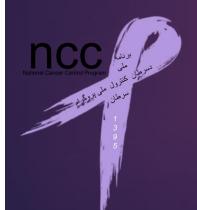


A model of successful health care system



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Purpose of this presentation

- ▶ Introduction of health care system in developed countries/western Europe
- Ideas and suggestion to follow /adapt/change to a better health care system
- ▶ Where are we now / Where we have to start?





What kind of health care system in the world has been successful in achieving its objectives?

- ► Europe has a government-sponsored universal **healthcare system** called the National **Health** Service (NHS).
- The NHS provides both primary and specialist health care which is largely free at the point of delivery.
- ▶ The NHS consists of a series of publicly funded **healthcare systems**, funded nationally from general taxation.
- Approximately 90% of items are dispensed to people who are exempt from prescription charges.



However, there are small outpatient prescription charges



Type of health care services

- Primary care
- Secondary care
- Tertiary care





What is considered primary health care?

- Primary healthcare refers to a broad range of health services
- Provided by medical professionals in the community.
- Primary health care principle?

universal access to care and coverage on the basis of need.

Primary care includes general practice, community pharmacy, dental, and optometry (eye health) services.

Primary healthcare is the provision of health services, including

1. diagnosis and treatment of a **health** condition



 support in managing long-term healthcare, including chronic conditions like diabetes.



What is the role of primary care?

The role of a primary care provider is:

A primary care provider (PCP) is a health care practitioner who sees people that have common medical problems.

- encouraging the patient's participation in managing the health problem,
- prescribing medications,
- making referrals to specialty health care when needed.





What are examples of primary care?

- Patients commonly receive primary care from professionals such as a primary care physician (general practitioner or family physician)
- This person is most often a doctor.
- However, a PCP may be a physician assistant or a nurse practitioner.
- a nurse practitioner (adult-gerontology nurse practitioner, family nurse practitioner, or pediatric nurse practitioner),





What does a primary care provider do?

General practice doctors treat illnesses and help educate patients.

Their specialties include:

- preventive medicine,
- adolescent medicine (age 13 through 19)
- family practice and public health.
- Geriatric medicine doctors provide care for aging adults.





What is secondary Healthcare?

Secondary Care.

- If patients have a condition that primary **care** professional cannot resolve it, they will refer the patient to a **secondary care** service.
- ▶ **Secondary care** refers to **services** provided by **health** professionals who generally do not have the first contact with a patient.





Secondary care continue

Who provides secondary care?

Secondary care describes the sort of services that the patient might be referred to.

e.g:

- A child needs to be seen by someone with more specialist knowledge.
- A women with a breast lump needs to be seen by breast specialist

Secondary care includes:



Hospital services in all specialties (G.surgery, G.Medicine, Obs/Gynea, orthopeady etc...)



What is tertiary health care UK?

► **Tertiary care** refers to highly specialized treatment such as neurosurgery, transplants, free flap breast reconstructions, Genetic tests and consultations and secure forensic mental **health services**.





In Afghanistan!

- ▶ Where we have to start?
- How can we manage our referral system from primary care to the secondary care.

Please give your suggestions in the Q&A sections.













