

Theories, Models and Frameworks: How to achieve the integration of community pharmacy in primary health care?

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Background

- Lack of integration of community pharmacy in primary health care is a critical barrier to the evolution of community pharmacy.
- Some integration of embedded pharmacist but not of community pharmacy.

Purpose

- To identify and classify the theories, models and frameworks of health system integration to subsequently construct a model or models that could be used for the integration of community pharmacy in primary care.

Method

- A systematic review was undertaken in PubMed, Scopus, Web of science, PsycInfo and Cochrane library from 2013 to 2022.
- Terms used: “integrated/organized delivery system, health care/services/systems integration, and integrated health care / services / system / delivery”



Results

30 papers were retrieved according to inclusion and exclusion criteria, identifying:

<p>(2) Theories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Integration degree• Complex Adaptive Systems	<p>(12) Models</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Model for an integrated health system• Model INSIDE• Network Integration• LOPSI Conceptual Model• SNEI• The McKinsey 7S model• Conceptual model of integration types by Singer• Integrated Primary Care (IPC) Model• Shared Mental Models• Provider-based Conceptual Model• Funnel Model• Co-location Model	<p>(10) Frameworks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conceptual Framework: Five health care activities that facilitates Integration (5As)• The Four Domain Integrated Health (4DIH) framework• Atun et al. Framework• Clinical integration Conceptual Framework based on Mauer (2006)• Integrated Performance and Incentive Framework• System level measures framework• Theoretical framework: Conceptual scheme of different forms of integration• Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework• Framework SAAS.
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Common Elements: Multiple stakeholder and community engagement; Data and information sharing; Effective communication; Adequate funding; Shared vision and goals (previous positive relationship)



Conclusions

- There were many interpretations to the differentiation between a theory, a model and a framework.
- The literature review did not produce any community pharmacy and primary health care specific model, framework or theory.
- Rigorous criteria need to be set according to national health needs, culture and local context for primary health care and community pharmacy.

