























Real Healthcare is Self-Care

The best predictor of your future health are the habits you practice today



The 4 Foundations of Self-Care What you eat What you do How you feel How you relate

The Empowered Patient

What do you need for good self-care?

17

What do you need for good self-care?

Unbiased complete health information:

To adopt healthier lifestyles

To manage health conditions

To get the care you need

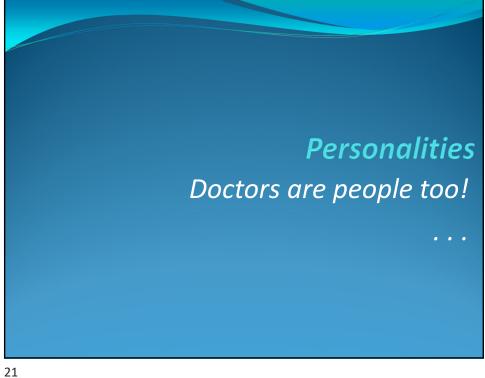
What do you need for good self-care?

Improved patient-doctor communication

More support to achieve your personal goals

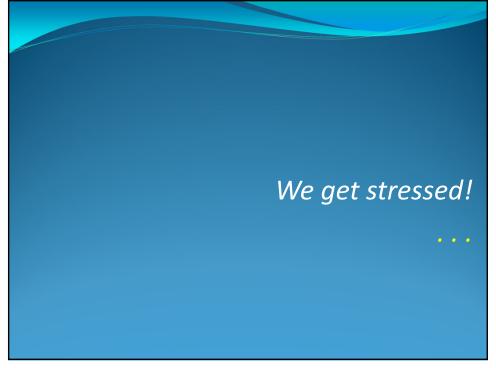
19

Patient-Doctor Relationships
Infinite Varieties, All Are Unique
But With A Common Calling



Doctors are people too!... *Imperfect* and with our own quirks!





We get stressed!
Running behind, angry patients,
Complex cases, very sick patients
Personal problems

25

Challenges in the Patient-Doctor Relationship

- 1. Access (finding a GP, waiting for an appointment)
- 2. Time (So many problems . . . So little time.)
- 3. Language (Med Speak or medicalese)
- 4. Doctor's Orders . . . or the Patient's Goals

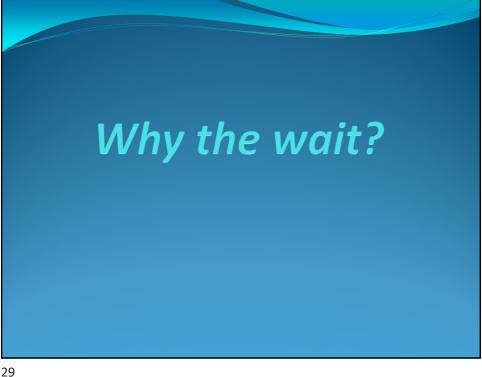
Challenges in the Patient-Doctor Relationship

- **1. Access** (finding a GP, waiting for an appointment)
- 2. Time (So many problems . . . So little time.)
- 3. Language (Med Speak or medicalese)
- 4. Doctor's Orders . . . or the Patient's Goals

27

Finding a Family Doctor

Contact your local Division of Family Practice (divisionsbc.ca)
e.g. The Burnaby Division of Family (divisionsbc.ca/burnaby)



Why the wait?

- 1. Patients with multiple complex problems
- 2. Interruptions (emergency, hospice, nursing home and pharmacy calls)
- 3. Unexplained counselling (e.g. grief)

Challenges in the Patient-Doctor Relationship

- Access (finding a GP, waiting for an appointment)
- 2. **Time** (So many problems . . . So little time.)
- 3. Language (Med Speak or medicalese)
- 4. Doctor's Orders . . . or the Patient's Goals

31

The nature of our work

Human beings, health and disease are infinitely complex, dynamic and unpredictable



Prepare for your medical visit by:

- 1. Making a list of your concerns
- 2. Sharing it with staff when you make an appointment
- **3. Reviewing** that list **at the beginning** of your visit, and
- 4. Bringing a pen and paper

Challenges in the Patient-Doctor Relationship

- Access (finding a GP, waiting for an appointment)
- 2. Time (So many problems . . . So little time.)
- 3. Language (Med Speak or medicalese)
- 4. Doctor's Orders . . . or the Patient's Goals

35

Plain English

- 1. Ask for a translation in plain English
- 2. Ask your doctor to write it down

What you should know about every treatment/prescription/investigation

- 1. Indication (What is it for?)
- 2. What are the **common risks** (or side effects)?
- 3. What are the **major risks** (or side effects)?
- 4. What are the alternatives?

