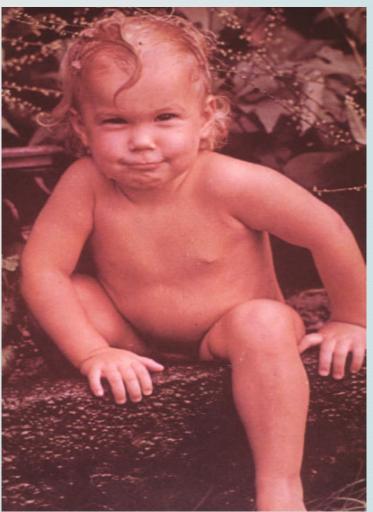




Health, disease and illness

Health is more than the absence of disease





Diabetes is diabetes, is diabetes is diabetesNOT

It is much more important to know what sort of a patient has a disease than what sort of a disease a patient has.

Sir William Osler

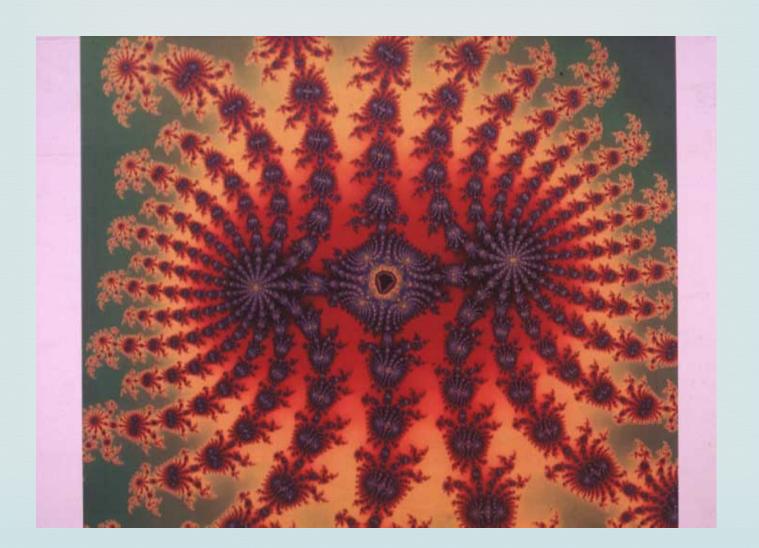


Primary Care Patients

- 40% of new presentations never fit criteria for any known diagnosis
- 40% have multiple co-morbid conditions
- About half over 65 years have at least 3 conditions
- 20% over 65 years have 5 or more conditions
- 75% of complaints are self limited
- 80% < 65 yrs, 40% > 65 yrs

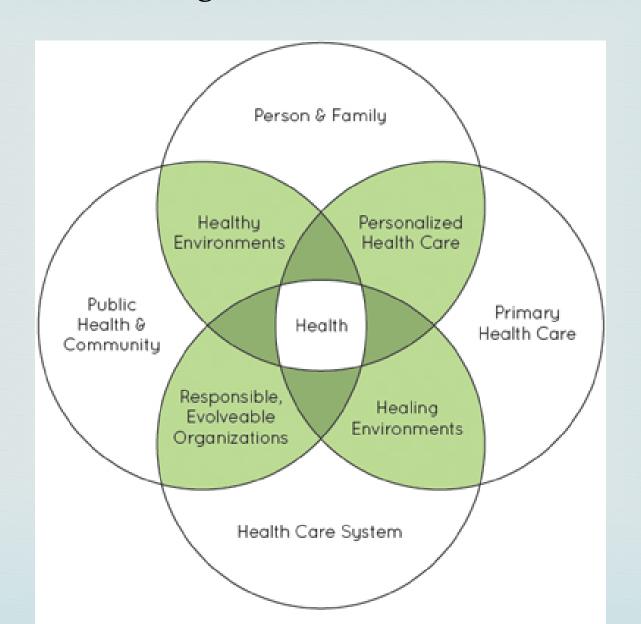


The Mystery





Promoting Health Across Boundaries



Primary Care Integrative Functions

- --Vertical & Horizontal
- -- Process and Content

