

**Study on Non-Communicable Diseases: Trends, Risk Factors, and Public Health
Implications**

A Synopsis for Dissertation submitted

**For the partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of MBA Development
Management**

By: -

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Synopsis

Study on Non-Communicable Diseases: Trends, Risk Factors, and Public Health

Implications

Introduction and Objective of the study:

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) have emerged as a significant public health challenge globally, contributing to a substantial burden of morbidity and mortality. The objective of this study is to analyze the current trends, identify prevalent risk factors, and assess the public health implications of NCDs in a specific population.

- To analyze the current trends and prevalence rates of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) globally.
- To identify the major risk factors contributing to the rise of NCDs.
- To explore the socioeconomic and demographic determinants associated with NCDs.
- To evaluate existing interventions and strategies aimed at prevention and management of NCDs.
- To propose recommendations for effective policies and interventions to mitigate the burden of NCDs.

Problem Statement

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancer, and chronic respiratory diseases have become leading causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide. The increasing prevalence of these diseases poses significant challenges to public health systems and economies globally. Understanding the underlying factors driving the rise

of NCDs and assessing the effectiveness of current interventions are crucial for developing targeted strategies to reduce their impact.

Research Questions:

1. How does gender influence the prevalence and management of high-burden non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and cancer?
2. What are the age-specific trends in the prevalence and risk factors of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and how do they impact public health interventions?

Research Methodology:

Qualitative Analysis: Literature review and synthesis of qualitative studies exploring the socio-economic and cultural determinants of NCDs. This will include examining case studies and policy documents from different countries to understand successful interventions and challenges faced in their implementation.

Nature of the Study:

This study is a descriptive epidemiological analysis conducted over a period of five years, focusing on the incidence and prevalence rates of major NCDs such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancer, and chronic respiratory diseases.

Data Collection:

Secondary data will be collected from national health surveys, health department reports, and peer-reviewed literature. The data will include demographic information, disease prevalence rates, risk factor profiles, and mortality statistics related to NCDs.

Tools for Data Analysis:

Microsoft Excel.

References:

World Health Organization (WHO). (2020). Global status report on noncommunicable diseases.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (2021). Chronic Disease Overview.

National Institute of Health Statistics (NHS). (2022). Health, United States.

This synopsis outlines the scope and methodology of the study on non-communicable diseases, aiming to provide valuable insights into the current landscape of NCDs, their risk factors, and implications for public health policy and intervention strategies.