



During the symposium organised jointly by EUPHA and Santé publique France in Paris end of Jun, the following topics were discussed :

*Measurement, aetiological mechanisms and epidemiological surveillance*

- Getting closer to a consensus definition and methodology for multimorbidity research. Different purposes may require different data collections and operationalizations.
- The necessity of focusing research in understanding the underlying causes of multimorbidity and identifying specific risks and protective factors.
- The relevance of surveying multimorbidity and which approaches to take in doing so.

*Advocacy and system-level policies*

- The importance of engaging policy makers more in the conversation on multimorbidity; the need for clarity and concreteness on the topic in policy discussions.
- The need to incentivise funding targeting multimorbidity, beyond single diseases funding.
- The importance in estimating the economic burden attributable to multimorbidity.

*Education and health care systems*

- The necessity of integrating teaching holistic approaches of multimorbidity in addition to single disease approach, early in medical education.
- The need to reorganize health care systems across Europe to provide enhanced integrated care for people with multimorbidity; building evidence and identifying the most optimal models is required while taking into account country-contexts and other specificities.

*Multisectoral approach to multimorbidity prevention and management*

- The challenge in identifying prevention strategies specifically designed and tailored for patients with multimorbidity, hence the need for identifying the mechanisms and etiological pathways of the main multimorbidity trajectories; the evidence both for multimorbidity specific preventive interventions and the effectiveness of well-established interventions on populations with multimorbidity.
- The role of occupational health in managing work-related risks to maintain health and ensure return to work for patients with multimorbidity; this is often overlooked however, in absolute numbers, multimorbidity is more prevalent among population under 60 years.

- The need for multisectoral approaches to enhance prevention and management of multimorbidity, with stronger partnerships between public health, primary care and occupational health.
- The need to improve linkages between primary health practitioners and local community actors in an intersectoral and health in all policy perspective.