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**TOPIC : HEALTH CARE OF THE
COMMUNITY**

Health:

It is "a state of complete physical mental, and social well being not merely the absence of the disease and infirmity"

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Healthcare :

It is more than just medical care. It embraces a multitude of services provided to individuals or community by agents of the health services or professions, for the purpose of promoting, maintaining, monitoring, or restoring health.

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Community :

A community is a social unit of any size that shares common values.

= HEALTH CARE OF THE COMMUNITY

LEVELS OF HEALTH CARE:

TERTIARY LEVEL

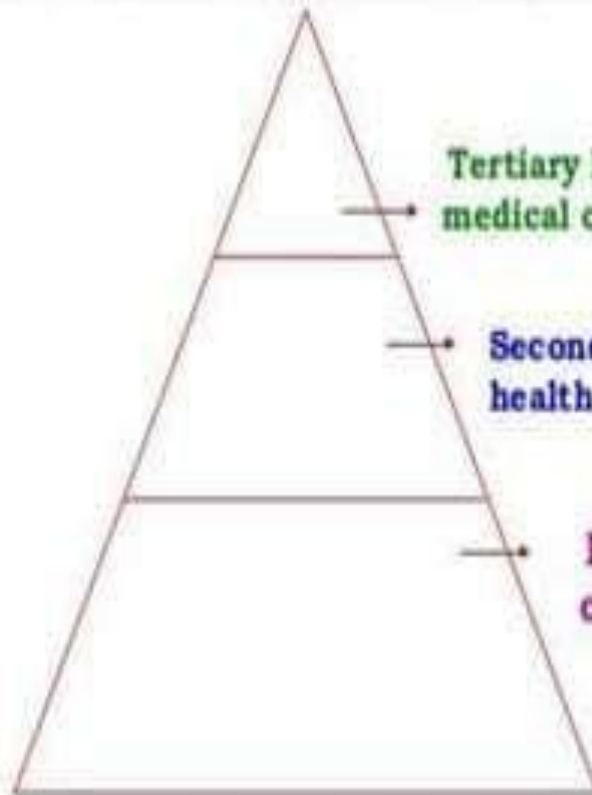
Tertiary level (District hospitals,
medical college hospitals)

SECONDARY LEVEL

Secondary level (community
health center taluka hospital)

PRIMARY LEVEL

Primary level (PHC, Sub
centers)



CHANGING CONCEPTS OF HEALTH CARE

This term was first used by Bhore committee in 1946 with the meaning of provision of integrated preventive, promotive and curative services from “womb to tomb” to every individual residing in a defined geographic area.

Committee suggested that comprehensive health care should replace the policy of providing more medical care.

Basic Health Service
and
Primary Health Service

CRITERIA FOR COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE:

1. Provide adequate preventive, curative & primitive health services.
2. Be as close as possible to the beneficiaries.
3. To have widest co-operation between people ,service &profession.
4. Be available to all irrespective of their ability to pay.
5. Specific to the vulnerable & weaker sections of the community.
6. Create and maintain a healthy environment both in homes as well as working places.

ELEMENTS OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

Alma-Ata Declaration outlined 8 essential components of primary health care.

1. Education concerning prevailing health problems and the methods of preventing and controlling them.
2. Promotion of food supply and proper nutrition.
3. Adequate supply of safe drinking water & basic sanitation.
4. Maternal & child health care, including family planning.
5. Immunization against major infectious diseases.
6. Prevention & control of locally endemic diseases.
7. Appropriate treatment of common diseases & injuries and
8. Provision of essential drugs

PRINCIPLES OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

- Equitable distribution:

Irrespective of their ability to pay every individual should have access to health care services (rural/urban/slums & poor/rich) means

- Community participation:

Preparation of village health plan and its implementation , based on their health needs .

- Inter-sectoral co-ordination:

In addition to the health sectors Other sectors related to health must also involve in providing health care to the community. Example: Family planning camp

- Appropriate technology:

"A technology that is scientifically sound, adaptable to local needs & acceptable to those who apply it and those for whom it is used, and that can be maintained by the people themselves in keeping with the principle of self reliance with the resources of the community and country can

HEALTH FOR ALL

- World health assembly launched a movement Health for all by the year 2000.
- Principal of HFA strategy is equity which is equal health status ensured by equitable distribution of health resources.