37

The Key Details of Every Drug

- 1. Indication (What is it for?)
- Potential Interactions (with food or other drugs)
- 3. Brand name & generic name
- 4. Dose (e.g. mg) and frequency (e.g. twice daily)

Challenges in the Patient-Doctor Relationship

- Access (finding a GP, waiting for an appointment)
- 2. Time (So many problems . . . So little time.)
- 3. Language (Med Speak or medicalese)
- **4. Doctor's Orders** . . . or the Patient's Goals

39

Keys to achieving your goals 1. Choose wisely A goal that matters to you FOLLOW YOUR PASSION



3. Break it down
From supersized into manageable morsels

You'll gain confidence with early successes.

molekill
**mol



SMARTEST goals

Specific-What will you do? Where?
Measurable-How much? How long?
Achievable-realistic and do-able
Relevant-important to you and your health
Time-When will you start?
When will you finish?
Evaluate- How did you do? What should you
tweak?
Stepping Forward-What will you do next?

Team-Who can you work with?





Your Medical History at Your Fingertips

- 1. Allergies
- 2. Family History
- 3. Hospitalizations, Major Illnesses, Operations
- 4. Chronic Medical Conditions
- 5. Medications

47

Screening Tests: What tests when?

For the early detection of medical conditions in individuals of **average risks** with **no symptoms**

If you have symptoms or family history for certain conditions, you may require specific, earlier or more frequent testing.

Screening for High Blood Pressure

Blood pressure measurement in all adults (over 18) at every appropriate medical visit (e.g. annually)

49

Screening for Cervical Cancer

The PAP SMEAR

in women 25 to 69 years every 3 years; women 70 years or older may stop screening after 3 successive normal paps in the previous 10 years

BCCA pap reports advise when the next pap is due (i.e. 6, 12 or 24 months)

Screening for Diabetes

The Hb a1c blood test
(alternatives: fasting glucose, glucose tolerance test)

for those at HIGH RISK (on the FINDRISC or CANRISK calculators) every 3 to 5 years; every year for those at VERY HIGH RISK

51

Screening for Breast Cancer

The SCREENING MAMMOGRAM

Women 50 to 70 years of age every 2 years

Screening for COLON CANCER

STOOL for OCCULT BLOOD (FOBT or FIT test)

Adults over 50 years every 2 to 3 years

(Alternative: COLONOSCOPY every 10 years)

53

Screening for PROSTATE CANCER

The DIGITAL (gloved finger) RECTAL EXAM (DRE) Men over 50 years every year

(The PSA blood test is not recommended as a routine screening test. It should be interpreted in conjunction with the DRE.)

What is HEALTH?

The absence of disease?

The treatment or cure of disease?

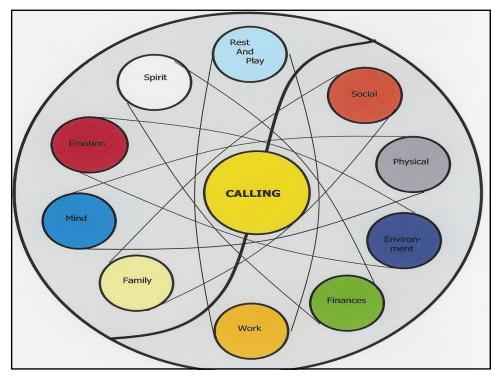
55

How I define health

The optimal balance of the important areas of your life, based on what you value and where you find meaning

and the achievement of your

Positive Potential in Life.



IMAGINE Achieving Your Positive Potential





