



**Public Health Education and Training** 

WHO Collaborating Centre



# A brief history of self-care (2008-2023)

**Applied Research Collaboration** 

Northwest London

#### Self-Care, Health & Wellbeing Summit

Identifying Key Research & Development Priorities for Self-Care

14 Sep 2023

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#### Our mission is to 'make the absolute case for self-care'

Thought leadership & to be recognized as the academic home of self-care Democratize access to self-care education & interventions Making self-care everybody's business



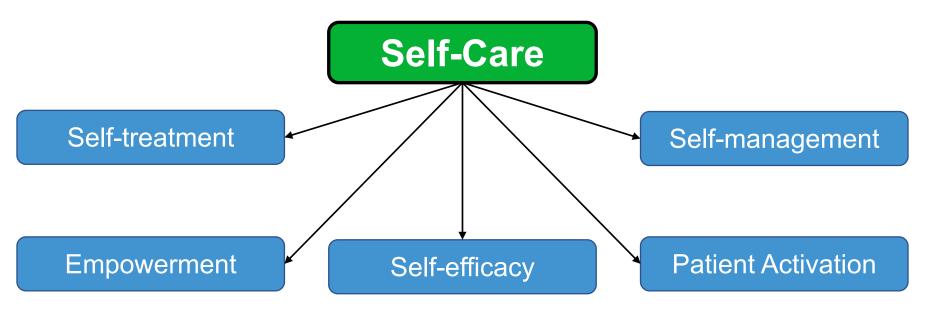
# Inverse relationship between self-care & lifestyle diseases

	Social, cultural political factors	Personal risk factors	Intermediate risk factors	Main chronic diseases	
	Globalization Urbanization Ageing	Unhealthy diet Physical inactivity	Raised blood pressure Raised blood glucose Abnormal blood lipids	Heart disease Stroke Cancer	
	population	Tobacco use Excess alcohol	Overweight/ obesity	Lung disease Diabetes	
	These risk factors are modifiable!				
The structure	[behaviour change]				



#### **Refocus on the oldest type of care**

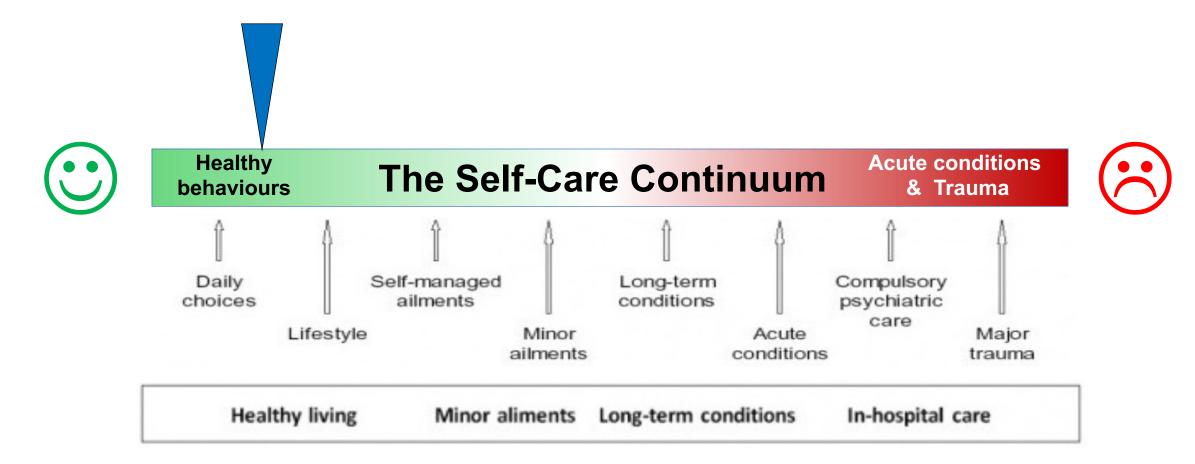
139+ different definitions (2011)



"what people do for themselves to establish & maintain health & to prevent & deal with illness" (WHO 1998)

