IIHMR UNIVERSITY

Summer Training Report

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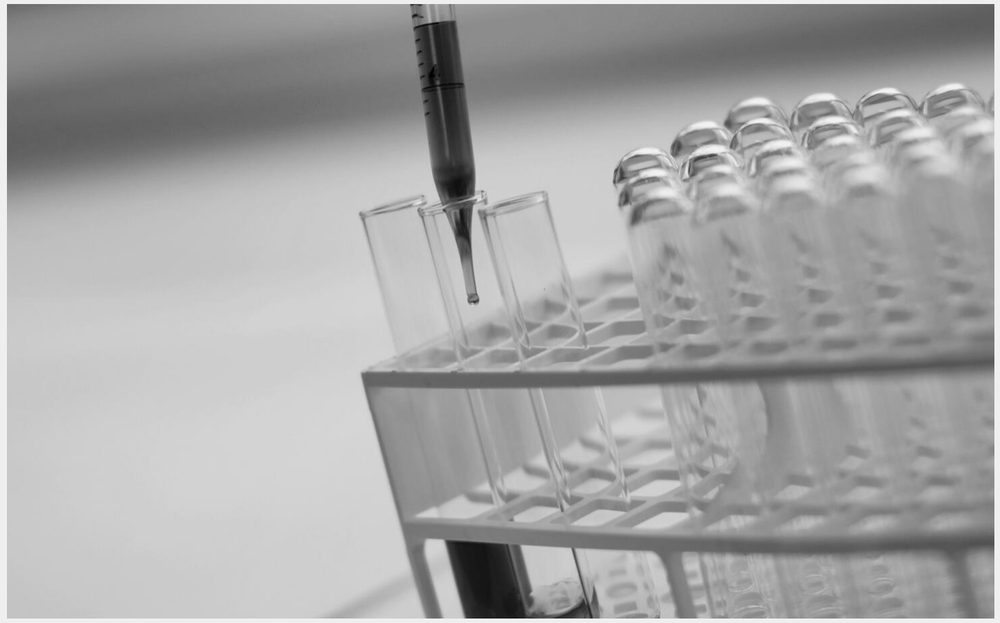


