

Herramientas para la organización y gestión de la red

Sergio Minué



Escuela Andaluza de Salud Pública
CONSEJERÍA DE SALUD

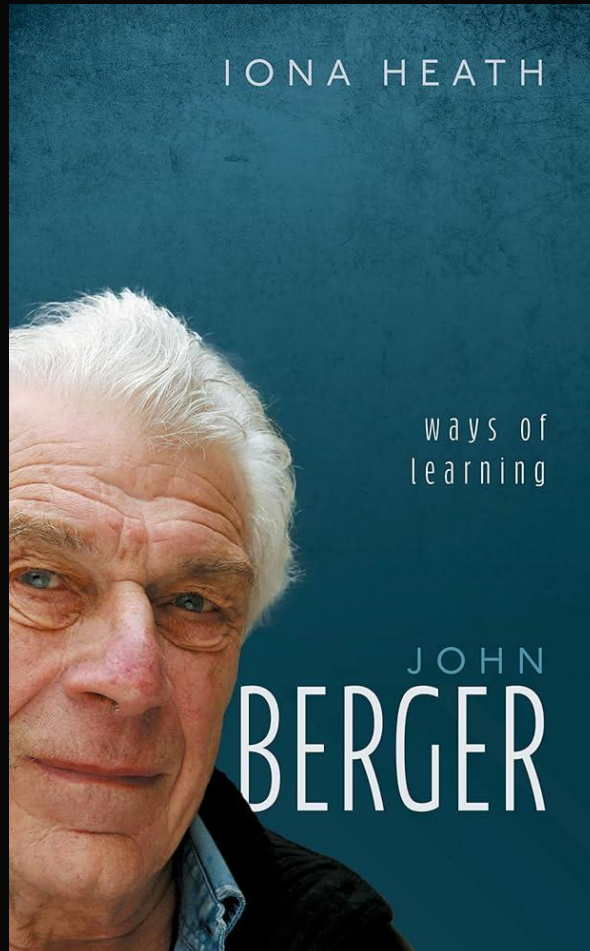


WHO Collaborating Centre for Integrated
Health Services based on Primary Care



- *“Intento describir cada aspecto particular, visible o imaginable: la manera en que lleva la raya del pelo, su mejilla magullada, su labio inferior ligeramente hinchado, su nombre y todos los diferentes significados que ha adquirido según quién se dirija a ella, los recuerdos de su propia infancia, la calidad individual de su odio hacia su interrogador, los dones con los que nació con cada detalle de las circunstancias bajo las cuales hasta ahora ha escapado a la muerte, la entonación que da al nombre de cada persona que ama, el diagnóstico de cualquier debilidad médica que pueda tener y sus causas sociales y económicas, todo lo que opone en su mente sutil al cañón de la pistola encajado en su sien”*

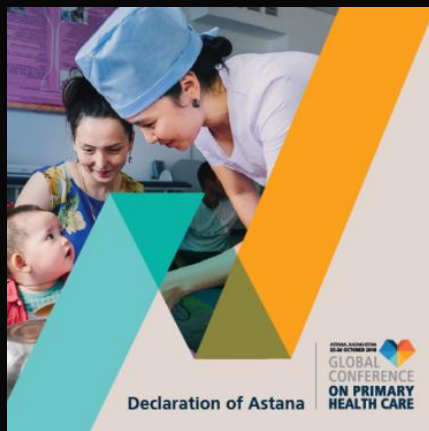
“Al describirlo John establece un estándar para la observación e imaginación empática que, como médico, necesito tratar de emular. Si miro cuidadosamente comienzo a percibir la historia de una vida. John me aporta claves esenciales de cómo mirar a una persona.



- Mirar
- Ver
- Escuchar
- Conectar
- Tocar
- Pensar
- Recordar
- Imaginar



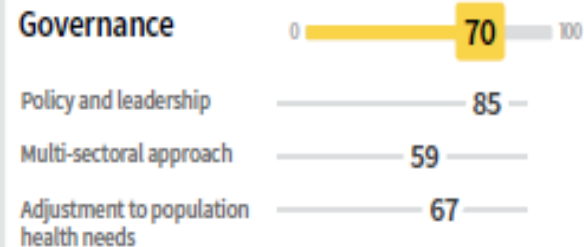
Ambito	Característica
Selección de servicios	Criterios
	Roles y funciones definidos
Diseño de servicios	Cupo, lista o panel
	Primer contacto accesible
	Sistema de referencia, contrareferencia y traslado urgente
	Protocolos clínicos
	Vías clínicas
Organización y gestión	Liderazgo y profesionalización de la gestión
	Gestión adecuada de la autoridad y estrategia
	Sistemas de supervisión
	Equipos multidisciplinares
	Coordinación y gestión de casos
	Presupuestos adecuados u criterios de gasto
Implicación de la comunidad	Colaboración entre servicios de salud y comunitarios
	Implicación en planificación servicios
	Servicios comunitarios prestados por personal adecuado
	Autocuidado y alfabetización en salud



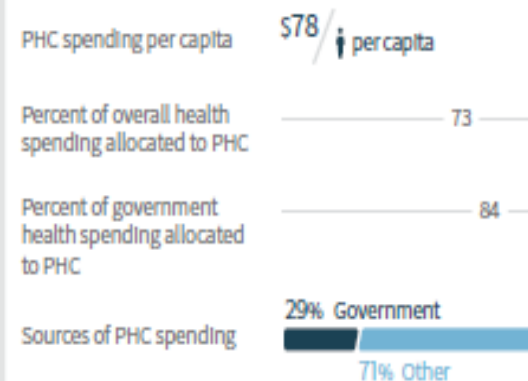
La APS es un *enfoque de la salud* que abarca a toda la sociedad y que tiene como objetivo maximizar equitativamente el nivel y la distribución de la salud y el bienestar, *centrándose en las necesidades y preferencias de las personas* (tanto como individuos como comunidades) lo antes posible, *a lo largo del continuo* desde la promoción de la salud y prevención de enfermedades hasta el tratamiento, la rehabilitación y los cuidados paliativos, y *lo más cerca posible* del entorno cotidiano de las personas.

Definición de Atención Primaria:
Puede ser definida como las funciones nucleares de primer contacto, accesibilidad, integralidad, continuidad y coordinación para servicios centrados en las personas. Este “primer” considera a la Atención primaria como el corazón y los cimientos de todos los servicios de salud integrados, que constituyen uno de los tres componentes integrales de la Atención Primaria de Salud

CAPACITY



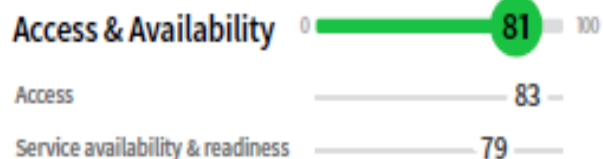
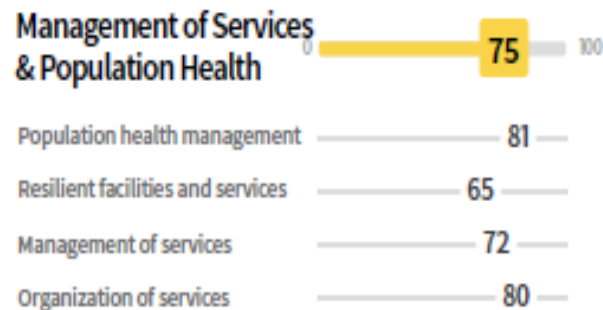
Financing



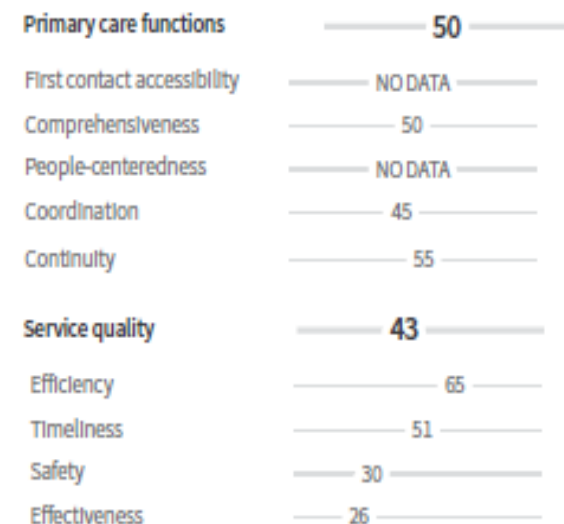
Inputs



PERFORMANCE

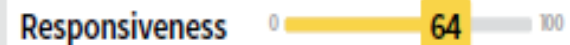


Quality

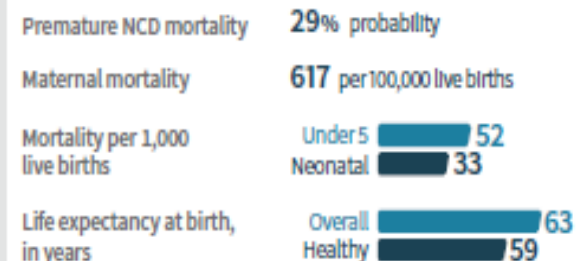


IMPACT

Universal Health Coverage



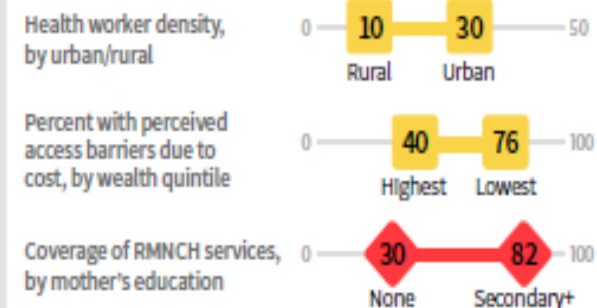
Health Status



Resilience & Health Security

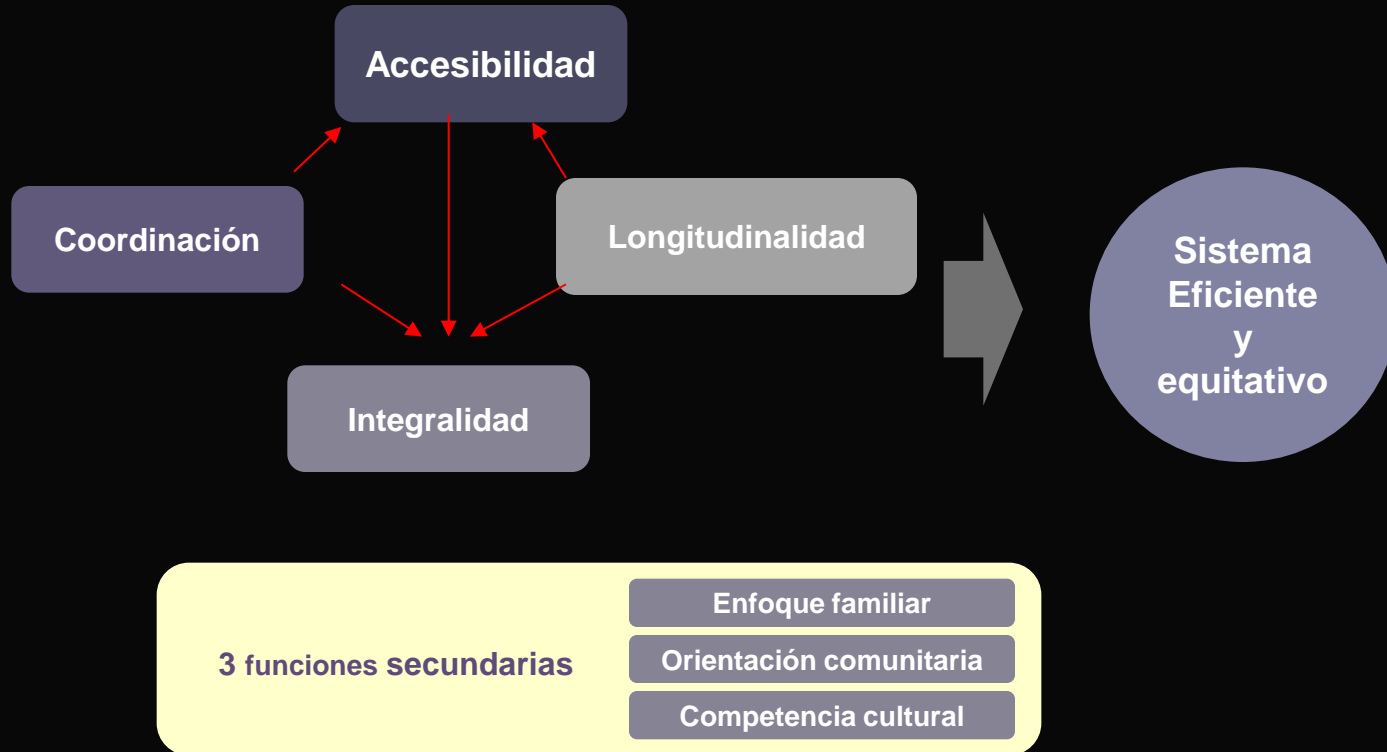


Equity



Los atributos esenciales de la Atención Primaria

Starfield B. 1994



Accesibilidad

- Económica
- Geográfica
- Arquitectónica
- Cultural
- Idiomática
- Participativa
- En tiempo
- En forma

