

Summer Training Report
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MBA (Health and Hospital)
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Online course on: 'An Introduction to Global Health'

Research paper: 'Knowledge and changing
Behaviour towards hand hygiene to prevent from
covid-19 transmission in India'

Research Paper

‘Knowledge and changing Behaviour towards hand hygiene to prevent from covid-19 transmission in India’

Acknowledgement

As 2020 is so unpredictable due to pandemic still it's a pleasure for me to get an opportunity to present my research paper on "Knowledge and changing Behaviour towards hand hygiene to prevent COVID-19 transmission in India" and report on online course that is "Global Health" as my internship assignment of MBA program in IIHMR University, Jaipur.

All this is done under the guidance of professor Dr. Monika Chaudhary she is always available to guide me with all my difficulties related to project. She constantly motivated me to improved my work and always share her experience and feedback so hat it can help me in my work.

I am also thankful to friends, family and colleagues to help me in in this research paper and also to all the people who contributed directly or indirectly in completing my project.

Introduction

COVID-19 or coronavirus disease 2019, it refers to an outbreak of acute respiratory infection caused by a novel coronavirus. It was first identified in the city of Wuhan, China has rapidly crossed borders, infecting people throughout the whole world. Due to the strong human-to-human transmission power of coronavirus disease now it has been pandemic all over the world and on March 2020, the WHO (World Health Organization) declared the COVID-19 outbreak a global pandemic and all countries were urged to undertake effective measures for reducing transmission. Hand hygiene measures are recommended by health authorities and public health experts worldwide to interrupt these transmission mechanisms by preventing viral transfer via contact with infected people and surfaces.

No specific treatment and vaccination are available for coronavirus disease, public health action can help in slowing the transmission of coronavirus pandemic, by practicing good hand hygiene by frequently hand wash with water and soap or by alcohol-based sanitizer

World Health Organization (WHO) provide guidelines that one of the ways to reduce the risk of transmitting infection is by regular and thoroughly cleaning one's hands with soap or alcohol-based sanitizer. Regular practising good hand hygiene is important as the virus tends to be viable from hours to more than a day on different surface that are regular with hands. Evidence from the literature showed that frequent hand-washing would reduce the risk of viral transmission by 55%. During severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARC) pandemic, hand washing was proved to be effective in blocking transmission.

Effective handwashing technique as to prevent transmission of covid-19.

Step 1: Wet hands with running water

Step 2: Apply enough soap to cover wet hands

Step 3: Scrub all surfaces of the hands – including back of hands, between fingers and under nails – for at least 20 seconds.

Step 4: Rinse thoroughly with running water

Step 5: Dry hands with a clean cloth or single-use towel

Washing hands with soap and water is the best way to get rid of germs in most situations. If soap and water are not readily available, you can use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.

Aim and Objective

The aim of this study was to determine individual knowledge about the pandemic COVID-19 and **changing** behaviour towards hand hygiene for the prevention and transmission of corona virus disease 2019 in India.

