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Conference Abstract

Primary care integrative approach to Kidney Disease into Public Health Global Initiative

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Abstract

Aims and objectives: The main goal consists into translation of the scientific new advances concerning the chronic kidney disease (CKD), from the laboratories and clinics, including the primary and secondary health care settings, to applicable public health measures. It's signifies to integrate family medicine services and other specialties of polyclinics into an efficient regional public health system, in the framework of health care reform. Specific aims: Assessing and assisting the health needs of the community, to identify the risk factors (RF), the correlative risks concerning kidney disease (KD).

Introduction: KD is increasingly recognised as a global public health problem, representing a thriving modern trend of contemporary societies, whatever medical care systems exist. Growing evidence suggests that the distribution of income—in addition to the absolute standard of living enjoyed by the individual is a key determinant of the population health.

Methods: An epidemiological double-blinded longitudinally retrospective study for over 10 years, starting from primary care practice and research outlines, public policies deeply insights and developmental observations

Results: Scientific analyses have shown how the linkage of concepts, at multiple levels on health policy integrating primary health care system, motivates a potentially effective costs and high-impact program to addressing difficult social problems of an aging society, onto design features of an appropriate model to health promotion.

Conclusion: Understanding the relation between CKD and other chronic syndromes is important to developing a public health policy model to improve the outcomes.

Keywords:

primary health care system (phcs), public health model, improving outcomes, chronic kidney disease (ckd) surveillance system, cost-effectiveness, health economics

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