Our Agenda for Today

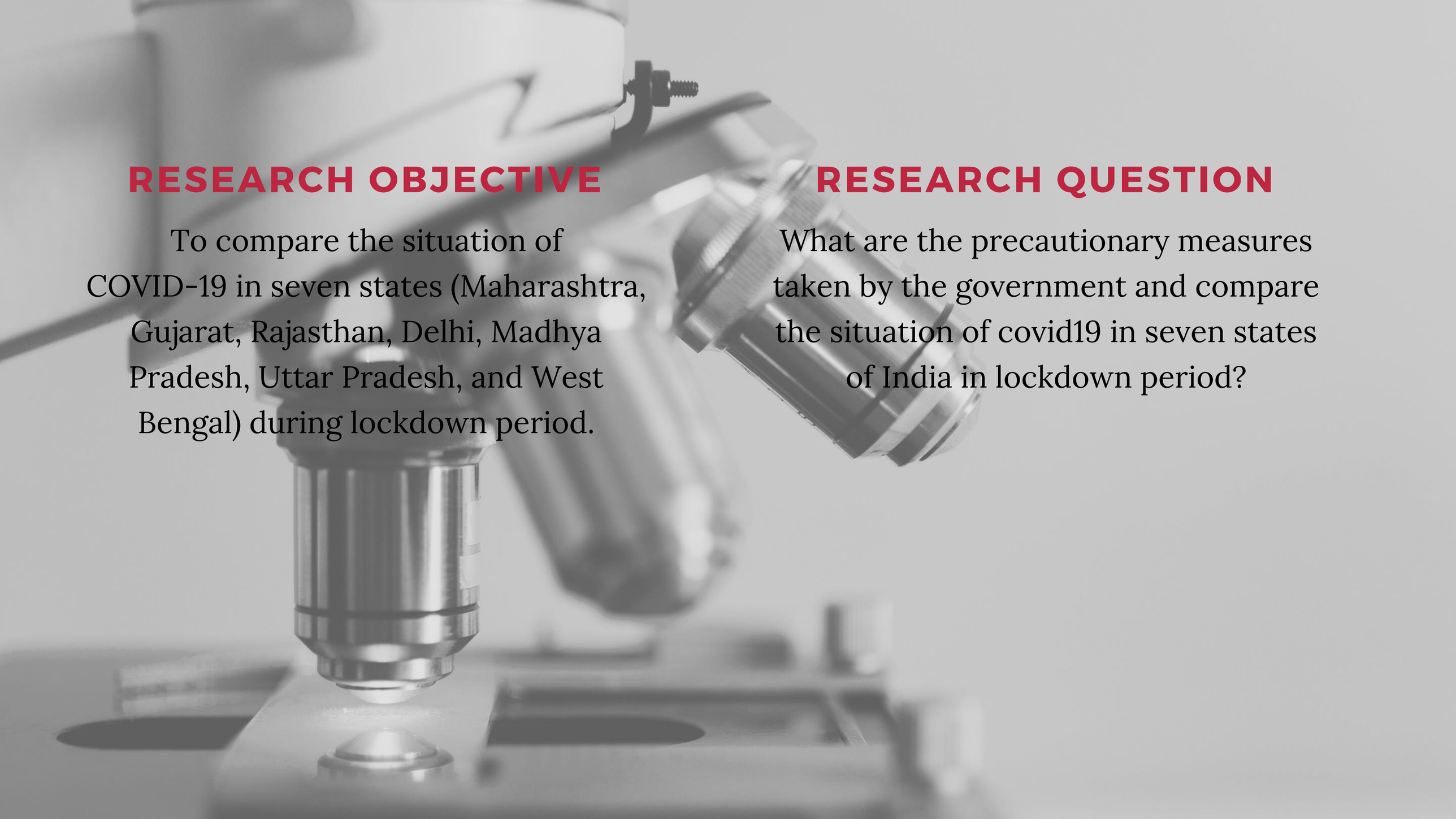
KEY AREAS

- Work from Home (Comparative Study of the COVID19 Precautionary Measures and Responses of Seven States (Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Delhi, MP, UP, West Bengal And Gujarat) Of India During Lock-down Period.)
- Online Course (eHealth: More than just an electronic record)

Comparative Study of the COVID19 Precautionary Measures and Responses of Seven States (Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Delhi, MP, UP, West Bengal And Gujarat) Of India During Lock-down Period.

INTRODUCTION

In India, the first case was detected on 30th January in Kerala. Initially, the case was not increasing rapidly and a tally of 100 cases were completed on 15th March 2020. India is a country of different culture and belief, so the pattern of disease of state was also different. Some state had fast recovery rate while some have slow recovery rate. To know more about the state response this study
was conducted .The comparison of the different states in countries like India, shows the dynamic pattern of COVID-19 pattern
situation, while few states have highest recovery rates, and few are lowest recovery rates and high no in active cases. Maharashtra is the state which have highest no of COVID-19 cases and very much affected by this pandemic while Rajasthan is combating this pandemic in their own way, we conducted this study on seven states which are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.



RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

To compare the situation of COVID-19 in seven states (Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal) during lockdown period.

RESEARCH QUESTION

What are the precautionary measures taken by the government and compare the situation of covid19 in seven states of India in lockdown period?

Methodology

RESEARCH DESIGN

Descriptive Study

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

Secondary Sources (Websites, Articles, MOHFW and WHO.)

