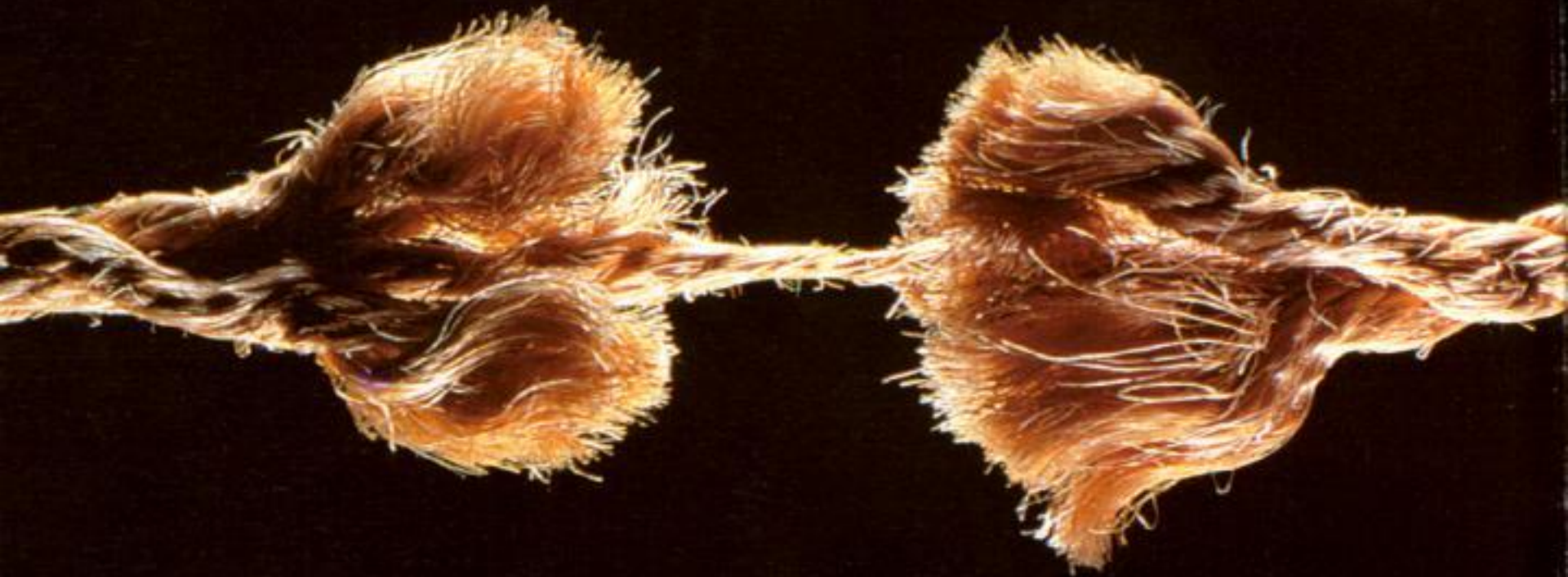


REPENSANDO O CUIDADO GERONTOLÓGICO

MULTIMORBIDADES



PESSOA IDOSA

IMPORTÂNCIA

- ✖ Multimorbidade implica em maior utilização de serviços de saúde, maior risco de interações medicamentosas, agudizações, incapacidade e mortalidade.
- ✖ Multimorbidade impacta negativamente na qualidade de vida.
- ✖ Os “Gigantes da Geriatria” representam síndromes de sobreposição.

