

The role of general practice in deprivation health

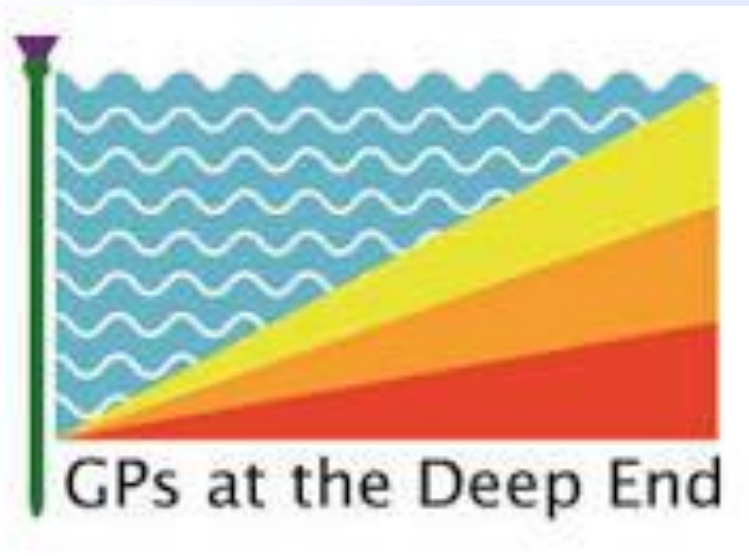
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The Deep End



@deependgp

GPs at the Deep End work in the 100 general practices serving the most socio-economically deprived populations in Scotland

[#equity](#) [#advocacy](#)
[#meded](#) [#QI](#)

A day in the life of a Deep End GP

- Social complexity
- Early multi-morbidity
- High prevalence of mental health issues
- Higher prevalence of addictions issues
- Higher cancer prevalence
- Lack of social supports
- Literacy issues
- Lower confidence and ability to address health issues

Income inequality is
a well-established
'fundamental cause'
of health inequality



What role can **all** doctors play?

- Maximise the democratic process, vote wisely
- Challenge stigmatisation of marginalised groups
- Use their spheres of influence
- Lobby for change – individuals, through representative bodies (eg BMA, Colleges)
- Act as patient advocates

“Medicine is a social science, and politics is nothing else but medicine on a large scale. Medicine, as a social science, as the science of human beings, has the obligation to point out problems and to attempt their theoretical solution: the politician, the practical anthropologist, must find the means for their actual solution. The physicians are the natural attorneys of the poor, and social problems fall to a large extent within their jurisdiction””

“practitioners...are not only scientists but also responsible citizens and if they did not raise their voice who else should?”

*Prof Graham Watt,
founder of the Deep End*

What role can GPs play?



Access at
<https://bit.ly/36yiUUV>

Enabling features

- Population coverage
- Contextual care
- Early onset multimorbidity
- Continuity of care
- Coordination of care
- Advocacy role
- Inclusivity of care

Population Coverage

- Overall GP consultations are rising
- Consultation rates in deprived areas are higher
- Opportunistic care and health promotion



