Policy labs:
real-time country-contextualized problem-solving
Implementing an integrated systems approach to preventing and managing CVD and diabetes

1. If we continue 'business as usual', the patient is likely to have a stroke, possibly soon, possibly fatal. How do we change this situation and prevent that from happening? What would be the policy measures and mechanisms available to improve preventive care?

2. Many people with diabetes have several other conditions and have been under the care of different parts of the health system, primary, secondary and emergency care. At present, it seems that the patients fall between them with no-one taking responsibility to integrate the care. What policy measures and mechanisms are available to improve care integration?

3. Patients spend time in hospital but their family doctor does not know. In the 60 days following hospitalization, some of the patients do not see their family doctor and the ones who do see the family doctor or specialist, their care is still not coordinated. Which policy measures and mechanisms are available to improve care coordination after acute episodes in hospital?
Policy labs:
real-time country-contextualized problem-solving
Portugal
Scaling up health literacy in people with NCDs to strengthen people-centredness throughout the system

1. What policy instruments do we need to promote/improve health literacy in patients with NCDs at the population/community level? What are the key challenges/impediments and how can they be overcome?

2. What policy instruments do we need to promote/improve health literacy in patients with NCDs at the individual level? What are the key challenges/impediments and how can they be overcome?

3. What are the best approaches to citizen activation to increase individual responsibility across the life-course? What resources are needed to do so?

4. My top recommendation for Portugal to scale up health literacy in people with NCDs is ...
Policy labs: real-time country-contextualized problem-solving
Ukraine
Strengthening primary health care to better respond to NCDs: leapfrogging in governance, incentives, health workforce and information solutions

Please complete the sentence: “My top recommendation for Ukraine to move forward with primary care reform and accelerate improvement in NCD outcomes is … .”

Ukraine is moving forward with capitation payment with new information solutions, which is a great first step for new purchasers like the National Health Service of Ukraine (NHSU) and providers with limited management experience. What are the leapfrogging opportunities for Ukraine to move beyond this first stage and transform service delivery to be more proactive and integrated? How do you see the evolution of incentives (financial and non-financial) and information solutions in the medium term, and what should be prioritized?

What roles do you see for the private sector in providing proactive and integrated primary care? How can public and private provision be combined harmoniously under NHSU purchasing? What are the pitfalls of mixed delivery systems, and how can they be overcome?
Policy labs: real-time country-contextualized problem-solving
Turkey
Responding to obesity through integrated health system and intersectoral actions

1. Identify the most critical elements of responding to obesity through intersectoral action. Is it sufficient to focus on health literacy and education campaigns? What about fiscal policies, regulation (including of marketing), reformulation and school nutrition programmes? What are the barriers to implementing these more complex intersectoral policies and how have other countries overcome them?

2. How can public health leadership, institutions and capacity to engage with intersectoral action be strengthened in a meaningful way? What have countries done to change their public health service to be a more effective frontrunner in implementation and advocacy for tackling obesity when much action takes place in other sectors? How can population health surveillance and individual health information systems be integrated, and how can tracking of health behaviours and their equity dimensions be mainstreamed?

3. How can the role of primary care in addressing obesity be strengthened, particularly in relation to moving from a monoprofile to a multiprofile team-based approach? Can you cite some powerful examples of primary health care’s role in this?
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real-time country-contextualized problem-solving