



Primary Health Care and Its Role in Health Care System

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DESCRIPTION

Primary health care has arisen as a possible answer to the healthcare. It includes patient-centered, ability to heal healthcare that stresses the treatment plan and incorporates conventional and digital medicine therapeutic approaches. Integrative medical practice's current position and planned future. The significance of patient-centered care, patient empowerment, and behavior change, continuity of care, outcomes research, and integration problems are discussed [1]. Financial incentives connected with health promotion and prevention are among the recommendations, insurers are being asked to take into account the whole cost of care, the possible cost effectiveness of lifestyle approaches and Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) model and the importance of extended office visits to establish a therapeutic relationship and encourage behavioral change. Outcomes research, as well as feedback and dissemination initiatives, must be financed in order to track the efficacy of integrative models [2]. To encourage successful integrative practices more competencies for primary health partners, including CAM and conventional medical professionals will need to be created. Learning to build appropriate healthcare teams that work well in a medical home acquiring an understanding of many healing traditions and creative thinking skills are all abilities that may be learned. Working in primary care as part of an interdisciplinary team is a significant policy goal in many healthcare authorities [3]. The National Primary Healthcare Strategy (2001) was a top-down program for primary healthcare reform including the development and support of interdisciplinary Primary Care Teams as a main priority.

The number of Primary Care Services and the content of their clinical meetings have been the primary indicators of progress in implementing the policy. In practice, however these have proven difficult to organize. The purpose of this research is to use the process theory to examine empirical evidence of alternative forms of multidisciplinary functioning in primary care. Care system faces numerous issues around the world, including demographic changes and associated healthcare needs, persistent

health inequities, and increasing financial restrictions. Health-care policies are focusing on improving clinical outcomes, increasing effectiveness, lowering costs, and delivering care coordination. The phrase "Interdisciplinary" was as a generic word for health-care teams that include a variety of health-care workers both professionals and non-professionals with the majority coming from professional groups [4]. Policies throughout health-care systems encourage interdisciplinary collaboration in primary care and link it to improved health-care quality and efficiency which benefits both patients and providers. These strategies promote interdisciplinary collaboration in primary care settings. To fully comprehend and close this policy-practice gap it is critical to develop the evidence base on the application of interdisciplinary work in primary care.

The health combines the strengths of the other two subsystems and excels in ensuring continuity of care as well as detecting and treating persons with chronic illnesses. "Integrated Care" and "Diagnoses" to characterize the incorporation of psychological health into primary care. Collaborative care is a term used to describe how health professionals collaborate to deliver care. Primary care and mental health treatments are provided in separate venues under coordinated care and primary care practitioners refer patients to mental health specialists [5]. Routine mental health screening is usually done in general care and primary care practitioners may use quick algorithms to administer behavioral health interventions. Co-located care on the other hand happens when medical and mental health treatments are provided in the same facility and communication between primary care clinicians and mental health specialists is improved as a result of facilities. Finally the highest level of collaboration and communication among primary care teams is required for integrated care.

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Received: 03-Jun-2022, Manuscript No. HCCR-22-17200; **Editor assigned:** 06-Jun-2022, Pre QC No. HCCR-22-17200 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 20-Jun-2022, QC No. HCCR-22-17200; **Revised:** 27-Jun-2022, Manuscript No. HCCR-22-17200 (R); **Published:** 04-Jul-2022, DOI: 10.35248/2375-4273.22.10.296.

Citation: Miles J (2022) Primary Health Care and Its Role in Health Care System. *Health Care Curr Rev*. 10:296.

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