



Patient-oriented approach as a tool of modern
healthcare development

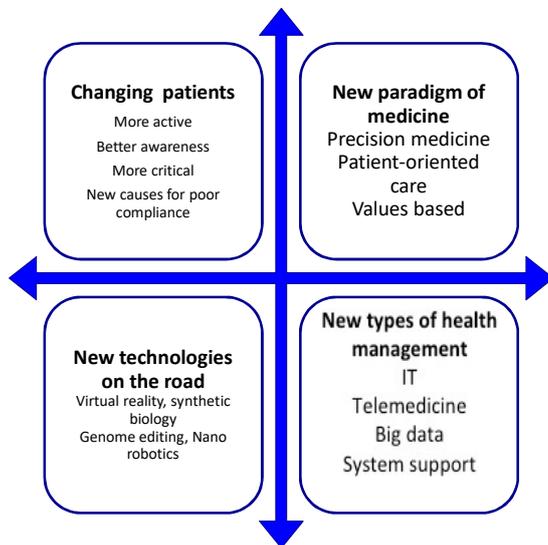
Evgeny Shlyakhto

Saint-Petersburg
June 1, 2017

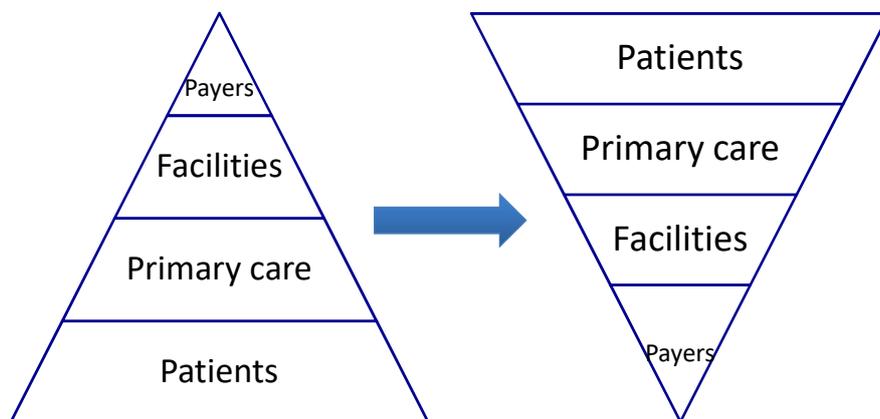
Disclosure

- No Disclosure

Global world trends in healthcare



Balance of stakeholders' power (patients vs. payer)



Patient-centered care

Care that is “respectful of and responsive to individual patient preferences, needs, and values and ensures that patient values guide all clinical decisions”

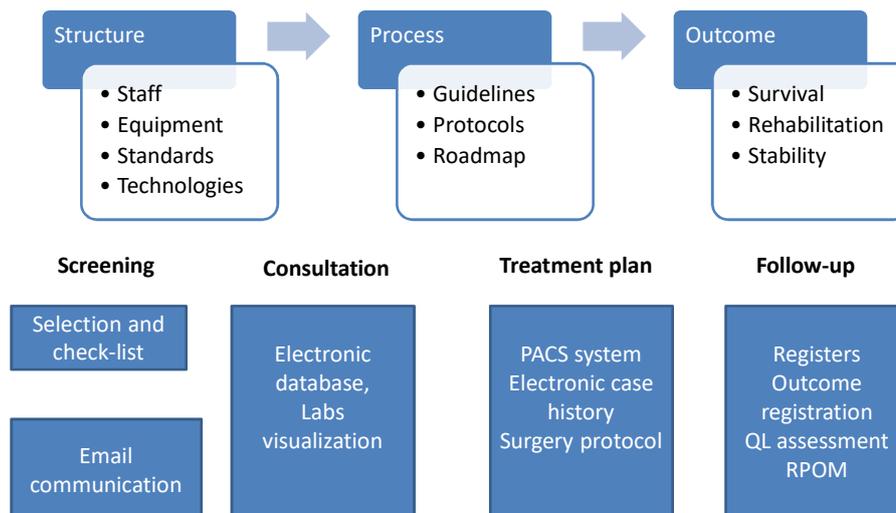
Institute of Medicine (2001)

- Enhanced clinician-patient communication
- Health literacy
- Clinician-directed patient education
- Assessment of patient-centered outcomes
- Shared decision-making
- Collaborative care planning and goal setting
- Patient empowerment and self-management

Walsh MN 2012
JACC 59: 2125.

The principle of integral patient-oriented care

(Donabedian, 2005)



Medical care cannot be equal for everybody: *Russia as an example*



- 11 time zones
- Over 290 nationalities
- 9 different religions
- 11 cities with over 1 million population
- 9 regions with predominantly rural population

Key strategies:

- Cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases – reduction of mortality and morbidity
- General public health
- Providing better and cheaper drugs - development of local industry

Strategy-2017

- Health management nowadays is on the eve of new era – eHealth, precision medicine, etc. We need to prepare staff and infrastructure, we need to change social policy and prepare society to new healthcare.
- We need to move from illusion of “providing equal healthcare for everybody” to provide patient-oriented care, based on social and private demands of the patient.
- To provide really effective care we need to move from “short term repair” to “long term maintenance” and developing “value for patients and populations”.

