A **blueprint** for health system sustainability

A consensus position paper by

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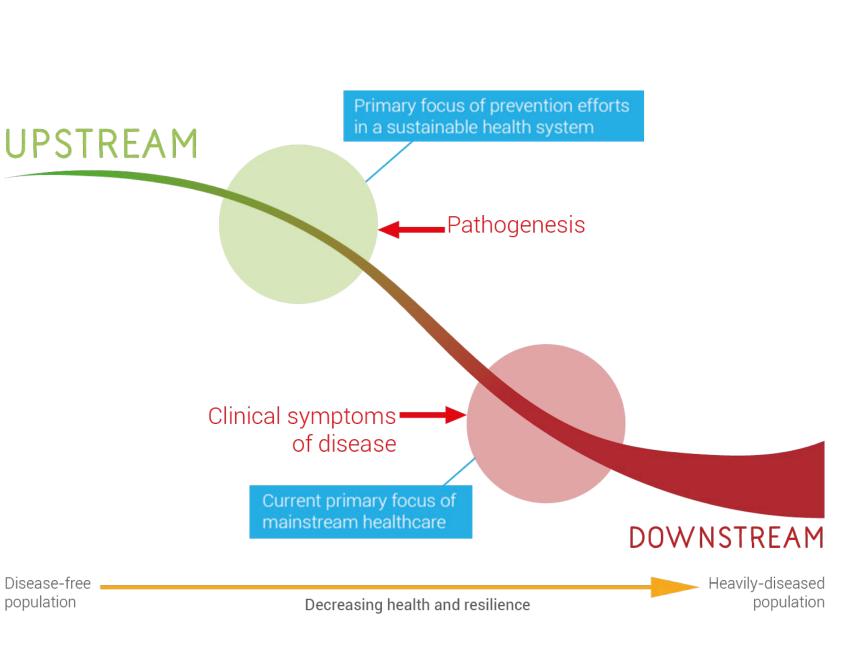
... the aim [of the 'blueprint'] is to propose the basis for a universal approach ('language') applicable to an upstream model that includes the evaluation of whole body, multi-system health and resilience through an ecological lens.

The health system as we know it is at breaking point

- 'Health systems' will soon begin to fail given the rapidly increasing burden of from preventable chronic and autoimmune diseases
- Current 'health systems' are largely disease management systems based on the delivery of products and services
- Most health 'care' targeting chronic diseases aims at treating symptoms not causes of disease
- Levels of morbidity in the adult population are increasing, while quality of life is decreasing
- The single greatest burden is the array of diseases linked to metabolic dysregulation (obesity, type 2 diabetes, coronary heart disease and many form of cancer) associated with modern lifestyles
- Stress-related conditions such as anxiety and depression are escalating rapidly. Depression is the leading cause of disability as measured by Years Lived with Disability (YLDs) and the fourth leading contributor to the global burden of disease (World Health Organization)



Mainstream, 'downstream' focused health care is not sustainable



Health status and resilience is the result of complex, multifactorial humangene-environment interactions

THE EFFICACY-EFFECTIVENESS CONTINUUM

[After Witt C, et al. J Altern Complement Med. 2014 Nov 1; 20(11): 874-880]

Increasing capacity to demonstrate effectiveness of multi-factorial strategies in the real world

Decreasing capacity to establish causal relationships

Increasingly multi-factorial

Increasing uncontrolled variance (noise)



A common 'language' is required between individuals and health & fitness professionals, regardless of region, ethnicity or background

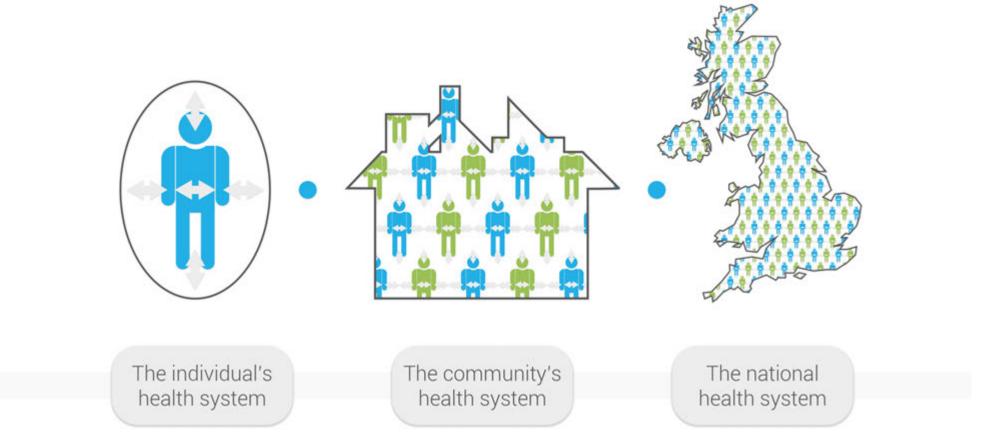


That common language = ecology and systems biology

A sustainable health system is one that is 'upstream' in nature and focuses on health creation, regeneration and optimisation



