

# Tympanometry Tests in General Practice

Nick Marilyn\*

Department of Primary Health, Institute for Mental Health, Ottawa, Canada

## Introduction

When a person has a health condition or concern that is not an emergency, primary healthcare is the first interaction they have with the health system. People use this element of the health system the most and it can be given by a general practitioner (GP), physiotherapist, or pharmacist, for example. Primary healthcare refers to a group of healthcare professionals who work in the community. A primary healthcare provider can be any healthcare professional who is the first point of contact for the health system. When they have a non-emergency health condition, most people go to their general practitioner (sometimes known as a "local doctor") [1].

## Description

Governments have recently placed a greater emphasis on spreading the concept of essential medicines and rational use of medicines through various channels. The concept of Standard Treatment Guidelines (STGs) for common ailments that can be treated at the primary care level is gaining traction as a way to improve the quality and consistency of medical care. Its widespread use and acceptance will aid medical practitioners in properly planning and prescribing medicines to treat or cure illnesses with the least amount of money and pharmaceutical use possible.

Primary care providers can learn how to give transgender patients with high-quality, affirming medical care in the same way they learn how to care for other patients with particular health needs. Clinicians can either give the complete range of transition-related medical care, including hormonal therapy and pubertal blockers, or just basic care. Most primary care practitioners are educated in a biopsychosocial paradigm, which means that the mind, body, family, work, and culture all have a role in one's health. This all-encompassing approach is especially beneficial for transgender patients, who may have a variety of medical and social difficulties. Physical structures and visual clues on-site are taken into account while creating welcoming surroundings. In the waiting room, welcoming signs and trans-inclusive literature will communicate that patients are welcome.

Equitable distribution, community engagement, inter-sectoral coordination, and appropriate technology are the four pillars of primary health care. Primary health care is implemented through eight service parts that cover the most important aspects of health-care services. Today, this concept is known as Universal Health Coverage. The purpose of Universal Health Coverage is to ensure that everyone has access to the affordable, accountable, and adequate health care they require without financial hardship. Primary health care is critical health care provided to individuals and families in the community in ways that are acceptable to them, with their full participation, and at a cost

that the community and country can afford. It is an important aspect of both the country's health system, of which it is the nucleus, and the community's general social and economic growth.

Primary health care focuses on the community's most pressing health issues, including preventive, curative, and rehabilitative services as needed. Because these services reflect and evolve from the country's economic conditions and social values, they will vary every country and community, but will at the very least include the promotion of healthy nutrition and an adequate supply of safe water sanitation; maternity and child care, including family planning; immunisation against major infectious diseases; prevention and control of locally endemic diseases; education about current health problems and prevention and control measures; and proper treatment for common diseases and injuries [2-5].

## Conclusion

Primary health care is most likely to be effective if it uses methods that are well-understood and accepted by the community, as well as methods that can be implemented by community health professionals at a cost that the community and the country can afford. These community health workers, including traditional practitioners when appropriate, will be most effective if they live in the community they serve and are socially and technically trained to respond to the community's expressed health needs.

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\*Address for Correspondence: Nicholas Mays, Department of Health Services, Alex School of Medicine, Florida, USA, E-mail: nicholasm@gmail.com

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