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Research Article

HealthAffairs
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OXFORD

The performance of general practice in the English National Health Service (NHS): an analysis using Starfield's framework for primary care

Rebecca Fisher* and Hugh Alderwick

The Health Foundation, London EC4Y 8AP, United Kingdom

*Corresponding author: The Health Foundation, London EC4Y 8AP, United Kingdom. Email: Rebecca.fisher@health.org.uk

Abstract

General practice in the English National Health Service (NHS) is in crisis. In response, politicians are proposing fundamental reform to the way general practice is organized. But ideas for reform are contested, and there are conflicting interpretations of the problems to be addressed. We use Barbara Starfield's "4Cs" framework for high-performing primary care to provide an overall assessment of the current role and performance of general practice in England. We first assessed theoretical alignment between Starfield's framework and the role of general practice in England. We then assessed actual performance using publicly available national data and targeted literature searches. We found close theoretical alignment between Starfield's framework and the model of NHS general practice in England. But, in practice, its model of universal comprehensive care risks being undermined by worsening and inequitable access, while continuity of care is declining. Underlying causes of current challenges in general practice in England appear more closely linked to under-resourcing than the fundamental design of the system. General practice in England must evolve, but wholesale re-organization is likely to damage and distract. Instead, policymakers should focus on adequately resourcing general practice while supporting general practice teams to improve the quality and coordination of local services.

Lay summary

General practice is the foundation of the UK's National Health Service (NHS). But these foundations are cracking. More and more people need care, but there are fewer general practitioners (GPs). Job satisfaction for doctors is falling, and public satisfaction with general practice has plummeted. Politicians are promising major changes to the way general practice is organized, but it's not clear what these changes will be. We wanted to understand whether fundamental changes to the whole model of general practice in England are needed. To do this, we measured the performance of general practice in England against a set of features, widely regarded as defining the characteristics of high-performing primary care systems. We found that, although, in theory, the design of English general practice aligns well with these features, in practice, performance is less good and is getting worse. In particular, people are struggling to access care, and their ability to see the same doctor regularly is declining. There are also unfair differences between population groups. We conclude that the crisis in English general practice has more to do with previous policy decisions and longstanding lack of funding than the fundamental design of NHS general practice. Policymakers should focus on giving the system enough resources and supporting GPs to improve the quality of local services.

Key words: general practice, primary care, NHS reform, NHS performance, access, continuity of care.

Introduction

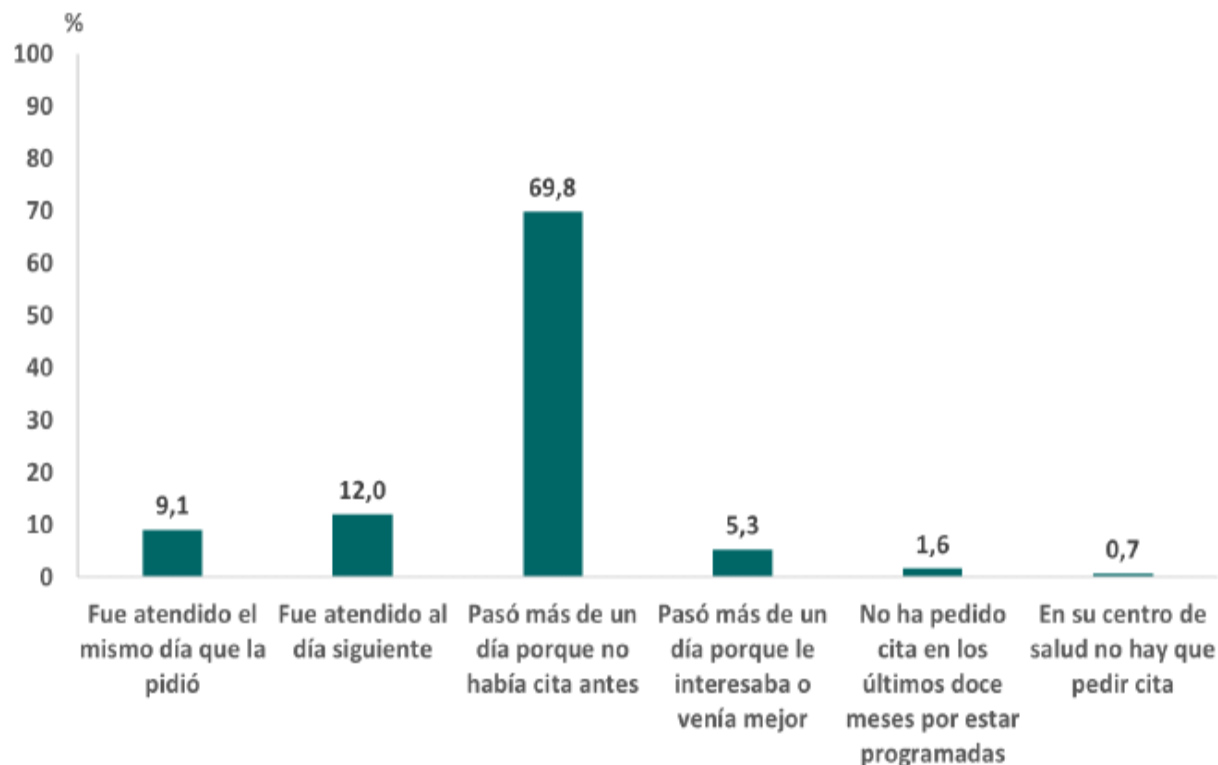
In 2016, Simon Stevens—then Chief Executive of the National Health Service (NHS) in England—wrote that “if general practice fails, the whole NHS fails.”¹ He is right. The NHS model has always been underpinned by general practice. Patients in England have a named general practitioner (GP)—a primary care doctor—trained to look after them from “cradle to grave.” General practitioners control access to most specialist care (patients must see a GP to get a referral to non-emergency hospital care); are responsible for long-term, patient-centered care for their patients; and provide most preventive care. A mix of reforms over several decades have changed the way GPs in England operate—for instance, with GPs working together in larger groups and alongside a greater mix of staff.^{2,3} But, general practice in England has historically been overlooked by policymakers in favor of the more politically powerful hospital sector.⁴

Not anymore: pressures in general practice today are impossible to ignore. The system is in crisis. Despite government promises to recruit more GPs, the number of fully qualified, full-time equivalent GPs has fallen since 2015.^{5,6} But demand for the service is rising fast, and appointment numbers are at record highs—putting further strain on remaining staff.⁷ Job satisfaction among GPs is low—lower than most comparable countries—and many plan to leave or reduce their hours.⁸⁻¹⁰ The number of GP partners—doctors who own a stake in surgeries and hold a contract from government to deliver services to a list of patients—is falling fast, threatening the predominant ownership model of general practice.^{6,9} Worsening access to GP appointments makes national newspaper headlines, and public satisfaction with general practice—historically, the most popular NHS service—has plummeted.^{11,12} In 2022, just 35% of the British public were satisfied with general practice, down from 68% in 2019.¹¹

España:

Tiempo de espera media en Atención Primaria de 9,12 días (8,8 días en 2022)

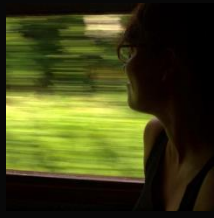
Gráfico 9. Tiempo de espera desde que pidió la cita hasta la consulta de atención primaria
Población que ha acudido a Atención Primaria del sistema sanitario público en los últimos 12 meses (n=5.896)



La baja complejidad de la Atención Primaria...

en 18 Tweets y 42 pacientes

(Clara Benedicto)



thebmj

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Jonathon Tomlinson: "Four problems"—a typical day for a GP

2 May, 14 | by BMJ



I had only three patients left to see at the end of my morning surgery. It was 12.30. I had started at 8am, taking urgent phone calls for an hour before starting face to face appointments. It had been a typically challenging morning. Many patients had complicated mixtures of physical, mental, and social problems which is typical of all general practice, especially in deprived areas like Hackney. As a result I was running about half an hour behind and feeling pretty harried.

My next patient was a young, healthy looking, smartly dressed woman, in contrast to my previous patient, an elderly Turkish man with depression and chronic back pain who didn't speak a word of English and came without an interpreter. The young woman was cheerful and friendly. "This shouldn't take too long," I thought as I called her in.

"Hello doctor, I won't take too much of your time" she said, reading my mind. My heart sank.

"I've made a list."

775 6

- Una baja que se prolonga porque ella puede trabajar, pero no levantar peso y la mutua no quiere reubicarle.
- Una adolescente triste y sola en una familia desestructurada que faltó el día que estaban citada
- Un diabético mal controlado que viene por pérdida de peso, pero le han cortado la luz, cobra 300 euros y espera el desahucio... y no va al banco de alimentos porque solo reparten hidratos de carbono
- Un paciente que pide analítica, luego PSA, luego RMN de columna, luego derivación al oftalmólogo
- Una mujer que tiene ansiedad porque tras conseguir paralizar su desahucio es agredida por sus propios vecinos
- La mujer de un diabético de 40 años que nunca viene, porque trabaja de lunes a sábado, fumador con glucemias altas.
- Una mujer angoleña que se cita para pedir que le recete algo a su madre, en Angola, que ha perdido la visión
- Una chica de mi edad a la que han hecho una colecistectomía por una colitis ulcerosa resistente a tratamiento, y que tiene miedo a la reconstrucción

INTEGRALIDAD (COMPREHENSIVENESS)

