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Relationship-centered care: A new paradigm for population health management

John Oswald
Evolent Health, USA

At the center of the population health management services are the relationships between the patient and their care providers. The spread of the relationship-centered care has resulted from the need to develop and to nurture these relationships. As a model of coordinated and team-based care, relationship-based care is able to strengthen the population health management. This paper explores why relationship-centered care is fundamental to population health management, describes compatibilities with patient-centered care and discusses examples of early applications of this paradigm. By using our experience in a population health management organization, we describe applications and lessons learned using this paradigm.

joswald@evolenthealth.com

The critical reflection in health literacy approaches to enhance self-care potential of hypertensive women in philanthropic primary health care unit: A chance of healthcare disparities decreasing

Prasak Santiparp
Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

The purpose of this study was to develop a potentially self-care program on the basis of critical reflection and health literacy for hypertensive women who improve self-care potential by the step of state clearly, get leverage, interrupt the limiting, creating alternative, condition it and test it from attitude transformation. The experimental study was conducted which comprised of 12 weekly hour-long sessions. We collected data of self-care knowledge, attitude, self-care practicing and drug usage by personal interviewing at baseline and 12 weeks later which were analyzed by using t-tested controlling for age, gender and socioeconomic status. The results showed that the critical reflection process in health literacy was suitable which consisted of trigger event or dilemma simulation, dialog and premise exploration in fundamental, communicative and critical health literacy. According to Thai lifelong learning context, a philanthropic primary health care unit was chosen in this study which improved social, human and monetary capital sustainably. The hypertensive women gained self-care knowledge, changed attitude, improved self-care practicing and decreased drug usage significantly. In conclusion, self-care program by applying critical reflection in health literacy to gain self-care knowledge, change attitude, improve self-care practicing, lessen drug usage is sustainable. Furthermore, the philanthropic healthcare unit diminished health care disparity for poor women.

sakpeace5623@gmail.com