STUDY PERIOD

2 Months

TYPE OF RESEARCH

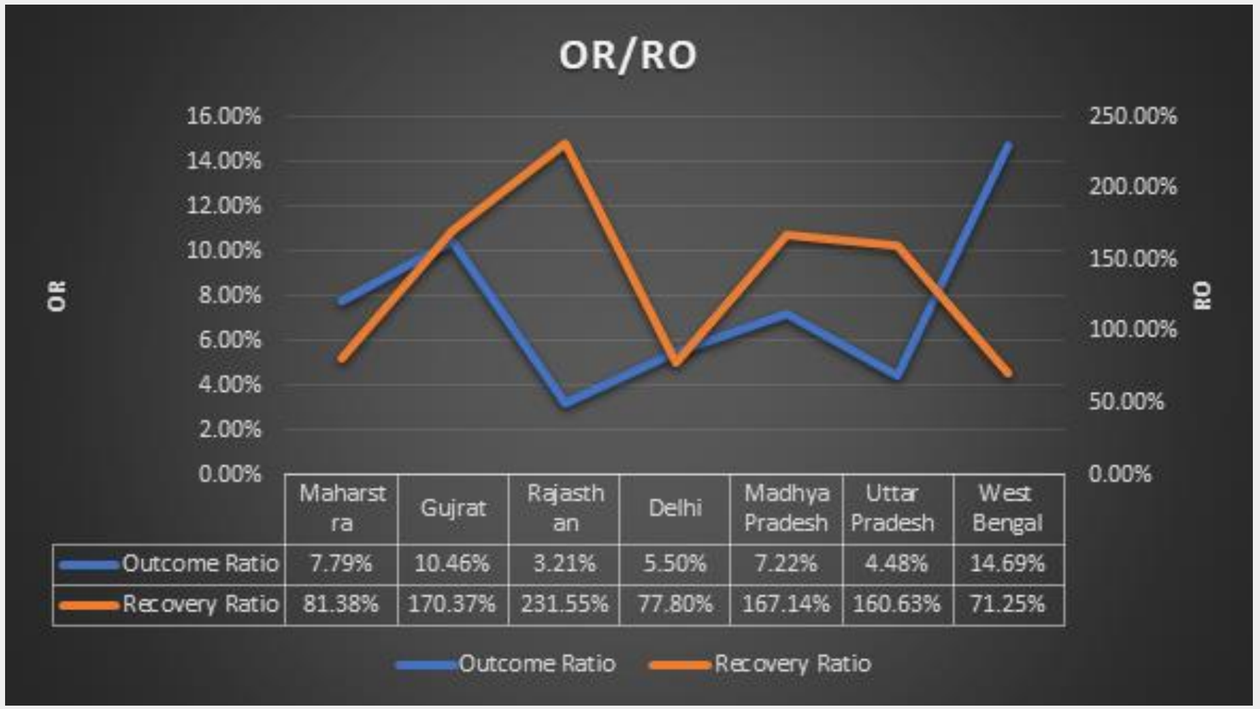
Secondary Research.

Discussion and Results

While the virus scored globally, the government took proactive measures to control its spread in India. It conducted heavy screenings and mandatorily quarantined incoming International travellers and also conclusively suspended all visas, except for diplomats and employment, till April 15. All cross-national borders were sealed, and railway operations were suspended. Further, all schools, gyms, malls, clubs, hotels, community halls, etc. were shut. But due to the increased risk of the spread of the virus, on March 24, the Prime Minister announced a complete 21-day lockdown for the entire nation, banning people to move out of their houses. This act, thus, severely restricted the community spread of the virus. However, the downside is that the lock down is expected to shave off more than Rs. 10 lakh crores from the Indian economy. The government has designated 72 centres across the country for the diagnosis and treatment of COVID-19. As per the WHO estimate, there should be 3 beds/1,000 people while India has only 0.7 beds/1,000 people. Thus, to provide for more isolation wards, the government converted 20,000+ railway coaches into isolation stations. Meanwhile, the centre has also ramped up steps to develop a vaccine for the pandemic. Further more scrutinized report of 7 states are explained.