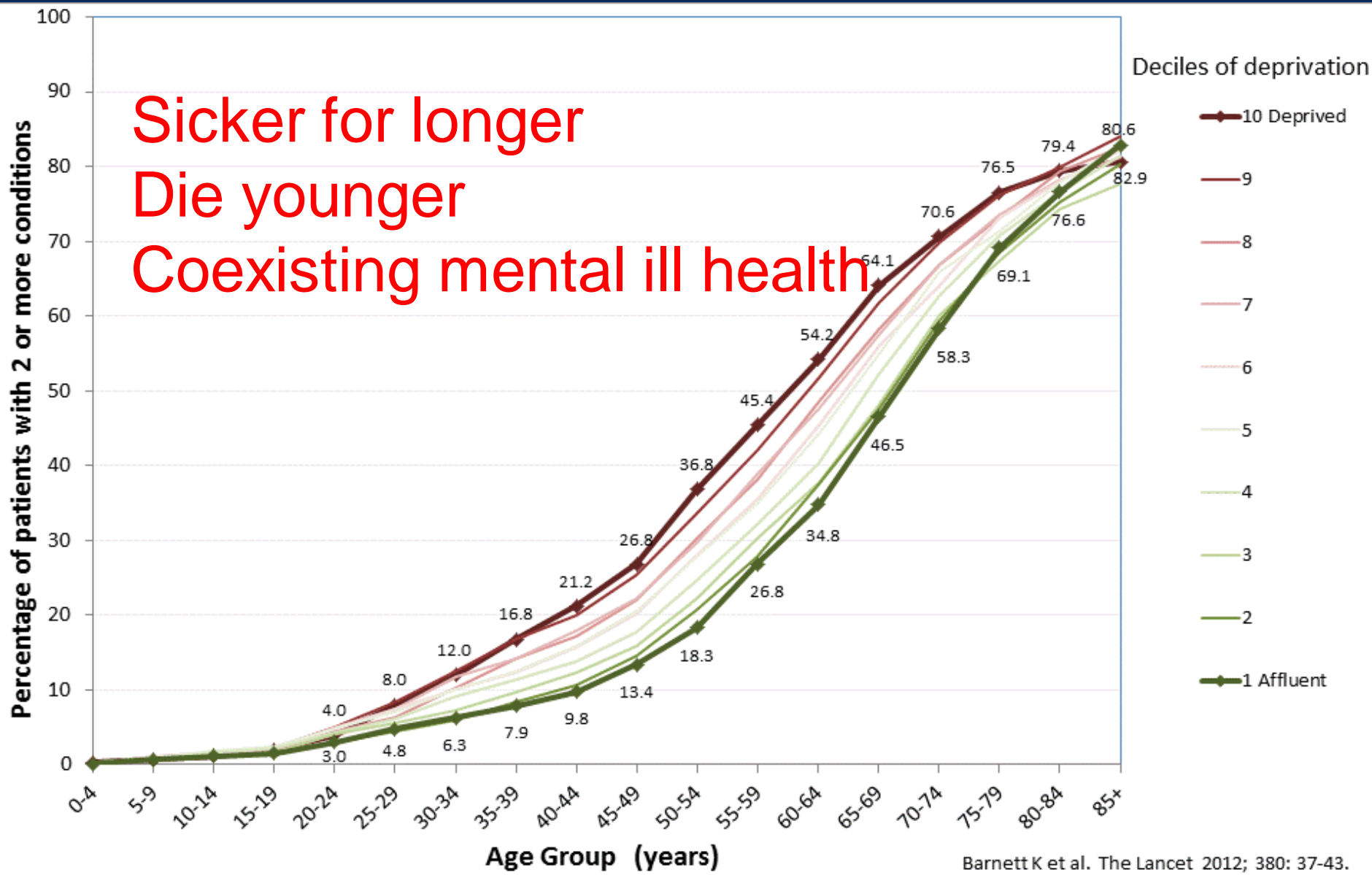
Contextual Care

- Community-based
- Whole-person, generalist approach
- Medical, social, psychological needs
- Within families, communities
- Allows a more “realistic medicine” approach



Early Onset Multimorbidity

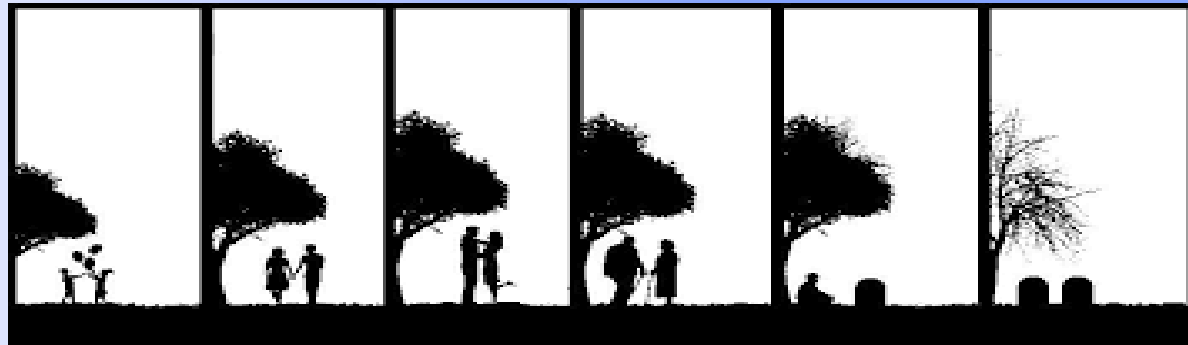
Sicker for longer
Die younger
Coexisting mental ill health



Continuity of Care

- Builds trust, often over years
- Enables better understanding of challenges
- Allows earlier disclosure of problems
- Encourages shared decision making
- Improves morbidity
- Saves lives.

[Pereira Gray DJ et al BMJ open 2018](#)



Coordination of Care

- GPs often act as a hub or conduit of care
- Important when poor literacy features
- Important when poor social support
- Act as “system failures” for the NHS



The advocacy role

- Often unrecognised
- On behalf of individuals, communities
- To politicians and policy makers
- To other public sectors – health, housing, criminal justice, welfare etc



