

# Can social capital play a role in contracting services of family doctors in China? Reflections based on an integrative review.

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## Research article

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## Abstract

**Background:** The family doctors' contract service problem is not about government management alone, but an interaction of a complex social environment. Consequently, the effect of contracted services of family doctors not only depends on policy incentives but also needs to win the participation, acknowledgement, and confidence of community residents. The purpose of this integrative review is to examine whether there is any significant evidence that social capital in the form of social networking groups and other forms of social groups have any positive impact on the acceptance and the effectiveness of family doctors' contractual services.

**Method:** Research on qualitative, quantitative and hybrid methods published in peer-reviewed journals on the social capital role in the process of contract service of family doctors were eligible for inclusion. In view of the increasing attention paid to the contract service effect of family doctors during this period, a 10-year time scale was selected to ensure full coverage of relevant literature in the same period. In total, 809 articles were determined in the database retrieval results which were downloaded and transferred to the Mendeley reference application software.

**Results:** Twelve articles met the inclusion criteria for this integrative review and the quality of the included studies were assessed using the published criteria for the critical appraisal of quantitative and qualitative research methods. Majority of the articles assessed reported that there was evidence of a positive link between social support, especially a sense of belonging and the presence of regular family doctors. The influencing factors of patients' contract behavior of studies conducted in China were social interaction of social capital, acceptance of the first contact in the community, year of investigation, and exposure to the public.

**Conclusion:** The family doctor system should take the community as the carrier, integrate various social resources, improve the doctor-patient relationship, cultivate social network groups in the community, and accelerate the development of community construction, social capital (social network groups) can guide residents to use family doctor services to maintain health. Social capital can also help residents have a regular and reliable family doctor.

## Background

The introduction of the family doctor system in China's medical healthcare system continues to play an important role. China has learnt a great deal of lesson from the success of the general practitioners (GPs) system in the UK. It has played a major role in the desire to establish and strengthen a successful family doctor system. Even though the concept of family practice (FP) and general practice (GP) is distinguished from each other in some countries, they are closely related in China. Both family physicians and general practitioners are part of primary-care medicine doctors. This means that they both treat people of all ages with a variety of medical conditions. The family practitioner has a deep knowledge of the context of families and communities and emphasizes other public health responsibilities such as disease prevention and health promotion. With an ever increasing healthcare demands, individuals started contracted their own family physicians hence the family doctor contract services.

Effective family practice involves four elements, (i.e. sound personnel, effective incentive methods, smooth referral channels, and service-oriented residents' needs). At present, the integration process of these four elements of family doctors' system in China is comparatively weak (Wilson, Roland, & Ham, 2020). More importantly, the sequela of COVID-19 provides reasonable urgency to reboot and maintain a reliable family doctor contract services across China. The nation believes that family doctor contract service has a great influence on the ability of health service at the grass-roots level, and its effectiveness and accessibility are the keys to the realization of universal health coverage (Ekawati et al., 2017).

Indeed, the experiences gathered from developed countries show that the family doctors' system implementation is the gatekeepers of primary health services and guarantee the right to health for all people (Pedersen, Andersen, & Snødergaard, 2012). Therefore, since May 2016, the Chinese government has expansively promoted family doctor contracted services throughout the country and made it the main task of expanding the transformation of the clinical care and healthcare system in this new era (Junpeng & Xian, 2019). By 2017, more than 500 million people in China had their own family doctors (Xinhua News, 2017).

According to the China's Ministry of Health, enrolment rate of family doctor contract services is largely skewed in favour of vulnerable groups such as the elderly, pregnant women, children, disabled people, etc. However, the rate of enrolment by the general population is lower (Shang et al., 2019). According to Binder (2007), the awareness of the benefits of family doctor contract services among many residents is low. Although some residents have signed the family doctor service contracts, they have not enjoyed the services yet (Binder, 2007). For a long time the focus of government was to boost enrolment by encouraging more people to enroll but excessive focus on the rate of enrolment has been done to the detriment of strict supervision of the quality of family doctor contract services in China (Campbell, McDonald, & Lester, 2008). For this reason government must focus on improving the quality of care offered by family doctors as gatekeepers of primary healthcare profession. This can naturally affect the confidence of citizenry in the service and elicit their interest to enrolled based on the satisfaction of services received under family doctor contract services (Campbell et al., 2008).

On another hand, the limited number of doctors willing to accept family doctor contract services is the main problem affecting the contracted service effect of family doctors in China (Jing et al., 2015a; Shang et al., 2019). In recent years, the 'Chinese government' has committed immeasurable importance to the construction of family doctors and the rich service content, but the effect is not ideal (Shang et al., 2019). Notably, the problem faced by contracted family medical doctors' services is not the issue of government management alone, but as a result of the multiple conflicts of interest and the interaction of a complex social environment.

Consequently, the effect of contracted services of family doctors not only depends on policy incentives but also needs to win the participation, acknowledgement, and confidence of community residents (Shang et al., 2019). Social capital is proving to be an effective way of resolving social issues such as the restriction of community health resources, the lack of service motivation, the lack of social participation and so on. Therefore, social capital will have an

impact on the effect of contracted services of family doctors (Jing et al., 2015b; Pasgaard et al., 2018; Shang et al., 2019). This review summarizes the qualitative and quantitative results from articles and the effective impact of social capital (social network groups) in the contracted services of family doctors and its applicability in China. This paper also reviews the influence of social capital on the form and effect of family doctor services. To further explore the mechanism and management of social capital in the contracted services of family doctors.

