

Abstract

Background and Objectives: Primary health care system in Iran has played an extensive role in promoting people's health in the past decades. However, regarding universal developments in the different global aspects effective on health, performing this system has been influenced. The aim of the present research is to explore the future of primary health care system with a scenario approach.

Methods: This study is an exploratory future study carried out using the Global Business Network Scenario (GBN) method. This research in terms of purpose was exploratory, in terms of the design process was a combination of quantitative and qualitative (combined) methods, and in terms of results is an applied research. Us defined five phases for this research. The first phase was to identify challenges and weaknesses, the second phase was to determine the internal and external factors affecting PHC, the third phase was to identify the most important factors and drivers, the fourth phase was to the development of scenarios and the fifth phase was to identify robust strategies. Purposeful sampling method selected the participants in this study and with maximum diversity. Us used the systematic review, framework analysis, STEEP analysis, survey, scenario and expert panel at different stages of the research.

Results: By examining the challenges and weaknesses of Iran's primary health care program through a systematic review and the study of factors affecting the future of primary health care by performing a qualitative study, identified 90 key factors and influential factors on the future of primary health care in Iran. Then, after survey stage, the most important factors were extracted (27 factors). After ranking these factors based on two criteria of significance and uncertainty, two key uncertainties, the economic situation of the country and the use of new technologies, were selected as the scenarios for the formation of the scenario, based on these two uncertainties, four scenarios were created., based on the scenarios drawn up, us introduced nine consistent strategies based on expert opinion.

Conclusion: The World Health Organization has emphasized on the correct implementation and completion of the primary health care program in countries on the 40th anniversary of the of the Declaration of Alma-Ata. The anniversary of this seminal milestone in global health provides an opportunity to reaffirm the principles of the original declaration and underline the importance of primary health care to achieve our collective goals for the 21st century. However, after forty years of this program in Iran, and although this program in Iran has had great success in improving the health of the community, nowadays, due to social, economic, political and environmental changes, it does not meet the new needs of the people and Needs structural reform. The results provide policy-makers with reasonable options for effective interventions based on the future of primary health care.

Keywords: Future Studies, Primary Health Care, Scenario, Iran



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