

UNIT-4

National Health intervention programme for mother and Child :—

Janani Suraksha Yojana — 2005

Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram — 2011

Pradhan mantri Surakshit Matritwa Yojana — 2016

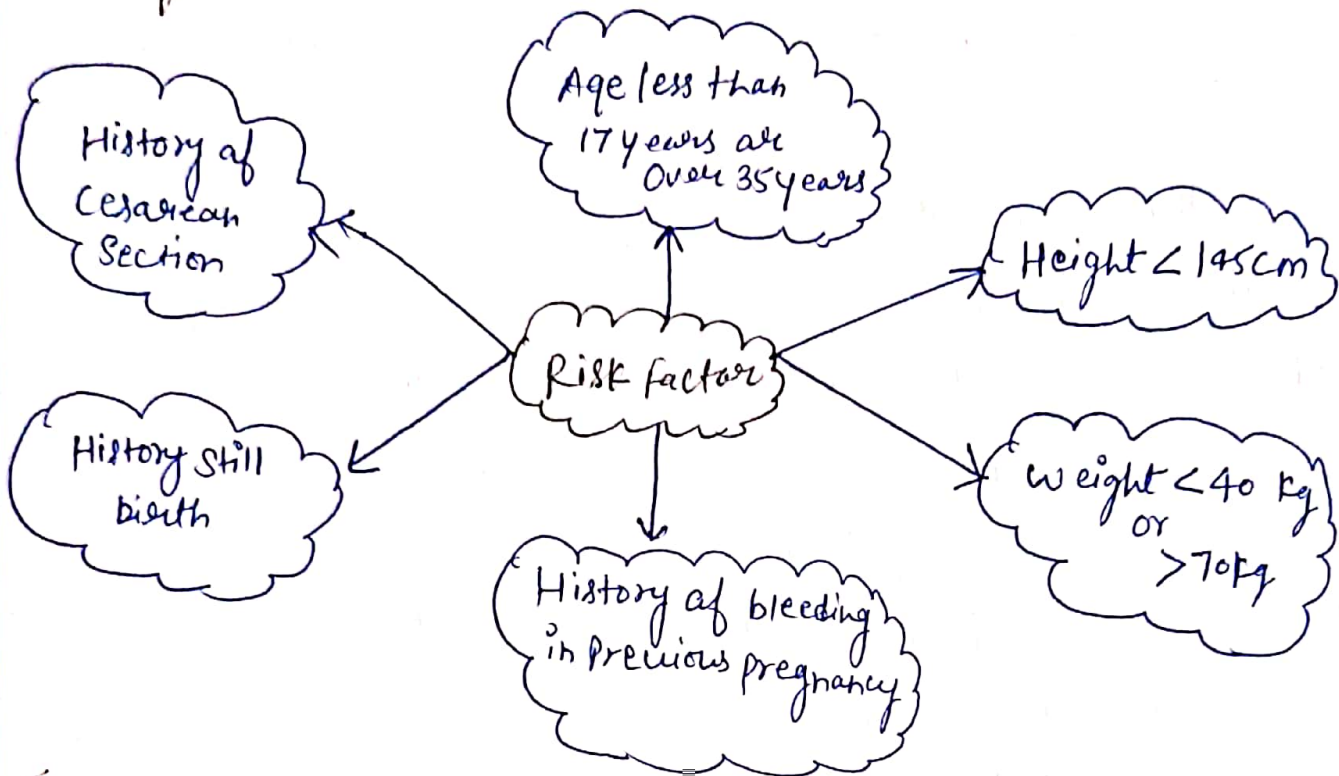
Milestones in Mother and Child Care —

- 1886 - Establishment of Training of Dais
- 1902 - 1st Midwifery Act for safe delivery
- 1952 - Family planning Program
- 1978 - Expanded Programme on Immunization
- 1985 - Universal Immunization Programme
- 1992 - Child Survival & Safe Motherhood Programme
- 1997 - RCH Programme Phase-1 (15.10.1997)
- 2005 - RCH Programme Phase-2 (01-04-2005)
- 2005 - National Rural Health Mission
- 2013 - National Health Mission
- 2014 - India Newborn Action Plan

Objective of Mother & Child Care Programme

- ⇒ To reduce maternal, infant and childhood mortality and morbidity
- ⇒ To promote reproductive health
- ⇒ To promote physical and psychological development of child and adolescent within the family.