ASSE Uruguay 2019

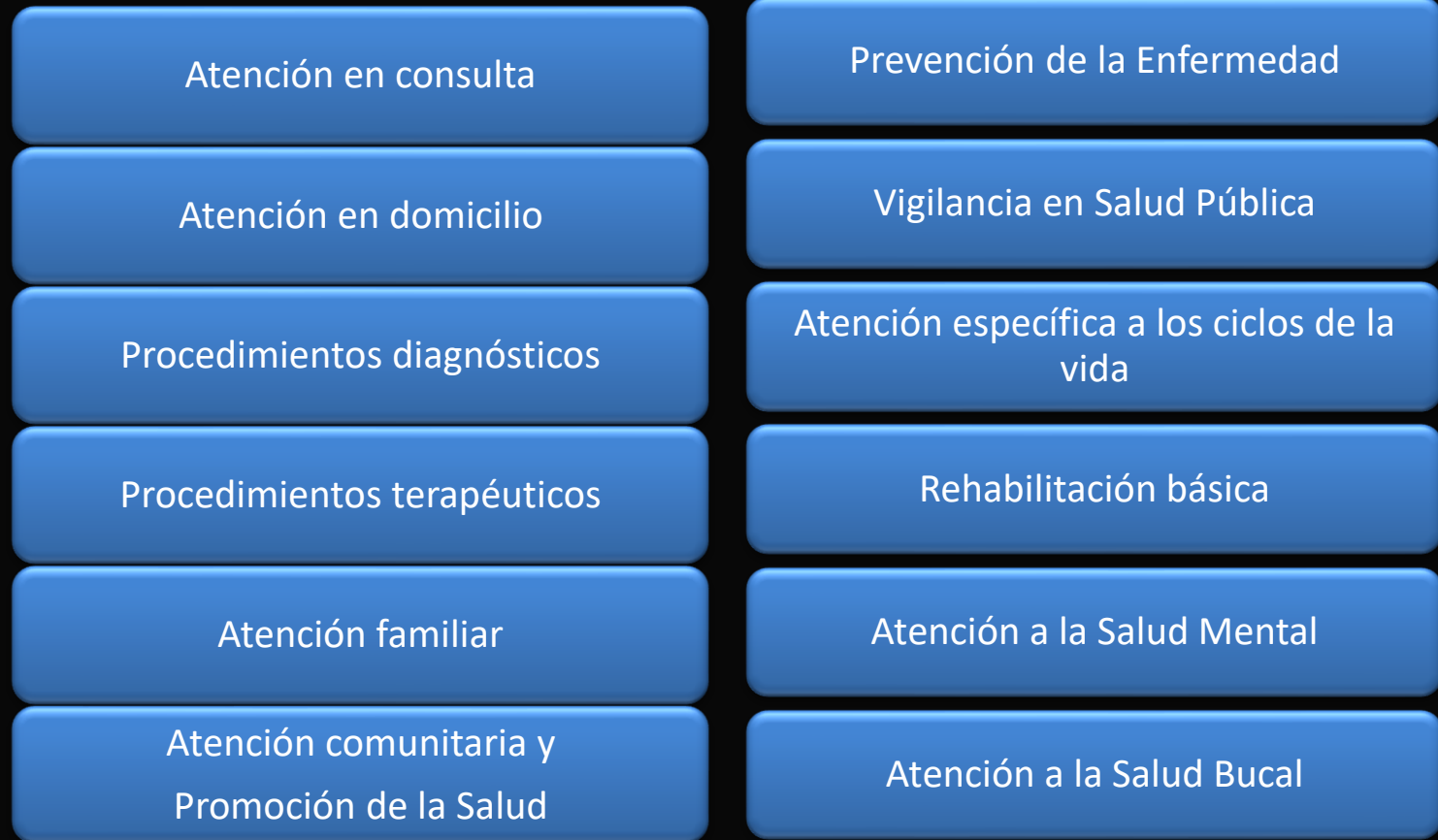


TABLA 8. SERVICIOS A OFERTAR POR PROFESIONALES DEL PNA

SERVICIO	MÉDICO GENERAL	MÉDICO DE FAMILIA (MFC)	PEDIATRA	AUXILIAR DE ENFERMERÍA	LICENCIADA ENFERMERÍA
Atención en consulta	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI
Atención en domicilio	OPCIONAL	SI	OPCIONAL	SI	SI
Atención Familiar	SI	SI	OPCIONAL	SI	SI
Atención Comunitaria y promoción de salud	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI
Prevención de la enfermedad	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI
Vigilancia en Salud Pública	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI
Atención a la niñez	OPCIONAL	SI	SI	SI	SI
Atención a la adolescencia	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI
Atención a la mujer	SI	SI	OPCIONAL	SI	SI
Atención al adulto con Enfermedad Crónica No Transmisible	SI	SI	NO	SI	SI
Atención a la persona adulta mayor	SI	SI	NO	SI	SI
Atención Paliativa a Enfermos Terminales	OPCIONAL	SI	NO	SI	SI
Rehabilitación Básica	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Atención a la Salud Mental	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI
Atención a la Salud Bucal	NO	NO	NO	SI	NO

FORTALECIMIENTO DE LA RESOLUTIVIDAD DEL PRIMER NIVEL DE ATENCIÓN DE ASSE



CARTERA DE SERVICIOS CONTINUIDAD ASISTENCIAL SET DE INDICADORES



SERVICIO	ODONTOLOGO/A	FISIOTERAPÉUTA/ FISIATRA	PARTERA	PSICÓLOGO/A
Atención en consulta	SI	SI	SI	SI
Atención en domicilio	NO	SI	SI	NO
Atención Familiar	NO	NO	NO	SI
Atención Comunitaria y promoción de la salud	SI	NO	SI	SI
Prevención de la enfermedad	SI	SI	SI	SI
Vigilancia en Salud Pública	SI	SI	SI	SI
Atención a la niñez	SI	NO	NO	SI
Atención a la adolescencia	SI	NO	NO	SI
Atención a la mujer	NO	NO	SI	SI
Atención al adulto con Enfermedad Crónica No Transmisible	NO	SI	NO	SI
Atención a la persona adulta mayor	SI	SI	NO	SI
Atención Paliativa a Enfermos Terminales	NO	SI	NO	OPCIONAL
Rehabilitación Básica	NO	SI	NO	NO
Atención a la Salud Mental	NO	NO	NO	SI
Atención a la Salud Bucal	SI	NO	NO	NO

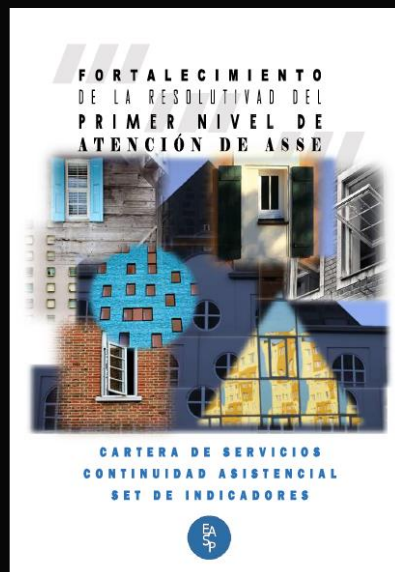


TABLA 12. EQUIPAMIENTO DESEABLE SEGÚN TIPO DE CENTRO

TIPO DE CENTRO	OBLIGATORIO	OPCIONAL
CONSULTORIO	<p>Esfigmomanómetro, termómetro, otoscopio, oftalmoscopio, optotipos, báscula, pulsioxímetro, glucómetro, tiras de urianálisis, tests de embarazo, cuestionarios.</p> <p>Material de curas, sondajes, inmovilizaciones y suturas simples, etc.</p> <p>Material para vía intramuscular.</p> <p>Medicamentos (Vademecum)</p> <p>Material para RCP básica</p>	<p>Electrocardiógrafo, Tests de diagnóstico rápido de Enfermedades Infecciosas, Material para Aerosolterapia</p> <p>Material para sondas nasogástricas, cuidado de estomas, etc.</p> <p>Material para vía subcutánea</p>
POLICLÍNICA	<p>El obligatorio y el opcional del Consultorio +</p> <p>Doppler de latido fetal, Equipamiento para extracciones de muestras sanguíneas.</p> <p>Material para vía endovenosa.</p>	<p>Máquina de INR, Equipamiento para extracción de citologías (Papanicolaou)</p> <p>Inserción de implantes subdérmicos.</p> <p>Material RCP avanzada</p>
CENTRO DE SALUD	<p>El obligatorio y el opcional de la Policlínica +</p> <p>Retinografía, Espirometría.</p> <p>Cirugía Menor</p>	<p>Laboratorio (procesamiento de muestras), Radiología, Ecografías (Abdomen, Tiroides, Urinaria, Aparato Genital, Gineco-Obstetrica, osteoarticular y de partes blandas, EcoCardio)</p>

FORTALECIMIENTO
DE LA RESOLUTIVIDAD DEL
PRIMER NIVEL DE
ATENCIÓN DE ANSE



CARTERA DE SERVICIOS
CONTINUIDAD ASISTENCIAL
SET DE INDICADORES



TABLA 10. PROCEDIMIENTOS DIAGNÓSTICOS SEGÚN TIPO DE CENTRO

PRUEBA DIAGNÓSTICA	CONSULTORIO	POLICLÍNICA	CENTRO DE SALUD	SNA
Tensión Arterial	SI	SI	SI	-
Temperatura corporal	SI	SI	SI	-
Otoscopia simple	SI	SI	SI	-
Agudeza visual y fondo de ojo simple	SI	SI	SI	-
Electrocardiografía	OPCIONAL	SI	SI	-
Pulsioximetría	SI	SI	SI	-
Glucometría	SI	SI	SI	-
Pruebas de diagnóstico rápido para enfermedades infecciosas	OPCIONAL	SI	SI	-
Urianálisis (Tira reactiva)	SI	SI	SI	-
Prueba de embarazo	SI	SI	SI	SI
Doppler de Latido fetal	NO	SI	SI	SI
INR en pacientes anticoagulados	NO	OPCIONAL	SI	SI
Cuestionarios y escalas	SI	SI	SI	SI
Pruebas de Laboratorio: Extracción de muestras	SI	SI	SI	SI
Pruebas de Laboratorio: Procesamiento y análisis de muestras	NO	NO	OPCIONAL	SI
Radiología básica	NO	NO	OPCIONAL	SI
Retinografía	NO	NO	SI	SI
Espirometría	NO	NO	SI	SI
Ecografía abdominal, tiroidea, riñón y vías urinarias, aparato genital masculino y femenino, osteoarticular y de partes blandas	NO	NO	OPCIONAL	SI
Ecografía gineco-obstétrica	NO	NO	OPCIONAL	SI
Mamografía	NO	NO	SI	SI
Test de Papanicolau: Extracción de muestras	NO	OPCIONAL	SI	SI
Test de Papanicolau: Procesamiento y análisis de muestras	NO	NO	OPCIONAL	SI
Endoscopia digestiva alta y baja	NO	NO	NO	SI
Ecocardiografía	NO	NO	OPCIONAL	SI
Ecografía mamaria	NO	NO	NO	SI
Densitometría ósea	NO	NO	NO	SI
Tomografía Axial Computerizada	NO	NO	NO	SI
Holter	NO	NO	NO	SI
MAPA	NO	NO	NO	SI
Ergometría	NO	NO	NO	SI

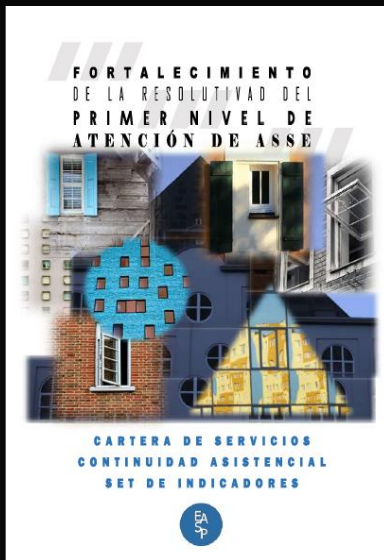
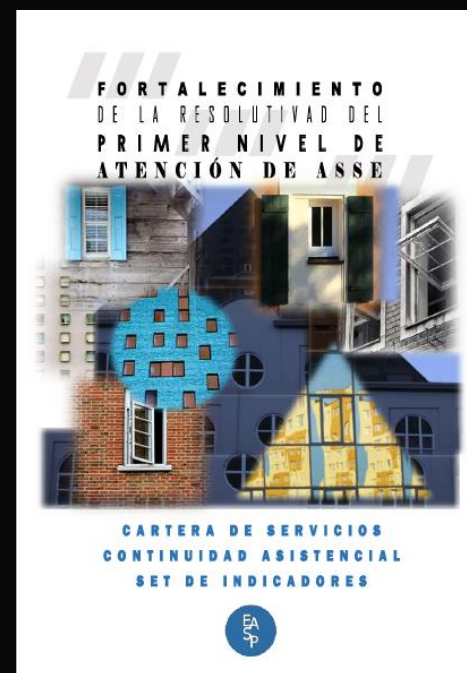


TABLA 11. PROCEDIMIENTOS TERAPÉUTICOS SEGÚN TIPO DE CENTRO

TRATAMIENTO	CONSULTORIO	POLICLÍNICA	CENTRO DE SALUD
Prescripción de fármacos	SI	SI	SI
Insulinoterapia	SI	SI	SI
Anticoagulación	OPCIONAL	SI	SI
Curas, suturas simples y tratamiento de úlceras cutáneas.	SI	SI	SI
Inmovilizaciones básicas	SI	SI	SI
Infiltraciones.	OPCIONAL	SI	SI
Aplicación de aerosoles.	OPCIONAL	SI	SI
Taponamiento nasal simple	SI	SI	SI
Extracción de tapones y cuerpos extraños en el conducto auditivo	SI	SI	SI
Cuidados de estomas digestivos, urinarios y traqueales.	OPCIONAL	SI	SI
Cuidado de reservorios	OPCIONAL	SI	SI
Aplicación y reposición de sondajes vesicales	SI	SI	SI
Aplicación y reposición de sondajes nasogástricos.	OPCIONAL	SI	SI
Aplicación de tratamientos por vía intramuscular	SI	SI	SI
Aplicación de tratamientos por vía subcutánea	OPCIONAL	SI	SI
Aplicación de tratamientos por vía intravenosa	NO	SI	SI
Terapias de apoyo y técnicas de consejo sanitario estructurado	SI	SI	SI
Técnicas cognitivo-conductuales básicas	SI	SI	SI
Inserción de implantes subdérmicos anticonceptivos	NO	SI	SI
Cirugía menor	NO	SI	SI
RCP Básica	SI	SI	SI
RCP Avanzada	NO	OPCIONAL	SI



continuidad:

un enfoque multidimensional

Haggerty et al.