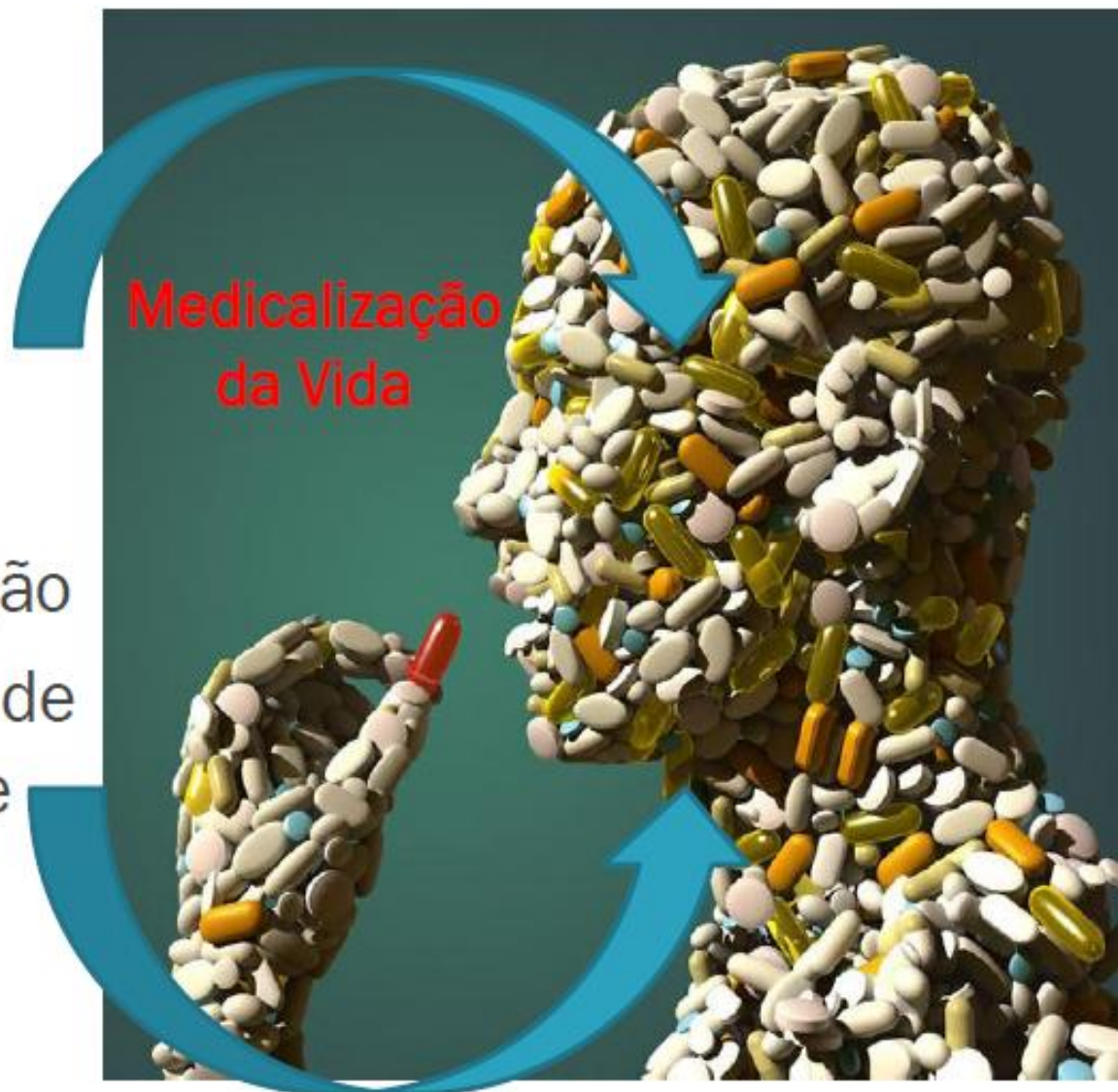
IMPLICAÇÕES

Cascata Terapêutica

Polifarmácia

Fragmentação do Atenção

Incorporação Irracional de
Tecnologias de Saúde



É POSSÍVEL
SER
DIFERENTE?