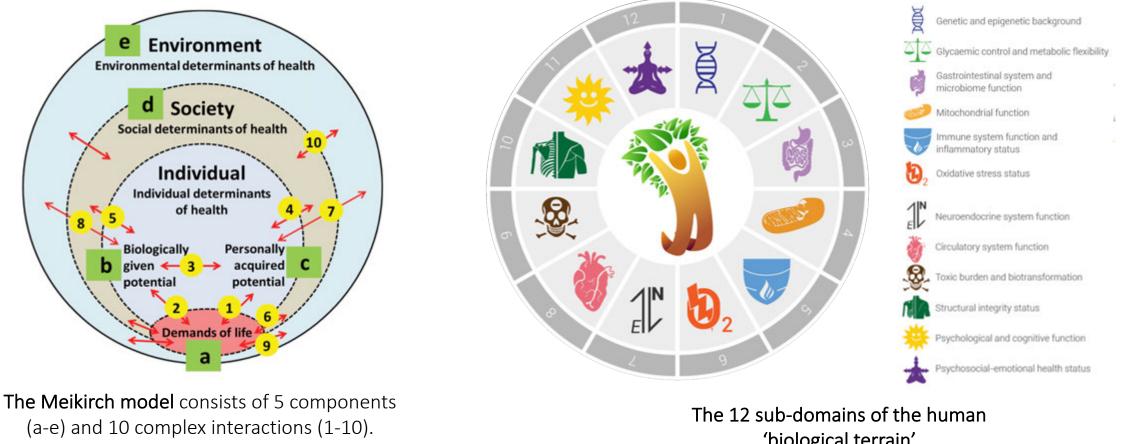
The smallest unit of a 'health system' involves a single individual and those internal and external interactions that influence health & resilience



A 'health system' should not be confused with a 'healthcare delivery system'

Unified, whole system models of the 'health system'

- Requires that we all understand the human body and its interactions with the internal and external world in similar ways
- Two such models are the Meikirch model and the ANH 'biological terrain'



Source: Bircher & Hahn (2016)

'biological terrain' Source: ANH-Intl (2018) Optimal health and resilience is created when an individual's 12 sub-domains of health are 'in balance' - or rapidly return to 'balance'



Some of the variables in an individual's life that cause imbalances in one or more subdomains of the 'biological terrain'

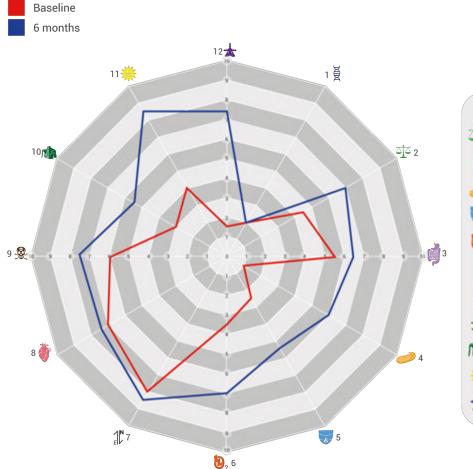
- Diet and nutrition
- Physical activity
- Rest and relaxation
- Sleep
- Social connection
- Connection with nature
- Purpose/meaning in life
- Environmental toxins/pollutants
- Radiation sources
- Stress tolerance/transformation

Level	Features	Examples
Self-evaluation	Zero or low cost, no specialised equipment required, symptomology characteristic of dysfunction or imbalance in specific domains	Glycaemic control: waist to height ratio, blood sugar 'crashes' Mitochondrial dysfunction: feeling 'tired all the time' Psychological function: degree of social connection
Guided evaluation	Low cost, but relevance of data benefits from interpretation and guidance from health professional	 Toxic burden: evaluation of domestic chemical and air pollution exposure Gl system and microbiome: Evaluation of food and symptom diary Psycho-social stress: monitoring of sleep patterns and heart rate variability (HRV) via smartphone app
Practitioner evaluation	Biomedical and genetic tests	Genetic and epigenetic background: genetic screening of specific polymorphisms Mitochondrial function: functional screening, patient history, results of functional testing (blood work, organic acids), mitochondrial function profile Oxidative stress: Test for oxidised LDL fractions and advanced glycated end (AGE) products, DNA/RNA oxidative damage assays, assay for activity of antioxidant enzymes e.g. glutathione (GSH), superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase

The 12 sub-domains of health can be evaluated at 3 different levels

Mapping of the biological terrain

ID: Ms A, 53yo, F





Purposes include:

- Tracking by the individual
- Tracking by health and fitness professionals
- Motivation
- Empowerment
- Collaborative and participatory
- Participatory research