BMJ 2003; 1219-21

- Continuidad de **relación**
- Continuidad de **información**
- “Continuidad de **gestión**”

Greenhalgh et al

Social Science & Medicine 2023;332116112

- Continuidad terapéutica
- Continuidad del episodio de enfermedad
- Continuidad del trabajo distribuido
- Continuidad del compromiso con la comunidad

The Influence of the Patient-Clinician Relationship on Healthcare Outcomes: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials

John M. Kelley^{1,3*}, Gordon Kraft-Todd¹, Lidia Schapira^{1,4}, Joe Kossowsky^{2,5,6}, Helen Riess¹

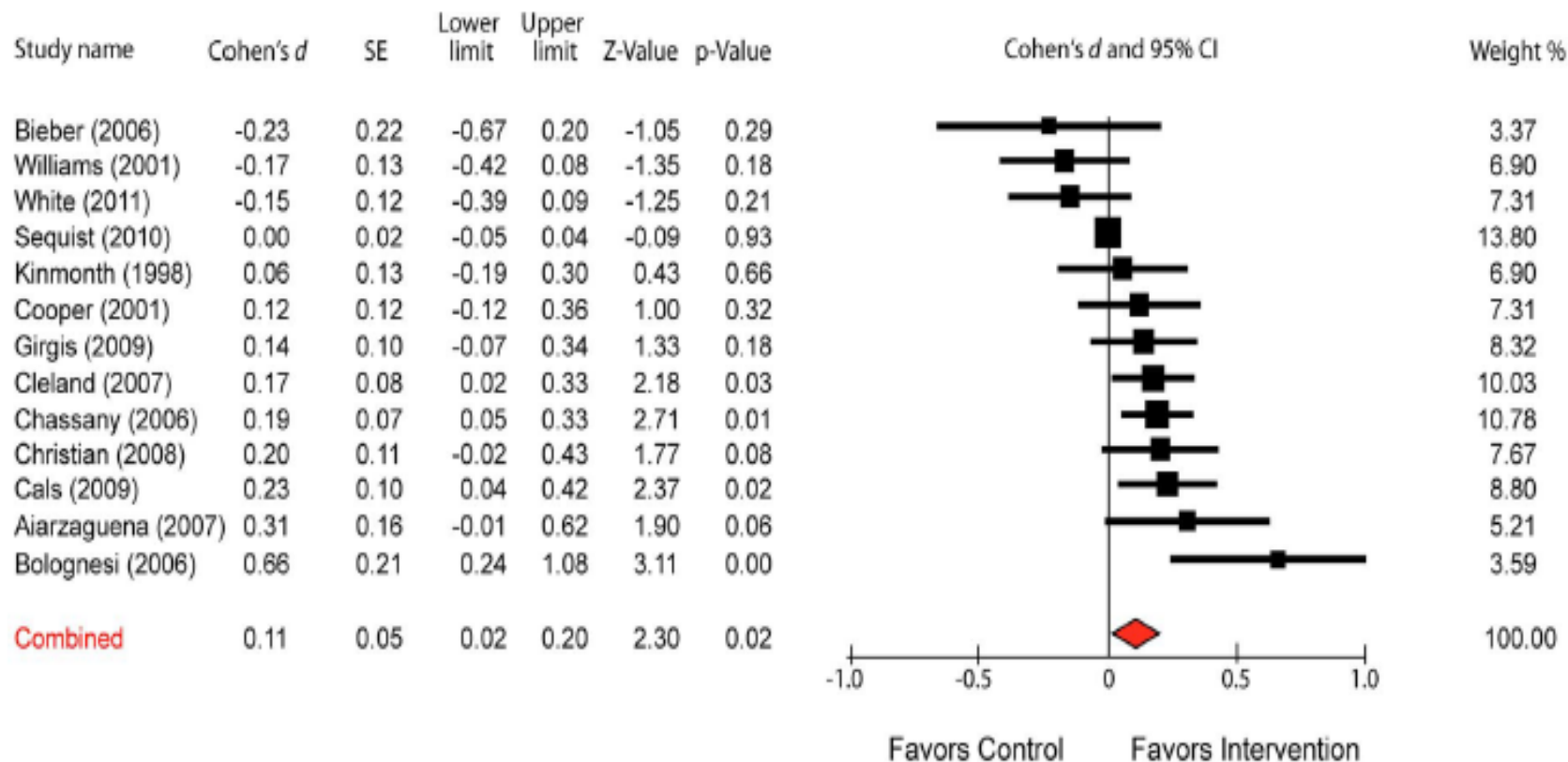


Figure 2. Forest Plot of Cohen's *d* for the Effect of the Patient-Clinician Relationship on Healthcare Outcomes.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0094207.g002

BMJ Open Continuity of care with doctors – a matter of life and death? A systematic review of continuity of care and mortality

Denis J Pereira Gray,¹ Kate Sidaway-Lee,¹ Eleanor White,^{1,2} Angus Thorne,^{1,3} Philip H Evans^{1,2}

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ABSTRACT

Objective Continuity of care is a long-standing feature of healthcare, especially of general practice. It is associated with increased patient satisfaction, increased take-up of health promotion, greater adherence to medical advice and decreased use of hospital services. This review aims to examine whether there is a relationship between the receipt of continuity of doctor care and mortality.

Design Systematic review without meta-analysis.

Data sources MEDLINE, Embase and the Web of Science, from 1996 to 2017.

Eligibility criteria for selecting studies Peer-reviewed primary research articles, published in English which reported measured continuity of care received by patients from any kind of doctor, in any setting, in any country, related to measured mortality of those patients.

Results Of the 726 articles identified in searches, 22 fulfilled the eligibility criteria. The studies were all cohort or cross-sectional and most adjusted for multiple potential confounding factors. These studies came from nine countries with very different cultures and health systems. We found such heterogeneity of continuity and mortality measurement methods and time frames that it was not possible to combine the results of studies. However, 18 (81.8%) high-quality studies reported statistically significant reductions in mortality, with increased continuity of care. 16 of these were with all-cause mortality. Three others showed no association and one demonstrated mixed results. These significant protective effects occurred with both generalist and specialist doctors.

Conclusions This first systematic review reveals that increased continuity of care by doctors is associated with lower mortality rates. Although all the evidence is observational, patients across cultural boundaries appear to benefit from continuity of care with both generalist and specialist doctors. Many of these articles called for continuity to be given a higher priority in healthcare planning. Despite substantial, successive, technical advances in medicine, interpersonal factors remain important.

PROSPERO registration number CRD42016042091.

INTRODUCTION

Medical science has advanced rapidly since the early 19th century. Major advances

Strengths and limitations of this study

- The first systematic review of continuity of care and mortality.
- We included studies working with patients with all conditions, of all ages and of all stages of conditions.
- We included articles investigating continuity with all kinds of doctors in any health system.
- We included articles using any clearly defined measure of continuity of care.
- A meta-analysis was not possible due to heterogeneity of continuity and mortality measures.

from the germ theory to the sequencing of the human genome have together generated much deeper understanding of the pathophysiology of disease with improved prevention and treatment. However, all these advances are mostly related to physical factors. Research on human aspects of medical care has lagged.

Internationally, there has been a decrease in the perceived value of personal contact between patients and doctors. An editorial in the *New England Journal of Medicine*¹ suggested that non-personal care should become the 'default option' in medicine.

One way to study interpersonal care is by measuring continuity of care. The definition of continuity of care that we have used previously² is repeated contact between an individual patient and a doctor. Such repeated contact gives patients and doctors the opportunity for improved understanding of each other's views and priorities. Continuity of care can be considered to be a proxy measure for the strength of patient-doctor relationships.³

There have been a variety of approaches to measure continuity and so far only three randomised controlled trials have been completed.⁴⁻⁶ These all showed continuity to be beneficial for patients over relatively short

Research

Richard Baker, George K Freeman, Jeannie L Haggerty, M John Bankart and Keith H Nockels

Primary medical care continuity and patient mortality:

a systematic review

Abstract

Background

A 2016 review into continuity of care with doctors in primary and secondary care concluded that mortality rates are lower with higher continuity of care.

Aim

This association was studied further to elucidate its strength and how causative mechanisms may work, specifically in the field of primary medical care.

Design and setting

Systematic review of studies published in English or French from database and source inception to July 2019.

Method

Original empirical quantitative studies of any design were included, from MEDLINE, Embase, PsycINFO, OpenGrey, and the library catalogue of the New York Academy of Medicine for unpublished studies. Selected studies included patients who were seen wholly or mostly in primary care settings, and quantifiable measures of continuity and mortality.

Results

Thirteen quantitative studies were identified that included either cross-sectional or retrospective cohorts with variable periods of follow-up. Twelve of these measured the effect on all-cause mortality; a statistically significant protective effect of greater care continuity was found in nine, absent in two, and in one effects ranged from increased to decreased mortality depending on the continuity measure. The remaining study found a protective association for coronary heart disease mortality. Improved clinical responsibility, physician knowledge, and patient trust were suggested as causative mechanisms, although these were not investigated.

Conclusion

This review adds reduced mortality to the demonstrated benefits of there being better continuity in primary care for patients. Some patients may benefit more than others. Further studies should seek to elucidate mechanisms and those patients who are likely to benefit most. Despite mounting evidence of its broad benefit to patients, relationship continuity in primary care is in decline – decisive action is required from policymakers and practitioners to counter this.

Keywords

continuity of patient care; mortality; primary health care; systematic review.

INTRODUCTION

Continuity of care is a core feature of general practice¹⁻³ and defined as the care of individuals (rather than populations) over time. There are three main types of continuity:³⁻⁵

- relationship (or personal) — implies a trusting therapeutic relationship between the individual patient and at least one caring clinician;
- informational — the availability of records to all involved in the care of an individual; and
- management — coordination and communication between all groups involved in care.

Starfield *et al* considered relationship continuity to be part of primary care's effect on improving outcomes, including patient satisfaction, and lower hospitalisation and emergency-room use.⁶ Relationship continuity, leading to patient trust and improved adherence to advice, is a suggested mechanism for improved care effectiveness.^{3,4} Measuring such relationships can be complex and needs approaches with patients and clinicians; however, counting contacts with the same person is much simpler because without such contacts a relationship cannot occur.