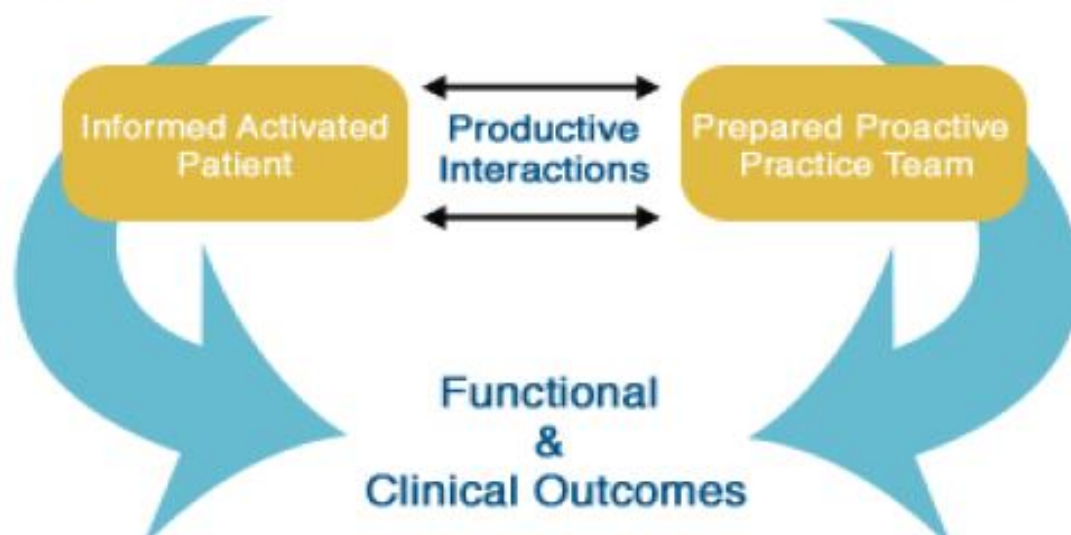


Chronic Care Model

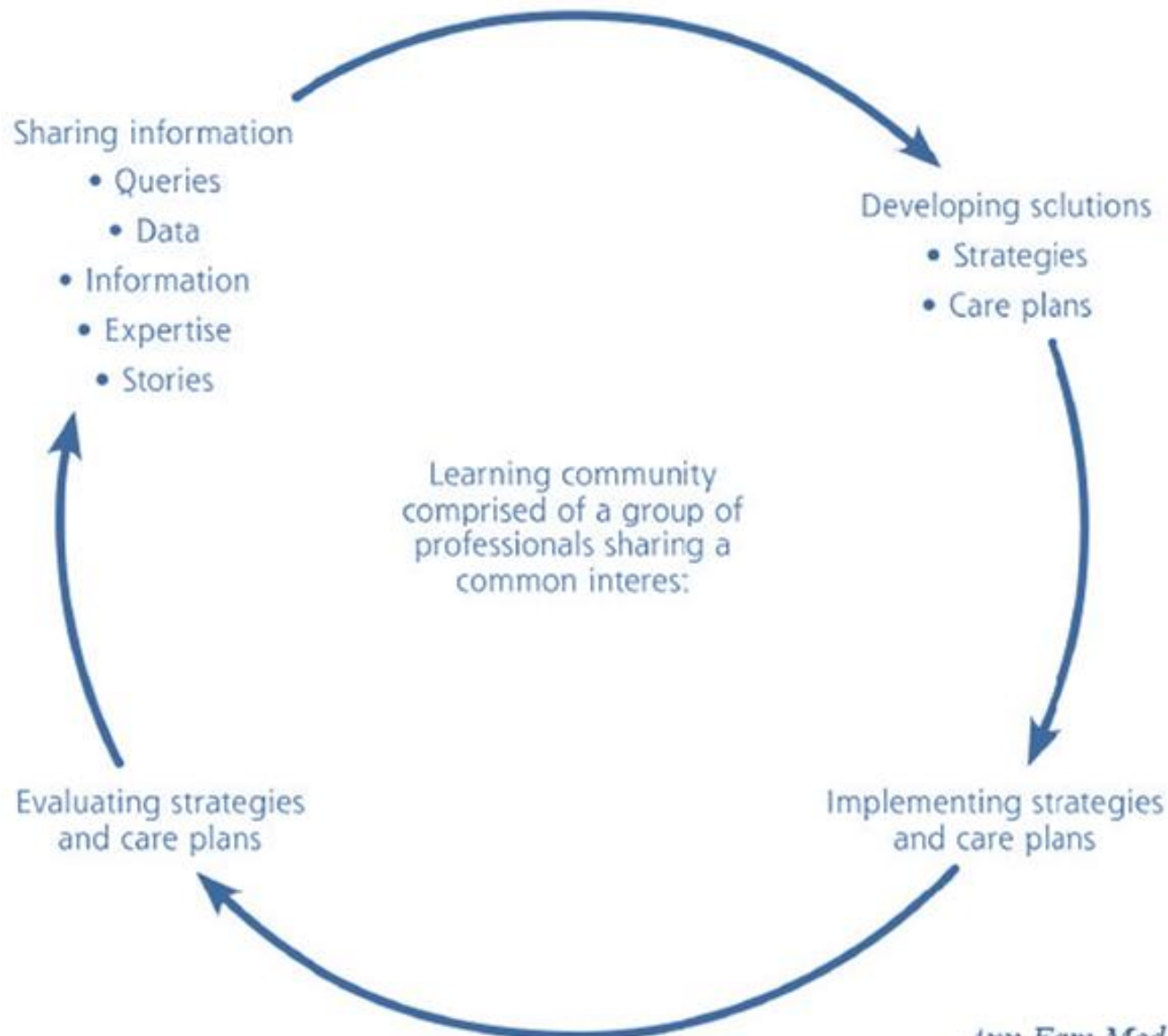


Resultados Favoráveis no Tratamento das Condições Crônicas

Guided Care Model



LEARNING COMMUNITY MODEL



VECTOR MODEL

- **PRINCÍPIO – VETOR FÍSICO**
- **PACIENTES COMPLEXOS**
- **MÁXIMA EFETIVIDADE NO TRATAMENTO PROMOVENDO UMA CONGRUÊNCIA ENTRE PACIENTES E PROVEDORES UTILIZANDO AS EVIDENCIAS EXISTENTES COMO GUIA PARA TOMADA DE DECISÕES VISANDO O ACESSO A UM CUIDADO À SAÚDE DE QUALIDADE**



