This review article explored the complexities associated with mental health and described how these influence service delivery. Also, reviewed studies employing optimization techniques that address service delivery issues in mental healthcare. It was found that the application of optimization to mental healthcare is in its early stages. Commonalities between mental healthcare service provision and other services are discussed, and the future research agenda is outlined. The existing application of optimization in specific healthcare settings can be transferred to mental healthcare.


Facing the Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning technology (AI/ML) revolution, the primary care community would benefit from a roadmap revealing priority areas and opportunities for developing and integrating AI/ML-driven clinical tools.

This article presents an IDEAS framework that identifies five domains for AI/ML integration in primary care to support care delivery transformation and achieve the Quintuple Aims of the healthcare system.

The establishment of antimicrobial stewardship (AMS) in primary care is central to substantially reduce the antimicrobial use and the associated risk of resistance. This highlights the importance of systems thinking to set up and facilitate AMS programs in primary care. We highlight the importance of systems thinking to identify and understand the resource arrangements, system structures, and dynamic system behaviors to optimally design and implement AMS programs. An AMS systems thinking systemigram (i.e., a visual representation of overall architecture of a system) could be a useful tool to foster AMS implementation.


The objective of this systematic review is to assess whether impactibility modelling is being used to refine risk stratification for preventive health interventions in primary and secondary healthcare populations. The efficiency and equity of targeted preventive care guided by risk stratification could be augmented and personalised by impactibility modelling.


### INCREASED CHANCE OF ACHIEVING THE TRIPLE AIM

- Improved individual experience of care
- Improved population health
- Reduced costs per capita

Use of impactibility modelling to enhance identification of patients amenable to benefit and likelihood of achieving the triple aim