



## Confederation of Medical Associations in Asia and Oceania

# CMAAO Taipei Resolution on Strengthening of Primary Health Care in Asia and Oceania Region

Adopted by the 27th CMAAO General Assembly, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C., November 2011

### PREAMBLE

Most of Asian and Oceanian countries are now facing the challenges of the inequity of health care as well as a rapid ageing society that should more focus on both establishing the primary care system and taking better care of chronic diseases. In accordance with Declaration of Alma-Ata, we reinforce that health is a fundamental human right and that the attainment of the highest possible level of health is a most important world-wide social goal that requires the action of all social, economic, and health sectors. We acknowledge that the promotion and protection of the health of the people is essential to sustained economic and social development and contributes to a better quality of life and to world peace. Overall, primary health care is the key to attaining this target as part of development in the spirit of social justice.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

Firstly, we need create a sense of urgency with the vision: healthy people in a healthy world through prevention.

#### ● Strategies

##### Addressing Evidences

What work needs to be done should be based on evaluation and research.

##### Getting Effectiveness

Translating the evidence to application and getting better outcomes

##### Building Capacity

1. Government policy and resources: including priority setting, partnerships and Networking.
2. Comprehensive educational and training system as well as services system on primary health care

#### ● Actions

##### Medical Association Level

1. Not only focus on quality improvement of healthcare, we should also increase public accountability and greater managed care in the era of new medical technology, computerization of healthcare, as well as Internet technologies.
2. We should continue to advocate that community-oriented primary care is an important aspect of policy to achieve patient-centered, safety, effectiveness, timeliness, efficiency, and equity in health services.
3. Community-oriented medical education cannot be overemphasized in order to attract more physicians devoting to primary care and to provide comprehensive, continuous and coordinate care in the future.
4. Team-based multidisciplinary care and best practices for primary health care should be well

established.

Governmental Level

5. Governments should continue to diminish the existing gross inequality in the health status of the people particularly between developed and developing countries as well as within countries. Essential health insurance program should be provided to most people in all countries including preventive health services.
6. Governments have a responsibility to empower people to participate individually and collectively in the planning and implementation of their health care.
7. To build up better integrated health delivery system across the countries, governments should formulate national policies, strategies and plans of action to launch and sustain primary health care as part of a comprehensive national health system and in coordination with other sectors.

**CONCLUSIONS**

Better primary health care can lead to better health outcome, lower cost, and greater equity in health development. Therefore, all countries should continue to cooperate in a spirit of partnership and service to ensure primary health care for all people since the attainment of health by people in any one country directly concerns and benefits every other country.