



Il Conferenza Nazionale sull'**ASSISTENZA** **2017** PRIMARIA

**DALL'OFFERTA
DI SERVIZI
ALL'INIZIATIVA**
La partecipazione attiva
di tutti gli attori



MERCOLEDÌ 8 NOVEMBRE 2017



9,00-11,00 **SECONDA SESSIONE** (Aula Moscati)
**Sviluppo della formazione e della collaborazione
interdisciplinare e interprofessionale**

Moderatore: **Carlo Favaretti, Armando Muzzi**

Gavino Maciocco

Professore di Politiche Sanitarie presso l'Università degli Studi di Firenze

Maurizio Marceca

Presidente della Società Italiana di Medicina delle Migrazioni, Roma

Rosario Mete

Presidente CARD Lazio, Direttore Distretto 9 ASL Roma 2

**Cure primarie integrate: possiamo fornire
una cura migliore e più economica?**

Pim P. Valentijn

Senior Researcher Maastricht University, Netherlands

Discussione

11,00-12,00 **SESSIONE PARALLELA** (Aula Moscati)

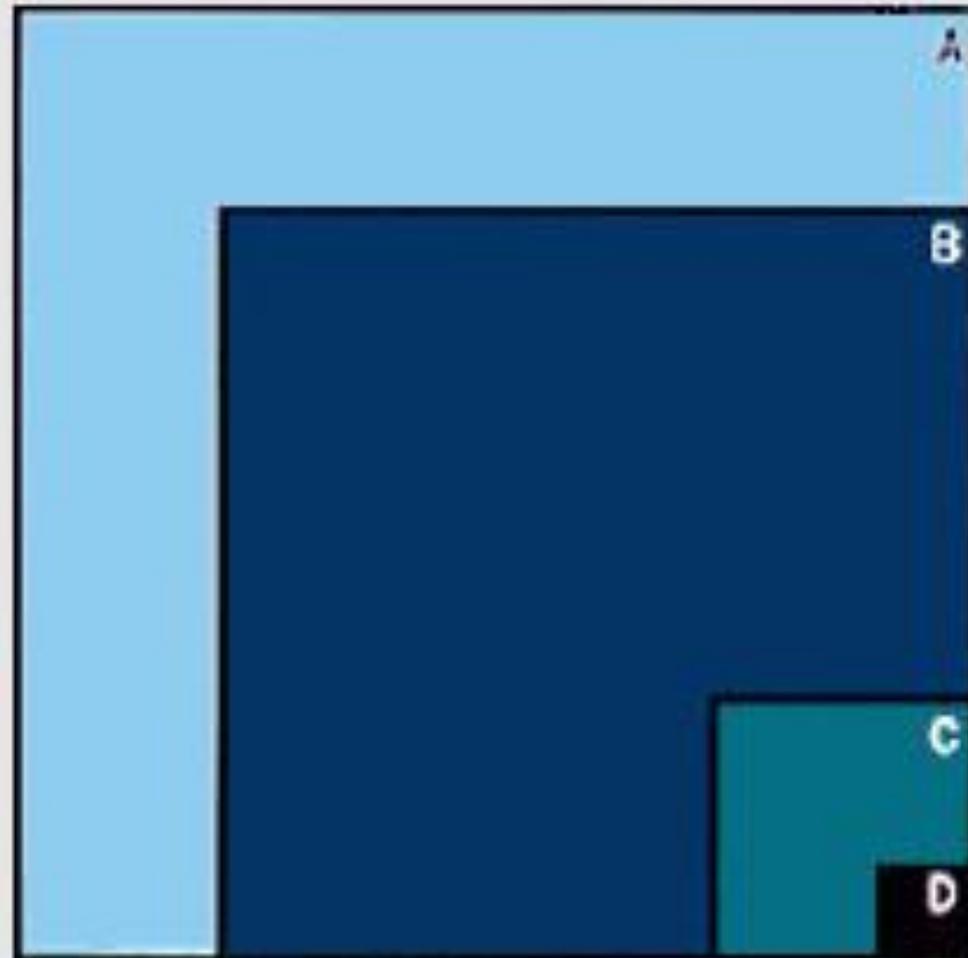
**Aspetti innovativi nell'organizzazione dell'assistenza
primaria: il modello lombardo di presa in carico del paziente
cronico, il nuovo modello di assistenza domiciliare nel Lazio**

Kerr White e coll.