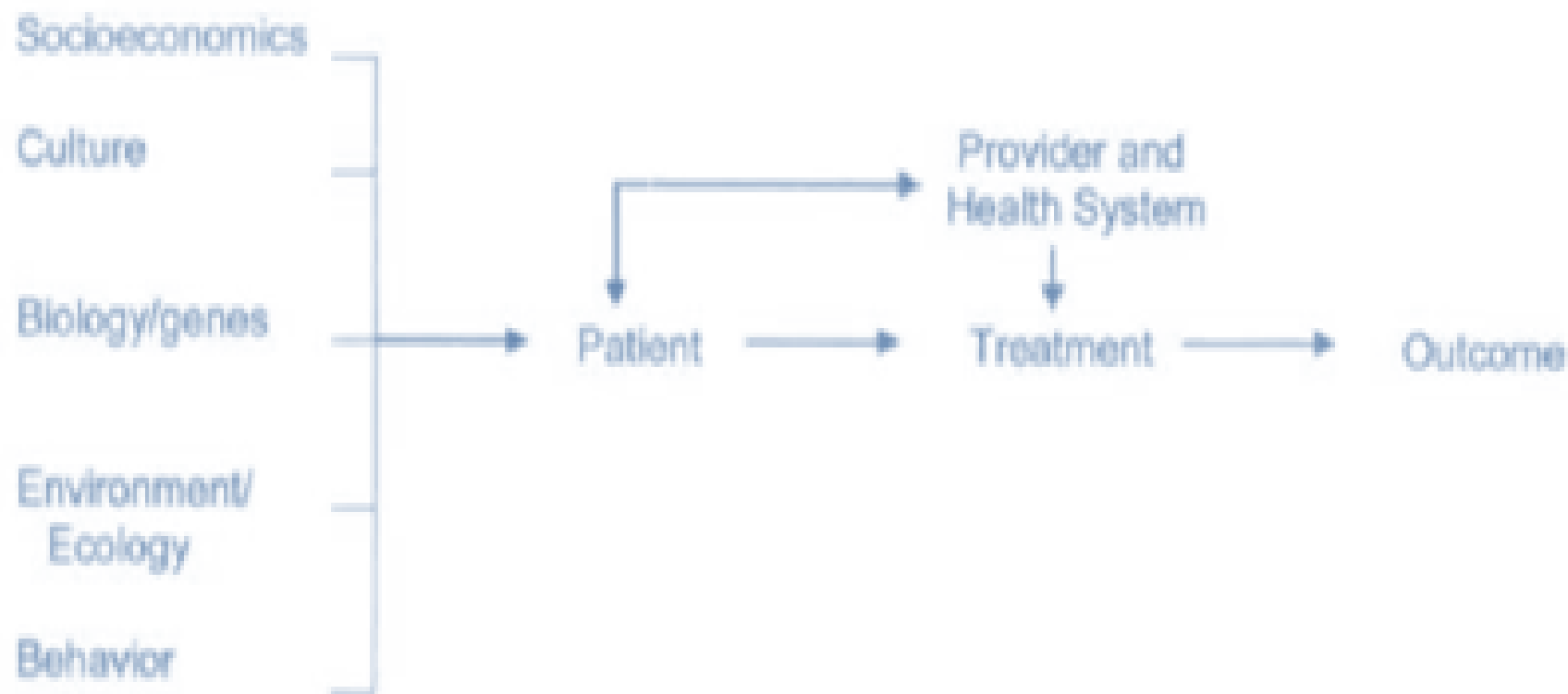


Figure 1. Outcomes oriented model of the determinants of health