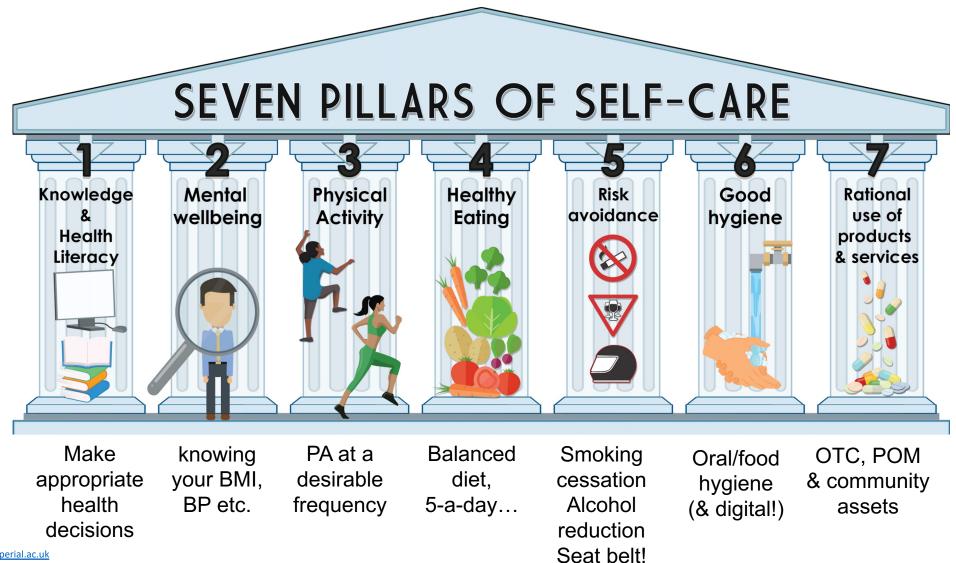


#### Self-care & resource utilisation



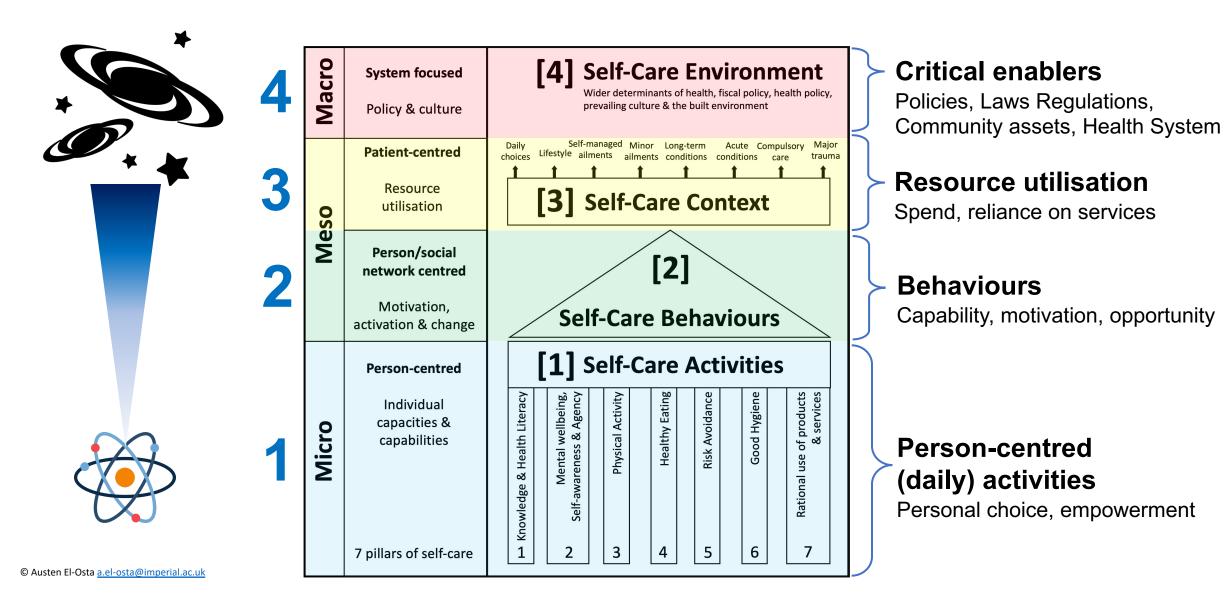


#### **The Seven Pillars of Self-Care**





#### **The Self-Care Matrix**



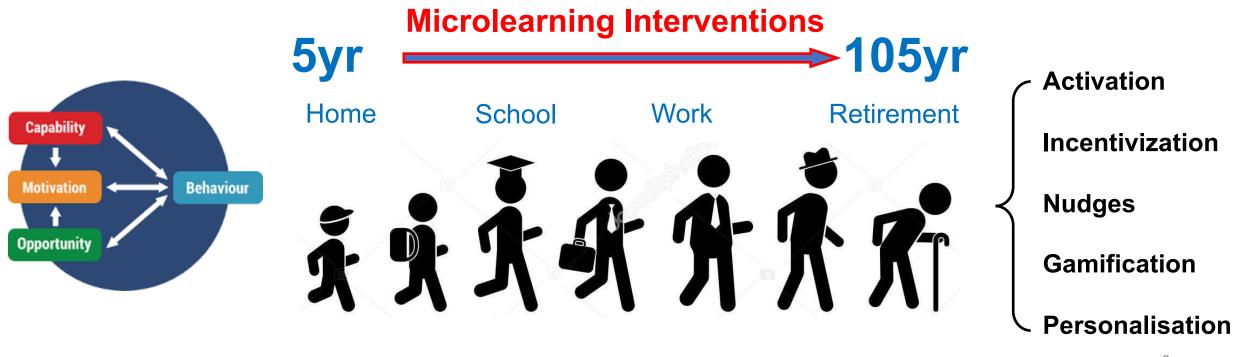


**SCARU** 

# Self-care & behaviour change

Self-care & behaviour lifestyle modification are a huge area of focus today

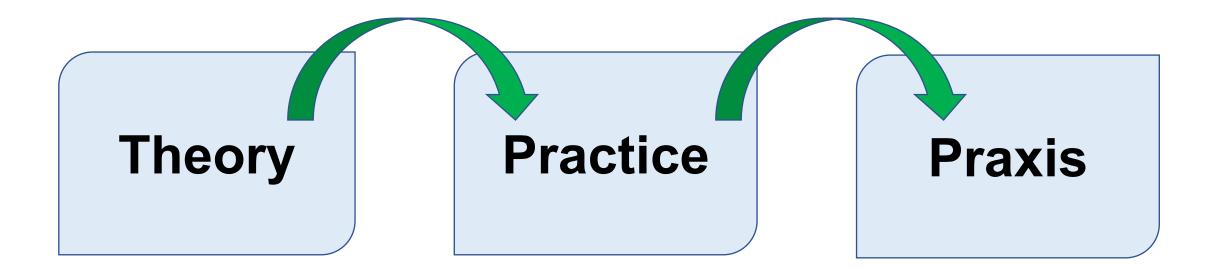
But getting people to change behaviour is not easy!





#### **Self-care & person-centredness**

#### Self-care is not just a mindset, it is an act of will The 'self' is necessarily person-centred





### **Self-care benefits**

Systematic reviews show the positive health behaviours & ongoing self-care activities can prevent, delay or alter the disease course of NCDs

Self-care can prevent:

- 93% of new-onset T2D
- 81% of heart attacks
- 50% of stroke cases
- 35% of cancers

