SECOND WEEK

1. How do conferences play a key role in shaping global health policies?
2. What is the purpose and significance of reaffirming the principles of primary health care through various declarations and conferences?
3. How have conferences like the Astana Declaration and the Rome Declaration contributed to the enhancement of universal health coverage?
4. What are the key challenges related to tobacco control, and how have conferences contributed to this global effort?
5. How have conferences supported the improvement of access to essential medicines in different parts of the world?
6. How do conferences promote a multisectoral approach to addressing the social determinants of health?
7. What does community involvement in the development and implementation of health policies mean, and how have conferences supported this concept?
8. How have conferences supported global efforts to reduce health inequalities?
9. How do information systems contribute to the improvement of healthcare systems, and how have conferences supported them?
10. How do conferences contribute to the development and implementation of policies for tobacco control and health promotion?
11. How can primary health care (PHC) be defined, and what are its key components according to this text?
12. How does PHC contribute to achieving social justice, equality, and a high standard of health for all citizens, as emphasized in the text?
13. How are population-based and individual services aligned and coordinated within primary health care, as described in the text?
14. How does quality primary health care relate to improved access to services, reduced hospitalizations, and better health outcomes?
15. How does the availability of quality primary health care, especially at the community level, contribute to the development of a committed therapeutic relationship and enhance continuity and health care outcomes?
16. Why is it important for primary health care to be the first point of contact for the majority of disease prevention activities and addressing acute and chronic health problems?
17. What does "comprehensiveness" mean in the context of primary health care, and how does it contribute to reducing unnecessary referrals and improving the integration of health care?
18. Why is selective primary health care, which focuses on a limited number of high-priority services, inconsistent with the need for comprehensive health care and access to services tailored to individual needs?
19. How is continuity of care defined in the context of primary health care, and how does it contribute to better health care outcomes, cost reduction, and increased patient satisfaction?
20. How is the coordination of services within primary health care defined to integrate various health and social services, and how does it contribute to reducing risks and ensuring smooth transitions between different sectors?
21. How is "health protection" defined in the context of primary health care, and what are the key components of this aspect of health protection?
22. How is "health promotion" defined in the context of primary health care, and how does it contribute to increasing control over one's own health, improving health literacy, and creating an environment that promotes health?
23. How is "disease prevention" defined in the context of primary health care, and why is it crucial for achieving universal health coverage (UHC)?
24. How are surveillance and response combined in the context of primary health care, and how is the importance of readily available health information at the population and community level, including the engagement of primary health care workers, emphasized?