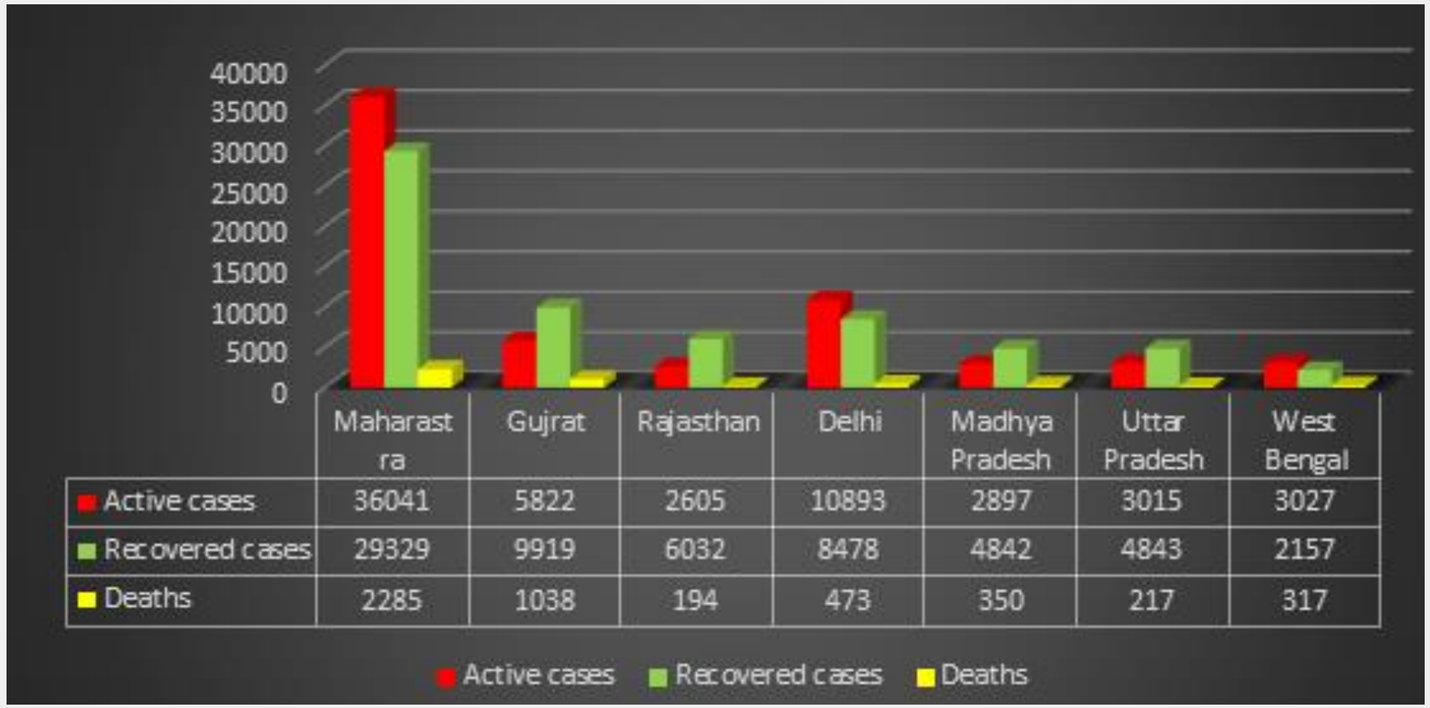
Parameters	Maharashtra	Gujarat	Rajasthan	Delhi	Madhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal
Total Population	11.42 crore	6.27 crore	6.89 crore	1.9 crore	7.33 crore	20.42 crore	9.03 crore
Date of First case detected	2nd March 2020	19th March 2020	2nd March 2020	2nd March 2020	20th March 2020	5th March 2020	17th March 2020
Total COVID-19 Cases Till 31st may	67655	16779	8831	19844	8089	8075	5501
Total COVID-19 Active cases Till 31st may	36041	5822	2605	10893	2897	3015	3027
Total COVID-19 Recovered cases Till 31st may	29329	9919	6032	8478	4842	4843	2157
Total COVID-19 Deaths Till 31st may	2285	1038	194	473	350	217	317
Recovery rate till 31st may	43.35%	59.11%	68.30%	42.72%	59.86%	59.97%	39.21%
Fatality rate Till 31st may	3.37%	6.18%	2.19%	2.38%	4.33%	2.68%	5.76%
Recovery ratio (recovered cases to active cases) in %	81.38%	170.37%	231.55%	77.8%	167.14%	160.63%	71.25%
Outcome ratio (deaths to recovered cases) in %	7.79%	10.46%	3.21%	5.5%	7.22%	4.48%	14.69%

