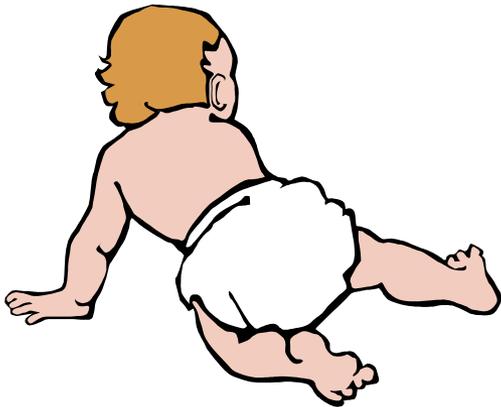


CHILDREN AND PEDIATRICIANS BETWEEN THE COMMUNITY AND HOSPITAL



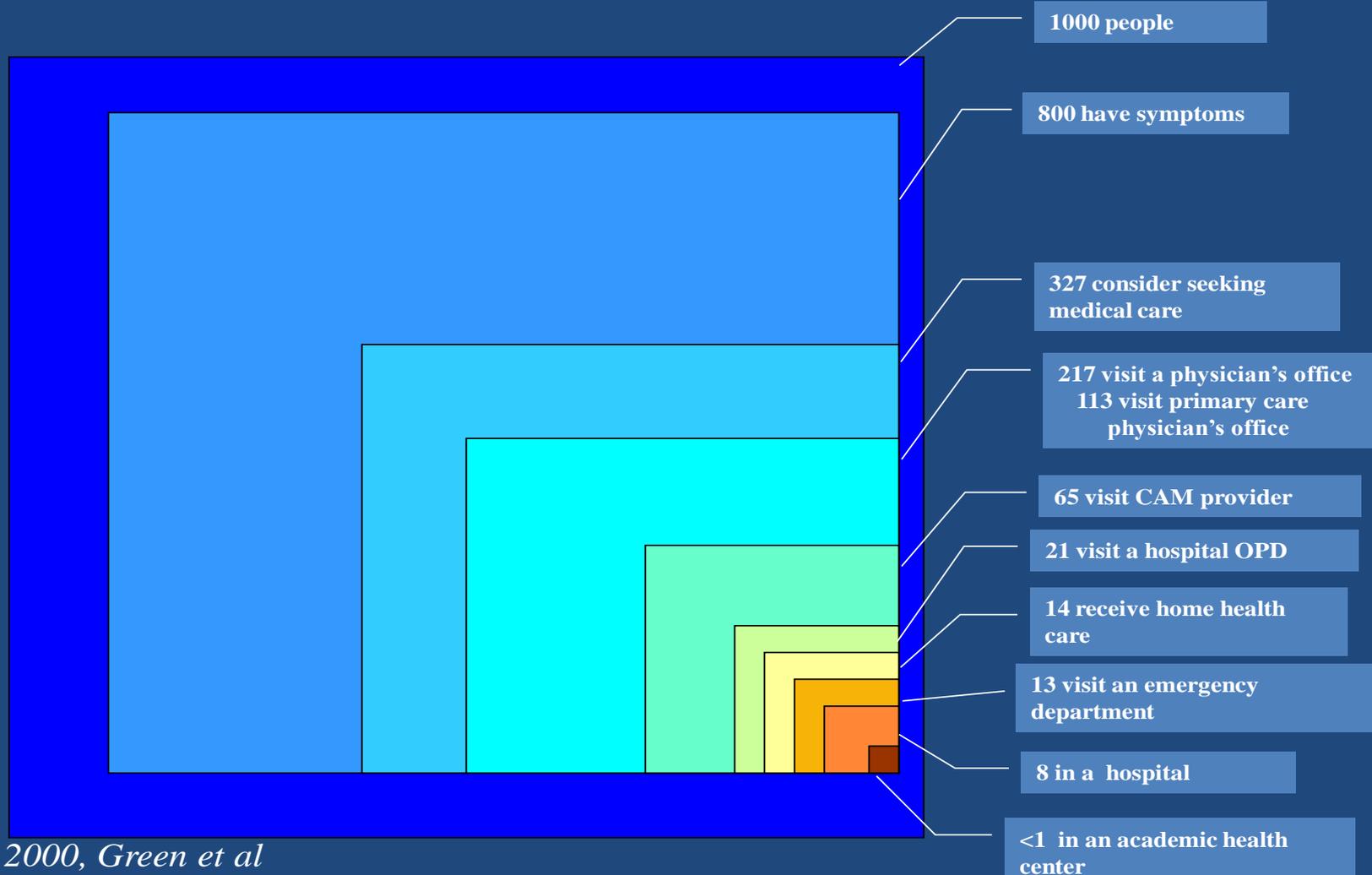
YONA AMITAI

**The European Confederation of Primary
Care Pediatrician**

Strasbourg, June 23, 2012

THE SHARE OF PRIMARY CARE

New Ecology of Medical Care - 2001

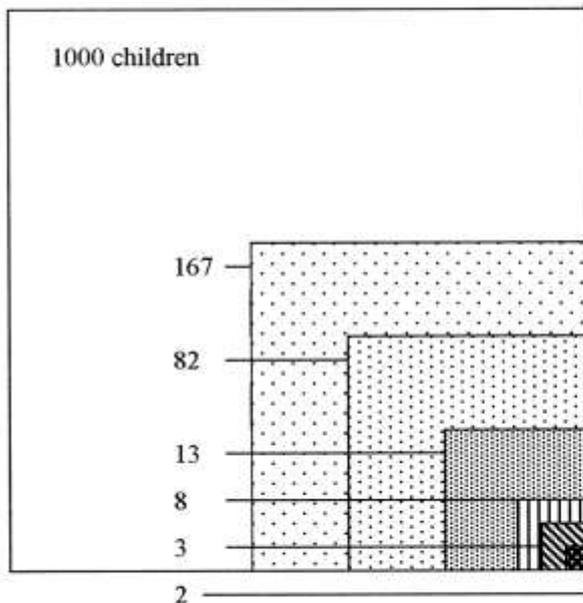


NEJM 2000, Green et al

Fig 1. Participation in medical and dental care in a typical month for 1000 children and adolescents aged 0 to 17 years (A), and 1000 adults >=18 years (B)