Screen women identified as pregnant for any of the risk factor.



Care of children:—

xxx ⇒ Monitoring of growth of children to detect malnutrition.

⇒ Immunization

⇒ Treatment of common ailments

⇒ Referral cases to higher centers

⇒ Implementation national health policies.

Integrated Child Development Service Scheme (ICDS) 1975-

Target- Holistic development of children.

Objective—

To improve the nutritional and health status of children in age group 0-6 years.

- ⇒ To reduce mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout.
- ⇒ To lay the foundation for proper psychological health & social development of the child
- ⇒ To enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the children through proper nutrition and health education.

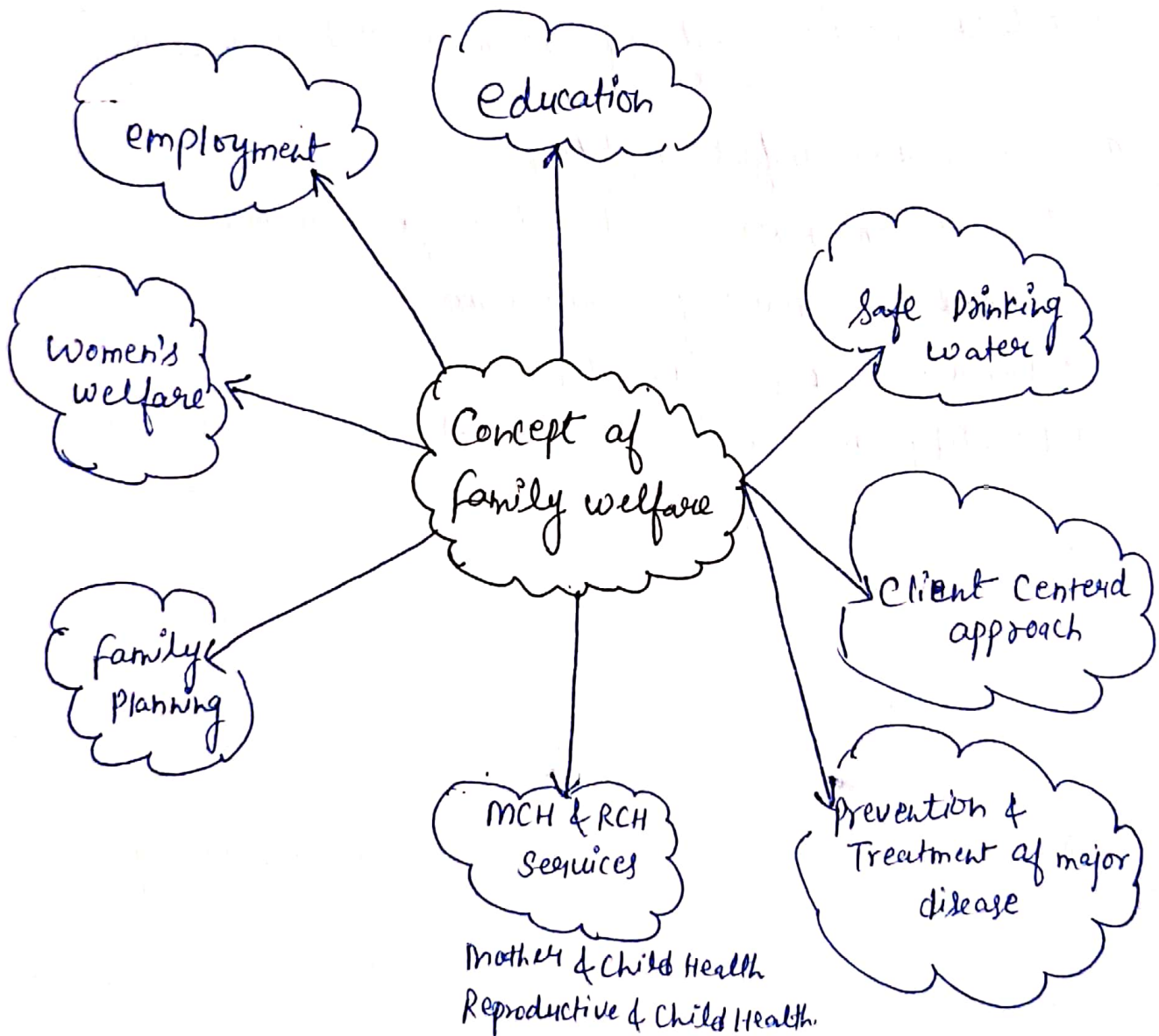
Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Program (1992)

- aim - ⇒ To reduce infant mortality
- ⇒ Provide antenatal care to all pregnant women.
 - ⇒ Ensure safe delivery services.
 - ⇒ Provide basic care to all neonates
 - ⇒ Identify and refer these neonates who are at risk.