New England Journal of Medicine 1961

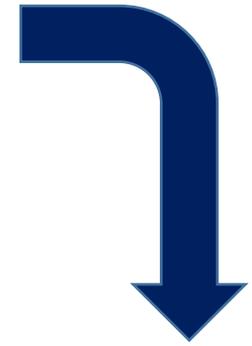
Ecology of Health Problems Annual Rates, USA

- A** Total population at risk: 1000
- B** Persons receiving primary care: 720
- C** Persons admitted to general hospital: 100
- D** Persons admitted to university hospital: 10



USA – Family Medicine, come disciplina accademica (1970)

- Fornire ad ogni paziente un medico personale e garantire che esso rappresenti il punto di entrata nel sistema sanitario.
- Erogare un set completo di servizi: valutativi, preventivi e clinici generali.
- Assicurare una continua responsabilità nei confronti del paziente, incluso il necessario coordinamento dell'assistenza al fine di garantire la continuità delle cure.
- Operare nei confronti degli individui avendo presenti i bisogni e le preoccupazioni della comunità.
- Fornire un'assistenza appropriata ai bisogni fisici, psicologici e sociali del paziente nel contesto della famiglia e della comunità.



UK
General
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ALMA-ATA 1978

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE



WHO UNICEF



Health for all, primary health care and general practitioners

HANNU VUORI, MD, PhD, MA
Chief, Research Promotion and Development, WHO
Regional Office for Europe



Hannu Vuori

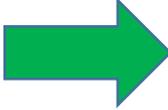
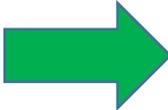
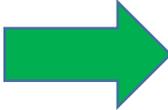
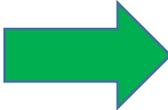
Not everybody, however, shares my conviction. There is a lot of scepticism, some ill will and distortion, and much plain ignorance about these concepts. In fact, many health professionals have never heard of them. Let me, therefore, first describe how the WHO sees 'Health for all' and 'Primary health care'. I shall then attempt to outline the possible role of general practitioners in promoting health for all and primary health care and the possible benefits that general practitioners may reap from being allies and proponents of these principles.

Health for all

A Utopian goal?

In 1977 the World Health Assembly — the WHO's worldwide 'parliament' consisting of the leading health authorities of the member states — resolved that 'the main social target of governments and WHO in the coming decades should be the attainment by all citizens of the world by the year 2000 of a level of

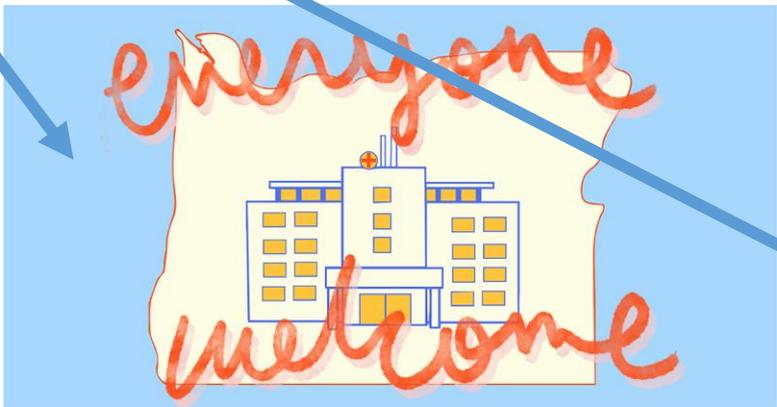
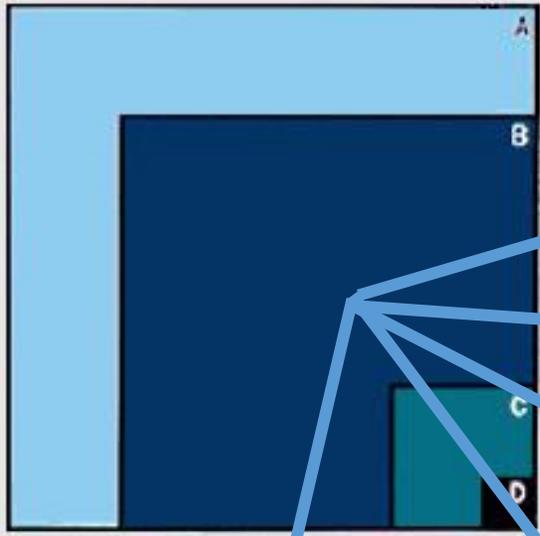
Table 1: From Primary Medical to Primary Health Care

<i>Conventional</i>		<i>New</i>
	<i>Focus</i>	
Illness Cure		Health Prevention, care and cure
	<i>Content</i>	
Treatment Episodic Problems Specific problems		Health Promotion Continuous care Comprehensive care
	<i>Organization</i>	
Specialist Physicians Single-handed practice		General Practitioners Other personnel groups Team
	<i>Responsibility</i>	
Health sector alone Professional dominance Passive reception		Intersectoral collaboration Community participation Self-responsibility