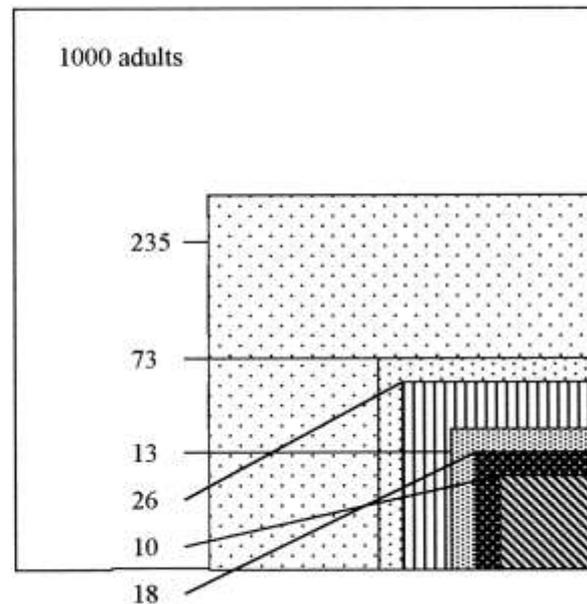
PEDIATRICS
 Dovey, S. et al. Pediatrics 2003

A. Children aged 0-17 years



- 167 visit a physician's office
- 82 visit a dentist's office
- 13 visit an emergency department
- 8 visit a hospital outpatient clinic
- 3 are hospitalized
- 2 receive home health care

B. Adults >= 18 years



- 235 visit a physician's office
- 73 visit a dentist's office
- 13 visit an emergency department
- 26 visit a hospital outpatient clinic
- 10 are hospitalized
- 18 receive home health care

Primary Care Pediatrics: 2004 and Beyond

Tina L. Cheng, J. Hopkins, *Pediatrics*; 113, 2004

- *Primary care pediatrics in the US -a strong emphasis on **prevention, public health, and advocacy***
- ***Vaccines (1930s) and antibiotics (1940s /1950s) expanded the role of primary care***
- ***Screening tests and numerous immunizations have been added to the repertoire the primary care pediatrician***



MODERN PRIMARY CARE PEDIATRICS

The New Dimension:

- the “New Morbidity”
- Behavior problems
- Prevention
- Public Health



Secular Trends in Pediatric Morbidity

(adapted from Palfrey J et al. Pediatrics, 2005)

- **Classic morbidity (1900s-1955s)**

- Infectious diseases
- High infant mortality rates
- Poor nutrition
- Few cures for chronic disease
- Epidemics (polio, measles)

- **The new morbidity (1955s-1990s)**

- Family dysfunction
- Learning disabilities
- Emotional disorder

- **Beyond the new morbidity (1990s)**

- Social disarray
- New epidemics (violence, AIDS, cocaine)
- Increased survivorship
- High technology care

- **Millennial morbidity (2000-present)**

- Socioeconomic influences on health
- Health disparities
- Technologic influences on health (TV, etc)
- Obesity
- Mental health

ADVANTAGES OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

The contribution of primary care systems to health outcomes within Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries, 1970-1998 Macinko, Starfield, et al. Health Serv Res. 2003

- *OBJECTIVE: To assess the contribution of primary care systems to health outcomes in 18 wealthy OECD countries.*
- *FINDINGS: The strength of a country's primary care system was negatively associated with:*
 - ***all-cause mortality***
 - ***all-cause premature mortality***
 - ***cause-specific premature mortality***

The contribution of primary care systems to health outcomes within (OECD) countries, 1970-1998 Macinko, Starfield, et al. Health Serv Res. 2003

CONCLUSIONS:

- Strong primary care system and practice characteristics:

- Longitudinality

- coordination

- community orientation

were associated with improved population health

- Despite health reform efforts, few OECD countries have improved essential features of their primary care systems

CHILDREN AND PEDIATRICIANS BETWEEN THE COMMUNITY AND HOSPITAL

WHO?

- the children

- the pediatrician

Children's health care (1)

- **Age groups**

- preterms

- children

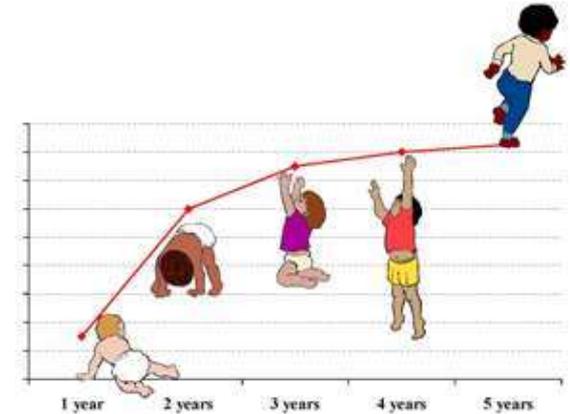
- adolescents – “the geriatrics of pediatrics”

