





Primary Care as a Key Pillar of our Healthcare Systems

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Primary health care is the most efficient and effective way to achieve health for all.

But too often, it is the most under-resourced part of the health system, with the biggest gaps in poor and marginalized communities.





PRIMARY CARE

What does primary care include?

- Adult and pediatric doctors
- Nurses, nurse practitioners, physician assistants
- Obstetricians and gynecologists
- Dentists
- Sometimes also included:
 - Internists
 - Geriatricians
 - Home care services



PRIMARY CARE

MOST EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT

- May address the majority of contacts with the healthcare system for <20% of the costs
- Contributes to disease prevention, timely diagnosis and care coordination
- In Central and Eastern European countries, primary care is still underutilized and under-resourced
- Primary care during and after a conflict is even more critical to help improve physical and mental health of the population
- Both Czech Republic and Ukraine need to continue in their reforms to strengthen primary care



CHALLENGES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

WORKFORCE, DISPARITIES, COMPETENCES

- Growing numbers of people with chronic conditions (65% of people over 65 years; 34% of the population)
- Suboptimal number of physicians in primary care (66,5 per 100.000 in CZ vs. 102,8 in Germany and 139,5 in France), many over 60 years of age (esp. pediatricians)
- Regional disparities, insufficient numbers of medical school graduates entering the field
- Lack of integration with specialized care, limited data sharing and lack of disease management (care coordination)
- Limited delegation of competences to non-physician staff (incl. nurses, pharmacists, social workers and physiotherapists)



CHALLENGES IN UKRAINE

POORER HEALTH, ACCESS CHALLENGES, SHORTAGES

- 2.254+ attacks on health care facilities since 2022
- 68% of Ukrainians report a decline in their health compared to the prewar period
- Significant needs in trauma care and rehabilitation (100 000 amputations performed by mid-2024)
- 25% Ukrainians report a decrease in access to medical services, 35% financial barriers to medical care
- Increased needs by internally displaced persons (13% lack access to primary care facilities)
- Shortages of medical supplies and workforce, 55+% Ukrainians experience corruption in healthcare



WHAT WE CAN LEARN FROM ONE ANOTHER

INVESTMENT IN PRIMARY CARE IS WORTH IT

• Primary care is very most cost-effective, incl. through lifestyle interventions, vaccination, screenings (e.g. for diabetes, high cholesterol, depression, addictions etc.)



- New models of care are needed, including delegation of competences to non-physicians (nurses, pharmacists) and new technologies
- Primary care needs to be connected with social services, lowthreshold treatment programs (substance use treatment), acute, specialist and long-term care for ageing populations
- Data sharing is key, including for early disease detection and more effective chronic disease management

HOW TO STRENGTHEN PRIMARY CARE

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. Build new primary care capacity (support medical and nursing graduates entering the field)
- 2. Coordinate across sectors to reduce population health risks (improve access to safe drinking water, healthy food, clean air), strengthen healthy habits in the younger population
- 3. Improve access by reducing financial and other barriers, incl. for those without a registered primary care provider
- 4. Invest in rehabilitation and physiotherapy, as well as treatment of physical and mental health trauma
- 5. Leverage technologies to improve efficiency, streamline data sharing and improve health literacy





Thank you!

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Czechia stands with Ukraine