National Family Welfare Programme

The National Family Welfare Programme was launched in 1952 as National Family Planning Programme.

The term "family welfare" is much broader in scope than "family planning". The concept of welfare is basically related to "quality of life".



Aims & objective of family welfare Programme

The Government of India in the Ministry of Health and family welfare have started the operational aims.

- ⇒ To promote the adoption of small family size norm, on the basis of voluntary acceptance.
- ⇒ To promote the use of spacing methods.
- ⇒ To ensure adequate supply of contraceptives to all eligible couples with in easy reach.

National tobacco Control Programme

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National, state, district level.

Government of India launched the National tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) in the year 2007-08 during the 11th year plan, with the aim to (i) create awareness about the harmful effect of tobacco consumption

- (ii) reduce the production and supply of tobacco products.
- (iii) ensure effective implementation of the provision under "The Cigarettes and other tobacco products Prohibition of advertisement and regulation of trade and Commerce, Production, supply & distribution) Act 2003.

Objective:—

- ⇒ Public awareness / mass media campaigns for awareness building and behaviour change.
- ⇒ Establishment of tobacco product testing laboratories, to build regulatory capacity, as required under COPTA, 2003.
- ⇒ mainstreaming the programme component as a part of the health delivery mechanism under the National Rural Health mission framework.
- ⇒ mainstreaming research & training on alternate crops and livelihood in collaboration with other nodal ministries.
- ⇒ monitoring and evaluating including surveillance.

National Malaria Prevention Programme

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Malaria is one of the serious public health problem in India. The National Malaria Control Programme was implemented in the state from 1953 to 1958. With the success achieved ~~the~~ programme was converted into eradication programme from 1958. However due to various reason, there was increase in the malaria cases, during the period 1964 to 1975.

Goal:— The goal of the malaria control and elimination programme is interruption of malaria transmission in area where it is feasible.

Objective— To control malaria in urban area by reducing vectors

⇒ Reduce morbidity & mortality by early detection and treatment.

Activities:—

- Establishing District Malaria Control Societies
- Fever treatment depot
- Malaria voluntary link worker scheme
- PADA worker scheme
- Insecticide spraying
- Early case detection and prompt treatment
- Identification of high risk area.
- Insecticide impregnated mosquito net

National Programme for the Health Care for the Elderly

The National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly is an articulation of the international and national commitments of the Government as envisaged under the UN Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities, National Policy on older persons adopted by the Government of India in 1999

Objective —

- ⇒ To provide referral services to the elderly patients by district hospitals and regional medical institutions.
- ⇒ To identify Health Problems and provide appropriate health services with a strong referral backup support in the Community.
- ⇒ Convergence with NRHM, AYUSH and ministry of social justice and empowerment.
- ⇒ To provide an easy access to preventive, promotional curative and rehabilitative services to the elderly.
- ⇒ To meet Capacity of the medical and para medical professionals, caretakers with in the family for providing health care to the elderly.

The State Government shall ensure

- ⇒ The Government hospital or Govt. funded hospitals shall provide beds for senior citizens as far as possible.
- ⇒ Separate queues be arranged for senior ~~to~~ citizens
- ⇒ Facility for treatment of chronic, terminal and degenerative disease is expanded for senior citizens
- ⇒ Research activities for chronic elderly disease and ageing is expanded
- ⇒ Earmarked facilities for geriatric patients in every district hospital.

Social Health Programme, Role of WHO in Indian national Program -

WHO - World Health Organization (WHO) is the United Nations specialized agency for Health. It is an inter-governmental organization and works in collaboration with its member state usually through the ministries of Health.

The world Health Organization is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends.

Objective -

- ⇒ To support health programmes in developing nations
- ⇒ To create a bridge between the developed and developing nations when pertaining to health issues.
- ⇒ To coordinate and oversee the procurement of health services
- ⇒ To formulate health policies that is readily endorsed by nations.
- ⇒ To immerse in disease inspection and analysis.
- ⇒ To collaborate with government and administrations all over the world for health promotion programs.