Total Affected districts	35-40		33		33		11		41		75		20	
Total Red zones	12		9		15		11		9		19		6	
Total Orange zones	16		19		12		0		19		36		10	
Total Green zones	5		5		4 +2 blue zn		0		24		20		7	
Total testing labs (including RT-PCR, True Nat, CB NAAT)	72G 54P		33G 23P		25G 10P		22G 32P		73G 9P		118G 20P		38G 17P	
Total test till 31st may	4.58 Lakhs		2.38 Lakhs		4.96 Lakhs		2.62 Lakhs		1.95 Lakhs		3.71 Lakhs		2.59 Lakhs	
Test per million till 31st may	4200		3700		8702		14523		2100		1826		3152	
Highly Affected city	Mumbai		Ahmedabad		Jaipur		All Districts		Indore		Agra		Kolkata	
Allocation of funds to this crisis	CM Relief Fund Covid-19		CM Relief Fund (CMRF)		RAJ CMRF COVID-19 MITIGATION FUND		Lt. Governor/CM Relief Fund		CM Relief Fund		CM Distress Relief Fund-COVID CARE FUND		West Bengal State Emergency Relief Fund	
Lockdown 1.0 23 march to 14 April (OR, RO)	OR	RR	OR	RR	OR	RR	OR	RR	OR	RR	OR	RR	OR	RR
	68.72%	11.52%	47.45%	10.47%	7.48%	17.35%	96.77%	2.06%	82.81%	10.25%	16%	8.30%	233.3%	2.5%
Lockdown 2.0 15april to 3 May (OR, RO)	25.91%	20.51%	27.83%	25.43%	5.23%	92.94%	43.61%	4.69%	19.54%	42.37%	5.70%	40.80%	75.30%	17.7%
Lockdown 3.0 4th May to 17 May (OR, RO)	15.58%	31.81%	14.64%	72.31%	4.28%	151.53%	3.5%	77.74%	10.32%	103.33%	4.24%	153.61%	24.81%	64.79%
Lockdown 4.0 18th May to 31st May (OR, RO)	7.79%	81.37%	10.46%	170.37%	3.21%	231.5%	5.5%	77.82%	7.22%	167.13%	4.48%	160.63%	14.69%	71.25%