Such use-based measurements of contacts can be called 'concentration of care' — namely, measuring to what extent patient contacts are concentrated on the same professional. They may appear synonymous with relationship continuity, although the relationship is implied rather than assessed.⁷

Care concentration supports informational and management continuity in primary care,⁸ but concentration of care to support relationship continuity in primary care is declining in some countries; it is difficult for a patient to see their chosen doctor in a timely manner⁹⁻¹¹ and waits may cause diagnostic delay.¹² Although patients who are young and fit may neither want, nor need, to see the same doctor, older patients and those with multiple conditions often do,^{13,14} as such, although relationship continuity in primary care has demonstrated care advantages,^{7,11} evidence of better health outcomes, including decreased mortality, is needed to justify robust policies to support it.

A recent review of continuity with doctors in both primary and secondary care found a protective association against mortality.¹⁵ This association has been studied further by the authors, specifically in primary care, to elucidate its strength and how any causation may work in order to focus future research. Their objectives were to:

R Baker, MD, FRCPG, professor emeritus;
MJ Bankart, PhD, honorary associate professor in medical statistics, Department of Health Sciences, University of Leicester, Leicester, UK.
GK Freeman, MD, FRCPG, emeritus professor of general practice, Department of Primary Care and Public Health, Imperial College London, London, UK. **JL Haggerty**, PhD, McGill research chair in family at community medicine at St Mary's, Department of Family Medicine, McGill University, Montreal, Canada. **KH Nockels**, MA (Hons), Dip Lib, academic librarian (medicine), University Library, University of Leicester, Leicester, UK.

Address for correspondence

Richard Baker, Department of Health Sciences, College of Life Sciences, University of Leicester, Centre for Medicine, University Road, Leicester LE1 7RH, UK.
Email: r.b14@le.ac.uk

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¹St Leonard's Practice, Exeter, UK

²Medical School, University of Exeter, Exeter, UK

³Medical School, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK

Correspondence to
Sir Denis J Pereira Gray;
denis.pereiragray@btinternet.com

EL AJUAR DE CERÁMICA
DE LOS SULTANES



El Palacio de Carlos V reúne 215 piezas históricas que adornaban los palacios y los hogares del recinto de la Alhambra P42

LA COPA DEL REY DEPARA
OTRA VISITA AL ZARAGOZA
EL MARTES QUE VIENE P36Y37

Las empresas acuden a alternativas y reducen un 75% los afectados por ERTE

Las compañías tratan de retener talento y buscan otras opciones como las rotaciones de empleados o la renegociación de condiciones laborales

En los meses de impacto de la pandemia, los expedientes de regulación temporal de empleo permitieron a las empresas salir a flote. Cuatro años después, esta herramienta se ha reducido de forma drástica en la provincia, con solo 188 trabajadores afectados frente a los 772 que había en el pasado ejercicio. Los sindicatos apuntan que es una medida eficaz, porque ha permitido que se conserven empleos. P27S

Apartado un empleado del CSIC por un tuit sobre un menor

Hizo alusión en redes al comportamiento de un niño de tres años en un vestuario.

El Centro Superior de Investigaciones Científicas ha impedido la entrada en la Estación Experimental del Zaidín al trabajador. P13

Perdonan una deuda de 9,7 millones por la ley de segunda oportunidad

La justicia exonera a un empresario granadino afectado por la crisis de 2008. P4

Las universidades andaluzas elevan el tono contra los «incumplimientos» de la Junta P14

MÁS NOTICIAS

Trece sanciones y seis estadios cerrados tras los altercados en el fútbol. Las multas alcanzan los 3.700 euros y los clubes implicados perderán puntos P12

Motín en el hospital par liberar a un detenido

La Policía tuvo que disolver una turba de 70 familiares del arrestado, al que iban



LA ÚLTIMA CONSULTA DEL DOCTOR MELGUIZO

Almanjáyar despide entre aplausos al médico de Familia del barrio durante más de tres décadas, que se jubila mañana P16

Miguel recibe el cariño de pacientes y compañeros en el pasillo del centro de salud. PEPE MARIN

Sánchez se cobra la dimisión de Lobato

«El presidente lloraba»

Mantener el mismo médico de APS más de 15 años reduce la mortalidad hasta un 30%

Research

Hopay Samadik, Elyse Hultmark, Joop Eibersburg and Vidar Hunsbak

Continuity in general practice as predictor of mortality, acute hospitalisation, and use of out-of-hours care: a registry-based observational study in Norway

a registry-based observational study in Norway

Abstract

Background Patients usually maintain a continuous relationship with their primary care physician.

Aim To explore the association between longitudinal continuity with a primary care physician (GPs) and use of out-of-hours care, acute hospitalisation, and mortality.

Design and setting Registry-based observational study in Norway, covering all following municipalities in 2019.

Results Continuity in general practice was associated with lower use of out-of-hours care, acute hospitalisation, and mortality. The association was stronger for patients with chronic conditions and for patients with long-term relationships with their GPs.

Conclusion Continuity in general practice was associated with lower use of out-of-hours care, acute hospitalisation, and mortality. The association was stronger for patients with chronic conditions and for patients with long-term relationships with their GPs.

Keywords Continuity in general practice, out-of-hours care, acute hospitalisation, mortality.

Introduction

Continuity is a core value of primary care, reflecting a personal relationship between a patient and a GP, who thus takes personal responsibility for the patient's medical needs.¹ Continuity is not limited by the type of disease and unique attributes of patients. Stronger continuity with a primary care physician has been shown to be associated with lower mortality rates,² lower hospital admission or bed use of out-patients,^{3,4} and lower referrals for specialist health care.⁵ Nevertheless, continuity has been declining in recent years.⁶

There is no uniform agreement about how continuity should be defined, but three main definitions are used: informational, longitudinal, and organisational.⁷ Informational continuity means that the doctor has adequate information about the patient. Longitudinal continuity means that the relationship changes over time, and organisational continuity is a smooth relationship between patient and physician.⁸ Since the 1980s, there has been a focus on organisational continuity, based on well-patients with different problems over time.^{9,10} An example is the Usual Provider of Care (UPC) index, which describes the percentage of all contacts

that is with the most frequent provider.¹¹ Most of these studies have been conducted with limited patient samples and rather short observation periods. There is a need for studies on stable with follow-up time in the population, long illnesses, and hard-to-treat conditions.

A limited number of studies, such as in the UK, the Netherlands, Sweden, or Norway, most of which are linked with a general practice or a semi-regular general practitioner (GP) also a hospitalist for being care of their medical needs, such as GP advice are usually established not only to increase continuity of care as an expected aspect of quality but also to prevent unnecessary spending by reducing the GP as a guideline. It should be noted, however, that patients also value such personal relationships with their GPs.¹²

The aim of the present study, based on Norwegian registry data, was to explore, on a national level, the effects of longitudinal GP continuity associated with use of out-of-hours care, acute hospitalisation, and mortality.

Methods

The Norwegian GP Index
 The GP Index is a measure of continuity in general practice, which is the responsibility of the

Results Continuity in general practice was associated with lower use of out-of-hours care, acute hospitalisation, and mortality. The association was stronger for patients with chronic conditions and for patients with long-term relationships with their GPs.

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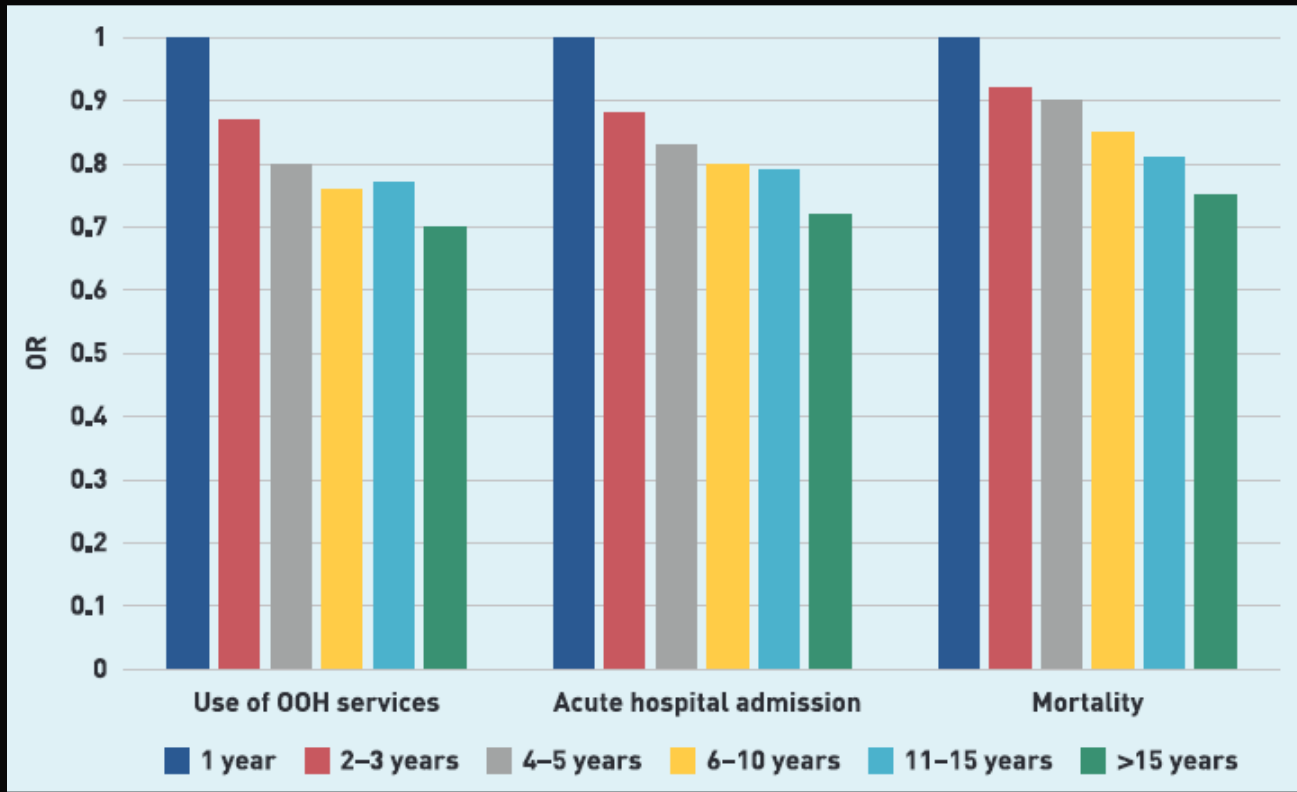
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General practitioners retiring or relocating and its association with healthcare use and mortality: a cohort study using Norwegian national data

Kristin Hestmann Vinjeru¹,^{*} Andreas Ashelm^{2,3},
Kjartan Sarheim Anthun,⁴ Fredrik Carlsen,⁵ Bente Prytz Mjølstad,⁶
Sara Marie Nilsen,^{2,7} Kristine Pape,¹ Johan Håkon Bjørngaard^{1,8}

ABSTRACT

Background Continuity in the general practitioner (GP)-patient relationship is associated with better healthcare outcomes. However, few studies have examined the impact of permanent discontinuities on all listed patients when a GP retires or relocates.

Aim To investigate changes in the Norwegian population's overall healthcare use and mortality after discontinuity due to Regular GPs retiring or relocating.

Methods Linking national registers, we compared days with healthcare use and mortality for matched individuals affiliated with Regular GPs who retired or relocated versus controls. We included list patients 3 years prior to exposure and followed them up to 5 years after. We assessed changes over time employing a difference-in-differences design with Poisson regression.

Results From 2011 to 2020, we identified 819 Regular GPs retiring and 228 moving, affiliated with 1 165 295 people. Relative to 3 years before discontinuity, the rate ratio (RR) of daytime GP contacts increased 3% (95% CI 2 to 4) in year 1 after discontinuity, corresponding to 148 (95% CI 54 to 243) additional contacts per 1000 patients. This increase persisted for 5 years. Out-of-hours GP contacts increased the first year, RR 1.04 (95% CI 0.99 to 1.09), corresponding to 16 (95% CI -5 to 37) contacts per 1000 patients. Planned hospital contacts increased 3% (95% CI 2 to 4) in year 1, persisting into year 5. Acute hospital contacts increased 5% (95% CI 3 to 7), primarily in the first year. These 1-year effects corresponded to 51 (95% CI 18 to 83) planned and 13 (95% CI 7 to 18) acute hospital contacts per 1000 patients. Mortality was unchanged up to 5 years after discontinuity.