Background

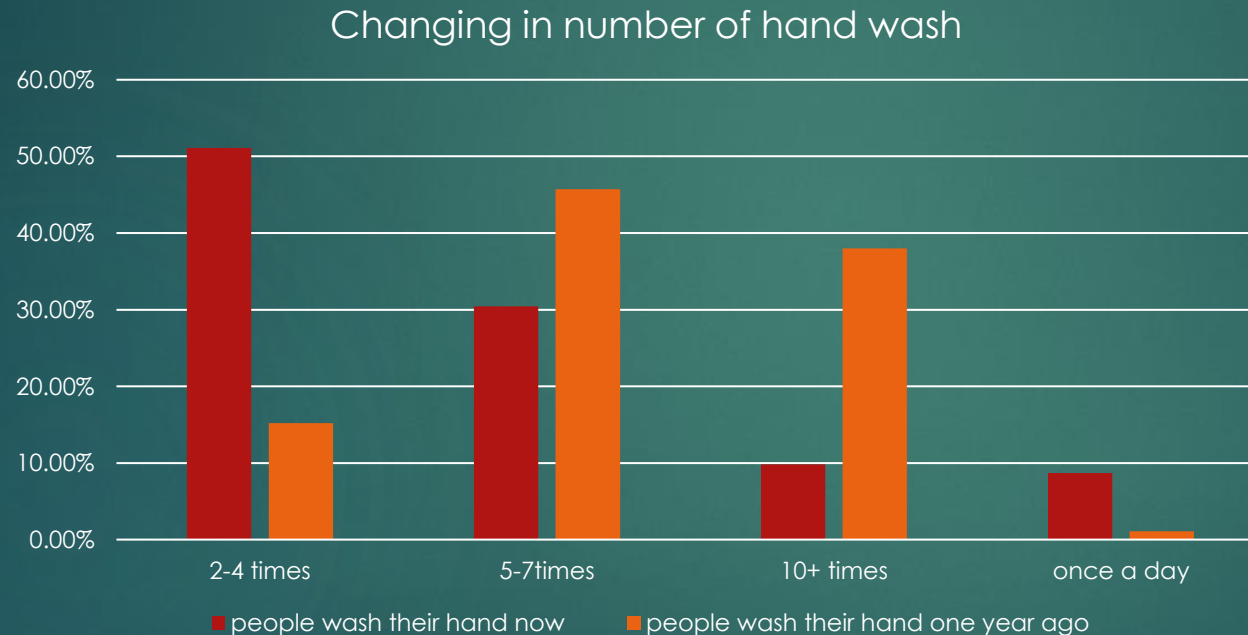
Hand hygiene is important preventive measure to protect transmission of COVID-19. This study aim is to better assess the knowledge and behaviours associated with the use of hand washing to prevent and transmission of corona virus during the pandemic in India.

Methods and material

To determine the changing behaviour of the population, through google questioner a survey was conducted, each with n=96 participants in India between 12th May 2020 to 31th May 2020, survey was carried out during the pandemic in India. The questionnaire includes semi- structured questionnaire regarding individual education background, knowledge about the pandemic and behaviour regarding hand hygiene for the prevention and transmission of novel corona virus India.

Results

The proportion of people who perceived the efficacy of hand washing is significantly increased and also increase in number of times they wash their hand now and a year ago.



Conclusion

Hygiene promotion is considered a crucial public health activity not only in pandemic situations but also in perennial infection control and as WHO suggested hand hygiene is important to prevent the transmission of COVID- 19. Hand hygiene and behaviour education are remarkably beneficial in preventing infectious diseases. Gender, Residential area and educational backgrounds play an important role in changing behaviours about the hand hygiene.

As in the study 64.5% female and 35.5% male participated of different residential area, where 100% people are aware of global pandemic COVID 19 and all of them are taking preventive measure and only 92.6% are aware that hand washing is important to prevent the transmission of COVID-19.

Key words: Hand hygiene, COVID-19, pandemic, knowledge, hand washing

Analysis

According to gender how they are aware about the hand hygiene.

ANOVA								
				Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
PreventiveMeasures	Between Groups	(Combined)		.004	1	.004	.182	.670
		Linear Term	Unweighted	.004	1	.004	.182	.670
			Weighted	.004	1	.004	.182	.670
	Within Groups			1.952	88	.022		
	Total			1.956	89			
AwarenessAboutHandWashing	Between Groups	(Combined)		.111	1	.111	1.536	.219
		Linear Term	Unweighted	.111	1	.111	1.536	.219
			Weighted	.111	1	.111	1.536	.219
	Within Groups			6.345	88	.072		
	Total			6.456	89			