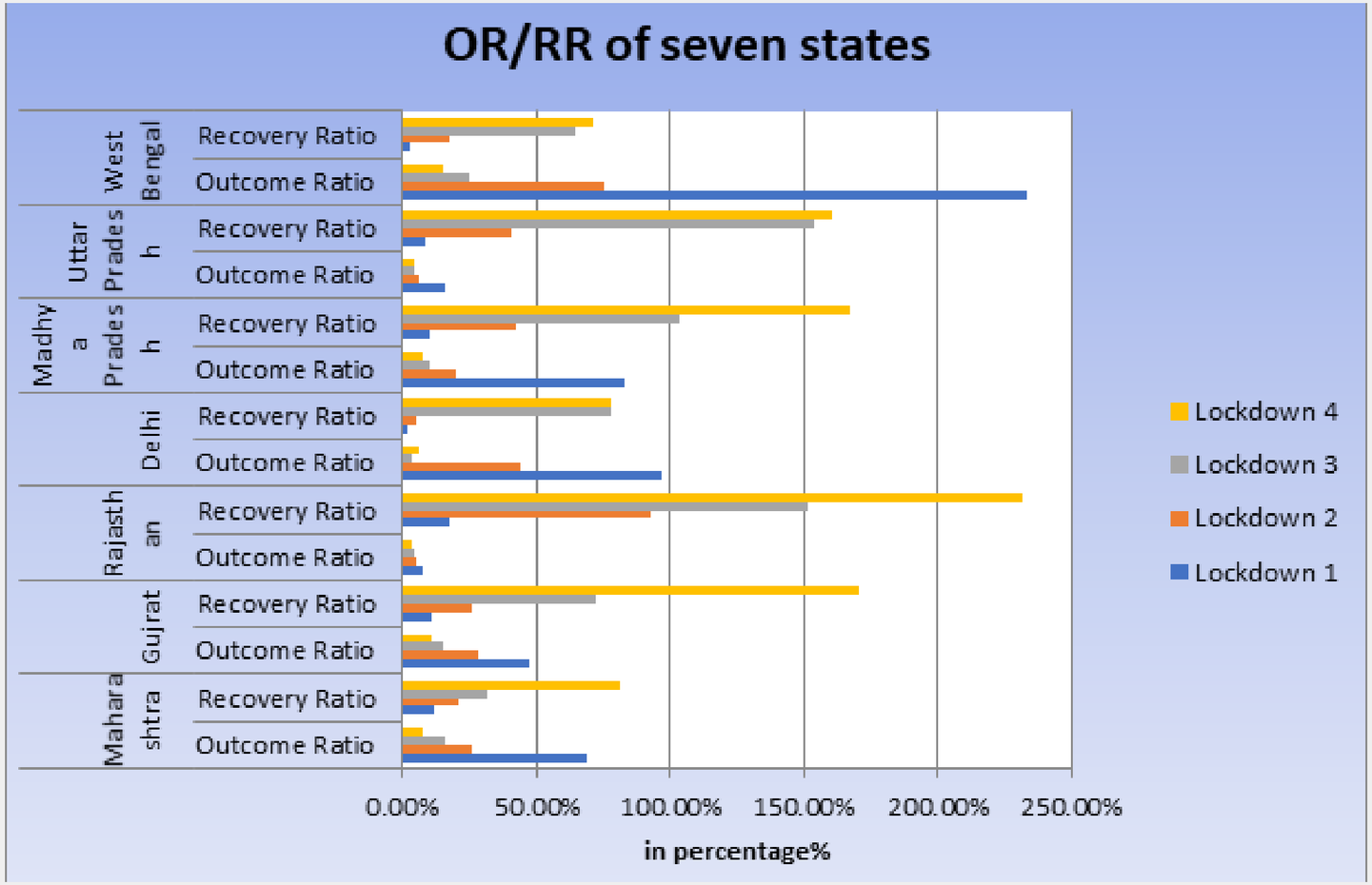
Graph 1: Comparison of seven states in respect of Outcome ratio (OR) and Recovery ratio (RR)

Interpretation: In the comparison of the seven states with respect to outcome ratio and recovery ratio, West Bengal is the state which have highest outcome ratio, and Rajasthan is the state which have lowest outcome ratio,while Rajasthan is the state which have highest Recovery ratio and the West Bengal have lowest RR. By this Graph, Rajasthan is the state which combat the COVID-19 situation very excellently because they have less OR that means, the no of deaths in the state is low and high RR which means the recovery of the patients in the state is very high.



Interpretation: It shows the cases of COVID-19 in seven states in respect of Active cases, Recovered cases and Deaths. Maharashtra is highly affected state which have highest no of active cases and also highest no of deaths while Rajasthan is the state which have lowest no of active cases and lower deaths as well.

Graph 2: Comparison of seven states in respect of Active cases, Recovered cases and Deaths. (till 31st May 2020)



Graph 3: Comparison of seven states with respect of OR and RR in four phases (lockdown 1.0, lockdown 2.0, lockdown3.0, lockdown 4.0).

