

Haemophilia and the added health benefits from general practice care

Associate Professor Jane Smith
Royal Australian College of General
Practitioners (RACGP)

Traditional (Hospital) model of care

- “Factor” supply
- Emergency care
- Pain control
- Orthopaedic interventions
- Prescriptions- multiple
- hepatitis C management
- HIV management
- Access to veins



DR LIVINGSTONE..THANK GOD..ANY CHANCE OF YOU PUTTING ME ON YOUR PRACTICE LIST

General Practice

- What is it and what does it do?
- Where is it?
- Who is it?
- What is in it for you?



What do GPs do?

- Acute & chronic care
- Emergencies
- Check Ups & Prevention
- Prescriptions
- Tests
- Certificates
- Referrals
- AND more



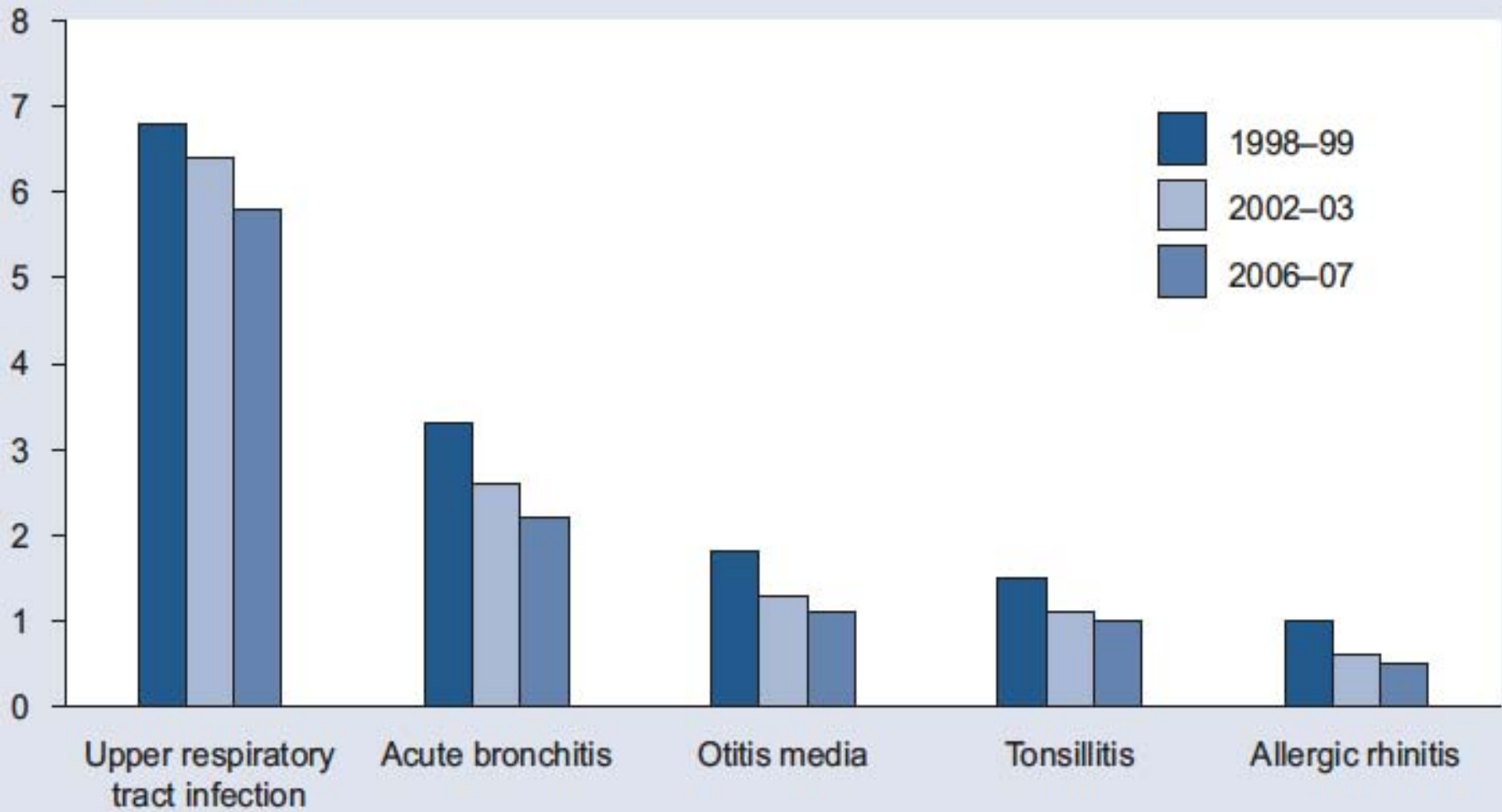
What is NOT a GP



Common GP managed problems

- Immunisations
- URTI, respiratory and asthma
- Prescriptions
- Skin
- Anxiety, depression, & sleep
- Gastroenteritis
- Urine and other infections
- Sprains & fractures
- Contraception, pregnancy, & STIs

