

CONFERENCE ABSTRACT

Person-centred integrated care with a public health approach to improve population health and wellbeing: A systematic literature review

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Introduction

Enhancing population health and wellbeing by examining the development of person-centred integrated models of care with a population health approach in the localised context was explored in the contemporary literature in this arena.

Theory/ Methods

A systematic literature review was conducted using the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses. Papers included in this review focused upon person-centred integrated care with a health promotion/ public health approach (January 2018-October 2020). Papers were excluded due to not being written in English, not fitting the age criteria and not being peer reviewed.

Results

Eight studies met the inclusion criteria across 11 different countries and seven diverse populations and needs. Three overarching themes were identified with regards to person-centred integrated care with a health promotion/ public health approach: Core components; Development, implementation, and evaluation of models of care and Relationship to population health and wellbeing outcomes.

Discussion

The international scope of the included studies demonstrates the universal significance of collectively bringing together the three concepts of person-centred integrated care with public health approaches. This review explored and synthesised how these models may be developed and how they could be operationalised in a range of settings. Creating debate about how promotion, prevention and public health can be re-valued in models of integrated people-centred health services, and the authentic influence of empowering and engaging people and communities to be integral to this reform; both strategies in the 'Framework on integrated, people-centred health services' (WHO, 2016). Evaluations were dominated by patient experiences and perspectives of person-centred integrated care. However, the association with population health and wellbeing outcomes were not extensively evaluated and, the need to move from hypothesis of effect, to robust testing in a controlled research environment, inclusive of further articulation of the population health and wellbeing outcomes was recognised.

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Lessons Learned

Person-centred integrated care models can be reoriented with the juxtaposition of the public health element being in the background/ consequential, or foreground/ active agent. The centrality of empowering and engaging people and communities in this reform appears paramount. Both key lessons align to core ambitions in the 'Framework on integrated, people-centred health services' (WHO, 2016).

Limitations

The interval of time January 2018 to October 2020 that studies were chosen from is a limitation. Although this was deliberately chosen to encourage contemporary critical debate. This review also only included adults as the population and there may be further learning by expanding this, given the importance of prevention for public health (WHO, 2016)(1). The heterogeneity of the included studies' limits the generalisation of any conclusions made, whilst also, unsurprising in an emerging area.

Suggestions for future research

To explore and identify the combined actions of person-centred integrated care and public health, and how this impacts on health and wellbeing outcomes of the individual and community. Inclusive of different ages such as pre-adult, different populations such as condition specific or region specific.