- long term follow up in chronic diseases

- **Cure and Prevention**

- **Personal health care and community health**

- **School health**



Pediatricians – Personality

- **Patience and empathy**
- **Optimism**
- **Humor – Medical clown**
- **Communication skills**
 - **verbal**
 - **non-verbal**
 - **informal approach**

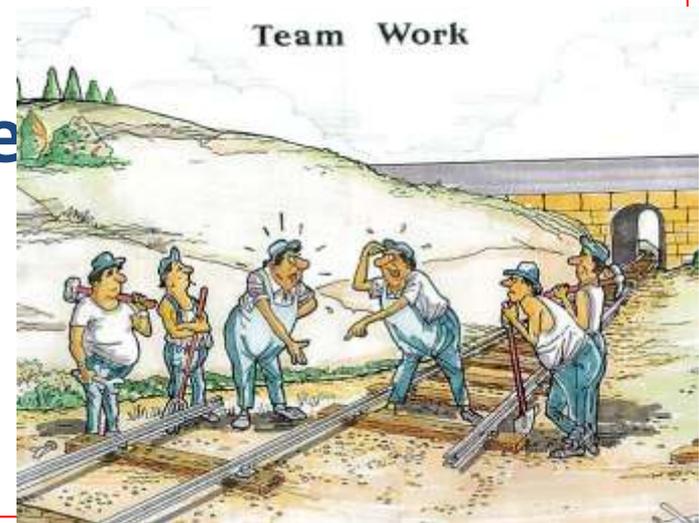
Patch Adams and the Medical Clown

- Adams urges medical students to develop compassionate connections with their patients.
- His prescription for this kind of care relies on humor and play, which he sees as essential to physical and emotional health
- Optimal use for the Pediatrician
- Medical clown - Every pediatrician



Children's health care –by whom?

- **Who is the health provider?**
 - **Pediatricians**
 - **General Practitioners**
 - **Nurse Practitioners**
- **Solo clinics and Group Practices**
- **Team work**



Who Should Provide Primary Care to Children?

PC Pediatrician or GP?

PC Pediatrician

- **Better training**
- **Focus**
- **Expertise**
- **Personality**

GP / Family Practitioner

- Has a wider view of the family
 - Overwhelmed with too many conditions / disease
- Necessary requirements:
- proper and adequate training in paediatrics vis s vis:
 - Length of training (≥ 12 months)
 - Content (curriculum drafted by paediatricians)
 - Location (≥ 6 months in an ambulatory setting)
 - Supervision (by paediatricians)

**Children are not
little Adults**

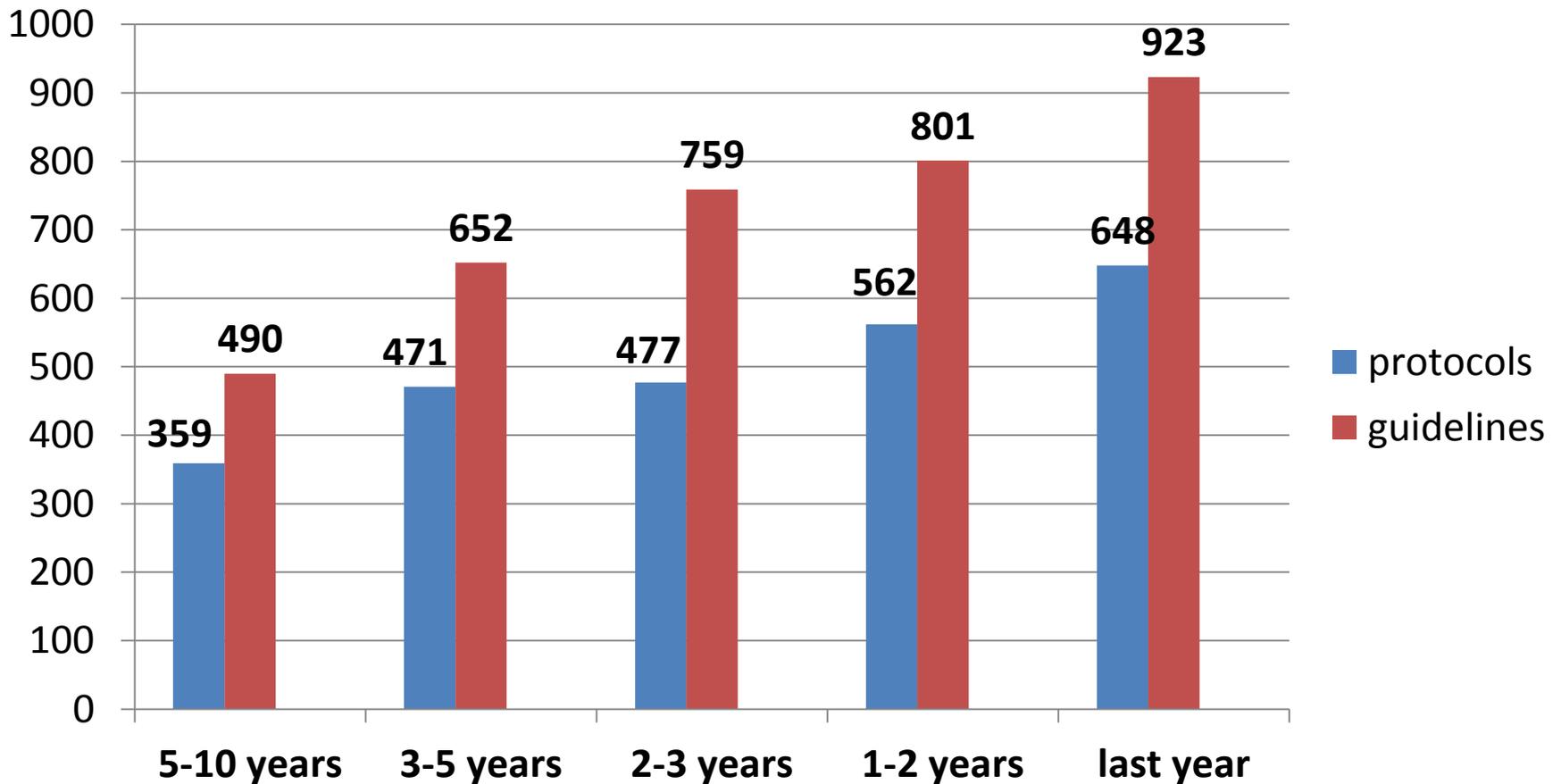
**Pediatricians are
Not little internists**