Per 100 encounters

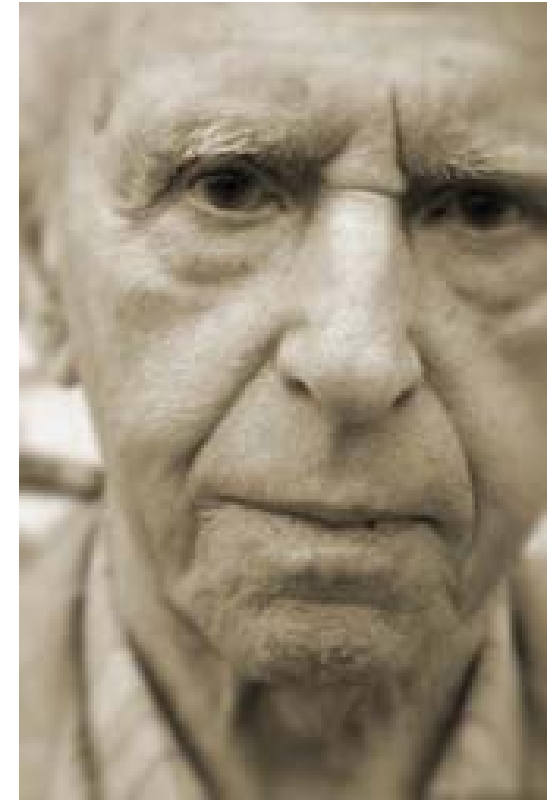


Source: Britt et al. 2008.

Figure 7.6: Decreases in management rate of selected acute problems, 1998-99 to 2006-07



Us and You?

