

# Corporate Scholarship Presentations

C2.2

Rehabilitation and Community Care

13:15 Room 428

## Sharing of Primary Healthcare in Inala Primary Care, Australia

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Hong Kong has been ranked the top of the most efficient healthcare system by Bloomberg. While Australia Health Care system is relatively more complicated in their governance and financial system, i.e. the Medicare, where most of it comes from high taxation of the residence there. However, there is always some room for improvement in healthcare services. The core value of this visit is to inspire the clinical leaders with new capabilities including innovative clinical initiatives with best evidence based practice for the way forward of primary healthcare delivery in Hospital Authority services. Areas with opportunities in the local context to be explored based on the insights from this visit in Australia. Answers of the following questions could be a guide to move forward.

- (1) How should health services be provided across the continuum of care?
- (2) How to build and extend primary care capacity to support and improve the integration with local secondary and tertiary healthcare?
- (3) How can the primary care support hospital avoidance strategies?
- (4) How to define and develop optimal models of care from the preferred patients outcomes which in turn determines the appropriate workforce supply and skill mix and identify future needs for professional and operational planning?

In conclusion, “vertically”, the “beacon” model in up-skilling the primary care practitioners to specialist is one of the means in ensuring health services to be provided across continuum of care. Besides, by ‘pulling’ patients from acute sector and ensuring patients to remain as much and as long as possible at home, could support hospital avoidance strategies. Furthermore, in addition to expanding the existing chronic disease management services in terms of disease types and health risk factors (diabetes, hypertension, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, mental health, wound care, SCCP, cardiac and etc.), extending the rehabilitation services of related disease from tertiary/secondary to primary level is also considerable. The primary care capacity is extended to support and improve the integration with local secondary and tertiary healthcare.

On the other hand, horizontally, in addition to improving public-private partnership, utilising community resources is also an option in maintaining a sustainable healthcare model in an ageing society. General Outpatient Clinics could act as a “hub” within the primary care level as well as between the secondary and tertiary level.

Finally, apart from establishing nurse clinic, providing the cultural based and patient-family-centred healthcare services as well as building up a healthy culture among patients are keys in delivering new primary healthcare services.