

编号: **YY003-20190819001**

标题: Pensions: paying to work

简介: The NHS pensions crisis continues to affect doctors and health services across the UK, leading to rising waiting lists and hefty - unexpected - tax bills for individuals.

全文链接: <https://www.bmj.com/content/366/bmj.l4827>

编号: **YY003-20190819002**

标题: Effectiveness of an mHealth-Based Electronic Decision Support System for Integrated Management of Chronic Conditions in Primary Care: The mWellcare Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial

简介: Background: The burden of noncommunicable diseases and their risk factors has rapidly increased worldwide, including in India. Innovative management strategies with electronic decision support and task sharing have been assessed for hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and depression individually, but an integrated package for multiple chronic condition management in primary care has not been evaluated.

全文链接: http://pan.ckcest.cn/rcservice//doc?doc_id=42878

编号: **YY003-20190819003**

标题: Use of DNA sequencing for noncommunicable diseases in low-income and middle-income countries' primary care settings: A narrative synthesis

简介: Summary Objective To present a systematic narrative review, informed by international experience, on the use of genomic analysis technologies in the primary care of noncommunicable chronic diseases (NCDs) during the last 20?years. Methods We used the methodology for conducting systematic reviews proposed by the Center for Coordination and Information on Evidence for Policies and Practices. The selected articles were organized by time, place, study design, and type of DNA sequencing. Finally, we analyzed the implications of our findings for health systems in middle - income and low - income countries focusing on a NCD high prevalence country such as México. Results Evidence concerning the use of DNA sequencing in primary care for NCDs was scarce and geographically concentrated in high - income countries. Use was limited by costs, insufficient knowledge among health care personnel, and a lack of confidence on the part of users. Conclusions The use of DNA sequencing for primary care of NCDs is a challenge for low - and middle - income countries. More evidence is needed on cost effectiveness, public funding mechanisms, and the training of health care personnel for its implementation.

全文链接: http://pan.ckcest.cn/rcservice//doc?doc_id=42876

编号: **YY003-20190819004**

标题: Sedentary Behavior, Exercise, and Cardiovascular Health

简介: Sedentary behavior and physical inactivity are among the leading modifiable risk factors worldwide for cardiovascular disease and all-cause mortality. The promotion of physical activity and exercise training (ET) leading to improved levels of cardiorespiratory fitness is needed in all age groups, race, and ethnicities and both sexes to prevent many chronic diseases, especially cardiovascular disease. In this state-of-the-art review, we discuss the negative impact of sedentary behavior and physical

inactivity, as well as the beneficial effects of physical activity /ET and cardiorespiratory fitness for the prevention of chronic noncommunicable diseases, including cardiovascular disease. We review the prognostic utility of cardiorespiratory fitness compared with obesity and the metabolic syndrome, as well as the increase of physical activity /ET for patients with heart failure as a therapeutic strategy, and ET dosing. Greater efforts at preventing sedentary behavior and physical inactivity while promoting physical activity, ET, and cardiorespiratory fitness are needed throughout the healthcare system worldwide and particularly in the United States in which the burden of cardiometabolic diseases remains extremely high.

全文链接: http://pan.ckcest.cn/rcservice//doc?doc_id=42881

编号: YY003-20190819005

标题: Patterns of Health Care Utilization for Noncommunicable Diseases in a Transitional European Country: Results From the National Health Survey

简介: This study aimed to assess possible differences in health services utilization among people living with noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) in the Republic of Srpska (RS), Bosnia and Herzegovina, with special reference to NCD multimorbidity. In addition, the relationship between self-perceived health and health care utilization was assessed. Data were retrieved from the 2010 National Health Survey. A cross-sectional study design was used. A total of 4,673 persons aged 18 years and older were identified in the households, of which 4,128 were interviewed. Logistic regression analyses were used to estimate the effects of NCDs on health care utilization in RS. Respondents with NCD multimorbidity more frequently visited family physicians (odds ratio [OR], 2.74; 95% confidence interval [CI], 2.34 - 3.19), dentists (OR, 1.57; CI, 1.28 - 1.92), private doctors (OR, 2.14; CI, 1.74 - 2.64), and urgent care departments (OR, 2.30; CI, 1.75 - 3.03) than their counterparts without NCDs. They also had more hospital admissions (OR, 2.03; CI, 1.56 - 2.64). This is the first study to address the relationship between health care utilization and NCDs in the population of RS. Further research is needed to explore how best to organize health care to meet the needs of people in RS with NCDs, especially with NCD multimorbidity.

全文链接: http://pan.ckcest.cn/rcservice//doc?doc_id=42877