Conclusion Regular GPs retirement and relocation were associated with small to moderate increases in healthcare use among listed patients, while mortality was unaffected.

INTRODUCTION

Continuity in the doctor-patient relation is a core value in primary care, and studies suggest that being cared for by the same

WHAT IS ALREADY KNOWN ON THIS TOPIC

⇒ Having a stable, ongoing relationship with a general practitioner (GP) is associated with positive health outcomes for patients and lower healthcare costs.

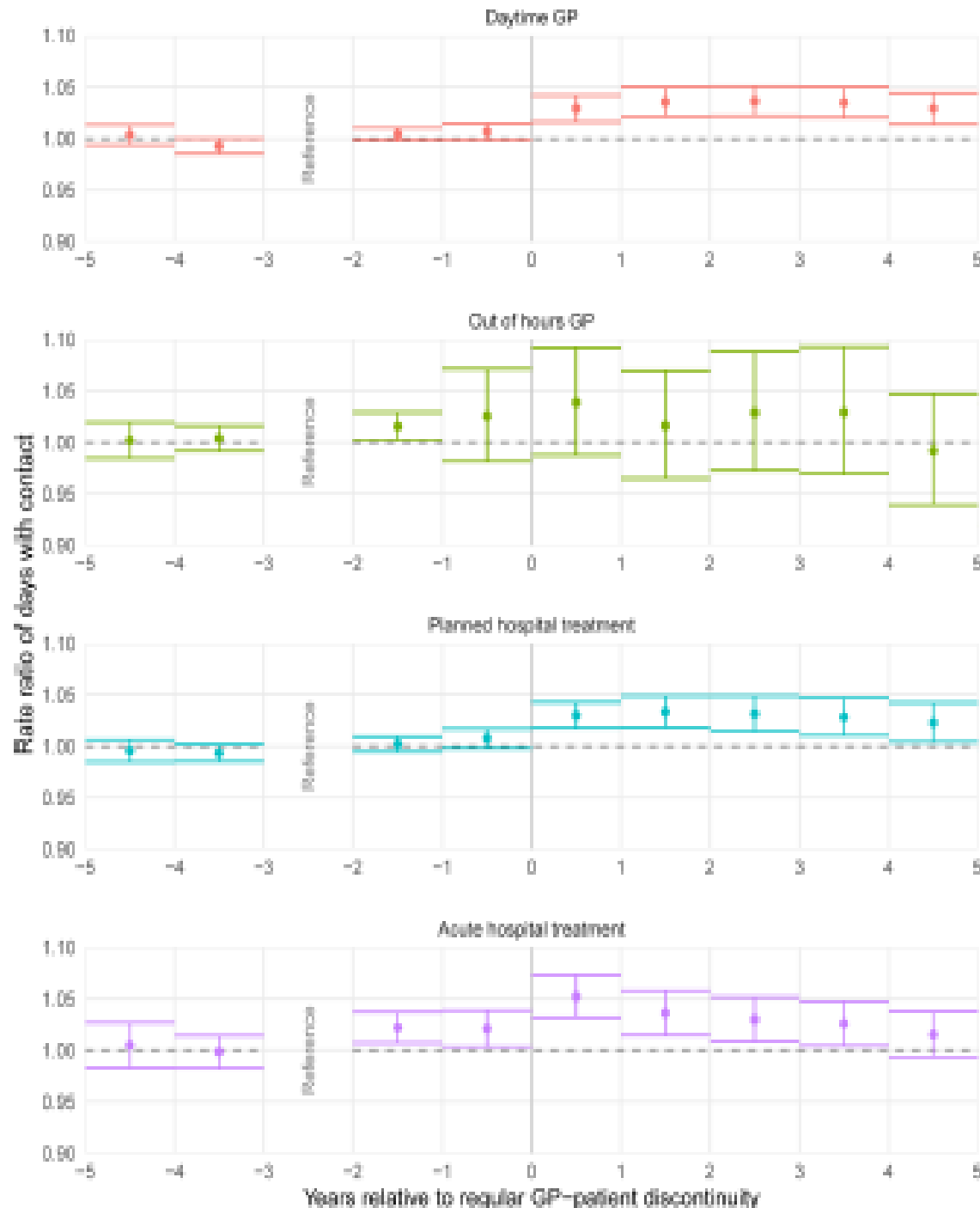
WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS

⇒ With more than a decade of personal linked complete data, we found that people assigned to a Regular GP that permanently retired or moved, had small to moderate increases in healthcare use, and no change in mortality.

HOW THIS STUDY MIGHT AFFECT RESEARCH, PRACTICE OR POLICY

⇒ The findings suggest robustness in the Norwegian healthcare system to individuals losing their Regular GP to retirement or relocation.
⇒ Further studies are required to detect any high-risk patient groups and cause specific mortality to accommodate potentially targeted prevention.

GP over time is associated with patient satisfaction, improved patient outcomes and reduced healthcare costs.^{1,2} From this topic spans various dimensions, which complicates our ability to discern how specific changes in continuity affect outcomes. In Norway, the Regular GP scheme facilitates interpersonal continuity between a named GP and a spec-



► Additional supplemental material is published online only. To view, please visit the journal online (<https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjpp-2023-017064>).

For numbered affiliations see end of article.

Correspondence to Dr Kristin Hestmann Vinjeru (kristin.vinjeru@ntnu.no).

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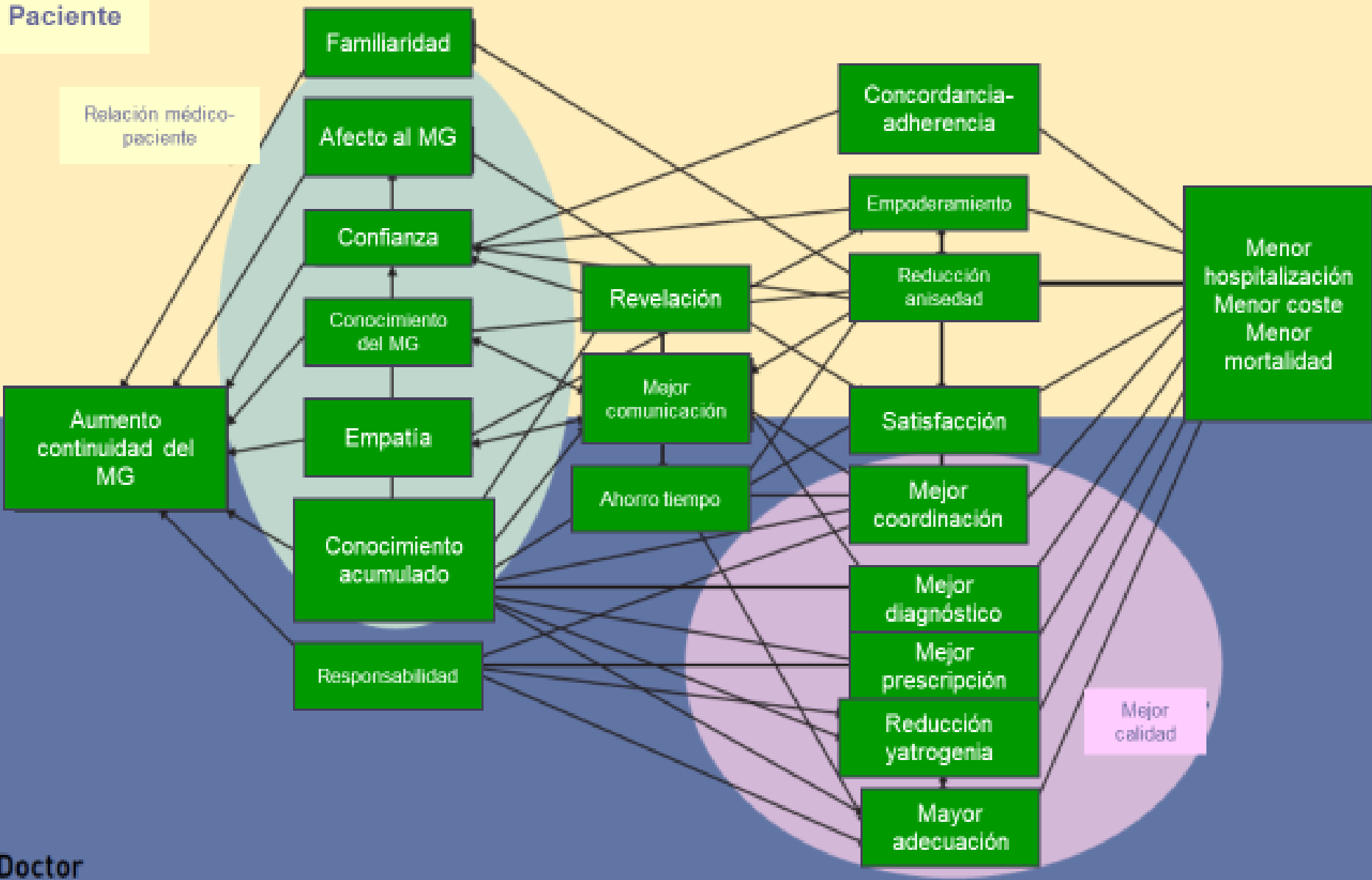
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Mecanismos de los efectos de la continuidad (Pereira Gray et al. BJGP 2021)