VECTOR MODEL

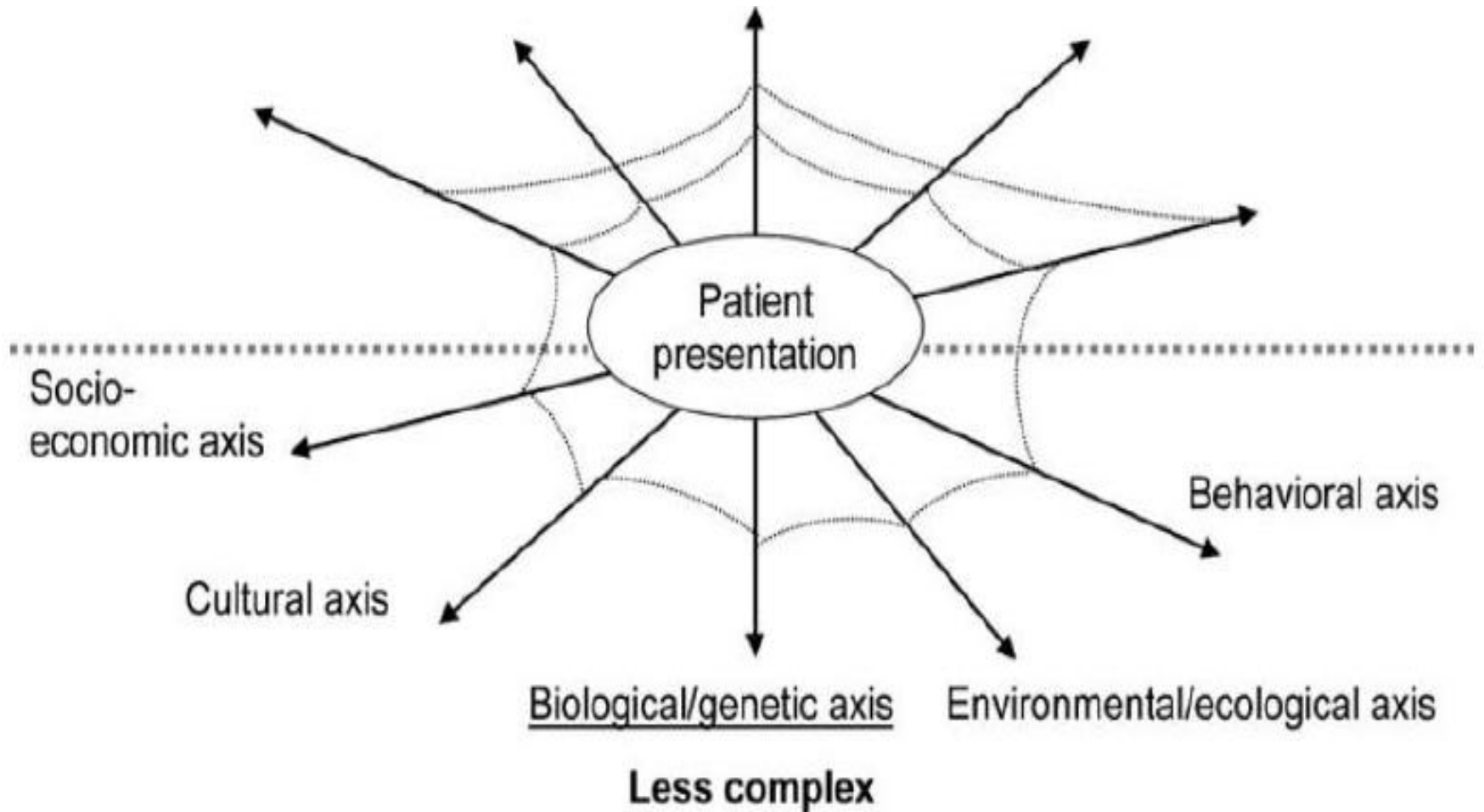
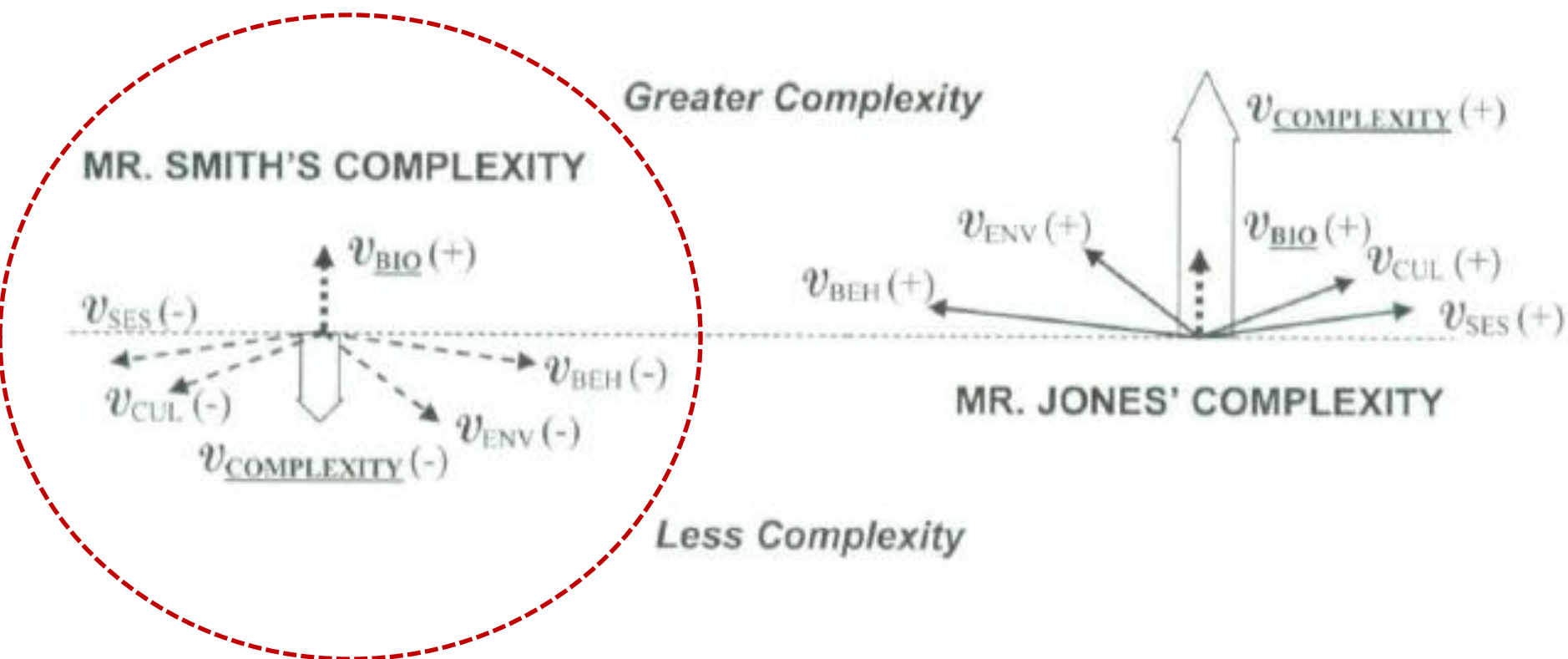