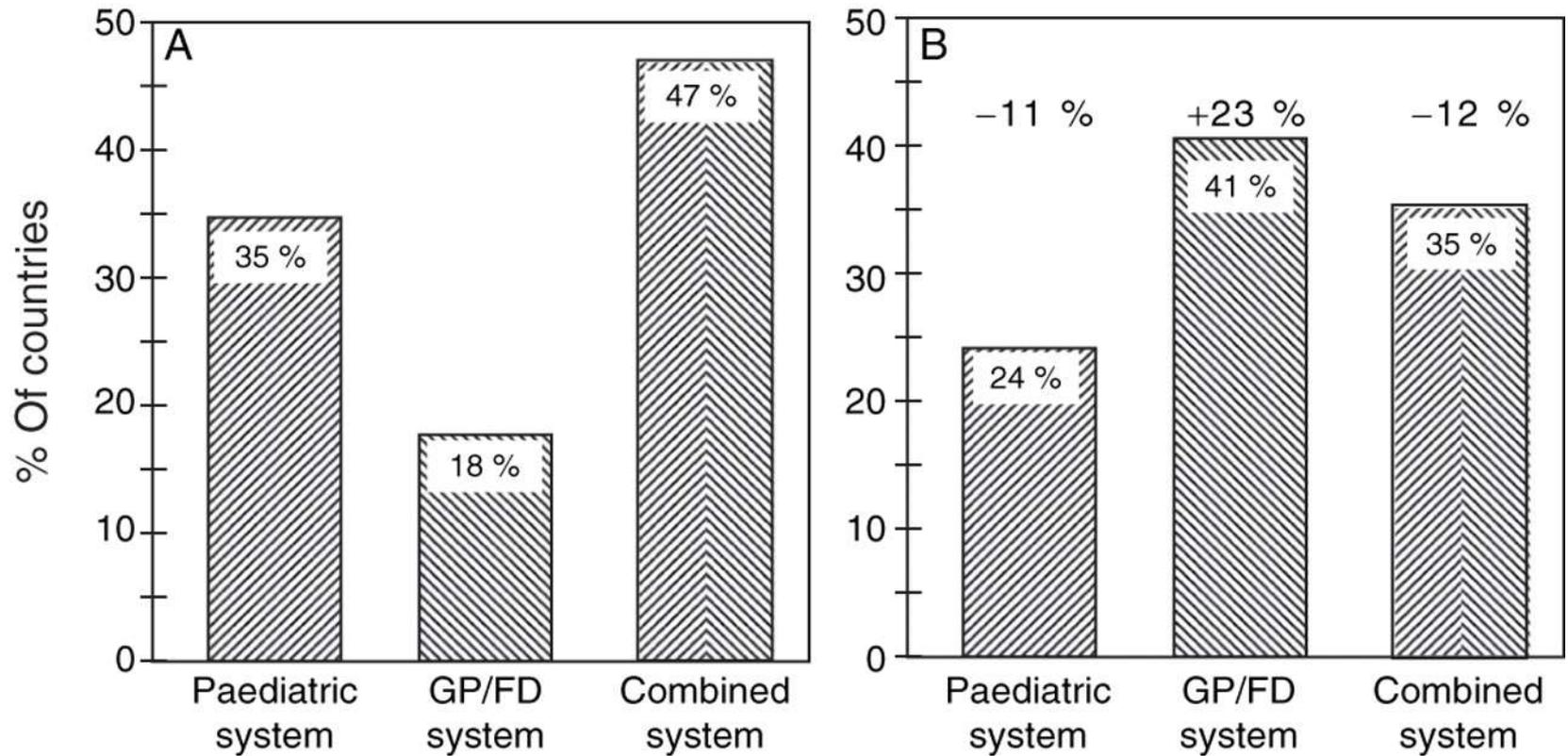
Raphael, National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC

EXPLOSION OF KNOWLEDGE

The number of publications on:
Children, protocol, guidelines in PubMed / year



Type of paediatric primary care system according to Katz et al.



