

## Community

## Medicine 2

1) What is primary health care (PHC)?

An essential health care that is socially appropriate and universally accessible & provide first level care through a trained workforce supported by referral systems and gives priority to those in most need.

(health promotion, illness prevention, advocacy ... etc)

2) What are the issues that are dealt with in PHC?

Most of the chronic disease, short-term issues and health promotion and education.

3) What is the difference between primary health care and primary care?

Both are involved in the diagnosis and treatment of a disease but PHC is also involved in health promotion and disease prevention.

4) What are the functions of PHC?

Provide continuous care & the best possible service

Refer the patient to a specialist

Guide the patient

Co-ordinate health services for the patient

5) What are the principles for 'PHC'?

Equity, coverage, inter-sectoral coordination and people's involvement.

6) What are the elements of primary health care according to the 'Alma-Ata' declaration.

- 1) Health education
- 2) Identifying & controlling health problems
- 3) Proper nutrition & safe water
- 4) Maternal & child care
- 5) Immunisation
- 6) Controlling epidemics
- 7) Treatment of common diseases and mental issues
- 8) Chronic diseases

7) What does (PHC) depend on ?

Needs of residents , the economy of the country  
availability of health care providers , the  
community's geographical location , proximity to  
other HC services in the area.

8) What are the basic requirements for (PHC)?

Appropriate  $\xrightarrow{\text{so}}$  acceptable جودة ونوعية  
Adequate  $\xrightarrow{\text{so}}$  available & affordable كافي ومتاح  
& accessible ومتاح  
Assessable and held accountable مُقيّد ومحاسب  
Complete & comprehensive كامل ، ملحوظ  
Continuous مُتَسَلِّم

9) What does appropriateness mean?

Suitable & fit for human needs and the  
service selected and carried out properly by  
trained workers.

10) What does adequacy mean ?

Sufficient to the needs and demands of  
the society.

11) Affordability ?

The individual can pay for the services so  
it's affordable

12) Accessibility ?

Reachable

13) Acceptability ?

Pleasant & Tolerable

14) Availability ?

Obtained whenever & wherever it's needed

15) Accessibility?

People can evaluate the services provided to them.

16) Accountability?

Health care providers are accountable of what they do and how are the sources used to provide services to patient

17) Completeness?

Adequate attention to all aspects of a medical problem.

18) Comprehensiveness?

The care is provided to all types of health problems.

19) Continuity?

The management of a patient's care over time specially in chronic diseases.

20) Define horizontal & vertical equity?

Horizontal → People with the same health needs should receive the same level of care

Vertical → People with greater needs of help should receive a greater level of medical care.

21) How is (PHC) rooted in contemporary conceptualisations of health?

As a bio-psycho-social phenomenon not just the absence of a disease.

22) What is the concept behind "Intersectoral collaboration"?

The concept of health isn't reached by the health sector alone but it requires collaboration from other sectors

23) What are the differences between the medical model of services & the (PHC) ?

## Primary Health Care Reform what they focus on:

### Medical model

- Treatment
- Illness
- Cure
- Episodic care
- Specific problems
- Individual practitioners
- Health sector alone
- Professional dominance
- Passive reception

### Primary Health Care

- Health promotion
- Health
- Prevention, care, cure
- Continuous care
- Comprehensive care
- Teams of practitioners
- Intersectoral collaboration
- Community participation
- Joint responsibility