Can reduce all-cause mortality

Can vastly improve quality of life

Huge social & financial return on investment potential



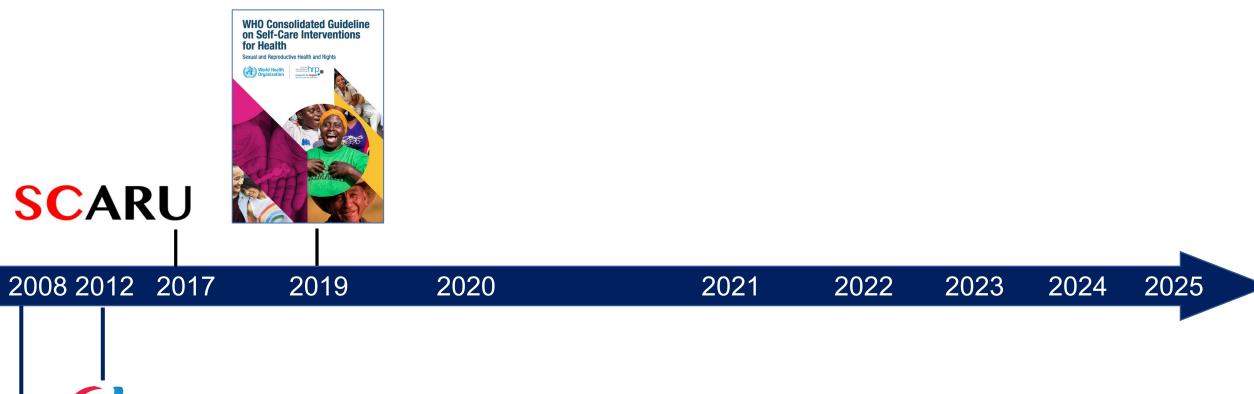


EUROPEAN LIFESTYLE MEDICINE ORGANIZATION





### A brief history of self-care



INTERNATIONAL SELF-CARE FOUNDATION





## A brief history of self-care (2023-2025)





# Self-Care Megatrends







# Repositioning pharmacies & primary healthcare as health & wellbeing hubs





### **Democratizing access to self-care**





## **Digital Health Technologies**

#### 350,000+ health apps

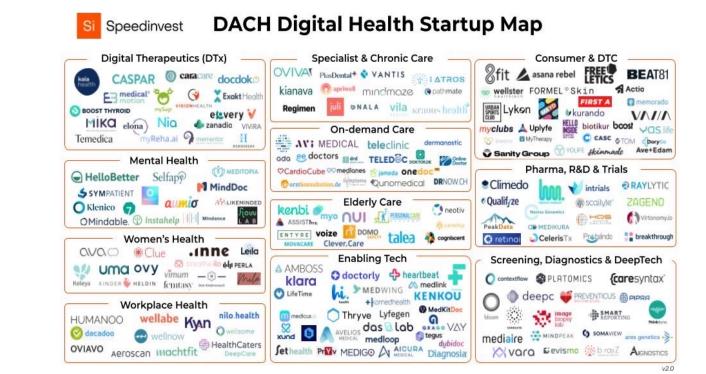
eHealth & mHealth

Internet of things

Diagnostics

Fitness trackers

Internet pharmacies Social media platforms Decision support tools Artificial intelligence



#### 1000+ wearables

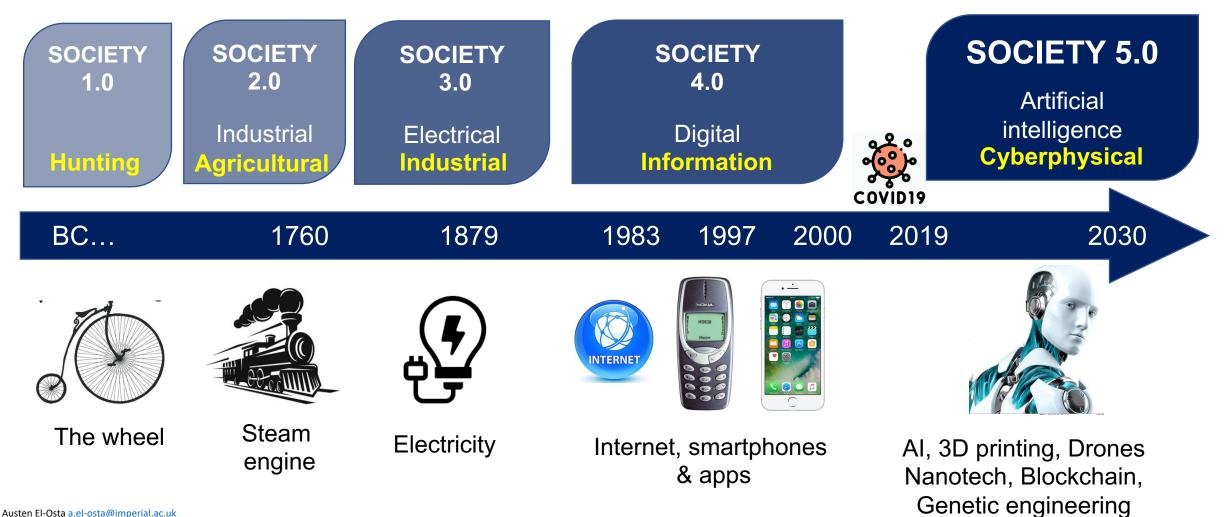
Blood pressure monitor

Glucometer Breath-analysis Heart rate Pedometer Mood assessment Movement/fall sensor Cognitive performance