Interpretation: It depicts the outcome ratio and recovery ratio of seven states in four lockdowns, in first
lockdown the outcome ratio of every state is high and the recovery ratio is lowwhile in lockdown 4.0, it get reverse the recovery ratio is high and outcome ratio is high. In lockdown 1.0 West Bengal is the state which have highest Outcome ratio and lowest recovery ratio and Rajasthan is the state which havehighest recovery ratio and lowest outcome ratio.

Lockdown 1.0

In terms of OR

West Bengal > Delhi > Madhya Pradesh > Maharashtra > Gujarat > Uttar Pradesh > Rajasthan

In terms of RR

Rajasthan > Maharashtra > Gujarat> Madhya Pradesh > Uttar Pradesh > West Bengal > Delhi

Lockdown 2.0

In terms of OR

West Bengal > Delhi > Gujarat > Maharashtra > Madhya Pradesh > Uttar Pradesh > Rajasthan

In terms of RR

Rajasthan > Madhya Pradesh > Uttar Pradesh > Gujarat> Maharashtra > West Bengal > Delhi

Lockdown 3.0

In terms of OR

West Bengal > Maharashtra > Gujarat > Madhya Pradesh > Rajasthan > Uttar Pradesh > Delhi

In terms of RR

Rajasthan > Uttar Pradesh > Madhya Pradesh > Delhi > Gujarat > West Bengal > Maharashtra

Lockdown 4.0

In terms of OR

West Bengal > Gujarat > Maharashtra > Madhya Pradesh > Delhi > Uttar Pradesh > Rajasthan

In terms of RR

Rajasthan > Gujarat > Madhya Pradesh > Uttar Pradesh > Maharashtra > Delhi > West Bengal

CONCLUSION

- Every state combats their COVID-19 fight with their own ways of precautionary measures and rules & regulations.
- Rajasthan was the pioneer state in recovery ratio and outcome ratio, while West Bengal was weakened in both the ratios.
- States took all the precautionary measures to be pioneer, but Rajasthan took in a best way like Bhilwara model and testing ratio was also high.
- Maharashtra had highest no. of cases with highest mortality rate.
- Delhi and Maharashtra had the lowest recovery rate.

RECOMMENDATION

- All the states should strictly follow guidelines which were set by the Ministry Of Health And Family Welfare and World Health Organisation for precautionary measures and quality of care and implement the guidelines in the state.
- Implement awareness program in the society by means of IEC materials for hand hygiene and precautionary measures for COVID-19.
- Maintaining Social distancing in the essential areas such as the banks, religious places, parks and crowded places for prevention of further spread.
- Follow the process that would be the Analyse, Design, Implement, Monitoring and Evaluation of the program.

eHealth: More than just an electronic record

Online Course

eHealth: More than just an electronic record.	*THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.*	*Coursera*	*15 Hours*
.	**by: Prof. Tim Shaw**		

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course caters to one of the major topics about healthcare. This course focuses on the eHealth. eHealth is one of the most important subjects that we are looking upon today as well as in the future because it would be one of the most nurtured fields in the future of our country. It is one of the factors which is influencing change in the deliverypattern of our healthcare system.

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- Analyse meanings of eHealth from both health consumers and experts.
- Perceive an eHealth model that outlines how key eHealth areas meet to effect on healthcare services.
- Form a knowledge into the major standards of eHealth.
- Decipher the current and future difficulties of eHealth for both health consumers and professionals.
- Assess your attention to eHealth in current practice

Course Contents

What is eHealth?

Health in our Hands

Assignment

Data and “Quantified Self”