ANOVA								
				Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
AdviceOthers	Between Groups	(Combined)		.497	1	.497	5.747	.019
		Linear Term	Unweighted	.497	1	.497	5.747	.019
			Weighted	.497	1	.497	5.747	.019
	Within Groups			7.603	88	.086		
	Total			8.100	89			
WashHandWithSanitizer	Between Groups	(Combined)		.345	1	.345	.504	.479
		Linear Term	Unweighted	.345	1	.345	.504	.479
			Weighted	.345	1	.345	.504	.479
	Within Groups			60.155	88	.684		
	Total			60.500	89			
HowLongWashHand	Between Groups	(Combined)		.235	1	.235	.799	.374
		Linear Term	Unweighted	.235	1	.235	.799	.374
			Weighted	.235	1	.235	.799	.374
	Within Groups			25.865	88	.294		
	Total			26.100	89			

Correlations								
		area	AwarenessAboutHandWashing	GoOutside	WashHandWithSanitizer	WashHandOneYearAgo	SanitizerHelpsBlocking	HowLongWashHands
area	Pearson Correlation	1	-.125	.214*	.091	-.028	-.133	.001
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.231	.038	.384	.792	.201	.991
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	46.638	-2.170	4.553	5.064	-1.426	-1.979	.043
	Covariance	.501	-.023	.049	.054	-.015	-.021	.000
	N	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
AwarenessAboutHandWashing	Pearson Correlation	-.125	1	-.150	-.009	-.059	.114	.020
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.231		.147	.934	.567	.271	.848
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	-2.170	6.484	-1.189	-.179	-1.168	.632	.263
	Covariance	-.023	.069	-.013	-.002	-.012	.007	.003
	N	94	95	95	95	95	95	95
GoOutside	Pearson Correlation	.214*	-.150	1	-.084	-.042	.085	.010
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.038	.147		.419	.683	.411	.925
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	4.553	-1.189	9.726	-2.147	-1.021	.579	.158
	Covariance	.049	-.013	.103	-.023	-.011	.006	.002
	N	94	95	95	95	95	95	95
WashHandWithSanitizer	Pearson Correlation	.091	-.009	-.084	1	.533**	.065	.195
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.384	.934	.419		.000	.532	.058

		area	AwarenessAbout HandWashing	GoOutside	WashHandWithSa nitizer	WashHandOneYe arAgo	SanitizerHelpsBloc king	How Long Wash Hand
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Online Course: An Introduction to Global Health

Course Description

This course provides an overview of the most important health challenges facing the world today and how these challenges have changed over time. Global health may include a comparison of health status and programs across countries but is not limited to low- or high-income countries or particular geographical regions of the world.

Global health goes beyond medicine and health sciences and includes a great diversity of disciplines such as political science, engineering, cultural studies, agriculture and many more. It is truly a transdisciplinary area of work. Many issues like climate change, pandemics and protection of refugees, opportunities and dilemmas linked with globalization of health professionals, the expanding health insurance and hospital businesses and increasing health care seeking across borders are the examples of issues that can only be addressed by combining local, national and international actions and governance. Likewise, the increasing international travel will require improved surveillance and collaboration among national authorities to respond to potential spread of infectious diseases.

objective

- ▶ To understand about global health, challenges, measure of global health.
- ▶ How to measure Global burden of disease.
- ▶ To understand the concept of maternal health and child health.
- ▶ To understand about environment relation to health.
- ▶ To understand about the basic sanitation, nutrition and hygiene.
- ▶ to understand about the mental health and other communicable diseases.
- ▶ Explain about the Health System, policy making and future innovation.

Course Content

- Global Health Trends
- Sex & Birth
- Child Health
- Infections & Environment
- Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and Injuries
- Health System, Health policy and Innovation

Learning Methodology

- This course is discussed by a large number of researchers from different departments and from different countries so to get the overall knowledge about the health.
- This course consists of various modules, each module consists of short video lectures, interaction among different researchers and professors, quiz and discussion.