#### Largely consumer focused (not for patients) but this is quickly changing



#### The emergence of Society 5.0





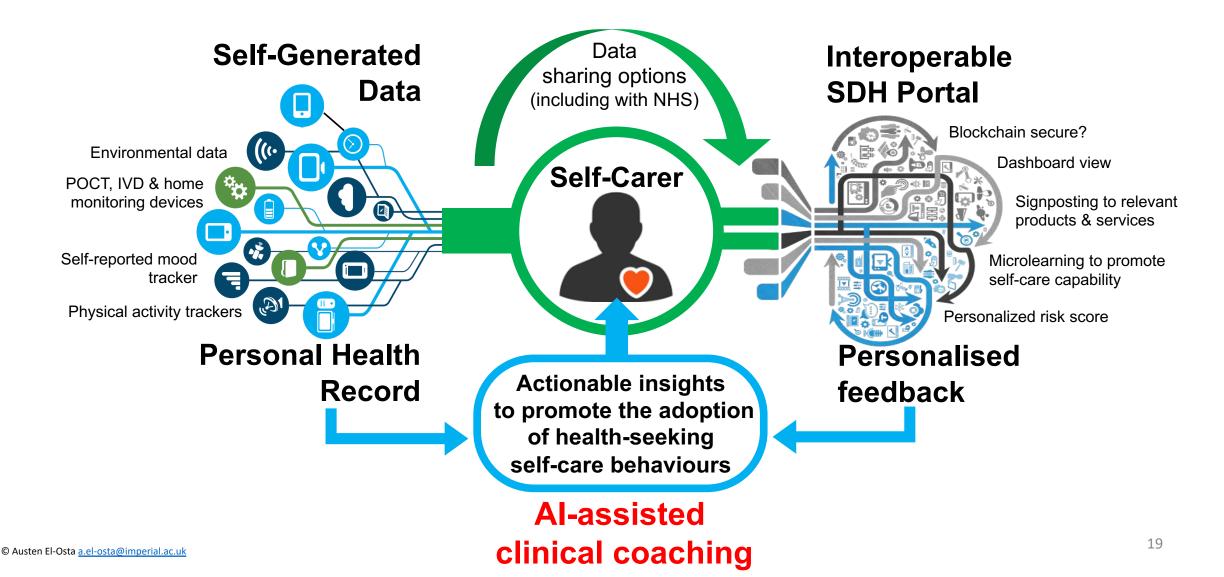
## Self-Driven Healthcare (SDH)

"SDH is an umbrella term introduced to conceptualise aspects of healthcare delivery that can support people in becoming more engaged in their own health & wellbeing management rather than being passive receivers of healthcare"



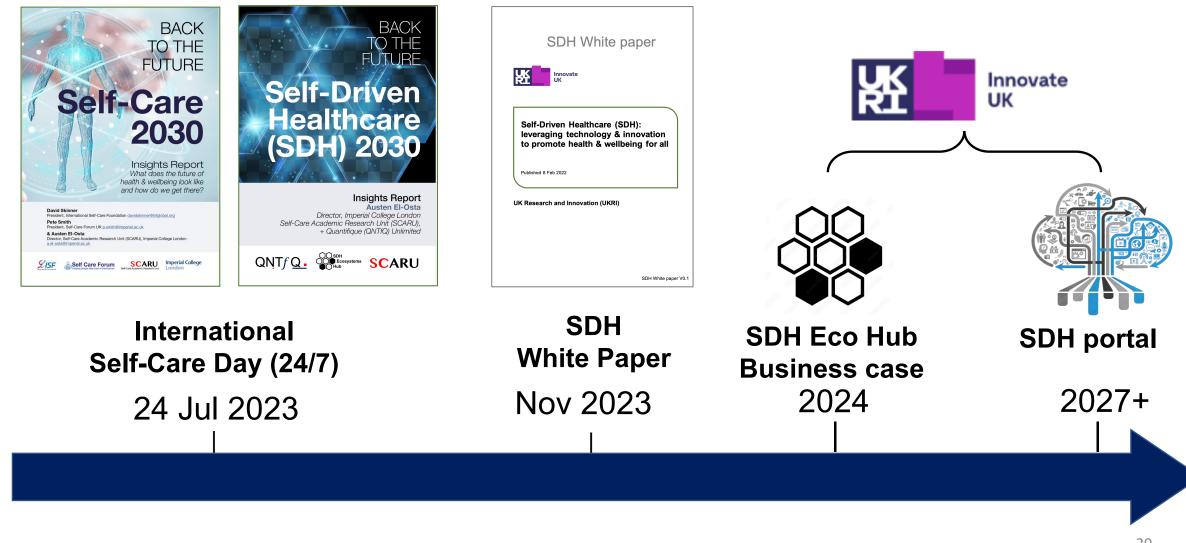


#### SDH Portal (Horizon 2030)





#### **SDH Horizon 2030**





### Self-care monitoring & evaluation

#### POLICY MAPPING

Assessing Implementation of the WHO Consolidated Guideline on Self-Care Interventions in Policy and Practice (In Kenya, Nigeria & Uganda)