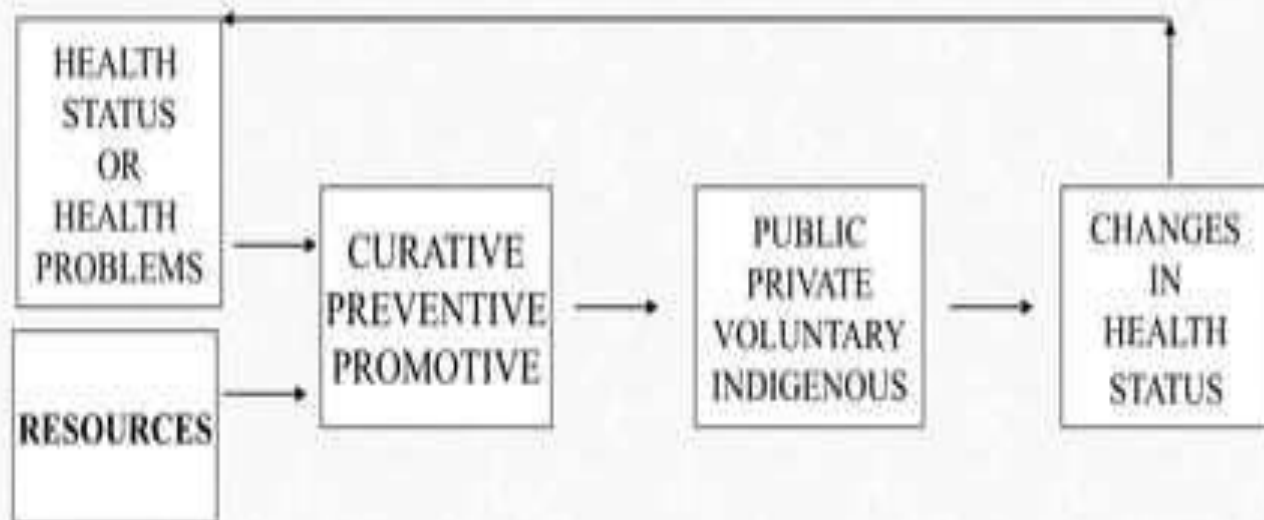
WHO at 30th World Health Assembly Defined Health for all :

Attainment of a level of health that will enable every individual to lead a socially and economically productive life

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- 189 countries met at Millennium Summit in New York to adopt the United Nations Millennium Declaration.
- They do not cover the whole range of public health domains but cross-cutting issues and key constraints to health and development.

MODEL OF HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SYSTEM



Model of Healthcare System

HEALTH CARE STATUS & HEALTH PROBLEMS

An assessment of the health care status & health problems of a community is known as a community diagnosis.

Health problems are discussed under following headings:

1. Demographic profile
2. Mortality profile
3. Health problems
 - communicable diseases.
 - Nutritional problems
 - Environmental sanitation problems
 - Medical care problems
 - Population problems
 - Environmental problems (air, water, soil, noise, etc.)

HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

1. Public sector

- . Primary health care (PHC & SC).
- . Hospitals and health centers (CHC, RH, DH, SH, TC)
- . Health Insurance schemes (ESI & CGHS).
- . Other agencies (railways & defense)

2. Private sector

Private hospitals,
etc.

3. Indigenous systems of medicine

Ayurveda, Siddha,
Unani and
Homeopathy

4. voluntary organizations

5. National health programmes

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE in INDIA

- In 1977, the government of India had launched a Rural Health Mission, based on the principle of “placing the peoples health in peoples hands”.
- It is a three tier system of health care delivery in rural areas, as per the recommendation of Shrivastave committee.

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF HEALTH:

- In 1953 ,recommended for establishment of PHCs in community development blocks to provide comprehensive health care to rural population.
- One PHC is for 1,00,000 population.
- With little or no community involvement.
- Poorly staffed and equipped, inadequately for covering the population.

Mudaliar committee, 1962:

- Strengthening of existing PHCs and
- One PHC for 40,00 population.

National Health Plan

- As a signatory to the Alma-Ata declaration ,India has proposed reorganization of primary health centers on the basis of one PHC for 30,000 population in plain areas and 20,000 population in tribal and hilly areas for more effective coverage.

Shrivastav committee-1975:

- Community health care should be provided by health workers who are from the same community after proper training. So that peoples health is placed in peoples hands.

FUNCTIONS OF PHC

It covers the all the 8 essential elements of Alma-Ata declaration.

1. Medical care
2. MCH including family planning
3. Safe potable water supply and basic sanitation
4. Prevention and control of locally endemic diseases
5. Education about health
6. National health programmes (relevant) implementation.
7. Referral services
8. Health promotion and health education

COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERE

- On 30th June 1996 CHC's were established by upgrading the PHCs.
- One CHC/80,000 to 1,20,000 population.
- It is having 30 beds.
- It also has specialists in surgery, pediatrics and Obstetrics and gynecology with X-ray and lab facilities .
- Community health officer/second medical officer (for preventive & promotive services).

VOLUNTARY HEALTH AGENCIES(NGOs)

INDIA

1. INDIAN RED-CROSS SOCIETY
2. HIND KUSHT NIVARAN SANGH
3. INDIAN COUNCIL FOR CHILD WELFARE
4. TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA
5. BHARAT SEVAK SAMAJ
6. CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD
7. THE KASTURBA MEMORIAL FUND
8. FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF INDIA
9. ALL INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE
10. THE ALL INDIA BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY
11. PROFESSIONAL BODIES

INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

1. REDCROSS,
2. CARE,
3. FORD FOUNDATION,
4. ROCK-FELLEFOUNDATION ETC

WORLD (NGOs)

- WHO
- UNICEF
- FAO
- UNDP
- WORLD BANK
- ILO

The needs of the many must
prevail over those of the few

Thank You