## Methods

This particular integrative review was steered by the updated version of Whittemore and Knafl's comprehensive methodology review outline. This is a description of the mythological approach to integrative review that was published in 2005. Since then the model has become the basic benchmark and the conceptual structure of most integrative review due to its robustness especially in the field of healthcare. The model combines both quantitative and qualitative study findings on targeted topics and provides a comprehensive understanding of the review issues. The framework includes five stages, such as identification of the research problem, articles retrieval, evaluation of the data retrieved, analysis of the retrieved data, and the presentation of the findings (Noonan, Doodly, Jomeen, O'Regan, & Galvin, 2018). The PRISMA guidelines were consulted to augment the process of reporting the study's findings in order to ensure robustness of inference. The extent to which each of these stages were applied to this study is highlighted in the next sections.

### Identification of the Problem

The purpose of the study is to examine whether there is any significant evidence that social capital in the form of social networking groups and other forms of social groups have any positive impact on the acceptance and the effectiveness of family doctors' contractual services. It also seeks to recommend any practical learning suggestions that can be applied to medical management projects, such as the family doctor services policy development in China. The main purpose of this integrative review is to thoroughly identify, select, evaluate/examine critically, and synthesize articles on social capital which can positively affect the effect of family doctor's contract services.

### Literature Search

From January 2009 to October 2019, healthcare management topics (about family doctors and social capital), precise database titles, keywords and thesaurus were used to search the electronic database together using truncation, synonyms and Boolean operators, (Table 1). A strict inclusion and exclusion criteria was set in the search for qualifying articles. Firstly the paper should have been peer reviewed published, abstracted or indexed in a recognized database such as such as Medline, Web of Science, Science Direct and PubMed. Pre-print databases with articles under review in high impact factor journal were also consulted for current information that is in the review process. Secondly, the articles should have been published in English language. The studies also included quantitative research, qualitative research and mixed research studies in so far as the focus is on the role of social capital and family doctor contract service. The included articles must be focus on China or compare the case of China and other countries or a study about other countries where family practice in China is significantly mentioned. Another inclusion criterion was that the field of medicine is a highly specialized area hence specialized professional groups abound. Thus journals or publications by professional groups within the healthcare sector that bothered on family practice were also consulted. The family doctor contract services in China do not have a long history but interest dates back to more than a decade. For this reason, studies spanning a ten year period up to 2019 were selected to ensure full coverage of relevant literature in the same period.

**Table 1: Terms used for the literature search**

Article Search Terms
"family doctor" OR "family physician" OR "general practice" OR "general practitioner" OR "family practice" OR "social capital" OR "social network" OR "family doctor" AND "social capital" OR "primary care" AND "social capital" OR "family physician" AND "social capital" OR "service form for family doctor" OR "service results for family doctor"

In total, 809 articles were determined in the database retrieval results which were downloaded and transferred to the Mendeley reference application software. Repeated articles (353) were deleted after which all the authors reviewed the copies of the papers and discussed their differences until a consensus was reached. After deliberation, 456 articles were further deleted. Article titles and their summaries were examined by XX and HAA for their importance based on the exclusion and inclusion criteria. After the screening, the two authors discussed their outcome with the other authors and 31 articles were selected for full-text assessment. On this basis, the authors further screened the above-mentioned articles around the research topic and objectives and forwarded 12 papers for analysis (figure 1).

### Data extraction and evaluation

The assessment of the 12 full-text articles composed of 2 level evaluations.

1. The first stage evaluation involved the exclusion of studies using the layout for the exclusion and inclusion criteria rules. In this level, 12 articles were selected based on the inclusion criteria. These comprise of 1 qualitative and 11 quantitative studies as indicated in (Fig. 1). Data were extracted on the study objectives, sampling strategy, sample size, study design, data collection technique, strengths and limitations, key findings, and analytical approach of the studies (Table 2).
2. The evaluation of the second level involved the critical appraisal (XX, ZLL, HAA, and JOM) to determine the methodological quality of the included studies. Due to the variety of methodologies and designs, two method-specific tools were identified to assess the quality of evidence. For qualitative studies, the Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) ("Critical Appraisal Skills Programme. Available from: <https://casp-uk.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/CASP-Qualitative-Checklist.pdf>. Accessed 12 2019.," n.d.) tool was used (Table 3) and the Rees et. al. (Rees, Beecroft, & Booth, 2015a) survey checklist (Table 4) was utilized for cross-sectional studies. Each criterion was recorded as "Yes" or "No" or "Clear" or "Unclear" and results

of appraisal were discussed between XX, ZLL, HAA and JOM with discrepancies resolved by consensus. Overall studies were found to be of good methodological quality with the only qualitative study recording nine out of the ten appraisal criteria (Table 3) and quantitative studies recording between 11 and 14 of the total appraisal score (Table 4). All the studies have determined the research objectives, proved the appropriateness of the design, used a clear sampling strategy, made a clear statement of the research results, and outlined the value of its research. In terms of the quantitative studies, response rates varied between 65.5% (Pasgaard et al., 2018) to 97.75% (Shang et al., 2019) and only a study attempted to contact non-responders (Pasgaard et al., 2018). Most of the studies were limited to the purposive sampling method (Table 4). Four studies did not provide sufficient information to appraise the reliability of the measurement items (Table 4). Five of the quantitative studies were unclear regarding ethical approval or informed consent from an ethical committee (Table 4). Similarly, the conclusions of all quantitative studies are supported by data used for analysis, and the objectives of the study are described (Table 4). Qualitative research is valuable and provides details that fully consider the relationship between researchers and participants (Table 3).