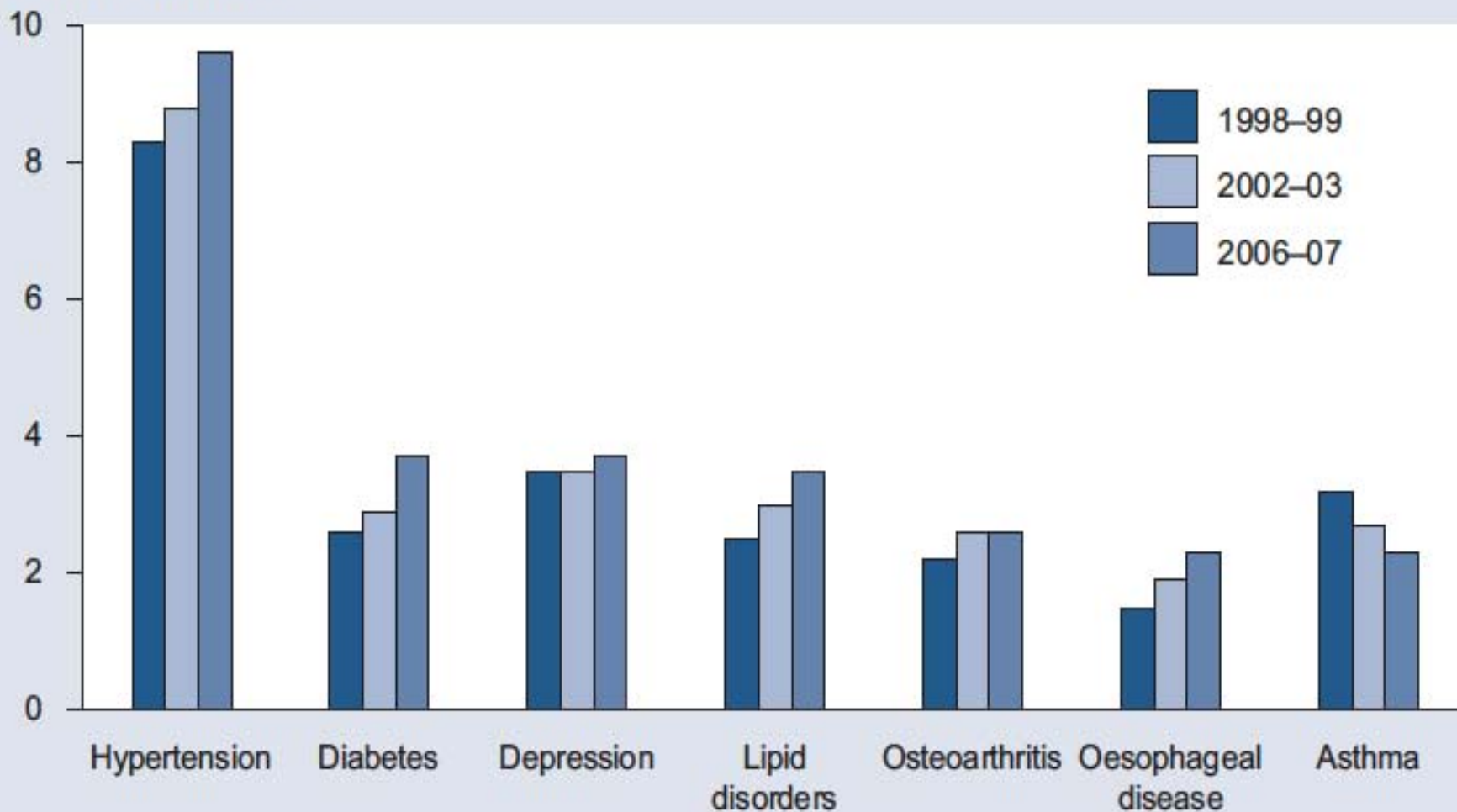


Chronic disease >50% of GP work

1. **Cardiovascular** (hypertension, lipid disorders, ischaemic heart disease, atrial fibrillation/flutter)
2. **Depressive disorder**
3. **Diabetes**
4. **Osteoarthritis, back pain, osteoporosis**
5. **Asthma & COPD**
6. **Oesophageal disease**
7. **Skin cancers, solar keratoses**
8. **Obesity**
9. **Migraine**

BEACH data adapted

Per 100 encounters



Source: Britt et al. 2008.

Figure 7.5: Changes in management rate of selected chronic problems, 1998-99 to 2006-07

Australian general practice

- 22,000 general practitioners (= 17,300 FTE)
- 7,400 General practices - 60% have nurses
- 90% visit GP in a year, average 5x per year
- 90% of all GPs use Computers - What for?
 - prescribing (95 %),
 - ordering tests (80%)
 - patient information (80%)
 - Total medical record (35%)

Henderson 2006- figures adjusted to “closest 5 %”

RACGP Council GPs



Features of General practice and primary health care

- First point of care for each new problem
- Long-term person-focused (not disease focused) care
- Continuity of care
- Comprehensive care for most health needs
- Coordinated care when care must be sought elsewhere

– Ref: Starfield 1998

Benefits of Primary Care

A greater emphasis on primary care can be expected to:

- Lower the cost of care
- Reduce pressure on A&E
- Improve health through access to more appropriate services
- Reduce the inequities in a population's health

Starfield et al

Limitations of General practice care

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**“Every day I walk for 30 minutes, I drink 8 glasses
of water, and I eat 5 fruits and vegetables...
BUT I’M STILL GETTING OLDER!”**

PREVENTION- What and When?

Pre-pregnancy.....

- Smoking, alcohol, & other drugs
- Damage to foetus from alcohol, drugs, tobacco, & infections
- Screening if indicated for Genetic disorders

Pregnancy....

- Rh D disease
- Iron deficiency
- Diabetes
- BP checks etc

Prevention - Birth to school

- Immunisations
- Accident & abuse prevention
- Sun care for skin & eyes
- Growth
- Development

Teens & Adolescents

- Smoking, alcohol, & other drugs
- STDs - Chlamydia screening
- Safe sex
- Contraception
- Depression?

Young Adult

- Smoking, alcohol, & other drugs
- Contraception, before, during, and after pregnancy care
- Immunisations
- BP checks
- PAP smears for women

45 years plus

- Smoking, alcohol, & other drugs
- Diet, exercise and weight
- BP, PAP, Breast screen
- Family history influence
- Lipids & Glucose
- ? Skin cancers

65 +

- Smoking, alcohol, & other drugs
- Diet, exercise and weight
- BP
- Family history influence
- Lipids & Glucose
- Skin cancers
- Immunisations