In order to achieve sustainability at scale

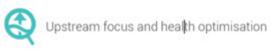
- Each individual needs to interact with wider 'health systems' that meets specific sustainability criteria
- 10 hallmarks of health system sustainability



Reduced pharmaceutical dependency



Economic and environmental sustainability







Biological and genetic potential



Person-centred health care



Fully informed consent for medical interventions



Empowered self-care

Participatory and collaborative health systems

Impediments to health system sustainability must be mitigated

- Economic/financial
- Scientific
- Structural
- Political/policy
- Legal/regulatory
- Professional /educational barriers
- Social/cultural/attitudinal barriers

HEALTH & RESILIENCE EVALUATION

Identify factors, quantitative and qualitative metrics and biomarkers for evaluation of health status and resilience at 3 levels (self-evaluation, guided evaluation and practitioner evaluation)

POLICY & REGULATORY EVALUATION

Identify factors and policy/regulatory measures that may help or hinder improved individual self-care and engagement, as well as improved or reduced practitioner, patient or client collaboration or participation status and resilience at 3 levels (self-evaluation, guided evaluation and practitioner evaluation)

SUSTAINABILITY EVALUATION

Identify factors and metrics that pertain to sustainability of health systems at individual local community regional scales and national scales

ECONOMIC EVALUATION

Identify approaches and methods relevant to evaluation of economic feasibility, cost/benefit assessment and options for 'incentivisation'

SOCIAL & ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Identify factors. methods and metrics that allow evaluation of net social and environmental impacts, both positive and negative, in a diverse range of settings and environments

Consensus between government, stakeholders, health professionals is necessary for rapid transformation towards sustainable health care

> Trans-disciplinary working groups should be established to develop consensus

Pilot trials in various settings are required to evaluate collaborative and participatory, sustainable health models

Primary care

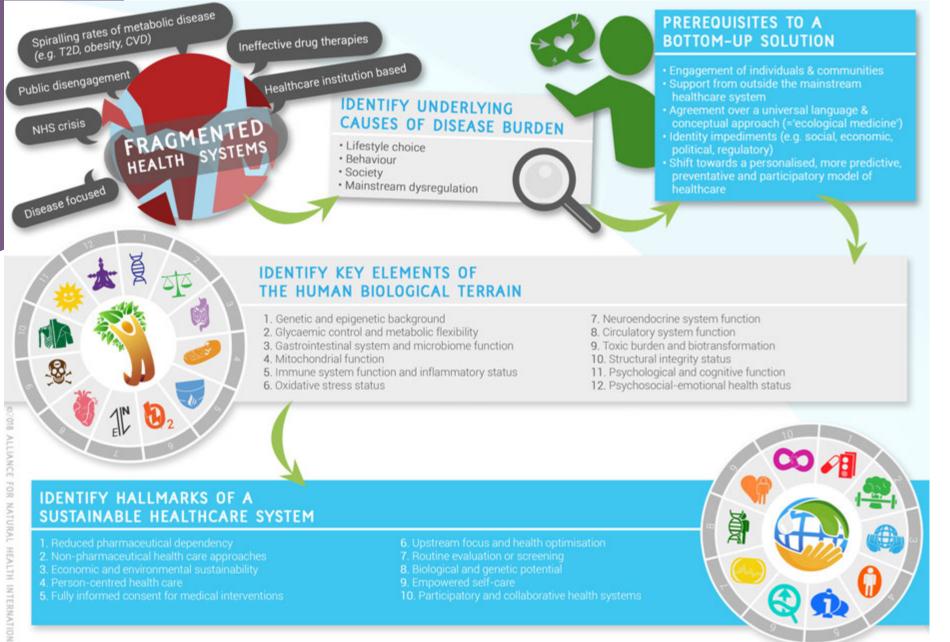
Community pharmacy

Integrative medicine clinics

Traditional systems of medicine

Community settings

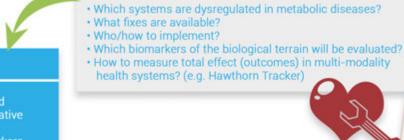
Summary (1 of 2)



Summary (2 of 2)



- · Identify criteria for 'best case' examples of community-based healthcare collaborations (e.g. in primary care clinics, integrative medicine clinics, outside clinical settings)
- Implement trials and surgery evaluation using agreed biomarkers and outcome measures
- Recommend larger scale evaluation of successful collaborations Dissemination and advocacy



REACH A CONSENSUS

VIA WORKING GROUPS'

*Between policy makers, healthcare decision makers, academics, clinicians and the public

SUSTAINABLE INTEGRATED HEALTH SYSTEMS Vastly reduced NHS burden High levels of public engagement Low rates of metabolic disease



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Transformative and systemic changes in how we as humans manage our health are now needed as a matter of urgency. This includes transitioning from a more mechanistic model of healthcare delivery to a trans-disciplinary, adaptive, emergent and holistic model of health care that is based on living, dynamic and ecological systems.

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