### Retrieved Data Analysis

In light of the heterogeneity of the literature contained, the results of each study were examined (Braun & Clarke, 2006), because conclusions can be drawn based on common factors (Lucas, Baird, Arai, Law, & Roberts, 2007). Procedures which were used to carry out the thematic examination were guided by Smith et al. (V. Smith, Begley, Clarke, & Devane, 2012), and Lucas *et. al.* (Lucas et al., 2007).

### Findings Presentation

The summary of the findings from the 12 studies included in the review is depicted in Table 2. The selected papers were mainly research works conducted in the USA (Gage-Bouchard, 2017; Yeo & Lee, 2019), Denmark (Due, Sandholdt, & Waldorff, 2017; Pasgaard et al., 2018), Canada (Bataineh, Devlin, & Barham, 2019; Devlin & Rudolph-Zbarsky, 2014), China (Jing et al., 2015b; Shang et al., 2019; Zhou, Verdery, Margolis, & Chen, 2018), UK (Greenwood, MacKenzie, Habibi, Atkins, & Jones, 2010), Germany (Dinkel, Schneider, Schmutzer, Brähler, & Häuser, 2016), and Italy (Calciolari, González-Ortiz, & Lega, 2017). Out of the eleven quantitative studies; seven of them were cross-sectional in nature (Calciolari et al., 2017; Devlin & Rudolph-Zbarsky, 2014; Dinkel et al., 2016; Due et al., 2017; Greenwood et al., 2010; Shang et al., 2019; Zhou et al., 2018); two were based on data extracted from a cohort studies (Dinkel et al., 2016; Pasgaard et al., 2018) and the other two studies were based on longitudinal data (Bataineh et al., 2019; Yeo & Lee, 2019). The sample size of these studies varied from 78 to 4682 respondents. A study reported that Social capital may affect the ability of a General Practitioner to achieve his/her goals (Calciolari et al., 2017). Another study also reported social capital playing a significant role in the relationship between financial well-being and life satisfaction of the elderly (Yeo & Lee, 2019). The influencing factors of patients' contract behaviour of studies conducted in China were; age, education, social interaction of social capital, acceptance of the first contact in the community, year of investigation, and exposure to the public (Jing et al., 2015b; Shang et al., 2019; Zhou et al., 2018). Studies retrieved from Canada also reported that there was evidence of a positive link between social support, especially a sense of belonging and the presence of regular family doctors (Bataineh et al., 2019; Devlin & Rudolph-Zbarsky, 2014). The low level of social participation affected family doctor services while higher social participation was associated with lower loneliness in studies conducted in Denmark (Due et al., 2017; Pasgaard et al., 2018). The study from Germany linked the frequent visit of family doctors to their lower-income level (Dinkel et al., 2016). The sample size of the qualitative study was 80 participants, including 59 women and 21 men (Gage-Bouchard, 2017). This particular article reported on the examination of "how social support operated as a flexible resource that might help people navigate their health care system in their locality". The study used to interview and observational methods for data collection. The study also combined in-depth interviews and direct clinical interactions observations among families and their medical doctors. Descriptive and qualitative data were analyzed with the statistical software, NVivo version 8 (Gage-Bouchard, 2017). The results from this study reported having improved the understanding of the mechanism that inspire the expansion and the distribution of the policies for steering the health care system. It further highlights the impact of social network support as a flexible resource that helped people met their organizational prospects for suitable involvement in health care (Gage-Bouchard, 2017).

**Table 2:** Descriptive characteristics of the studies included in the review

Title, Author, publication year and country	Study aim	Design	Sample strategy and sample size	Data collection method	Analytical approach	Strengths and /Limitations	Key findings reported by authors
Factors influencing patients' contract choice with general practitioners in shanghai: a preliminary study (Jing et al., 2015) CHINA	To analyze the main influencing factors of contract behaviour, including the concept of social capital, and put forward some suggestions for further development of the GP system of health care.	A cross-sectional survey.	A random sampling of 1200 patients	Questionnaire	Descriptive and t-test, $\chi^2$ test, factor analysis, and logistic regression analysis were used to analyze the data.	The main limitation of this study was that just one district was studied in Shanghai.	The influencing factors of patients' contract behavior were age (OR = 1.03; 95% CI = 1.02-1.04), education (OR = 0.83; 95% CI = 0.75-0.93), social interaction of social capital (OR = 1.34; 95% CI = 1.15-1.56), acceptance of first contact in community (OR = 3.25; 95% CI = 2.07-5.12), year of investigation (OR = 2.58; 95% CI = 1.92-3.47), and exposure to the public (OR = 1.60; 95% CI = 1.39-1.85) .
Social capital and frequent attenders in general practice: a register-based cohort study. (Pasgaard et al., 2018) Denmark	To explore the association between frequent attendance and individual social capital.	Based on a cohort study survey.	The sampling for participants used a municipality stratified random sampling strategy and in total 35,700 residents, above the age of 16, were sampled from 579,000 inhabitants in 11 municipalities.	The survey was distributed in a paper by mail in February 2010, and both paper and online responses were possible.	Descriptive and multiple logistic regression analysis	This study was conducted explicitly at the individual level, whereas previous literature has featured multilevel or area-level analyses, which might influence the findings.	Frequent attendance was associated with lower scores (adjusted for age, education, and income) in women's interpersonal trust (OR 0.86 (0.79 - 0.94)) and social networking (OR 0.88 (0.79 - 0.98)). There was no significant relationship between reciprocal norms and citizen participation and frequent attendance of women (1.05 (0.99-1.11) and 1.01 (0.92-1.11), respectively. These associations were not statistically significant for men.