Adapted from Vuori (1985)²⁵

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EXPANDED CHRONIC CARE MODEL

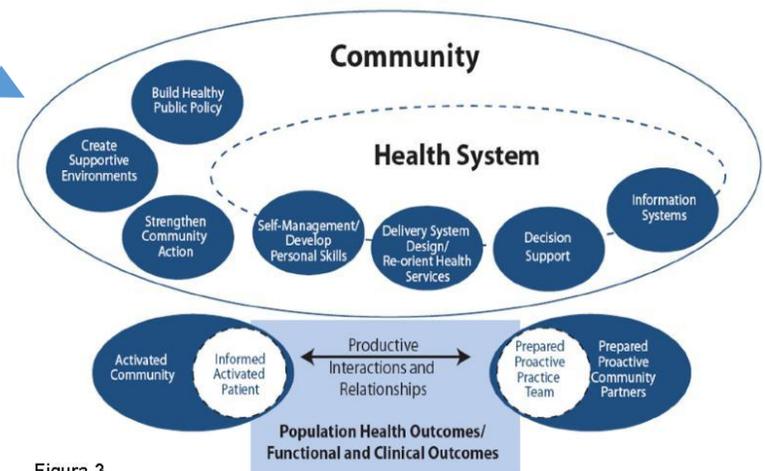


Figura 3

EXPANDED CHRONIC CARE MODEL

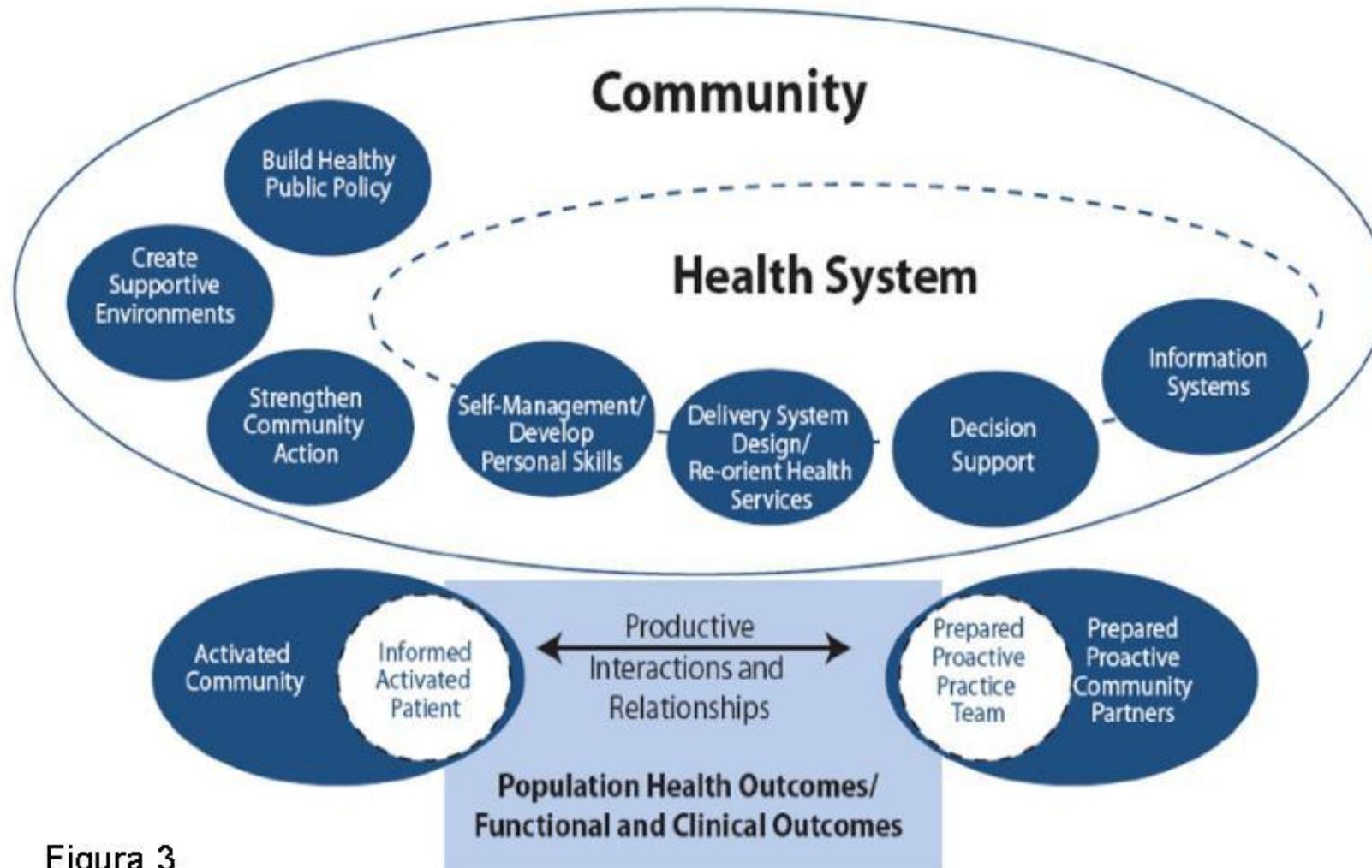


Figura 3

The ten characteristics of the high-performing chronic care system

Chris Ham

Health Economics, Policy and Law / Volume 5 / Issue 01 / January 2010, pp 71 - 90
DOI: 10.1017/S1744133109990120, Published online: 07 September 2009

The Chronic Care Model

The Chronic Care Model developed by Wagner provides a framework for describing the elements needed in a system that aspires to provide high-quality care for people with chronic diseases (Wagner, 1998). The Model was based on a review of available literature about promising strategies for chronic illness management, much of which derived from experience in European health care systems.

The Chronic Care Model has been used in a range of settings to support the reorientation from acute care to chronic care (Singh and Ham, 2006).

**The ten characteristics
of the high-performing
chronic care system**

1

The first and arguably most important characteristic of the high-performing chronic care system is ‘ensuring universal coverage’, for without universal coverage it is difficult to act consistently on the other characteristics. Recent

**Copertura
universale**

2

The second characteristic is the provision of ‘care that is free at the point of use’, or at least care that is provided at a cost that does not act as a major deterrent to sick patients seeking medical help. The RAND study of the Health

Gratuità

3

The third characteristic is that ‘the delivery system should focus on the prevention of ill health’ and not just the treatment of sickness. Despite progress in a

Prevenzione

4

The fourth characteristic is that 'priority is given to patients to self manage their conditions with support from carers and families'. The importance of self-

Auto-gestione

5

The fifth characteristic is that 'priority is given to primary health care'. This

Cure primarie

6

The sixth characteristic is that 'population management is emphasised' through the use of tools to stratify people with chronic diseases according to their risk and offering support commensurate with this risk.

Stratificazione

7