#### **Rapid Analysis**

Dr Austen El-Osta Director, Imperial College London Self-Care Academic Research Unit (SCARU) CC. Aos Alaa, Iman Webber, Manisha Karki, Eva Riboli-Sasco & Professor Azeem Majeed @austenelosta @ImperialSCARU

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**Open Access** 

#### RESEARCH

# Tools for measuring individual self-care capability: a scoping review



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#### **SCARU**

#### **Direct & proxy-measures of self-care**

Table 3 Appraisal of the self-care tools using the Seven Pillars of Self-Care framework

	Year	PILLAR 1 PILLAR 2 PILLAR 3 PILLAR 4 PILLAR 5 PILLAR 6				PILLAR 7		
ΤοοΙ	lear	Knowledge & literacy	Mental wellbeing	Physical activity	Healthy eating	Risk avoidance	Good hygiene	Rational use of products
PULSES	1957	interacy		L1-3	cuting		U1-4	products
Barthel Index (BI)	1958			MI0-3, T0-3,		B0-2*. F0-2*	Ba0-1, G0-1, D0-	
+++ Rapid Disability Rating Scale	1967	3	14-16	S0-2, TU0-2 7, 13*	1, 2	12	2* 8, 9, 10,11	3
Physical & Mental Impairment of	1972		6*, 10, 11, 14, 16*, 23,					
Function Evaluation (PAMIE)			32, 50	1, 3, 18, 51, 52	4, 31	45	7, 73	53
Kenny Self-Care Evaluation (KSCE)	1973			MIB, RAS, SiT, StT			TT*, Lo, UTA, LTL, LE	-
McMaster Health Index Questionnaire (MHIQ)	1976		29, 30, 33	1, 2a-c, 3, 4, 5, 31			2f	8, 9
Social Functioning Schedule (SFS) Semi structured interview	1979		2,4,9		8a	8b	8d	8b
Exercise of Self-Care Agency scale (ESCA)	1979	1, 4, 17, 20, 22, 25, 28, 34, 36, 37, 38	2, 24. 29	27	15, 35	3*, 13, 33		8, 11
Denyes Self- Care Practice Instrument (DSCPI-90)	1980	3*	12 ,13, 14, 17, 18	9	6, 7, 8	1, 10, 11, 15, 16		
Denyes Self-Care Agency Instrument (DSCAI-90)	1980	1-7, 20, 29, 34	8-11, 16-17, 21, 23- 25, 31-33	30		12-15, 18-19, 26-28		
Modified Barthel Index (MBI)	1981			Tr0-3, Mo0-3, Dr0-2			Ba0-1	
+++ Functional Status Rating System (FSRS)	1981	5, 6, 10,13*,14- 20,22-24, 25*, 28, 29	21-28	7,9-12,19*	1	6, 7, 23, 27, 29	2- 6,8	1*, 4, 8, 10,13*
Perceived Self-Care Agency Questionnaire (PSCAQ)	1981	20						
Rapid Disability Rating Scale (RDRS- 2)	1982	8,15	8, 9, 16-18	2-7	1, 12		4-7, 14	8*,10,11, 15
Performance Assessment of Self- Care Skills (PASS)	1984			FM1-5			BADL1-2, IADLP2-4	IADLC6
Functional Independence Measure (FIM)	1987	14*,15*	14-18	2-5*, 9-13	1	17	2-8	
Self-as-Carer Inventory (SCI)	1988	2,4,7,8,13,15,18,23 ,35*37-40	1,3-8,10-40	1,9,11,25,36		2*,6*,12,16*20*,35*		23*,37*
+++ Appraisal of Self-Care Agency Scale–version A (ASA-A)	1991	2, 7, 14, 19, 21	10*	11, 24	9	10*, 18	4*, 8, 13*	2*, 3*, 12*, 17, 22
Short-Form Health Survey (SF-36)	1992		1,217-19,20-36	3-16			12	
EuroQol EQ-5D Quality of Life Scale	1993		5	1-3				
Health Promoting Lifestyle Profile II (HPLP II)	1966	3*,9,15,21,27,33,39 ,40,44-47,51	1,3-7,9,11-13,17- 19,22-25,29-31,35- 37,41-43,48,49,52	10,16,22,28,3 4,46	2,8,14,20,26,32 ,38,44,50	3,15,21,27,33,39,40 ,44,45,51		15,21,27,45,51
Strategies Used by People to Promote Health (SUPPH)	1996	11*,12,13,28	1-29	25,26		11,28		
Self-Care Ability Scale for the Elderly (SASE)	1996	9*, 14*	10	1*		6*, 9	2, 3	
Quality of Well-Being Scale (QWB)	1996		3a-n	7a-8c				1 (section 2) a-g
+++ Lorensen's Self-care Capability Scale (LSCS)	1998	17,24,28*,37,46,47, 49,50-56	13,14,18*,20- 24,38- 40,44,48,49	1-4, 16,25- 28,33-36,41- 43,45,47,	5-8	24*, 49*, 50-52*	9-12, 29-32	15, 24
Patient Activation Measure (PAM)	2004	3-18	19,21	10,16,19	10, 16, 19	8		
Patient Activation Measure (PAM)-13	2005	1-5, 7-9, 11, 12		10,13	10,13	11		
Self-Care of Home-Dwelling Elderly (SCHDE)	2007							
Therapeutic Self-Care (TSC)	2014	1-7,9,19	11*	8*		12*		
Self-Management Screening (SeMaS)	2014	5-7	11-26	8,9	8,9			
Appraisal of Self-Care Agency Scale – Revised (ASA-R)	2017	1*, 3*, 5*, 7, 12	4*, 14*, 15*	2*, 4*		2*, 3, 6*, 8*, 9		3*, 7, 10, 12, 13
Mindful Self-Care Scale (MSCS)	2018	G1, G2	9-29	4-8	1-3			
Self-Care of Chronic Illness Inventory (SCCII)	2018	9,10,13,14,21-30	7	3,16	4,15	2		2*,6,8,17-19
Consumer Health Activation Index (CHAI)	2018	1-3				9*		4, 5, 8, 9
Making it CLEAR (MiC) questionnaire	2021	25*	3*, 4-7, 11	16, 17		29*	2*	24*
Self-Care Activities Screening Scale (SASS-14)	2021	HC 1-5	IICS 1-3	NPA 1	NPA 2-4		SLP 1-2*	
Self-Care Self-Efficacy (SCSE) Scale	2021	6, 7, 10				1, 4, 5		2, 3, 10
+++ Self-Care Inventory – Patient Version	2022	9-16	7	3, 16	4, 15	2	1*, 2, 7*, 8	5, 6, 17-19