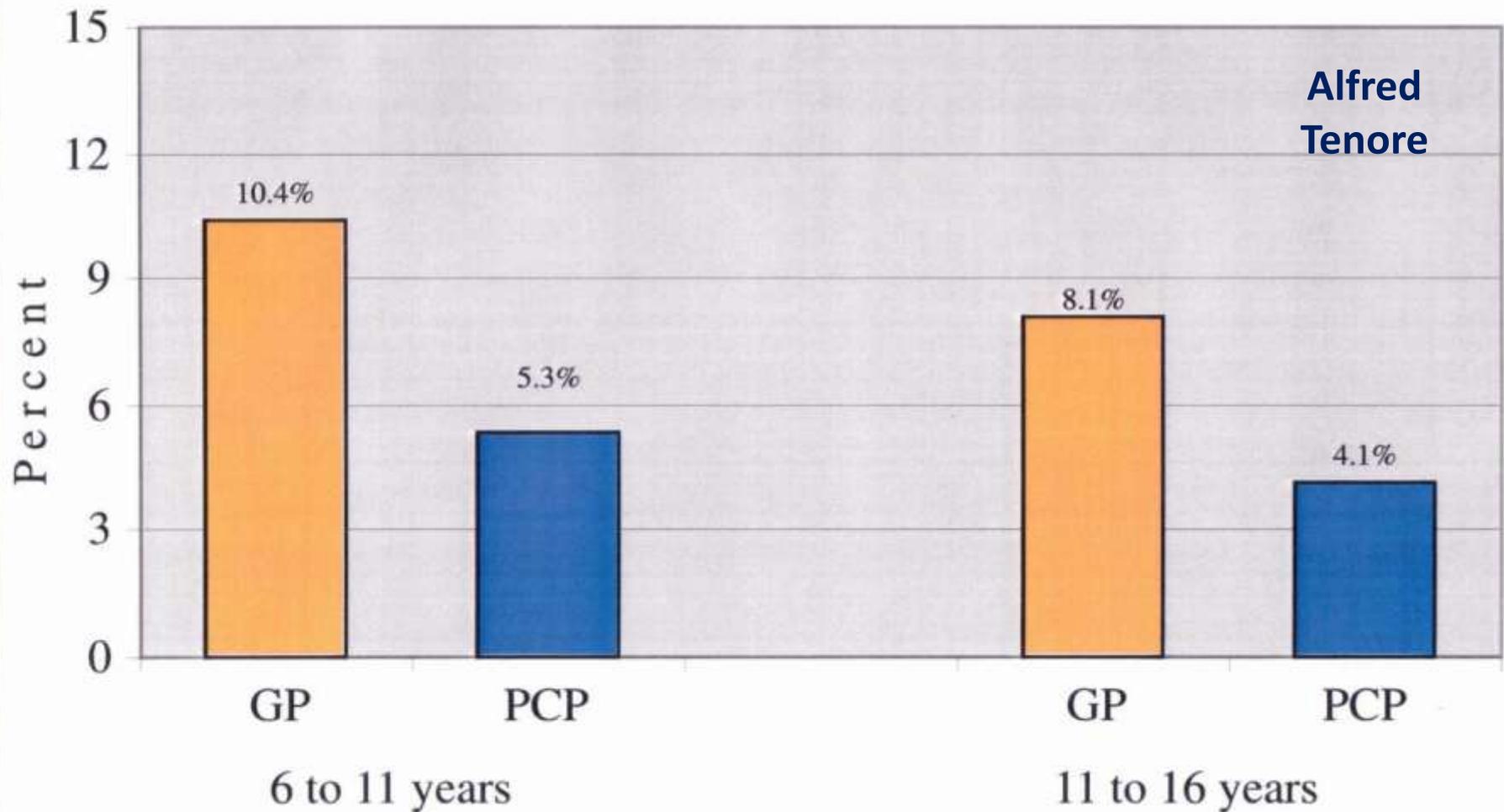
van Esso D et al. Arch Dis Child 2010;95:791-795

COMPARISON BETWEEN PRIMARY CARE PEDIATRICIANS AND GENERAL PRACTITIONERS:

