In order to reduce costs and improve care coordination among multiple providers for effective management of older adult patients with multiple chronic conditions, research on the implementation and effectiveness of comprehensive care models and programs have emerged. Comprehensive primary care models target the primary care setting by organizing and coordinating care between the primary care provider and other interdisciplinary team members specific to patient needs. Regarding the management of chronic conditions in the older adult population, four comprehensive primary care models are within widespread use across the United States: Chronic Care Model (CCM), Guided Care Model (GC), Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE), and Geriatric Resources for Assessment and Care of Elders (GRACE).

The purpose of this study is to investigate the health system impacts and quality of care of four well-established comprehensive primary care models by reviewing their associated healthcare costs, utilization of healthcare services, functional status, satisfaction, and quality of life outcomes.

We searched PubMed, CINAHL, and Web of Science from January 1995 to February 2016. To be included, studies had to:
- be conducted in the United States
- be published in the English language
- use one of the four chosen models as the intervention
- target adults 55 years of age or older with multiple chronic conditions, frailty, or nursing home eligibility
- report outcomes concerned with health services utilization, costs, functional status, satisfaction, or quality of life.

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5. Photo Credit: freestockphotos.biz