Course learning

- ▶ Discuss and demonstrate an understanding of how world income distribution has changed over time and how this impacts global health.
- ▶ Demonstrate an understanding of the effects of falling child mortality and fertility on global population growth.
- ▶ Discuss about global health trends, including the Global Burden of Disease and its ongoing transition.
- ▶ Describe the most common diseases and causes of death worldwide, including prevention and treatment.
- ▶ Demonstrate an understanding of how a nation's inequity, policies and level of income determine the health of its citizens.
- ▶ Reflect on your own conceptions and perceptions of a world in change with a focus on global health.

Global health Trends

Introduction, Global health is the health of population in the global context. It is defined as ‘the area of study, research and practice that places a priority in improving health and achieving equity in health for all the people worldwide’

In the last few years global health is heavily influenced by Millennium development goals, in the year of 2000 more countries come together and draft a goal to better place in 2015 as it was like back in 1990.

There were total 8 MDG'S goals, and this goal were reached by 2015, but the world would not reach, so new goals were drafted which is know as SDG'S that is Sustainable development goals, there are total 17 SDG'S which is reached by year 2030.

Millennium Development Goals



Sustainable Development Goals



Health Measure

Global health, is how healthy people are in the country is measures using something we call health indicators. Health indicator helps to understand how a population in a country or region is doing. Life expectancy is the most used indicators for the health of a country and income level is the most important determinants for the health status of its population. The highest income has the longest life expectancy, on the high income there is no country with life expectancy below 72 and on low income there is no country with life expectancy above 64.

Health determents

Determinants of health are a range of factors that influence the health status of individuals or populations. Health determinants interact with each other and influence our health status in numerous ways in turn influencing our wellbeing, morbidity, mortality and life expectancy. Examples of the most important health determinants are:

Income, education, food, water and sanitation, environment and climate change, risk behaviour, access to health services, gender, ethnicity, religion, violence, sexual and reproductive health and rights, human rights, education and other environment factors

Health Indicator

A health indicator is a measure designed to summarize information about a given priority topic in population health or health system performance. Health indicators provide comparable and actionable information across different geographic, organizational or administrative boundaries and can track progress over time.

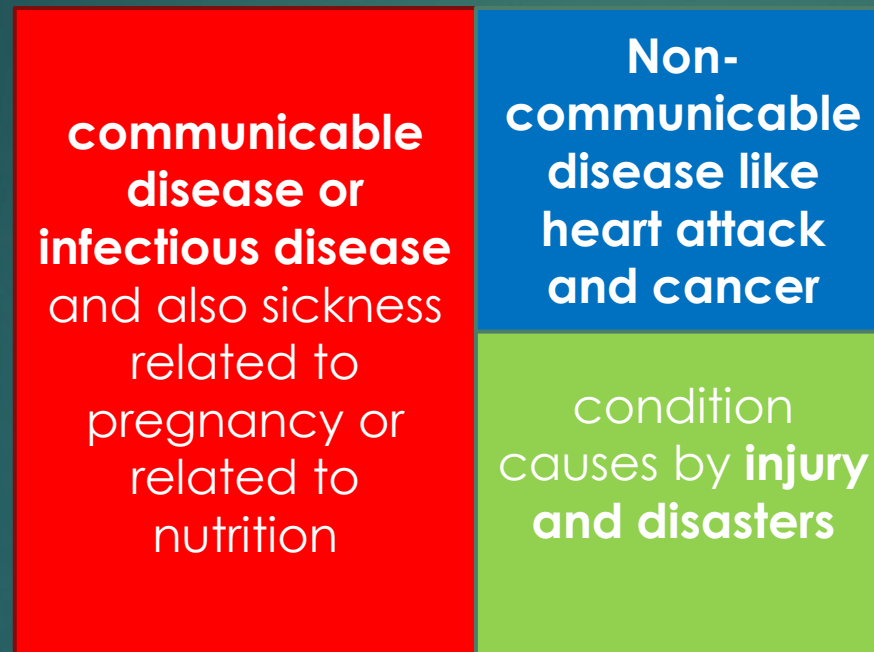
Examples of some Health Indicators:

Life Expectancy	how long will a person on an average live in the country.	Life expectancy of India is 68.7 years
Under 5 mortality rate	Is the number of children dying before reaching age year five per 1,000 live births	Under 5 mortality rate in India 37 child die per 1,000 live births.
Maternal mortality ratio	it is the annual number of female deaths per 100,000 live births. cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes	The India's maternal mortality ratio is 130/ 100,000 live UNICEF

Global Burden Of Disease tools

Global burden of disease is measured in DALY disability adjusted life year The disability-adjusted life year is a measure of overall disease burden, expressed as the number of years lost due to ill-health, disability or early death.

Global Burden of Disease Tools made up of three proportional box, blue, red and green



Together these three boxes represent the total **disease burden** of a country. Disease Burden represented by DAILs, according to income of countries.

Sex and Birth

Population

Today we are 7.8 Billion people in the world.

Maternal Health

Maternal mortality is a risk of a mother to die when she is pregnant, it's the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. Millennium development goals 5th is about maternal health and reproductive health which set us to reduce by 75% and from last 25 years it reduces by 44% as maternal mortality is a bit complicated than other diseases

According to WHO every day approximately 830 women die from preventable cause related to pregnancy and childbirth.

Improvement in maternal

Improvement in maternal as it reduces to 44% from last 25 years, facility delivery started with 25% and later it's up to 90% as the transportation is good, the pregnant women get their delivery done in health care centres and women are much educated about the pregnancy also health care system is strengthen in last few years.

The sustainable development goal number 3 is to "ensure healthy lives and well-being for all at all ages". The first target of this goal is to reduce global maternal mortality ratio by the year 2030, the to less than 70 per 100,000 live birth.

Cause of maternal mortality

Direct cause

- ▶ Severe bleeding after giving birth
- ▶ Obstructed labour
- ▶ Unsafe abortion
- ▶ Infection and abortion complication, which still contributing 8% of total maternal mortality that means 25,000 women are dying every year because of abortion complication mostly because abortion is done in unsafe condition.

Indirect cause

- ▶ HIV
- ▶ Obesity
- ▶ Anaemic
- ▶ Diabetes women who are more likely to die during pregnancy because these conditions are worst in pregnancy and some other causes are socioeconomic determinants.

New-born Health

In public health contexts, the new-born or neonatal period relates to children during the first 28 days of life.

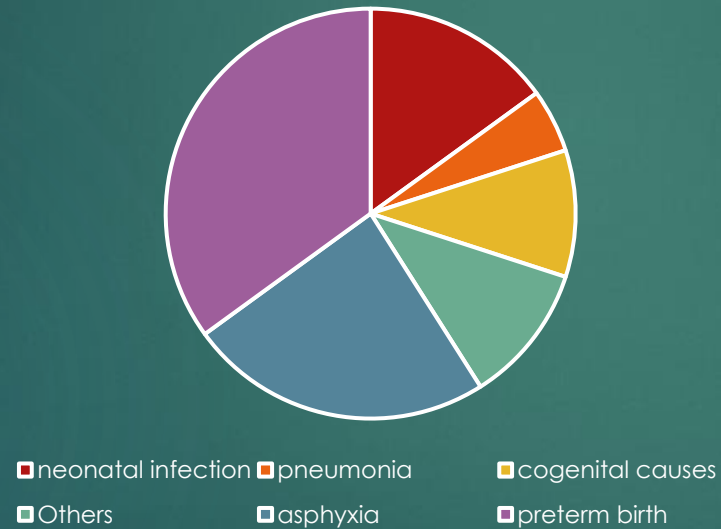
From last decade it dramatically improved in child survival. In 1990 almost 13 million children died every year and to reduces by more than half to 6 million. The improvement is due to an increasing number of people gaining access to clean water, vaccination, education, nutrition and health care.