Title, Author, publication year and country	Study aim	Design	Sample strategy and sample size	Data collection method	Analytical approach	Strengths and /Limitations	Key findings reported by authors
Social networks and the probability of having a regular family doctor. (Devlin & Rudolph-Zbarsky, 2014) Canada	To examine the role played by social supports in helping to explain why a significant portion of the Canadian population does not have a regular family doctor even though primary care is fully covered by the public insurer and when having a regular physician is associated with better care and with access to specialists.	Cross-Sectional	Five Canadian Community Health Surveys spanning 2001 to 2010 (n =13,872 to n=30,814).	Extraction of data from a community survey	estimated coefficients from a probit model	Continuing to develop ways of quantifying social supports and incorporating them into longitudinal surveys would help facilitate empirical analyses on how social supports affect health-care utilization.	There was evidence that there is a positive link between social support, especially a sense of belonging and the presence of regular doctors.
Social capital and having a regular family doctor: Evidence from longitudinal data, (Bataneh, Devlin, & Barham, 2019) Canada	to examine the impact of social capital (e.g., tangible support, friends, and family) on having a regular family doctor taking into account that social capital may be endogenously determined.	longitudinal survey data	the Canadian National Population Health longitudinal survey (1994-2010: n=41,022)	the Canadian National Population Health longitudinal survey (1994-2010)	dynamic random effects probit model	Since past access to a family doctor is a strong predictor of both current and future access, we show that social capital is much more important in helping individuals find a family doctor than for keeping one.	There was evidence that there is a statistically significant positive causal relationship between social capital and the possibility of having regular family doctors.

Title, Author, publication year and country	Study aim	Design	Sample strategy and sample size	Data collection method	Analytical approach	Strengths and /Limitations	Key findings reported by authors
Social support, flexible resources, and health care navigation, (Gage-Bouchard, 2017) USA	To examine how social support operates as a flexible resource that helps people navigate the health care system.	Qualitative study design	The study combines in-depth interviews with parents of pediatric cancer patients (N=80), direct observation of clinical interactions between families and physicians (N=73), and in-depth interviews with pediatric oncologists (N=8)	Interview and observational methods	Descriptive and qualitative data analysis software NVivo 8	Results from this study improve understanding of the mechanisms that underlie the development and deployment of strategies for navigating the health care system and highlight the role of social support as a flexible resource that helps people meet institutional expectations for appropriate involvement in health care.	The results show that doctors evaluate parents' visibility in hospital, medical vigilance and adherence to children's treatment, and use these judgments to form clinical decisions. Parents who get help from personal networks are more flexible in balancing competing needs, which enables parents to more effectively meet the agency's expectations of parents' proper participation in child care.
Residents' Awareness of Family Doctor Contract Services, Status of Contract with a Family Doctor, and Contract Service Needs in Zhejiang Province, China: A Cross-Sectional Study, (Shang et al., 2019) CHINA	The aim of this study was to investigate the residents' awareness of Zhejiang Province, China, of family doctor contract services, the status of signing such a contract, and the demand for service items in the contracted service package.	Cross-sectional Survey	enrolled 3960 residents from nine counties in Zhejiang Province using a multistage stratified random sampling method.	self-designed questionnaire	Descriptive and analytical. Data were analyzed by SPSS 21.0.	On the one hand, this was a cross-sectional study using a multistage stratified random sampling method to select respondents. As we know, most young people go out to work and the elderly stay at home, which may lead to under-representation of the whole population in Zhejiang Province.	Health consultation (84.64%), regular physical examination (81.71%) and medical insurance reimbursement (80.06%) were the top three demands for contracted services. The awareness rate and signing rate of household doctors in Zhejiang Province are not ideal.

