

Pharmacoepidemiology & Clinical Pharmacology

Strengthening PHC through a stronger emphasis on patient and community centered medicines and pharmaceutical services

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INTRODUCTION

RESULTS

Equitable access to safe, effective, quality-assured, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all has been defined as one of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Since the Declaration of Alma Ata, the understanding about medicines and vaccines within PHCoriented health systems has expanded, with medicines/vaccines not simply being regarded as commodities or infrastructure but being seen and accepted as community-centred pharmaceutical care offering futureproofing services.

Access dimensions for medicines

PHC-oriented policies to improve access to

GOAL

To describe and suggest innovative PHC-oriented policies to improve access to medicines and pharmaceutical services.

METHODOLOGY

The research is based on a pragmatic scoping review (performed in Q12023) of published peer-reviewed and grey literature on access and affordability to medicine in PHC-oriented systems. Results from literature were firstly categorized into challenges of access to medicines and pharmaceutical services using the Levesque et al.'s (1) adapted framework of access dimensions, including affordability, availability, acceptability, appropriateness and approachability (awareness).

Secondly, innovative PHC-oriented policy solutions were collected and then described per access dimension including practical examples from different countries around the world. Finally, four best practice country examples were identified to describe in more detail different PHC-oriented policy solutions.

and pharmaceutical services		medicines and pharmaceutical services
Affordability	Guarantee medicines coverage through public financing	 Guarantee coverage of prioritized medicines for PHC Promote generic substitution & prescribing by international non-proprietary name
Availability	Ensure close-to-patients medicines and pharmaceutical service availability	 Ensure adequate medicine supplies Secure geographic accessibility Provide medicines and pharmaceutical services in primary care Integrate pharmacy services as part of PHC Foster collaboration & coordination between health professionals & settings
Acceptability	Engage patients and communities as part of PHC	 Involve patients in prioritizing medicines for PHC Empower patients to manage their medication Invest in medicines/vaccine literacy, including fostering trust in generics, biosimilars and vaccines
Appropriateness	Promote responsible prescribing and use	 Implement PHC treatment guidelines Promote appropriate use of antibiotics through multisectoral collaboration

Colour coding indicating the links between the interventions and the three components of PHC

- Empowered people and communities (also includes defining patients' needs and community linkage and engagement)
- Primary care & essential public health functions at the core of integrated health services
- Multisectoral policies and actions
- Source: (2)

Ensuring public coverage of essential medicines for PHC is key to protect individuals and households from financial hardship and guaranteeing access to needed medicines.

Demand-side measures such as generic substitution and prescribing by international nonproprietary name are additional key steps to promote affordability and appropriate use.

Finally, the research represents global findings with four case study examples from Brazil, Thailand, England and India.

Patient involvement in prioritizing medicines and empowering communities to enhance medication management is a necessary but often neglected core element of a PHC-oriented health system.

Policy interventions which help improve medicine literacy can foster trust in generics, biosimilars and vaccines, and this is a prerequisite for their adequate use.

Bringing medicines closer to patients and collaboration between health professionals and across sectors supports the concept of PHC for medicines and pharmaceutical services. Finally, multi-sectorial collaboration such as health and educational sector are needed but underutilized.

CONCLUSION

A PHC-oriented system requires a shift from viewing medicines as commodities and supply-side focused policies towards demand sideoriented policies with emphasis on multi-sectoral collaboration and community engagement to build trust. The pathways to progress towards effective PHC should be accompanied by monitoring and evaluation. The findings from this review on different access dimensions of medicines and pharmaceutical services illustrate that without appropriate evaluation it is not possible to know whether the policies and programs achieve their desired objectives and how to mitigate unintended consequences. Evaluation strategies should be built in the PHC implementation from

the very beginning, including the development of key indicators and data required to measure them.

FUNDING SOURCE

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REFERENCES

1 Levesque, JF., Harris, M.F. & Russell, G. Patient-centred access to health care: conceptualising access at the interface of health systems and populations. Int J Equity Health 12, 18 (2013). <u>https://doi.org/10.1186/1475-9276-12-18</u> 2 Implementing the primary health care approach – A primer. European Observatory of Heatlh Systems and Policies / WHO. (2024). ISBN: 978-92-4-009058-3. <u>https://eurohealthobservatory.who.int/publications/i/implementing-the-primary-health-care-approach-a-primer</u>