According to WHO the cause of neonatal deaths are:

- **Spree term birth** which means being born too early or before the 37th gestation week, every year around 15 million children are born prematurely of which more than one million die so around 35% of children dies due to preterm birth and about 80% of them occurs between 32 and 36 gestation weeks and they can be preventable as they are slightly premature so they do not need high tech intensive care so it can be reduce by 75% only by basic neonatal intervention.

- **Asphyxia** it means the lack of oxygen to the brain and other organ this can be occur before, during or immediately after birth and could damage other organs, about total 24% of new-born dies from asphyxia which means 700,000 new-borns

cause of neonatal deaths



Child Health

Nutrition and Growth

Malnutrition is a very important aspect of global health half of the death of under five-year child is associated with malnutrition, reducing malnutrition is central to reducing under five mortality.

Nutrition is defined as the process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth and malnutrition is lack of proper nutrition caused by not having enough to eat or not eating right thing.

There are three broad different kind of malnutrition

Undernutrition	that is to say an energy or protein deficiency
Micronutrition deficiency	not enough of essential vitamins or minerals
Overnutrition	eating more calories than you consume

Indicators use to measure the nutrition and growth deficiency, different in adult and children

In adult, we have **BMI body mass index** it is calculated as the weight in kilograms divided by the height in meters squared.

BMI	Weight status
Below 18.5	Underweight
Between 18.5 and 24.9	Healthy
Between 25 and 29.9	Over weight
Between 30 and 39.9	Obese

In children, we have different ways of measuring malnutrition

- **Wasting is the weight for height** if the child's weight for height is low, the child is considered wasted and wasting is the result of sudden or acute malnutrition, when the child is not getting enough calories from the food and faces an immediate risk of death.
- **Stunting is the height for age**, stunting is the failure to grow both physically and cognitively and it result in chronic or recurrent malnutrition.
- **Underweight is the weight for age**
- **Overweight refers to a child who's too heavy for his or her height**, this form of malnutrition results from eating more calories and thus increase in the risk of non-communicable disease such as diabetes, or problem related to heart.

3 Main Child Killers

Pneumonia, Diarrhea and malaria together these diseases cause 1.8 million unnecessary deaths in young children and one third of all child death yearly, to a large extent these are either possible to prevent or to cure.

- ▶ **Pneumonia**, Pneumonia is an infection in one or both lungs. Bacteria, viruses, and fungi cause it. The infection causes inflammation in the air sacs in your lungs, which are called alveoli. The alveoli fill with fluid or pus, making it difficult to breathe. It is single largest infection cause of death in children worldwide, pneumonia killed 1 million children under age of five in 2014.

Treatment and Prevention Pneumonia: it is treated by antibiotics and still treatment do not reach more than a third of pneumonia cases, prevented by providing affordable clean, indoor stoves and encouraging good hygiene in crowded homes reduce the number of pneumonia cases. In recent years, in addition to vaccination against measles and whooping cough the new vaccine against Hib pneumococcus have become most effective way of preventing some forms of pneumonia. Children which malnutrition are at high risk of developing pneumonia especially infant who are not exclusively breastfed.

- ▶ **Diarrhea** disease is second leading cause of death in children under five-year-old and is responsible for killing around 600,000 children every year. Diarrhea can last several days and most people die from severe dehydration and fluid loss. Children who are malnourished and have impaired immunity are most at risk of life threatening diarrhea.

Transmission of Diarrhea: Diarrhea infection is spread through contaminated food or drinking water or from person to person as a result of poor hygiene.

Treatment of Diarrhea: Oral rehydration therapy is seen as one of the most important medical advances in the 20th century, ORS is a mixture of clean water, salt and sugar. Zinc supplementation also reduce the duration of diarrheal episodes by 25% and also associated with a 30% reduction in stool volume and Additionally, in children it is important to continue breast feeding and if ORS is not available just increase fluid of any kind.