Title, Author, publication year and country	Study aim	Design	Sample strategy and sample size	Data collection method	Analytical approach	
General practitioners and carers: a questionnaire survey of attitudes, awareness of issues, barriers and enablers to the provision of services, (Greenwood, MacKenzie, Habibi, Atkins, & Jones, 2010) UK	to identify GPs' attitudes, awareness of issues, and perceptions of the barriers and enablers to the provision of services.	Cross-sectional Survey	Seventy-eight out of a total of 95 GPs	self-completion questionnaire	Descriptive and analytical	
The influential role of personal advice networks on general practitioners' performance: a social capital perspective, (Calciolari, González-Ortiz, & Lega, 2017) Italy	The main goal of our study consists of assessing the influence of a GP's social capital on her/his capacity to accomplish two organizational objectives related to his/her prescribing behaviour: containing health expenditures and fostering prescriptive standards.	cross-sectional data from one LHA of the Italian NHS	Extracted data from the Italian National Health System, local health authorities (LHA) from 80 GPs'.	A questionnaire was used for collecting data from archival sources of the Italian National Health System, local health authorities (LHA) from 80 GPs'.	Descriptive and multivariate regression model	
Title, Author, publication year and country	Study aim	Design	Sample strategy and sample size	Data collection method	Analytical approach	St
Social relations and loneliness among older patients consulting their general practitioner, (Due, Sandholdt, & Waldorff, 2017) Denmark	to analyze the social relations and loneliness of patients aged 65 years and above consulting their GP	Cross-sectional survey	Stratified sampling of Patients aged $\geq 65$ years consulted their general practitioner in the study period in 12 practices in the Capital Region of Denmark (N = 459),	Questionnaire	Descriptive and analyzed using univariate logistic regression	it : pa pr qu re pa un lik us
Family physician-patient relationship and frequent attendance of primary and specialist health care: Results from a German population-based cohort study, (Dinkel, Schneider, Schmutzer, Brähler, & Häuser, 2016) Germany	To investigate the association between the quality of the family physician-patient relationship and the frequent attendance of primary and specialist health care.	Cohort study design	German population sample (N = 2266)	Patient-Doctor Relationship Questionnaire	Descriptive and multivariate analysis	Be of Ge va ph th st da he

Title, Author, publication year and country	Study aim	Design	Sample strategy and sample size	Data collection method	Analytical approach	St /L
No Spouse, No Son, No Daughter, No Kin in Contemporary China: Prevalence, Correlates, and Differences in Economic Support, (Zhou, Verdery, Margolis, & Chen, 2018) CHINA	To investigate the kin availability among adults aged 45+ in contemporary China, with an emphasis on child gender	Cross-sectional survey data extraction	nationally representative survey data from the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (2011) With a multi-stage area probability sampling design.	Extracted secondary data from a national survey	Descriptive and regression models analysis.	N/
Understanding the Association Between Perceived Financial Well-Being and Life Satisfaction Among Older Adults: Does Social Capital Play a Role? (Yeo & Lee, 2019) USA	The study examined the association between perceived financial well-being and life satisfaction while focusing on a potential mechanism, that is, whether or not social capital mediated the relationship between these two important factors in the lives of older adults.	A longitudinal study of 2014 Health and Retirement Study (HRS)	4682 older adults (between the ages of 51 and 104) were included in the study sample.	This study utilized data extracted from the 2014 Health and Retirement Study (HRS).	Descriptive and inferential analysis e.g. t-tests and F-tests were conducted and Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression models were for the analysis of data.	A ut ac th br ca de

Table 3: Methodological quality of qualitative studies

Study	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total Scores
E. Gage-Bouchard, (2017)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Yes	Yes	Clear	9/10

**Keys:** “1. Is there a clear statement of the purpose of the study?; 2. Whether the qualitative method is appropriate?; 3. Whether the research design is suitable for the research purpose?; 4. Whether the recruitment strategy is suitable for the purpose of research?; 5. Can data collection methods solve research problems?; 6. Whether the relationship between researchers and participants is fully considered?; 7. Whether moral issues are taken into consideration?; 8. Is data analysis rigorous enough?; 9. Whether there are clear findings?; 10. How valuable is this research?”

**Table 4:** Methodological quality of quantitative studies

Study	1a	2a	2b	2c	2d	3a	3b	3c	4a	4b	5a	6a	7a	8a	Total Scores
Jing et. al. (2015)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Unclear	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Clear	12/14
Pasgaard et. al. (2018)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Clear	14/14
Devlin et. al. (2014),	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Unclear	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Clear	11/14
Bataineh et. al. (2019)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Unclear	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Clear	11/14
X. Shang et. al. (2019)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Clear	13/14
Greenwood et al. (2010)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Clear	13/14
Calciolari et. al. (2017)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Clear	13/14
Due, T. D., et. al. (2017)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Unclear	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Clear	11/14
A. Dinkel et. al. (2016)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Clear	13/14
Z. Zhou et. al. (2018)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Clear	12/14
J. Yeo and Y. Lee, (2019)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Clear	12/14

**Key:**

**Y – for Yes, N – for No. “A. Is the result valid? 1. Objectives: 1a.** Is the research objective clear? **2. Design: 2a.** Whether the study design is suitable for the target? **2b.** Does this theme represent all interested groups? **2c.** Whether it has obtained moral/ethical recognition? **2d.** Whether to take measures to contact non-responders? **3. Measurement and observation; 3a.** Whether it is clear what has been measured, how to measure and what the result is? **3b.** Is the measurement valid? **3c.** Is the measurement result reliable? **B** What are the results; Presentation of results; **4a.** Whether the basic data is fully described? **4b.** Whether the results are clear, objective and detailed enough for the readers to make their own judgment? **Analysis; 5a.** Is the method used suitable for the collected data? **C** Will the results help locally? **6 Discussion; 6a** Is the outcome of the discussion related to the existing knowledge about the discipline and research objectives? **7 Interpretation; 7a.** Is the author's conclusion confirmed by data? **8 Implementation; 8a** Can any necessary changes be implemented in practice?” Rees et al. (Rees, Beecroft, & Booth, 2015b)

