

Future of health system in Kurdistan region



Family Medicine System



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Definition

Family medicine is the medical specialty which provides continuing, comprehensive health care for the individual and family. It is a specialty in breadth that integrates the biological, clinical and behavioral sciences. The scope of family medicine encompasses all ages, both sexes, each organ system and every disease entity.

Family Medicine System



Patient-Centered Personal Medical Home

A continuous relationship with a personal physician caring for the whole person

- Mindful clinician-patient communication:
trust, respect, shared decision-making
- Patient engagement
- Patient partnership
- Cultural competency
- Continuous relationship
- Whole person care

Access to Care and Information

- Same-day appointments
- After-hours access coverage
- Lab results highly accessible
- Online patient services
- e-Visits
- Group visits
- Culturally sensitive care

Information Systems

- Electronic health record
- e-Lab and e-Prescriptions
- Disease registries
- Evidence-based decision support
- Population-based management software
- Best practice point-of-care reminders
- Web site / Patient portal

Continuity of Care Services

- Comprehensive care
- Coordinated care
- Collaborative relationships
 - Hospital care
 - Behavioral health care
 - Maternity care
 - Community-based services
 - Specialist care

Practice Management

- Disciplined financial management
- Change management
- Optimized office design/redesign
- Cost-benefit decision-making
- Revenue enhancement
- Optimized coding & billing
- Personnel
- Facilities management

Point of Care Services

- Acute and chronic care
- Disease prevention and management
- Wellness promotion
- Procedures
- Ancillary services

Team-Based Care

- Physician leadership
- Inter-disciplinary care team
- Nurse Practitioner / Physician Assistant
- Effective staff communication
- Task delegation by skill set
- Front/Back office shared vision

Quality and Safety

- Evidence-based best practices
- Medication management
- Patient satisfaction feedback
- Evidence-based outcomes analysis
- Quality improvement
- Risk management
- Regulatory compliance

Quality Health Care in Family Medicine

Quality healthcare in family medicine is the achievement of optimal physical and mental health through accessible, safe, cost-effective care that is based on best evidence, responsive to the needs and preferences of patients and populations, and respectful of patients' families, personal values, and beliefs.

Family Medicine Department

Each family medicine department requires an appropriate mix of faculty educators, investigators, clinicians and administrators with university-based professional appointments.

Advantage of family medicine system

1. It is the first & only way to contact with health system.
2. It is the best scientific director through health system.
3. Only source of information in regarding clients.
5. The information obtained reflects health problems of the population as observed by family doctors.
6. The information is useful for observing and influencing the health of a nation, the practices of health care providers, the generation of cost in the health system, and the use of appropriate health services.

Advantage of family medicine system

5. It is also useful to health care planners and researchers, as well as educators of health care providers.
6. It is based on knowledge of the patient in the context of the family and the community, emphasizing disease prevention and health promotion.

Recommendations

1. Legislation of rules about Family Medicine in Kurdistan region.
2. Deciding clear strategy by M.O.H. in Kurdistan region.
3. Opening family medicine department in M.O.H.& D.O.H. of all cities in Kurdistan region.
4. Recognize specialty of family medicine as a specialty equal to other specialties.
5. Providing trained nurses for family medicine centers.
6. Construction suitable building all over the Kurdistan region.
6. Define the responsibility & duties of family medicine specialty.

Recommendations

6. Define the number of individuals each family medicine specialist is responsible for or the geographical responsibility. This should be limited.
7. Encourage new as well as old doctors to choose family medicine by giving them financial and moral incentives & possibility to participate in continues medical & personal development programs.
8. Encourage existing doctors to develop family medicine & primary care.

Recommendations

10. Encourage doctors from other specialties (those with over flow) to change specialty to family medicine & give them incentives to do that. And provide training programs for old general practitioner to develop their skills & competencies.
11. Establish family medicine centers lead by FAMILY PHYSICIANS. these should be equipped with necessary devices & equipments.
12. Family physicians should take the responsibility for all primary health care.
13. Introducing the system to community through all communication facilities.



Thanks for listening



Healthy member ,healthy family mean healthy community