Diarrhea prevention:

- ▶ access to safe drinking water
- ▶ improved sanitation,
- ▶ hand wash with soap,
- ▶ exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life
- ▶ health education
- ▶ Good personal and food hygiene
- ▶ Rotavirus vaccination

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- ▶ **Malaria**, in 2015 alone, there were an estimated 20 million new cases of malaria. About 3.2 billion people almost half of the world population is at risk of malaria some countries are most affected and 15 countries mainly in Sub-Sahara Africa accounts 80% of malaria cases globally.in Africa child dies every minute due to malaria especially those living in poorest and remote areas.

Malaria transmission: malaria is transmitted by mosquito, about 20 different so-called anopheles species exist around the world, anopheles mosquito breed in water and specially they bite at night, and transmission depends on climate condition with the peak during and after the rainy season.

Children with severe malaria frequently develop very severe anemia, respiratory distress and cerebral malaria, early diagnosis and treatment is therefore very necessary to reduce disease and prevent deaths.

- ▶ Malaria prevention
- ▶ Mosquito control
- ▶ Long lasting insecticide bed nets
- ▶ Indoor residual spraying

Vaccination

Immunization or vaccination is one of the best public health interventions available to save the lives of children every year, vaccination or immunization work by stimulating the immune system. The healthy immune system is able to recognize invading bacteria and viruses and produce antibodies to destroy or disable them immunization the initial immunization process, it has been found that the effectiveness of immunizations can be improved by periodic repeat injections or boosters. Routine immunization is the backbone of a high coverage all opportunities to vaccine a child must be seized, that is every time a child visit health centre, their vaccine status should be checked and scheduled if any of them is lacking.

- ▶ **Effect of vaccine on measles:** Measles mortality worldwide has decreased by 75% in the last 15 year mainly due to hight vaccination courage. Currently, about 85% of all children get at least one dose of measles vaccine, measles is a highly contagious disease caused by virus resulting in high fever and rash and can lead to brain infection and death and many complications of bacterial infections. Two dosage of measles vaccine can protect 99% protection.

Vaccine works and they save lives as example of India the amazing effect in the vast country and it saves lives and also the health care resources saved that can now be used for other illnesses. India was declared polio free in 2012 in august 2015 declared free from maternal and neonatal tetanus a major achievement.

- ▶ **Improvement in global vaccination** from the last decade there's an improvement in global vaccination coverage, in 2004 almost 20 million infants worldwide were not reached routine immunization services due to poor management of health system and inadequate monitoring and supervision. Priority needs to be given to strengthen routine vaccination globally and particularly efforts are needed to reach under served especially in remote areas. It took all of the 80's and 90's to take the world from 17% to above 80% coverage all the most important vaccines the old new in the last decade several new vaccine have been developed, GAVI Global Alliance for vaccine initiative was established and with the support of GAVI and UNICEF introduction of new vaccine has been done at a tremendous speed. The vaccine includes Rotavirus vaccine and pneumococcal vaccine both are important to save lives of young children.
- ▶ GAVI (Global Alliance for Vaccine Introduction) is a global health partnership of public and private sector organizations dedicated to "immunization for all". It was founded in 2000 and brings together governments from donor and recipient countries to increase equal access to new and underused vaccines for children living in the world's poorest countries

Infections & Environment

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Hand washing is the single most cost-effective health intervention that we know as of now. And we are now more aware of hand washing as it is one of the most important preventive measure in transmission of corona virus.

Just simply by hand washing with soap and water can reduce diarrheal diseases by 50% and respiratory disease by 25%. WHO estimates that for every dollar invested in improved water and sanitation, you get \$5 back in reduced health care costs, for 1\$ invested in water and sanitation you get \$5 back, every person needs 15 to 20 liters of water per day for drinking, cooking, hygiene and washing. Water needs to be safe, clean, affordable and closed by. Still today, according to WHO and UNICEF almost 700 million people that's every 10th person on this planet lack access to improved drinking water sources and improved drinking water means protecting from contamination.