- Quality of care**
- Health outcomes**
- Expenses**

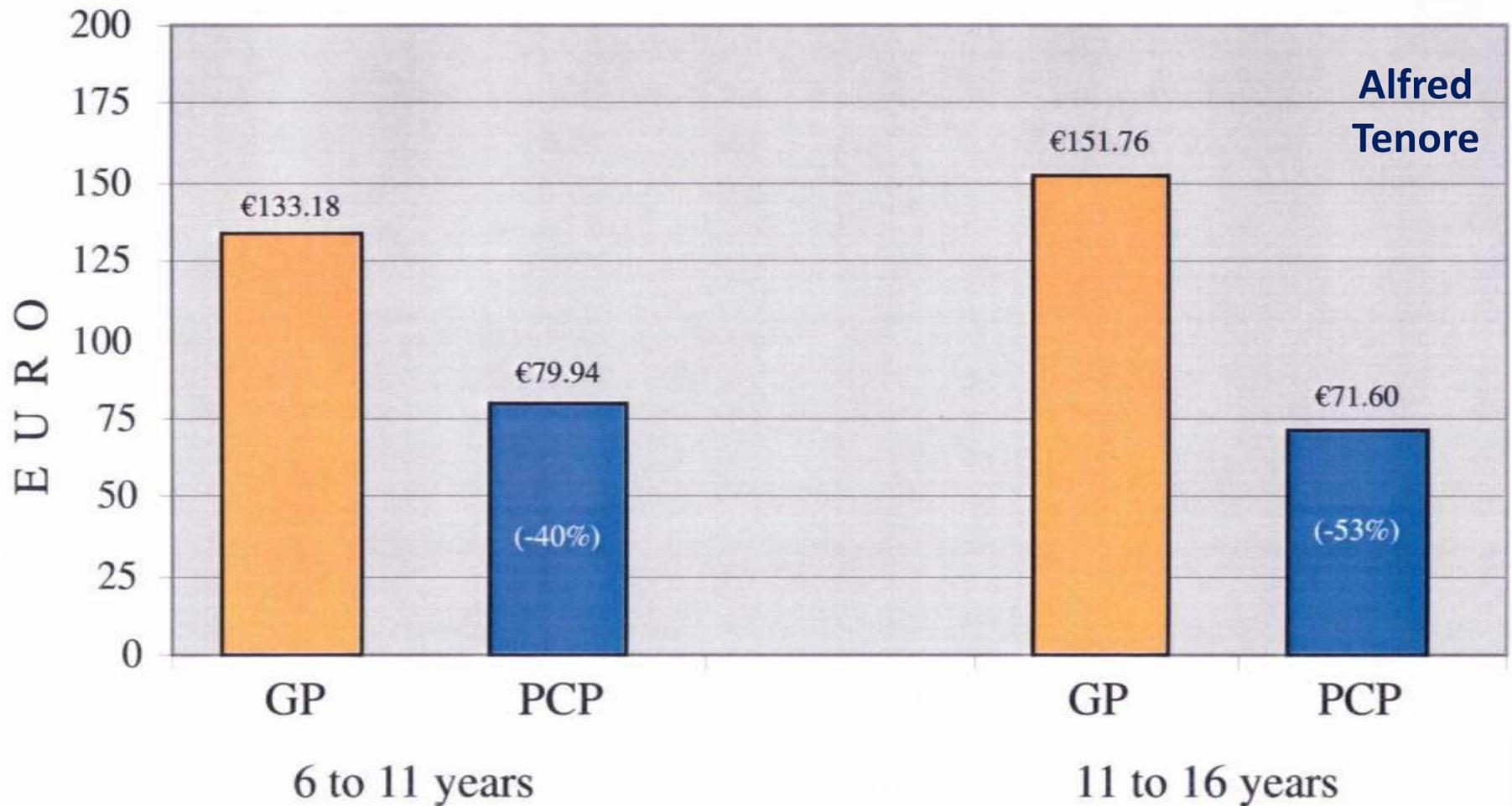
Percent of Followed Children Admitted to Hosp by GPs & PCPs

Statistical data from the Region of Molise, ITALY, Year 2009



Average Incurred Expenses per Child between GPs & PCPs

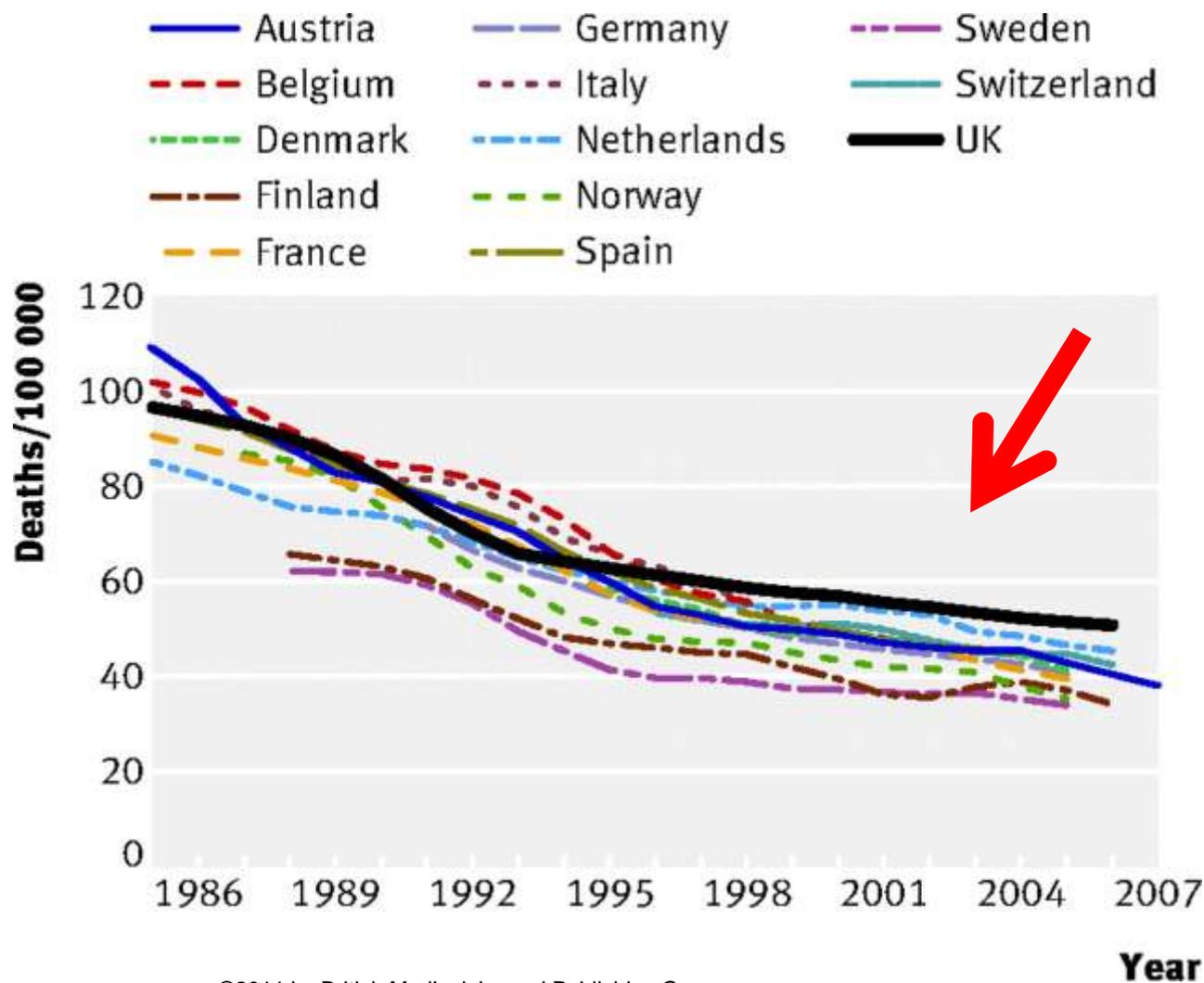
Statistical data from the Region of Molise, ITALY, Year 2009