To evaluate the quality of the studies, the Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool (MMAT) was applied as shown in table 4. Pluye & Hong (2014) explains that the MMAT tool helps to provide quality appraisal for quantitative, qualitative and mixed methods to be included in systematic reviews. The score of the MMAT results in this case is presented in table 4. As disclosed, scores for the selected studies ranged between 75% and 83%. 4% of the studies received 55% rating based on the MMAT criteria, whereas 5% of the studies received 33.3%. Similarly, 13.5% studies received 50% while 38.5% received between 60 and 80%. The remainder of the studies received in excess of 80% on MMAT tool. The most frequent weaknesses related to lack of discussion on the reason for studying specific organisations, the influence of the organisation on the research and researcher influence in qualitative and mixed methods studies. There were also issues with lack of a clear description of the sampling process of respondents adopted by authors in quantitative studies and sub threshold rates for acceptable response or follow-up in non-randomized quantitative studies were also recorded as major weaknesses of the quantitative research. Most of the studies had support from funding agencies or organisations for whom the research outcome serve their interest. Thus the influence of such organisations in the conduct of the research was not disclosed by the researchers

**Results**

**Identification of Social Capital/Network influence of Family Doctor acceptance**

The theme identification of social capital /network influence of family doctor acceptance explores

1. Benefits of having a family doctor
2. Benefits of belonging to social capital or social network
3. Influence of social capital or social network groups on accepting a family doctor
4. Family doctor policies

**Benefits of having a family doctor**

GPs play a unique role in dealing with social relations and loneliness (Due et al., 2017). GPs identified the important influence of general practice in supporting patients but also wished to get more training and support (Greenwood et al., 2010). The family doctor is the first call point in an emergency situation. There is evidence that finding a regular family doctor can improve health (Bataineh et al., 2019). Better continuity and quality of care, as well as improved health, are some of the overall benefits of having a regular family doctor (Bataineh et al., 2019).

**Benefits of belonging to social capital or social network group**

Undoubtedly, in terms of quality of life, morbidity, and mortality, the community social network relationships are very vital for the people in the community. This applies especially to the elderly (Due et al., 2017). The health of the people in the community, as well as their social network groups, are interconnected. In recognition of this social fact, over the past decade, there has been increasing conceptual and empirical attention to the impact of social networks on health (K. P. Smith & Christakis, 2008). According to a study conducted by E. A. Gage-Bouchard (2017), most parents who received aids through their personal social networks were most comfortable in balancing their competing demands. This enabled them to effectively comply with their agencies' hopes of parents' proper participation in child care (Gage-Bouchard, 2017). In this way, social support provided some families with flexible resources, which enabled them to acclimatized to the needs of caring for children with cancer more quickly. It also raised a fruitful social relationship between parents and their medical care providers which played an active impact in the health of their children (Gage-Bouchard, 2017). Notably, quite a number of studies on social support and health have shown that emotional, logistical, information and financial support from personal networks enhance people's coping choices in managing serious diseases (K. P. Smith & Christakis, 2008; Thoits, 2011).

### ***Influence of social capital or social network groups on accepting a family doctor***

Some aspects of women's social capital groups are related to regular participation in the acceptance and use of GPs or family doctors (Pasgaard et al., 2018). On the contrary, men's social capital has nothing to do with their acceptance of family doctors or GPs. This shows that there are various and varied relationships between social capital and the gender of regular attendance (Pasgaard et al., 2018). In Zhejiang Province, China, for instance, the level of family doctor contract services (FDCS) awareness and the signing rate of family doctors are not the ideal, aside from that there is still a lot to be done for further improvement (Shang et al., 2019). However, age, educational level and chronic medical history were some of the factors identified to be influencing residents' awareness of FDCS. Concurrently, residents' understanding of FDCS also affects their signing rate with family doctors. Surprisingly, patients who signed the agreement with the family doctors had a large request for FDCS. But the demand rate of residents with different social and demographic characteristics was different for different FDCS projects. Therefore, this is a call for the government to strengthen the policy support, strengthen the propaganda, expand the service scope, and provide more attractive service items in order to encourage the expansion of FDCS in China (Shang et al., 2019). Residents should be allowed to choose a family doctor of their choice to sign the contract with. In addition, they should be allowed to also choose the projects they need when signing a contract with family doctors. The family doctors should also offer better services to the satisfaction and fulfilment of the residents (Shang et al., 2019).

There is evidence that a positive link exists between social support (especially a sense of belonging) and maintaining a consistent medical doctor (Devlin & Rudolph-Zbarsky, 2014). There is also evidence that shows a significant positive causal association between social capital and the likelihood of attaining a regular family doctor (Bataineh et al., 2019). Nevertheless, social capital was reported by a study as being much more important to helping individuals to find family doctors than to keeping them (Bataineh et al., 2019). Undoubtedly, the influence of social capital (social networking groups) in the relationship between economic well-being and the life satisfaction of the elderly was statistically significant (Yeo & Lee, 2019). It is worth noting that obtaining social capital through strong family relationships and active social networks may decide the life satisfaction of the elderly (Yeo & Lee, 2019).