HIV

HIV is a virus that attacks a type of white blood cells so called T cells or CD4 positive cells. These cells are important coordinators of our immune system.

HIV is the virus, while AIDS, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, is when a person gets sick as a consequence of weak immune defence caused by HIV. If someone reached the stage of AIDS then they can be saved through combination ARV treatment.

HIV was discovered in mid 1980s and since then, 70 million people have been infected and over 34 million people died from AIDS and today 37 million people are living with HIV in the world, many survive because of the rapid increase in access to antiretroviral drugs or also called ARVs over the past decade and 22 million people lack treatment for children the situation is even worse less than one out of four children with HIV are in treatment overall this lack of treatment leads to 4000 AIDS deaths every day. About 15 million or above 40% of those living with HIV have access to these HIV drugs. And also, number of infections has dropped by 35% over the last 15 years, but 5500 people still get newly infected with HIV every day.

Tuberculosis

As many as one third or more than 2 billion people of the world's population may be infected by tuberculosis mycobacterium. But only small proportion less than 10 percent of these, actually develop the disease during lifetime. Every year about 9 million people fall sick with TB and 1.5 million people die that means 4000 people dies every day.

The most recent WHO strategy is the post 2015 global TB strategy, its goal was to reduce the death by 95% and new cases by 90% over the next 20 years.

TB prevention

- Vaccination (BCG)
- Case finding is systematic screening and clinic

WHO launch stop Tb and DOTS Directly Observed Treatment Shout course, DOTS build on five health system components:

1. Government commitment
2. Ensuring drug supply
3. Proper diagnostic
4. Proper recording
5. Health worker observed intake of the medicine

Non communicable Disease

Non communicable diseases are:

- Cardiovascular disease, also known as CVD it is the biggest group of non-communicable disease and vascular disease mainly of the brain stroke. Heart attack and stroke are responsible for about 1/3 of all the death in the world.
- Cancers kills about 15%
- Diabetes which is about the hormones in the body it kills only about 2% many patients with diabetes are still undiagnosed.
- Disease related to lungs which include asthma and bronchitis ad it kills about 10%
- Mental illness
- Injuries
- Disasters
- Hypertension can be counted as both disease and risk factor for heart attack and strokes, it is estimated that the biggest cause of death in the world for men and women and it is on the rise.

Injuries

Every year around 5 million people die due to injury which makes up about 10% of all the deaths in the world. The type of injuries differs substantially between low, middle- and high-income countries, as in a high-income country is an old people dying after falling and while in low income setting young male dying in a traffic accident.

Injuries can be divided as Unintentional: traffic, fire and drowning and Intentional: violence and self harm

Disaster

Disaster can also harm many people's life, disaster can be natural, man made or mixed. Disaster affect close to 500 million people in many low- and middle-income countries every year. Around 300 million people live in situation of violence insecurity and conflict and around 200 million are annually exposed to the effect of natural disaster the majority live in Asia, flooding is the most common type of natural disaster and also affect most people suffering caused by disaster goes beyond the number of dead and injured.

Health system, Health policy and innovation

Health system: Define as all those activities done in a country that are primarily intended to improved the health of the population. It consists of health services, everything from health centre to advanced hospital.

Health policies: That is all about making decision based on evidence that is research about what should be done in health system. So that whole population need universal health coverage.

Goals of health services

- To improve health status
- The responsiveness to the non-medical expectations of the population that is interaction between clients, patient and community.
- Fairness of financing

Health policies

UHC Universal Health Coverage: The goal of universal coverage is to ensure that all people obtain health service they need. This is given by director general of WHO, Margaret Chan

Prevention, promotion, treatment, rehabilitation and palliation.

Health policy definition: Policy is a broad statement of goals, objectives and create framework for action.



Thankyou