

**American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP)
American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)
American College of Physicians (ACP)
American Osteopathic Association (AOA)**

**Joint Principles of the Patient-Centered Medical Home
March 2007**

Introduction

The Patient-Centered Medical Home (PC-MH) is an approach to providing comprehensive primary care for children, youth and adults. The PC-MH is a health care setting that facilitates partnerships between individual patients, and their personal physicians, and when appropriate, the patient's family.

The AAP, AAFP, ACP, and AOA, representing approximately 333,000 physicians, have developed the following joint principles to describe the characteristics of the PC-MH.

Principles

Personal physician - each patient has an ongoing relationship with a personal physician trained to provide first contact, continuous and comprehensive care.

Physician directed medical practice – the personal physician leads a team of individuals at the practice level who collectively take responsibility for the ongoing care of patients.

Whole person orientation – the personal physician is responsible for providing for all the patient's health care needs or taking responsibility for appropriately arranging care with other qualified professionals. This includes care for all stages of life; acute care; chronic care; preventive services; and end of life care.

Care is coordinated and/or integrated across all elements of the complex health care system (e.g., subspecialty care, hospitals, home health agencies, nursing homes) and the patient's community (e.g., family, public and private community-based services). Care is facilitated by registries, information technology, health information exchange and other means to assure that patients get the indicated care when and where they need and want it in a culturally and linguistically appropriate manner.

Quality and safety are hallmarks of the medical home:

Practices advocate for their patients to support the attainment of optimal, patient-centered outcomes that are defined by a care

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planning process driven by a compassionate, robust partnership between physicians, patients, and the patient's family. Evidence-based medicine and clinical decision-support tools guide decision making. Physicians in the practice accept accountability for continuous quality improvement through voluntary engagement in performance measurement and improvement. Patients actively participate in decision-making and feedback is sought to ensure patients' expectations are being met. Information technology is utilized appropriately to support optimal patient care, performance meas

It should allow physicians to share in savings from reduced hospitalizations associated with physician-guided care management in the office setting.
It should allow for additional payments for achieving measurable and continuous quality improvements.

Background of the Medical Home Concept

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) introduced the medical home concept in 1967, initially referring to a central location for archiving a child’s medical record. In its 2002 policy statement, the AAP expanded the medical home concept to include these operational characteristics: accessible, continuous, comprehensive, family-centered, coordinated, compassionate, and culturally effective care.

The American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP) and the American College of Physicians (ACP) have since developed their own models for improving patient care called the “medical home” (AAFP, 2004) or “advanced medical home” (ACP, 2006).

For More Information:

American Academy of Family Physicians
<http://www.futurefamilymed.org>

American Academy of Pediatrics:
http://aappolicy.aappublications.org/policy_statement/index.dtl#M

American College of Physicians
<http://www.acponline.org/advocacy/?hp>

American Osteopathic Association
<http://www.osteopathic.org>