Table 1. Examples of Contributors to Differential Medical Treatment Effects and of their Consequences, by Patient Complexity Component Vector

Vector	Sources of increased complexity along the Vector	Specific consequence
Socioeconomics	Lack of health insurance	Difficulty affording treatment
	Lack of transportation	Difficulty accessing providers
Culture	Low educational attainment	Inability to navigate complex systems
	Race/ethnicity	Care that is not culturally sensitive
	Language	Communication barriers
	Communication	Distrust, perceived discrimination
Biology/ genetics	Multiple comorbidities	Medication interactions
	Genetic variability	Cannot achieve recommended targets
	Cognitive impairment	Inability to follow recommendations
Environment/ ecology	Pollution	Exposure to toxins
	Neighborhood violence	Inability to exercise
	Lack of public transportation	Inability to buy healthy foods
Behavior	Smoking tobacco	Cardiovascular, pulmonary disease
	Unhealthy diet	Obesity
	Lack of physical activity	Diabetes

Case 1.

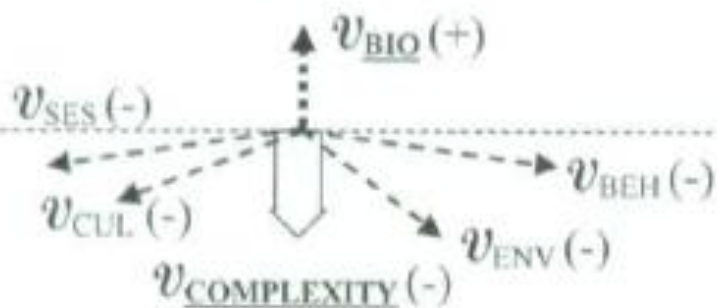
Mr. Smith is a 56 year old African American man recently discharged from the hospital after suffering a heart attack. He was given medications to control his blood pressure and lipids, and advised to take aspirin, as well as to quit smoking. While in the hospital, he was also diagnosed with diabetes, and given much information about changing his diet and exercising. He lives in a suburban neighborhood and has a stable employment situation with good health insurance benefits. He has a supportive wife and family.



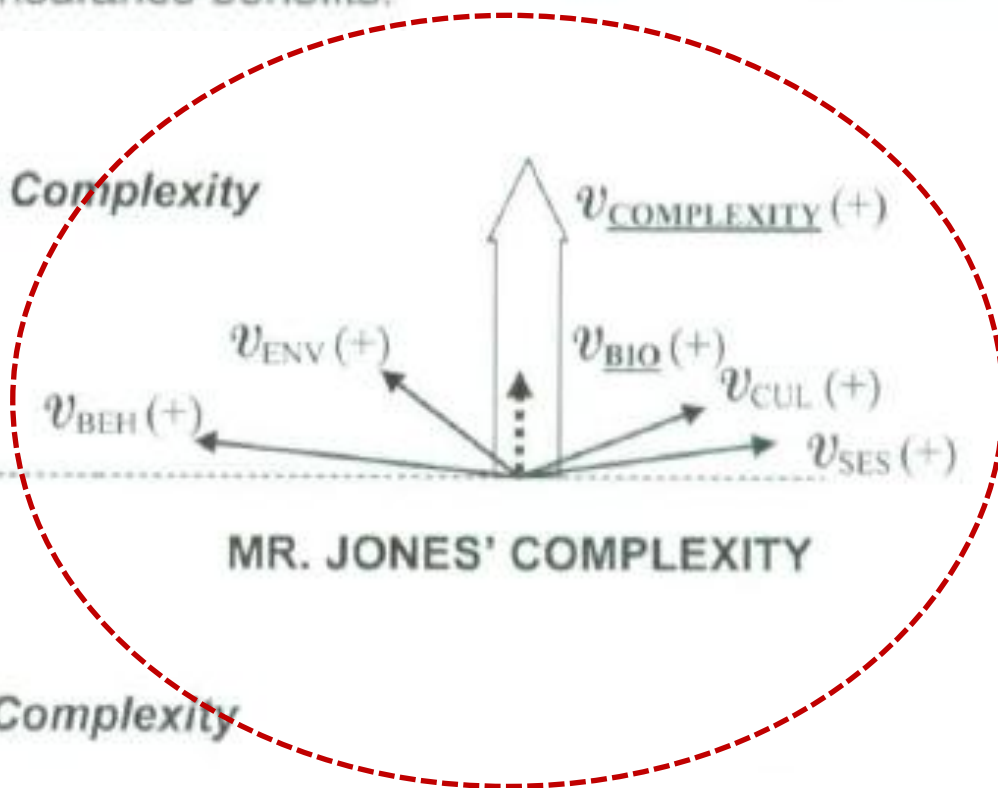
Case 2.

Mr. Jones is a 56 year old European American man recently discharged from the hospital after suffering a heart attack. He was given medications to control his blood pressure and lipids, and advised to take aspirin, as well as to quit smoking. While in the hospital, he was also diagnosed with diabetes, and given much information about changing his diet and exercising. He lives in an inner city impoverished neighborhood with a sick wife who requires much care. He works as a truck driver, and has limited health insurance benefits.

MR. SMITH'S COMPLEXITY



Greater Complexity



MR. JONES' COMPLEXITY

Less Complexity

Summing vectors

Vectors can be summed in space as follows. Consider 3 vectors V_{BIOL} , V_{CUL} , and V_{SES} as shown.