Inclusivity of Care

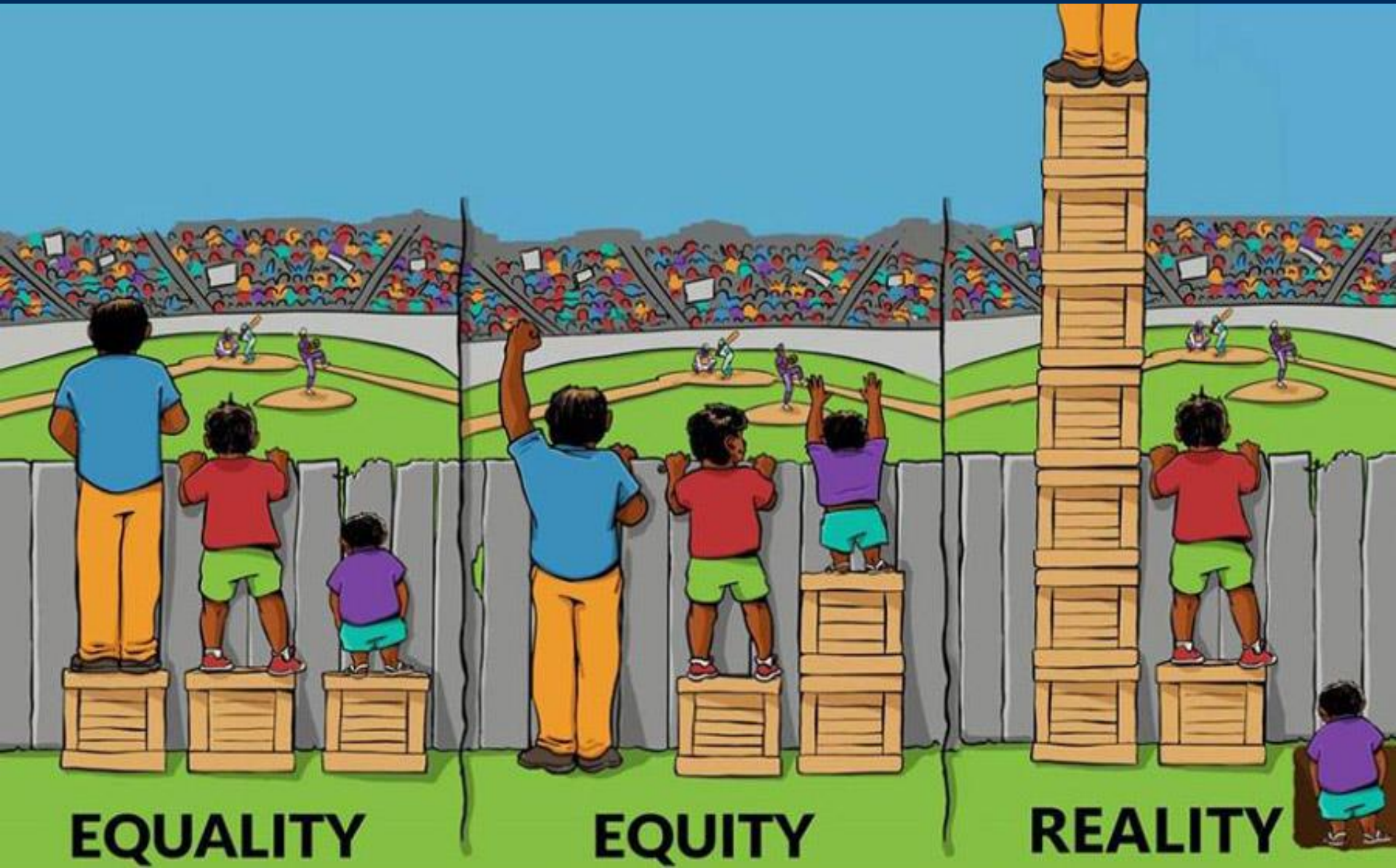
- Engagement for patients can be harder (financial, emotional, practical reasons)
- Often excluded from specialist services “non-engagers”
- We never discharge from general practice.



How do we achieve this?

- Build the capacity of general practice
- Target resource to need (Marmot)
- Build on the evidence base
- Create systems that support relational care

To avoid widening inequity in health, the NHS must be at its best where it is needed the most.



Build on the evidence base

- Govan SHIP
- Deep End Pioneer Scheme
- Welfare advisors
- Community Link Workers
- Practice mental health workers
- And more

Enable Relational Care

The concept of

“high-fidelity, low threshold services”

High fidelity: support **continuity** of care

Low threshold: support **access** to care

The transition to “mainstream” GP

A number of challenges:

- Registration process
- Appointments systems
- Shorter appointments
- DNA policies
- Less likely co-located services
- Less opportunities for practitioner support



Royal College of
General Practitioners

Supporting Access to Care

I have the right to receive treatment at a GP practice in Scotland. I can find out where my nearest GP practice is by phoning NHS Inform on **0800 22 44 88**.

When I register at a GP practice:

- I do not need a fixed address
- my immigration status does not matter, and
- I do not need ID, but if I have any I should take it with me.



Healthier
Scotland



Practitioner Support

Recognise the “emotional labour” of providing care, especially to very deprived groups, and the effect this can have on the ability to retain compassionate practice if no means to process.

Episode 2- Carey Lunan

[Finding fairhealth podcast](#)



Danger: Psychological Masonry

Practitioner Support

- Teaching needs
- Training needs
- Ongoing CPD needs
- Reflective practice



“The NHS has been insufficiently imagined as an agent of social justice. Health care in deprived areas is a holding operation, avoiding the disgrace of open gaps but failing to achieve what could be achieved”.

*Graham Watt. Building equity in the NHS: the role of general practice.
BJGP Editorial. August 2019*