

## Occurrence, determinants and outcomes of multimorbidity in primary care

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# Primary Care: The Indian Landscape

- 1. Multimorbidity: the whole is greater than the sum of its parts (This thesis)
- 2. Patients with multimorbidity can nowadays be considered an "emergent" population in low-and middle income settings. (This thesis)
- 3. The presence of multimorbidity cuts across different age and socio-economic strata and is no longer a condition typical to affluence or old age in India. (This thesis)
- 4. The interface of mental-physical multimorbidity poses added challenge and merits consideration while designing patient centered care. (This thesis)
- 5. The key provider role that primary care in India would have to perform in the coming years is to bridge the gap between the populations' growing need for high-quality chronic care and its present acute and episodic -care-oriented delivery system. (This thesis)
- Primary care is the provision of integrated, accessible health care services by clinicians who are accountable for addressing a large majority of personal health care needs, developing a sustained partnership with patients and practicing within the context of family and community (Institute of Medicine, 1994)
- 7. The defining features of primary care- continuity, comprehensiveness, and coordination-match the care needs of persons with multimorbidity. (Impact)
- 8. It is not chronic conditions by themselves that raise health care resource use. Rather, it is the number of types of conditions, that is, multimorbidity. (Impact)
- 9. Multimorbidity, primary care and low-and middle income countries: A recipe for a storm of complexity.
- 10. Everything that can be counted does not necessarily count; everything that counts cannot necessarily be counted. (Albert Einstein)
- 11. You are not a drop in the ocean. You are the entire ocean in a drop. (Rumi)