### ***Family doctor policies in China***

Under the dual system of government guidance and market regulation, FDCS improves the quality of medical services through policy guidance and individual independent contracting (Shang et al., 2019). Based on the government-led contract to provide a certain limit of service content, standardize service pricing, maintain service order, and adjust the exclusive personalized service according to the market demand. This system not only produces a unique medical service model but also faces a huge Governance Dilemma of doctor-patient trust and risk resolution. In order to give social power, give full play to the effective role of social organizations, build an interactive, integrated and trusted network governance structure, and straighten out the role relationship between the government and the market, it has an important role in promoting the integration of market and social resources across borders and regions and promoting the social empowerment of the government. Therefore, this policy is considered to be an effective way to promote the development of family doctor relationship under contracted services.

### **Barriers to the FDCS acceptance**

According to the family doctors or GPs, lack of time, resources and knowledge of inpatients or patients were some of the obstacles for patients or residents to accept the FDCS (Greenwood et al., 2010). GPs recognize that they also have a vital role to play in supporting residents (Greenwood et al., 2010). The promotion and coverage of FDCSs will be expanded, and personalized contract programs will be launched to meet the needs of different social network groups, so as to promote the rapid development of family doctor's contracts in all provinces of China (Shang et al., 2019). The factors that affect residents' trust and satisfaction are family doctors' medical service skills, residents' familiarity with family doctors, communication ability of family doctors, patients' medical care concept and medical environment of community hospitals (Chandra, Mohammadnezhad, & Ward, 2018). The other factors that influence the work attitude and activities of family doctors' services are work task and income level, the management of community health centre, and the understanding of their own occupation and service objective attitude (Chandra et al., 2018). The family doctor system should take the community as the carrier, integrate various social resources, improve the doctor-patient relationship, cultivate social network groups in the community, and accelerate the development of community construction. In addition to the support of hardware facilities and supporting policies, social capital, and other soft environments are of great significance to the establishment of FDCS (Chandra et al., 2018)¶

## **Discussion**

The main aim of this integrative review report is to determine if the benefits of social networking groups tend to help or enable residents to better understand the family doctors' policies and make them healthy by using FDCS. It is of no doubt that a solid family doctor-patient relation doesn't certainly prevent frequent visits to a doctor's office or to make appointments with a specialist. It does not also imply that GPs should not be concerned in building robust

relationships with patients, as strong family doctor-patient relationships are related to other essential issues such as patients' compliance and satisfaction (Dinkel et al., 2016; Fuertes et al., 2007). Over the past 20 years, the issues of social capital have been linked to a diversity of healthcare outcomes such as causes of mortality (Islam, Merlo, Kawachi, Lindström, & Gerdtham, 2006; Moore & Kawachi, 2017). Social capital (interpersonal relationships) is a complicated imaginary structure with a very intricate pedigree (Moore, Haines, Hawe, & Shiell, 2006). In fact, the understanding of social capital can be seen as the actual or likely benefits that individuals can obtain through their social network, such as nursing, advice, emotional and financial support. Therefore, in terms of health care exploitation, we expect closer ties and greater impact on their behaviour. Due to the fact that health is often discussed with family members and other close confidants, leading to the use of informal resources, which may reduce the desire for formal medical healthcare. However, the relationship between social behaviour and health care utilization is complex. Frequent attendance is defined as a disproportionate amount of general practice consultation compared to the general public (Vedsted & Christensen, 2005). The evidence presented from various papers reviewed illustrates numerous ways in which personal health and good life affect the state of health and wellness of others (K. P. Smith & Christakis, 2008). The studies on the impact of social networks on health, the role of social support in determining individual health, and the spread of disease from one person to another have demonstrated the interconnectedness or interdependence of health among individuals in the society. In short, a person's illness, healthiness behaviour, infirmity, use of medical care facility, and death are related to similar outcomes in many other people that the person is associated with, and may have an abiotic spread of the disease. In the area of clinical and public health, the existence of social network health effects provides a strong theoretical and practical basis for the utilization and the healthiness of the people in the community. If a person's health outcome depends not only on his / her own biology and behaviour but also on the biology and behaviour of people around him/her, then collective intervention rather than individual intervention is particularly prominent. Social network groups exist to signify that individuals and events are interdependent, and health and healthcare can transcend individuals in ways that patients, doctors, decision-makers and researchers care about. The Chinese government vigorously promotes the family doctor policy, which requires everyone to have a family doctor. The number of family doctors is not enough. The family doctors in China currently composed of community GPs, retired doctors, and rural doctors. They need to work as GPs, so they don't have enough time and energy to work as family doctors. Because the government requires all residents to register family doctors, especially children and the elderly, many of them do not know that they have registered family doctors, and they do not know what benefits the family doctor system can bring to them.

## Conclusion

From the results of the literature review, we found that social capital (social network groups) can guide residents to use family doctor services to maintain health. Social capital can also help residents have a regular and reliable family doctor. In addition, it can help the government to disseminate and promote family doctor policies through social network groups. For example, many scholars always suggest that the government spend more money, increase family doctors and so on. However, our research report does not agree with their suggestions but advocates the understanding of social capital or social network groups on the concept of family doctor system, which can promote and encourage residents to fully register and use family doctor services. The results of this review provide important rudimentary information for more advanced studies in the area of family doctor contract services in China and beyond. Firstly, while these study focuses on the extent to which social capital can play a role in patients desire to obtain family contract service, an emerging strand of literature equally suggest the reluctance of doctors to opt for family practice in China due to several factors. Some family doctors' believe that an enormous demand is imposed by a bureaucracy that has little or no knowledge about the medical practice and it is not possible to protest. For example, the requirement for monitoring and evaluation of family doctors are perceived to be unfriendly and unsuitable to the healthcare industry even though they have been successfully applied in other industries. The need to stimulate practitioners to accept family doctor contract services is equally critical for the success of the venture and more systematic research is needed to advance the frontiers of knowledge in this regard.