Interacting with Health Professionals using New Technologies

Assignment

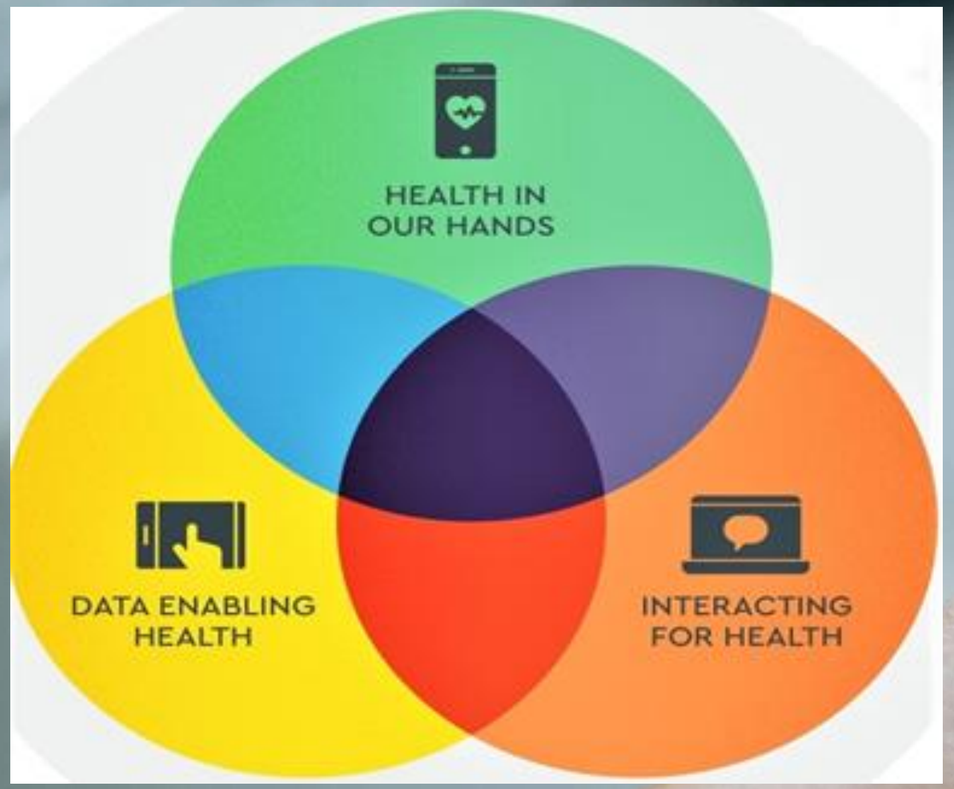
Methodology

- Video Lectures
- Powerpoint Presentations (using Data sets, Graphs, Theories)
- Surveys
- Assignment/ Quiz

Key Learnings

What is eHealth?

eHealth is a broad term, and refers to the use of information and communications technologies in healthcare “the use of modern information and communication technologies to meet needs of citizens, patients, healthcare professionals, healthcare providers, as well as policy makers.”



A model of eHealth

From the course I have learn that there are 3 overlapping demands

1. Health in our Hands
2. Interacting for Health
3. Data enabling Health

CHALLENGES

- Implementation
- Cultural Change
- Training & Education
- Profitibilty & Privacy

FUTURE

- Consumer driven healthcare
- Tele Medicine/Health
- Enrolling

Health In Our Hands

Mobile Apps

- Practo
- Netmeds
- 1mg

Wearable Devices

- Apple Watch
- FitBit
- Google Watch

e-Medical Record

Records used in the hospital or the treatment of the patients.

Data and “Quantified Self”

- Digitalising paper record
- Establishing best networking amongst all the healthcare providers in a particular geography.
- Data Privacy
- Decoding Big Data to enhance the best healthcare service.
- Time and again updating database to emhance the healthcare service.

eHealth and new technologies

eHealth and technologies can bring a huge change in the system of healthcare delivery system. Starting from the use
of mobile devices to social media, starting from going to hospital or not going, your wellbeing would be the utmost important for the eHealth model. This model plays with the technology, algorithms, data and many more things. Using
apps for doing consultations which helps to reduce the out of pocket expenditure and would be very economical for the developing countries. Health-centres with referral polices should not send patients to some other hospitals rather arrange for a video consultation which would lead to ease of
accessibility and quick relief to the patient in terms of need. This is how eHealth would take the future of the healthcare delivery pattern of the globe. All sorts of ups and downs needs to be addressed and should be ready for the healthcare delivery at the time of crisis.

Thank You!!

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