

DOMAINS OF CONTEXT	
1.	Competing Responsibility - An obligation or commitment the patient has that impacts their ability to manage their health care. Examples: caretaker responsibilities, job requirements.
2.	Social Support - A patient's access to a supportive network of individual(s) able to assist if needed. Examples: a spouse who helps with medications, a neighbor who drives the patient to appointments.
3.	Access to Care -The patient's ability to receive care in a timely manner. Examples: the distance a patient needs to travel to a health care facility, hours the clinic is open.
4.	Financial Situation The patient's ability to afford care. Examples: cost of medications; ability to afford transportation to clinic.
5.	Skills, Abilities and Knowledge - A patient's intellectual understanding and physical ability to manage health care. Examples: physical ability to take a medication (read the dosage on a syringe); understanding of how to schedule appointments; understanding provider instructions or the purpose of medications prescribed for them.
6.	Emotional State - The emotional condition of a patient as it relates to his ability to manage his health care. Examples: incapacitating depression, fear of procedures.
7.	Cultural Perspective/Spiritual Beliefs - The customs or a faith-based practice a patient has that impacts health care. Examples: a culture that emphasizes herbal remedies, a religious faith that discourages certain types of medications, a reliance on faith instead of medical advice.
8.	Environment - The physical and social setting that encompasses a patient. Examples: patient lives in unsafe neighborhood where medications are stolen; patient has a social group that engages in unsafe behavior.
9.	Attitude Towards Illness - The feelings a patient has towards his/her condition that impacts their ability to manage it. Examples: stigma of having a condition.
10.	Relationship with Health Care Provider and System - The patient's feelings and attitudes towards their providers and the health care system that impact their ability to manage their health care. Examples: contentious relationship between patient and provider, distrust of medical facility.
11.	Resources - The possessions and materials available to a patient that can facilitate a person's ability to manage their care. Examples of these resources include: computers, cellphones, glucose meters, blood pressure monitors, adaptive equipment, mobility aids.
12.	Health Behavior - The patient's actions and lifestyle choices that impact their health care. For example a patient who engages in unsafe or reckless activities even when acknowledging the risks would be a health behavior.

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