

## Community-Oriented Primary Care in Kondavil - A Case Study

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**Introduction** Ineffective coordination between multiple factors and lack of community participation negatively influence the functionality of the Sri Lankan healthcare system. Community oriented primary care (COPC) integrates individual and family clinical care with public health, thus enabling the health care team and the community to cooperate in identifying and prioritizing health issues. Hence the Department of Community and Family Medicine (DCFM), University of Jaffna, implements COPC model in its field project area since 2012.

**Objective** To test the feasibility of applying community oriented primary care model in a low-resource setting - Kondavil Village, Nallur

**Methodology** Participatory Action Research served as the methodology where new forms of cooperation have been experimented to improve the coordination of between multiple factors and the community.

**Results** In Kondavil village, COPC has been perceived as a valuable approach to promote effective coordination between the multiple factors and to build active community participation, in providing both institution-based and community-based care despite the availability of limited resources. The services rendered include community-based screening programs, clinics, community health empowerment programs, community-based rehabilitation and palliation through home visits, etc.

**Conclusion** This study advances the understanding of COPC through action and reflective learning. The learnt experiences and acquired knowledge can be used to expand the COPC model to other primary care settings.