The seventh characteristic is that 'care should be integrated to enable primary health care teams to access specialist advice and support when needed'. The

Lavoro in team

8

The eighth characteristic, closely linked to the last point, is ‘the need to exploit the potential benefits of information technology in improving chronic care’. Not least, information technology underpins effective population man-

Information
technology

9

The ninth characteristic is to ensure that ‘care is effectively coordinated’. Coordination is particularly important in the care of people with multiple conditions who are at much greater risk of hospital admission than people with single diseases (Wolff *et al.*, 2002). The role of primary care physicians in providing coordination has been emphasised in a number of studies (Starfield

Coordinamento.
Continuità delle
cure

10

The tenth characteristic, alluded to in the review of the evidence above, is to ‘link these nine characteristics into a coherent whole as part of a strategic approach to change’. This is important in view of evidence that it is the *cumulative* effect of different elements that explains the degree of impact of the Chronic Care Model rather than individual components. By extension, the argument of this paper is that

Effetto
cumulativo

CHRONIC CARE MODEL



Figura 1

Modello lombardo?

VOLONTA' POLITICA

FORMAZIONE

LA FORMAZIONE

- i livelli formativi: pre-laurea, post-laurea (specializzazione) e post-laurea (ECM)
- gli attori della formazione (Università, Regione, Azienda sanitaria, Distretto)
- i destinatari della formazione: alta dirigenza aziendale; direzione e dirigenza di Distretto; operatori del team multiprofessionale; altri operatori sanitari e sociali; pazienti (il 'paziente esperto'); i caregiver
- i bisogni formativi per le competenze necessarie (con particolare riferimento alla capacità di collaborare in modo interdisciplinare e interprofessionale, alla condivisione dei dati di salute e all'integrazione sociosanitaria)

IL PUNTO CRITICO

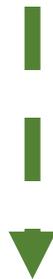
**LE CURE PRIMARIE E LA FORMAZIONE
ACCADEMICA (PRE E POST-LAUREA) DEI
MEDICI E DEGLI INFERMIERI**

USA – Family Medicine, come disciplina accademica (1970)

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E IN ITALIA ?



LAUREA MAGISTRALE
IN
INFERMIERE DI
COMUNITA'/
DI FAMIGLIA



E IN ITALIA ?





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