Paciente

Relación médico-paciente



Doctor

Coordinación

European
Observatory
on Health Systems and Policies

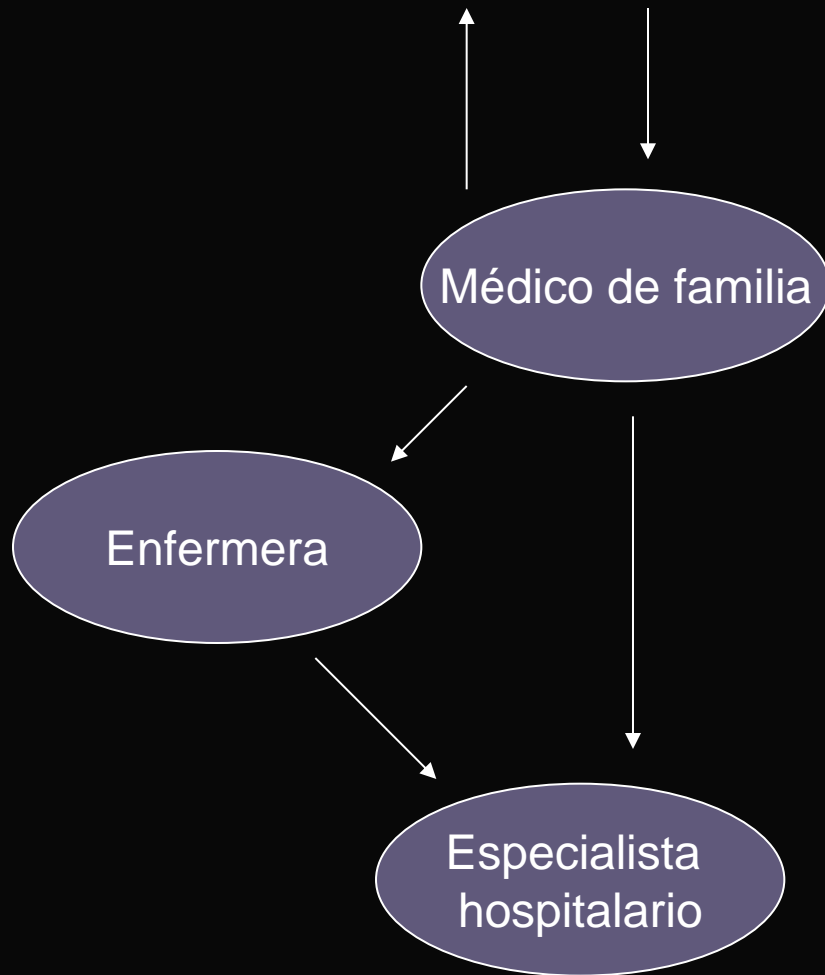


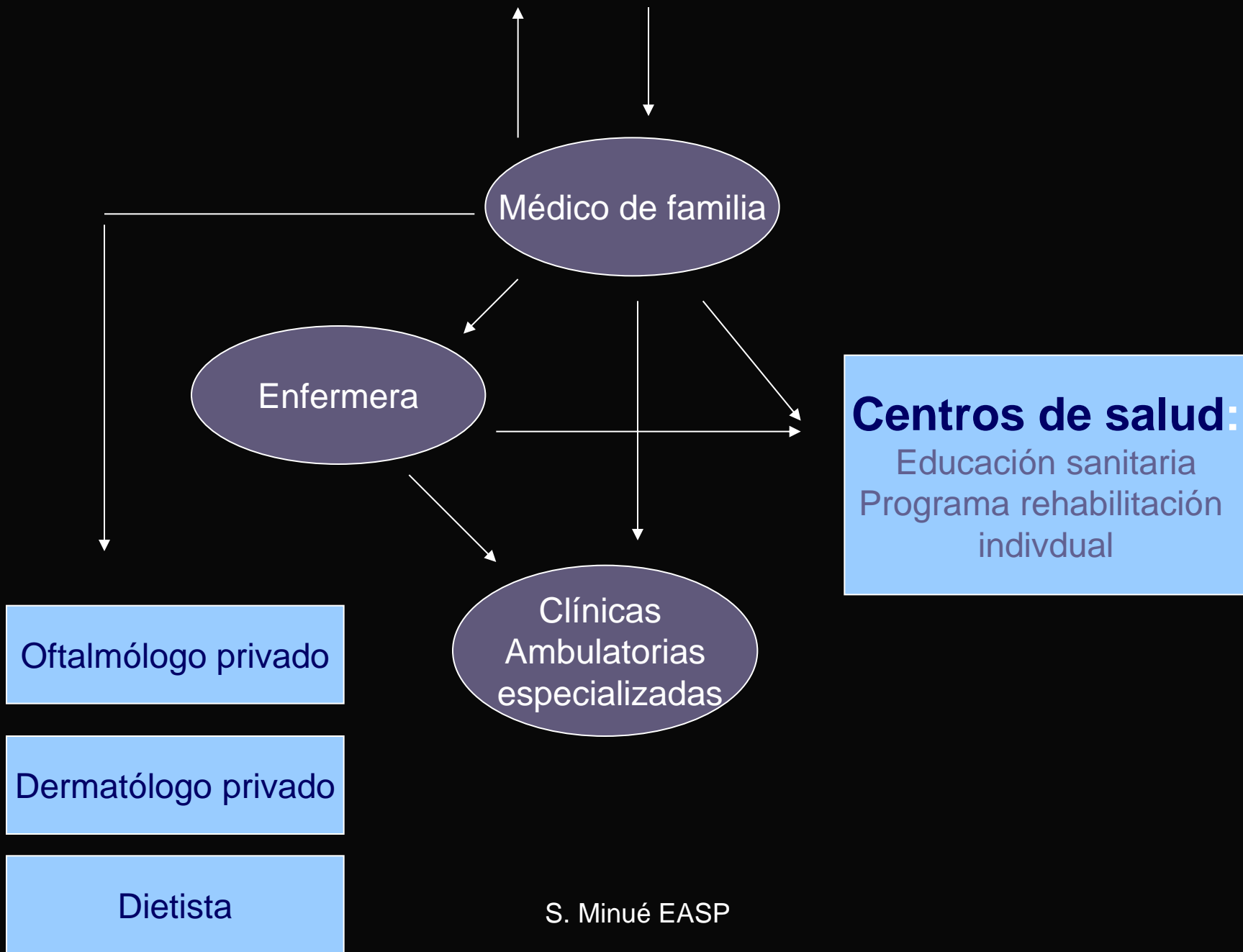
MANAGING CHRONIC CONDITIONS

Experience in eight countries

Ellen Nolte, Cécile Knai, Martin McKee

Observatory Studies Series Nº 15





Original

¿La integración de la gestión de servicios sanitarios mejora la coordinación clínica? Experiencia en Cataluña



Laura Esteve-Matalí^{a,b}, Ingrid Vargas^{a,*}, Francesc Cots^c, Isabel Ramon^d, Elvira Sánchez^e, Alex Escosa^f y María-Luisa Vázquez^a



Figura 1. Motivos de una percepción de coordinación positiva en el territorio según la gestión de la atención primaria y especializada.



“Estudio de Redes de Atención en Salud con Enfoque de Atención Primaria”

● El modelo RISS

Atributos esenciales de las RISS	
Modelo asistencial	1. Promoción y atención a largo del tiempo y amplia cobertura de los recursos humanos y profesionales en contextos de salud que determinan la oferta de servicios de salud
	2. Una extensa red de establecimientos de salud que presta servicios de promoción, prevención, diagnósticos, tratamiento, gestión de enfermedades, rehabilitación y cuidados paliativos, y que integra los programas focalizados en enfermedades, riesgos y poblaciones específicas, los servicios de salud personales y los servicios de salud pública
	3. Un primer nivel de atención multiaxial, planificado que cubre a toda la población y se ve como puerta de entrada al sistema, que integra y coordina la atención de salud además de satisfacer la mayor parte de las necesidades de salud de la población
	4. Prestación de servicios especializados en el lugar más apropiado, que se ofrecen de preferencia en entornos o en hospitales
	5. Existencia de mecanismos de coordinación asistencial a lo largo de todo el continuo de los servicios de salud
	6. Atención de salud centrada en la persona, la familia y la comunidad, teniendo en cuenta las particularidades culturales y de género, y los niveles de diversidad de la población
Gobernanza y estrategia	7. Un sistema de gobernanza única para toda la red
	8. Participación social amplia
	9. Acción intersectorial y abordaje de los determinantes de la salud y la equidad en salud
Organización y gestión	10. Gestión integrada de los sistemas de apoyo clínico, administrativo y logístico
	11. Recursos humanos suficientes, competentes, comprometidos y valorados por la red
	12. Sistema de información integrado que vincula a todos los miembros de la red, con desglose de los datos por sexo, edad, lugar de residencia, origen étnico y otras variables pertinentes
	13. Gestión basada en resultados
Asignación e incentivos	14. Financiamiento adecuado e incentivos financieros alineados con las metas de la red

Metodología para estudios de caso de Redes Integradas

Diálogo Regional de Política en Protección Social y Salud (Buenos Aires, 4 y 5 de diciembre de 2014)

Reunión de expertos para revisión del Modelo (WDC, febrero 2015)

Diseño de una Guía Metodológica para la realización de Estudios de Caso de RISS

Pilotaje en el Área de Gestión Sanitaria del Sur de Sevilla

Realización de 4 Estudios de Caso (Argentina, Brasil, Colombia, México)

Publicación final



Red	AP	Hospital	Alta complejidad
Argentina	Unidades Primarias de Atención (UPA)	Centros hospitalarios de nivel II (media) y III (alta)	Parte fuera de la red
Brasil	Unidades de Atenção Primária à Saúde (UAPS)	Centros Ambulatoriais de Especialidades Unidades de Internação Hospitalar	Fuera de la Red
Chile: Metro Sur	Posta Rural Centro Comunitario de Salud Familiar (CECOSF) Centro de Salud Familiar (CESFAM) Servicio de AP Urgente (SAPU)	Media y alta complejidad	En la Red
Chile: Chiloé	Idem más Ambulanchas	Baja, media y alta complejidad	Parte fuera de la red
Colombia	Centros de salud	Hospital de primer nivel (Hospital Civil)	Fuera de la Red
España	Unidades de Gestión Clínica de AP ubicadas en: -centros de salud. -consultorios	Hospital de alta complejidad Empresas públicas hospitalarias	En la Red
México	Unidades Médica Rurales Brigadas de Salud Albergues comunitarios	Hospital rural (“o nivel complejidad)	Fuera de la Red
Uruguay	Centros del Primer Nivel de Atención de la Región Sur de ASSE: Postas rurales, Policlínicos, Centros de Salud	Hospital de baja y mediana complejidad de Canelones y Montevideo	Hosiptales de referencia nacional

The end of the Disease Era

Mary E Tinetti, Terri Fried. AM J Med 2004;116:179-85

• DATOS CLÍNICOS

- Trabajo en el negocio de los “Residuos”
- Fumador y bebedor
- Ocasionalmente dolor torácico al hacer ejercicio
- Antecedentes familiares de Cardiopatía Isquémica
- PA 158/94 mm Hg; IMC 33 Kg/m²; S4

• DIAGNÓSTICO

- Enfermedad coronaria, Hipertensión, Hipercolesterolemia, tabaquismo, bebedor excesivo de alcohol

• TRATAMIENTO

- Modificación de factores de riesgos
- Tiazida, BB y/o IECA
- Derivación a cardiólogo para posteriores estudios

• OUTCOMES

- PA
- Colesterol
- IAM, ACVA, supervivencia

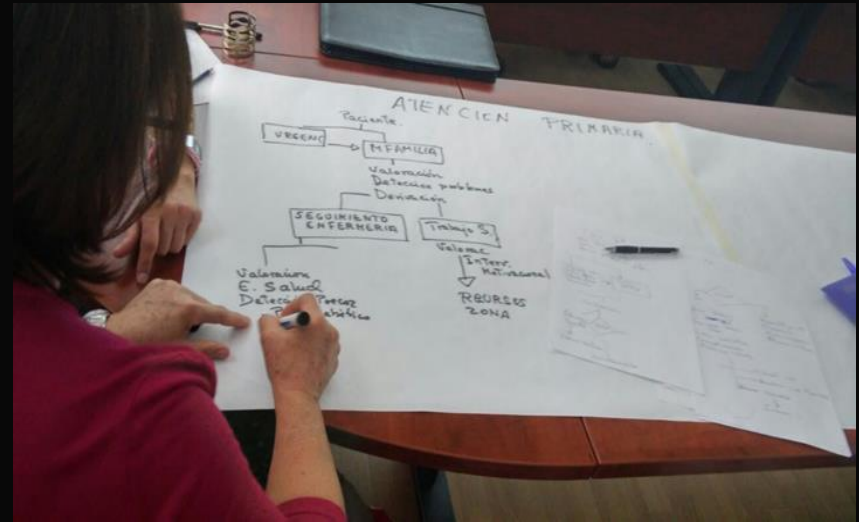
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- **DATOS ESPECIFICOS RECOGIDOS.**
 - Preocupaciones del paciente (cierre del negocio, competencia, preocupación de morir antes de los 50, como su padre)
 - Prioridades del paciente (quiere vivir mucho pero manteniendo su actividad sexual, nivel de energía y sobre todo alerta)
 - Aumento del consumo de tabaco y alcohol y disminución de la actividad física tras la muerte de su hijo en un” accidente”
- **FACTORES QUE IMPIDEN ALCANZAR LAS METAS.**
 - Enfermedad coronaria, **duelo**, Hipertensión, Hipercolesterolemia, tabaquismo, bebedor excesivo de alcohol, **síntomas depresivos, dificultades laborales**
- **MANEJO**
 - **Abordaje del duelo**
 - **Seleccionar los Factores de riesgos que quiere afrontar**
 - Recomendar incrementar la actividad física en lugar de ejercicio
 - Iniciar tratamiento con tiazida y aspirina
- **OUTCOMES**
 - **Nivel de actividad física y sexual**
 - **Mantener el negocio**
 - Supervivencia, IAM

Propuestas de mejora (Grupo Focal)

- Reorganización de las consultas de AP en función de las necesidades identificadas por los médicos de familia
- Fomento y potenciación del trabajo de la enfermería de AP, tanto en centros como en el domicilio.
- Potenciación del trabajo social.
- Incorporación de psicólogos al proceso de atención.
- Trabajo en sesión clínica multiprofesional en AP de los casos más complejos
- Existencia de unidades multiprofesionales hospitalarias de respuesta rápida
- Empleo generalizado de la telemedicina



Propuestas de mejora (Grupo Focal)

- Reorganización de las consultas de AP en función de las necesidades identificadas por los médicos de familia
- Fomento y potenciación del trabajo de la enfermería de AP, tanto en centros como en el domicilio.
- Potenciación del trabajo social en especial en materia de motivación y movilización de recursos.
- Incorporación de psicólogos al proceso de atención para casos seleccionados de pacientes.
- Trabajo en sesión clínica multiprofesional en AP de los casos más complejos
- Existencia de unidades multiprofesionales hospitalarias de respuesta rápida para los casos más complejos
- Fomento y empleo generalizado de la telemedicina y la realización de consultas virtuales.