Typical of academic studies a number of limitations may affect the findings of this research. For example, the studies were taken from only a few databases and supplemented with three additional sources. This implies that all other studies outside these sources were ignored. The small sample size of articles studied may limit the findings of this research. Relatedly, the strict inclusive and exclusive criteria used to select articles means that other articles with potentially useful information were deemed lower-quality, downgraded and disregarded. Further, the methodological limitations of the parent studies (particularly, regarding the sampling strategies of reviewed materials in the case of primary studies) limits the findings of the research. This is because most of these studies did not clearly indicate how participants in the studies were recruited and sampled and that may limit the transferability of the findings of this research. Even in the case of the secondary research based studies, the authors themselves have disclosed limitations regarding the process of sampling the studies which further limits any analysis made from them. This study included only articles published in English language and the coverage of the final set of admitted articles did not equally cover all the geographical areas of the world. This limits the generalizability of the findings to other contexts.

## List Of Abbreviations

GPs: General Practitioners,

CASP: Critical Appraisal Skills Programme,

FDCS: Family Doctor Contract Service

## Declarations

### Ethics approval and consent to participate

Ethical approval was granted by the Ethics Committee of the Center for Health and Public Policy Research of Jiangsu University China and confirmed by the Jiangsu University. This was approved by the Zhenjiang Administration Bureau for Scientific and Industrial Research. Written consent to participate was

obtained from the study participants. The questionnaire included an opening statement explaining the ethical responsibilities of confidentiality of data, the anonymity of respondents, and participants responsibility to opt-out of the study at any time. Respondent's decision to fill the questionnaire constituted their consent to participate in the research-informed.

#### **Consent for Publication**

"Not applicable"

#### **Availability of Data and Materials**

The data for this research is held by the authors and will be made available upon reasonable request

#### **Competing Interest**

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest amongst them

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#### **Authors' Contributions**

XX: Conceived the idea, collected the data, and revised the manuscript in line with the objectives. HAA: conducted the analysis of the data and drafted manuscript. LZ: is the supervisor of the project and sequentially aligned the parts of the research paper, AB: collected data and analyzed the data. TM: collected the data, conducted the analysis. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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## Figures

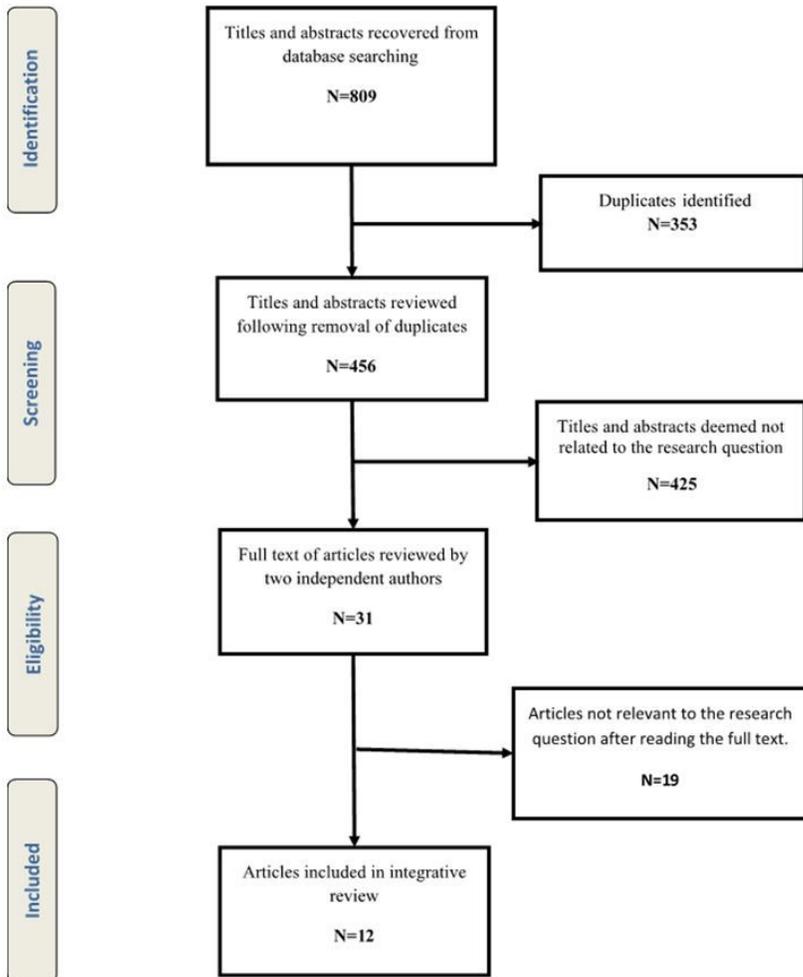


Figure 1

The Prisma Flow Diagram