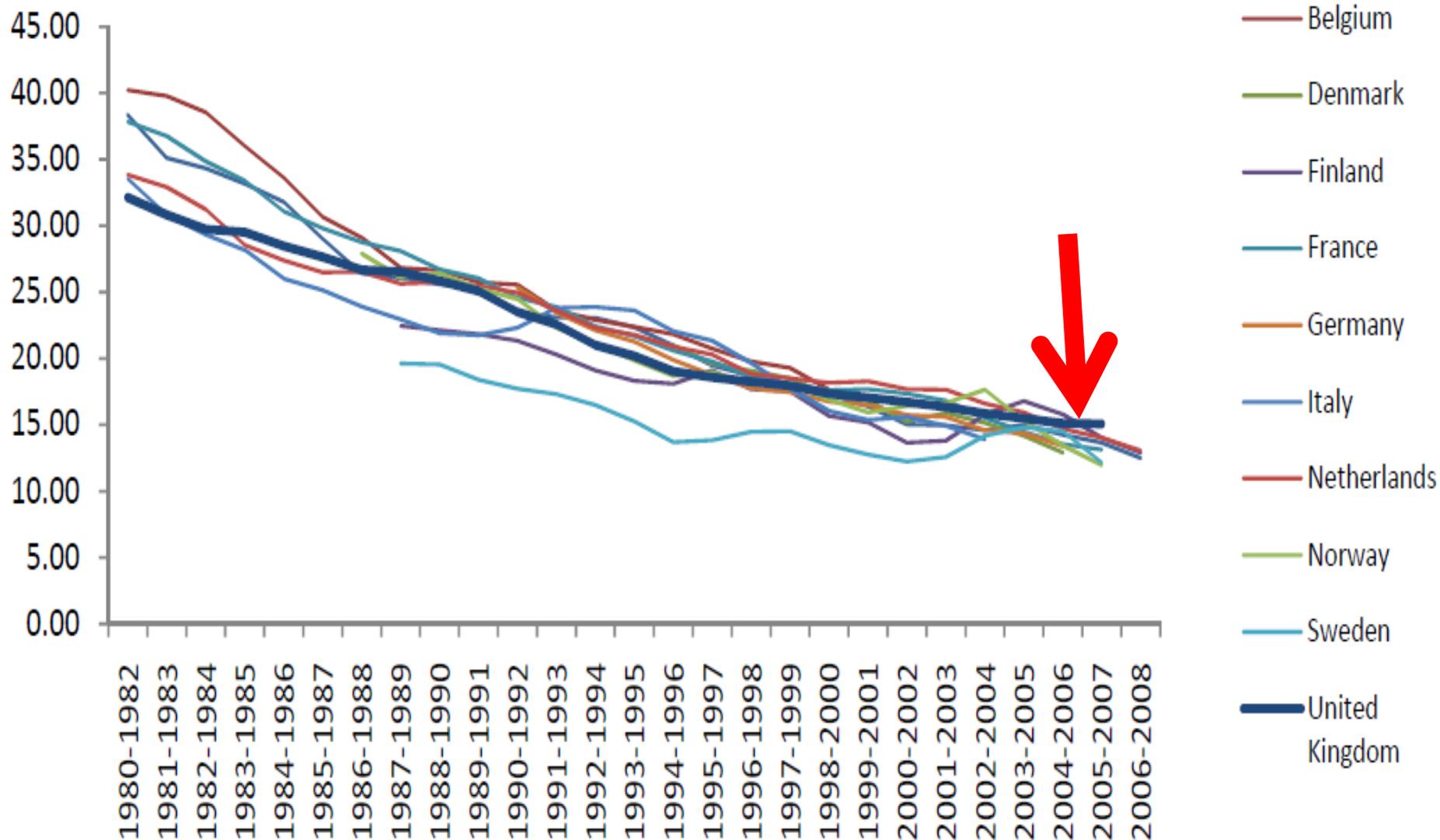
Alfred
Tenore

How can we improve child health services? Wolfe I et al. BMJ April 2011

All cause mortality in children aged 0-14 years in European countries (3 year moving average)



Standardised mortality rates from all causes for 1-14 year olds in Europe (3-year average)