**TABLA
8.1.**

**Personal de salud por nivel de atención participante
en grupo focal de trazabilidad**

Participantes	Argentina	Brasil	Colombia	México
Primer nivel de atención	Educadora sanitaria, médica, coordinadora de PNA	Profesionales de APS	Enfermera y médico de urgencias, secretaria, auxiliar de enfermería, grupo extramural del hospital	Médicos y enfermeras
Segundo nivel de atención	Médico familiar, médica terapeuta, coordinadora	Profesionales de atención especializada	Enfermera, médico de urgencias, oftalmóloga, médico general, médico internista	Personal médico residente, médicos familiares, especialistas y agentes comunitarios
Otros	Supervisores y coordinadores de ambos niveles	Agentes comunitarios de salud	Auxiliar enfermería extramural, personal de secretaría	Sin participantes

FIGURA
8.1.

Trayectoria de Dioselina en Argentina



FIGURA
8.2.

Trayectoria de Dioselina en Brasil



FIGURA
8.3.

Trayectoria de Dioselina en Colombia

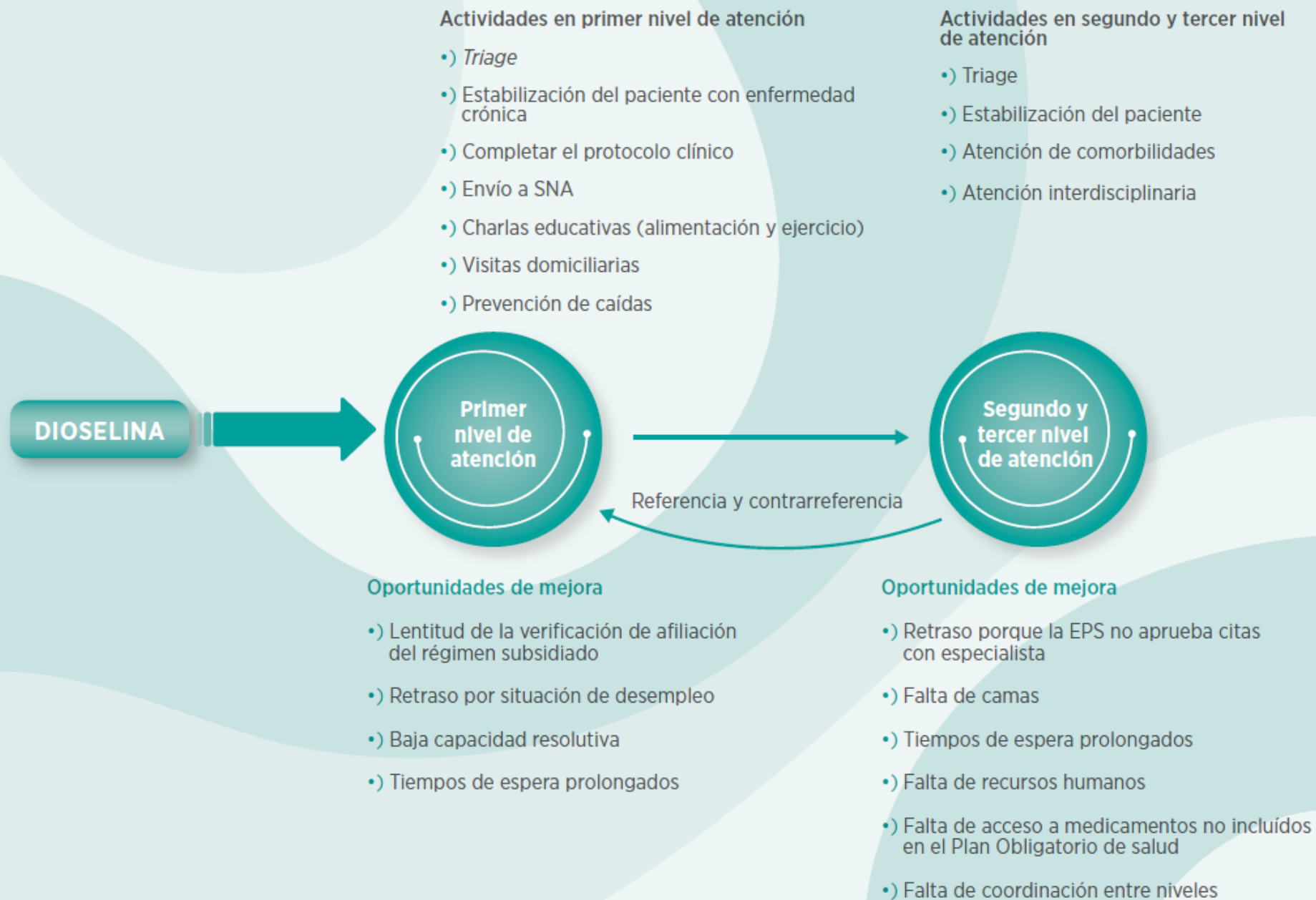
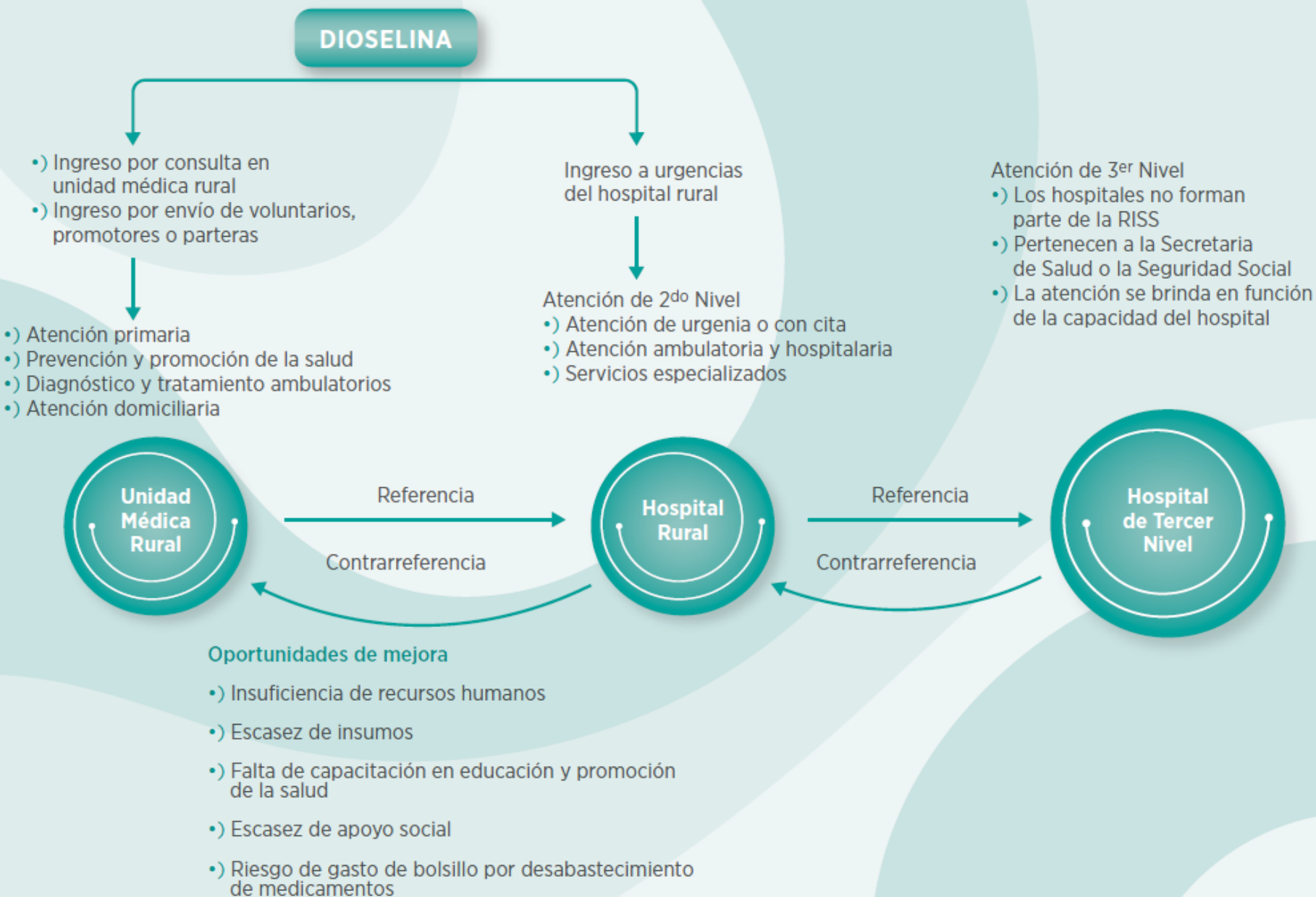


FIGURA
8.4.

Trayectoria de Dioselina en México



**TABLA
8.2.**

Elementos destacables de la organización y coordinación de las redes

País	Organización Sistema de referencia y contrarreferencia	Problemas de coordinación detectados
Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Se gestiona desde los CAPs y las UPAs. Cualquier paciente puede acudir directamente a un 2° o 3er nivel de atención. ● Se prioriza a beneficiarios del Programa REDES. ● Funciona sistema informal de derivación mediante mensajes telefónicos (<i>WhatsApp</i>). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Los hospitales no cuentan con un área geográfica bien delimitada de atención y la distribución y derivación de los pacientes es básica y no está formalizada. ● La red carece de un paquete predefinido de prestaciones; se define por los Planes y Programas de Salud. ● Los mecanismos de referencia y contrarreferencia no se cumplen adecuadamente. ● No se utilizan formularios estandarizados.
Brasil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gestión desde el nivel municipal y APS. ● Se define la implantación de acciones en los servicios de referencia especializada ambulatoria para garantizar el acceso; el proceso de derivación de las UAPS; el retorno del usuario a su UAPS de origen; la implantación de protocolos de clasificación de riesgo, directrices clínicas y protocolos de referencia y contrarreferencia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Debe mejorarse la comunicación entre los profesionales de salud de diferentes niveles de complejidad y la coordinación con los servicios especializados. ● No todo el personal conoce los procedimientos. ● Desde las APS no se puede manejar la atención de especialidades porque deben obedecer al SRM. ● Se refieren pacientes sin exámenes previos.
Colombia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Del primer nivel se envía el caso a la EPS para que lo valoren y refieran. ● Casos ginecológicos se atienden por especialista contratado por evento. ● La contrarreferencia es regulada por el Instituto Departamental de Salud con el apoyo y asesoría del Comité Departamental de Urgencias. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cada prestador actúa de manera aislada con limitaciones para el funcionamiento en red, generando fragmentación y mayores costos. ● La red atiende casos de baja complejidad y no tiene relación directa con otros hospitales de segundo o tercer nivel de atención.
México	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Voluntarios, parteras y promotoras refieren a la UMR, a la Unidad Médica Móvil y a las Brigadas de Salud que, a su vez, refieren al HR. ● La contrarreferencia se realiza del HR a la UMR correspondiente una vez que el problema de atención es resuelto, con indicaciones de seguimiento por escrito. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● La continuidad de la atención se ve limitada por el escaso personal existente en el 2° nivel y por la poca cobertura en localidades lejanas al HR.

Dioselina en su Departamento

- ¿Qué características específicas tiene este caso en su Departamento?
- ¿Cómo es el tránsito actual de Dioselina?
- ¿Qué aspectos precisan de intervención urgente?
- ¿Cómo debería ser el tránsito?