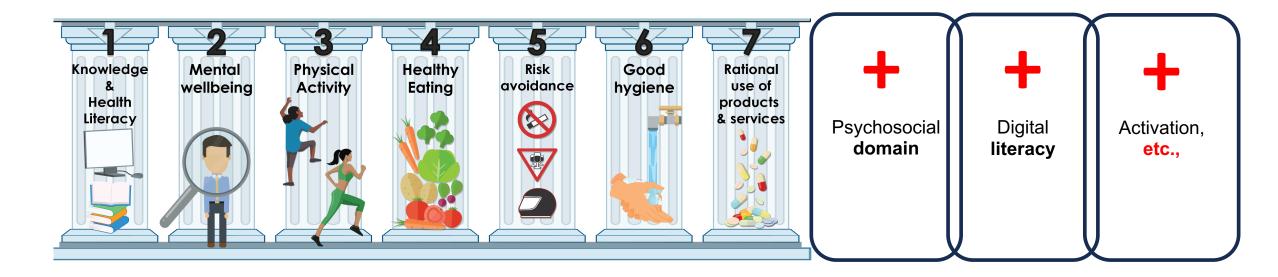
38 instruments (1957-2022)

5-121 items

Only 5/37 tools asked questions about all 7 pillars



## Self-Care <u>CAPability AssessmeNt</u> (CAPITAN)



CAPITAN will provide insights to the self-carer & heath & social care practitioners