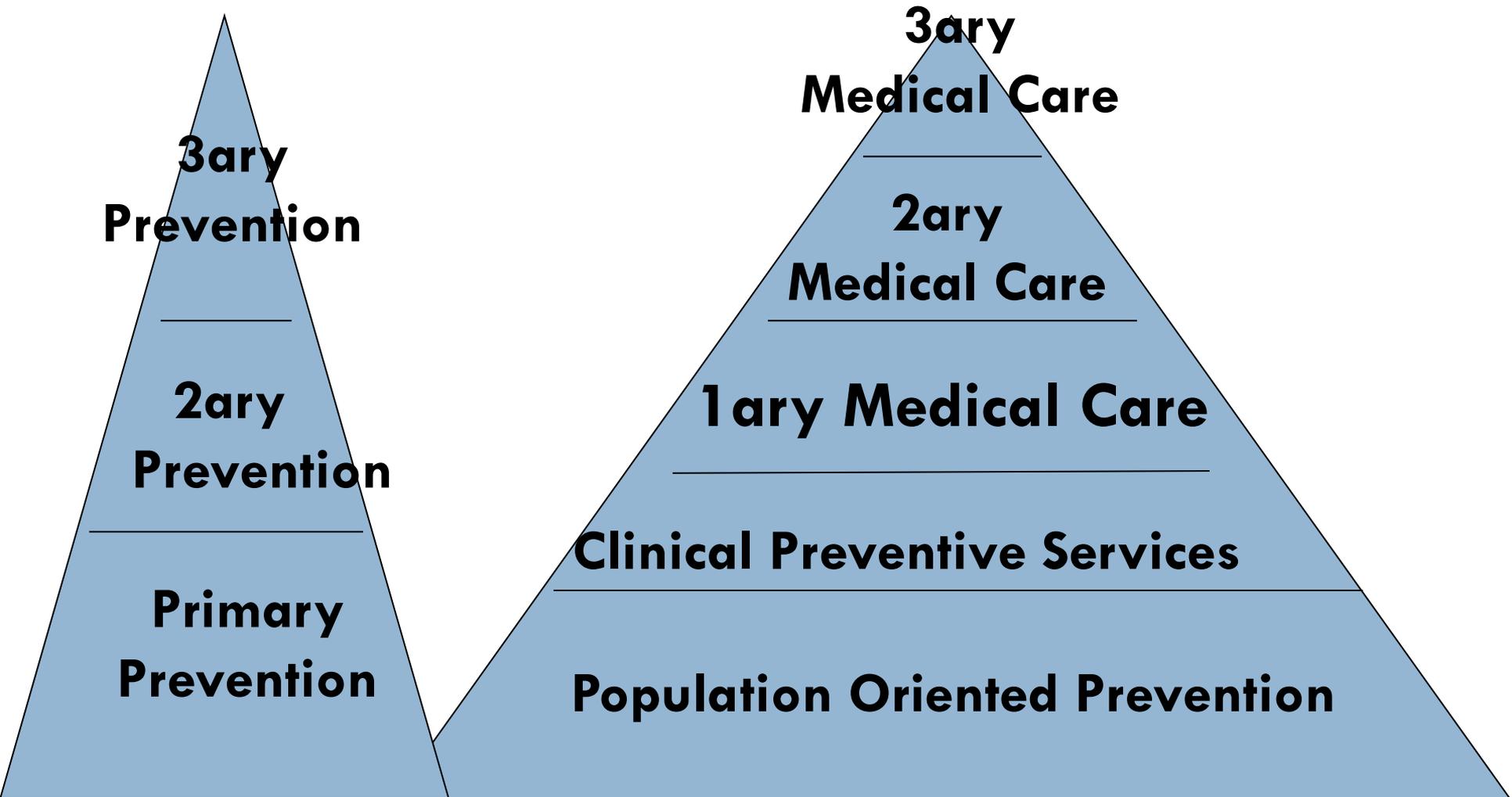


Comparing 0-14 years to 1-14 year mortality, Wolfe, I et al. BMJ April 23, 2011

- 0-14 year mortality includes 0-1 year (infant mortality rate)**
- As shown in the 2 slides, the gap between UK and other European countries is wider if infant data (0-1) is included.**
- This supports the hypothesis that UK GPs' lack of training and knowledge is specifically harmful to UK infants**

Levels of pediatric care
Curative and prevention
Reactive / proactive

Prevention Triangles



good medicine based on optimal primary care and prevention is cost-effective.

Public money is wasted by building hospitals under broken bridges



10 Greatest Public Health Achievements in the United States

- ***Vaccination***
- *Motor-vehicle safety*
- *Safer workplaces*
- ***Control of infectious diseases***
- *Decline in deaths from coronary heart disease and stroke*
- ***Safer and healthier foods***
- ***Healthier mothers and babies***
- ***Family planning (Title X)***
- ***Fluoridation of drinking water***
- ***Recognition of tobacco use as a health hazard***

TRENDS IN HOSPITAL AND COMMUNITY CARE FOR CHILDREN IN ISRAEL



Shortage in hospital beds

Admissions to hospitals are brief

Usually for more complicated cases (IV, oxygen)

- Intensive care units*
- Sick Funds reduce their dependency on hospitals*
- Improve Primary Care Health Services*
- Develop Consultation Services at the community level*

Primary Care Pediatrics (PCP) in Israel Physician Manpower

- *About 2/3 are specialists*
- *Ageing*
- *Shortage, mainly in the periphery*
- *The output of certified specialists from residency programs < the number of those who retire*
- *Expected shortage will increase*
- *Prestige and job satisfaction in PCP needs improvement*
- *The spectrum of PCP is expanding: “the new morbidity”*

The Importance of Primary Care Pediatrics in modern health services

- *Increasing recognition of the importance of PCP in improving the general health care of children as a strategy for improving health and reducing health and social costs*
- *A modern and high quality primary health care system can reduce the use of hospitals and other expensive health care services*
- *A growing interest in research focused on PCP*

The needs of children should always be met.

While children are often the victims of fate, they should never be victims of neglect...

JF Kennedy