Objective measurement / awareness could improve delivery of targeted interventions to help people become expert self-carers



# Self-Care R&D priorities (2017)

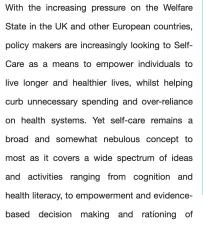
#### **IMPERIAL COLLEGE LONDON PRIMARY CARE**

Updates from the Department of Primary Care and Public Health at Imperial College

#### Self Care R&D Priorities



By <u>austen el-osta</u> · <u>August 10, 2017</u>



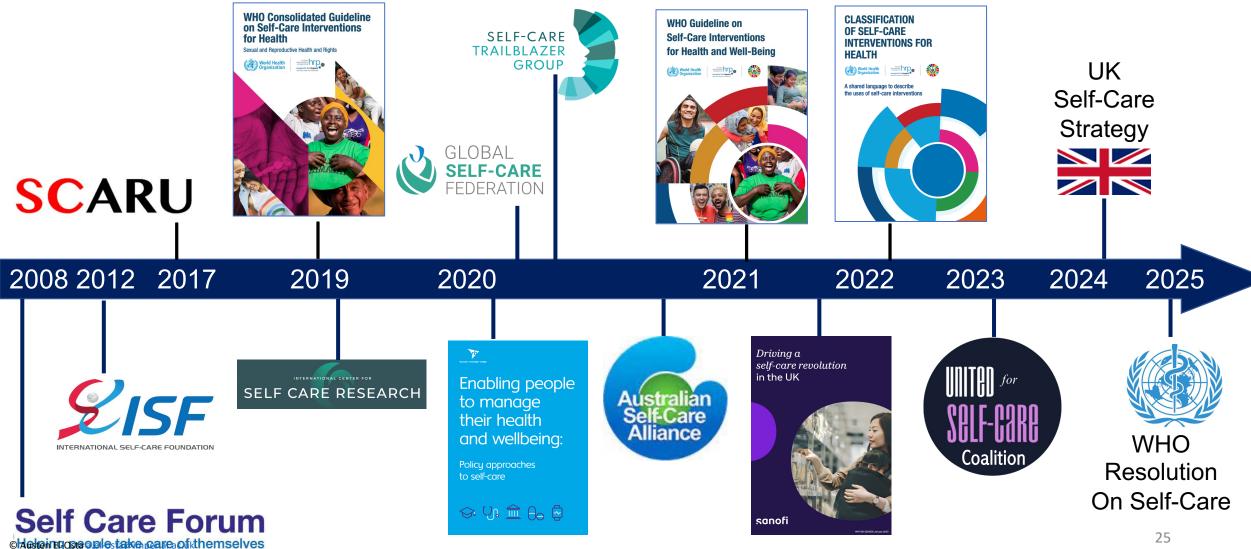


- 1. Applied research that makes the absolute case for self-care
- 2. Development of a pragmatic framework to support the evaluation of self-care interventions
- Identification of extant barriers and drivers to the widespread adoption of evidence-based self-care praxis
- 4. Policy research & realignment of incentives to support self-care initiatives

resources. This makes self-care an exciting but also a challenging area to study.



## A brief history of self-care (2023-2025)





# Self-Care R&D priorities (2023+)

- Health literacy // Self-Care Literacy (SCL)
- Self-care education (cradle to grave / lifecourse approach & different settings)
- Self-care measurement, monitoring & evaluation
- Policy development (e.g. from HiAP to SCinAP approach?)
- ID barriers & drivers to widespread adoption of self-care interventions
- New reimbursement models (payment by results) & how to realign incentives to support self-care initiatives
- Etc., etc.,



### Summary

- The benefits of self-care are huge governments & people are taking notice
- Technology is a key enabler of self-care & the emergence of Society 5.0 means we will have a growing obsession with self-quantification..
- Lifestyle behaviour modification is a huge area of focus today & could be supported by novel Self-Driven Healthcare approaches
- It is crucial to clarify (the vast!) R&D research priorities for self-care
- This Summit will offer a new point of departure for self-care thinking & will help guide thought leadership for the next decade
- My special thanks to Jon Adams & The Worldwide Universities Network for sponsoring this event & for inviting SCARU to host the Summit