

HEALTH PROBLEMS IN INDIA



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INTRODUCTION

- Assessment of health status and health problems is the first require for any planned effort develop to health care services.
- The data required for the analysis of health situation and health problems comprise of mortality , morbidity , demographic condition, socioeconomic factors etc.
- **HEALTH**:- Acc. to WHO health is a state of complete physical, mental, social and spiritual well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.
- **HEALTH PROBLEM** :- it is a state in which we are unable to function normally (state of ill health, unhealthiness)

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MAJOR HEALTH PROBLEMS

- Communicable disease problem
- Nutritional problem
- Environmental sanitation problem
- Medical care problem
- Population problem



2.TUBERCULOSIS:- Pulmonary tuberculosis is a

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contagious bacterial infection that involves the lungs, but may spread to other organs. It is caused by mycobacterium tuberculosis.

3.DIARRHOEAL DISEASE :- Diarrheal disease is the second leading cause of death in children under five years old. It by infection(bacterial, viral, and parasitic organisms)

4.ARI :- acute respiratory disease one of the major causes of mortality and morbidity in children below 5 years of age. It is estimated that about 13.6% hospital admissions and 13% in

death in pediatric ward are due to ARI

COMMUNICABLE, DISEASE PROBLEMS

- **1. Malaria :-** malaria is caused by a parasite that is anopheles mosquitoes. Malaria cases has increased in goa, madhya pradesh and orissa. During 2005 there were 940 reported malaria deaths in the country.
- **LEPROSY :-** Leprosy is another major public health problem in india. During the year 2003-2004, total of 2.20 lakh new cases were detected.
- **AIDS :-** The problem of aids is increasing in magnitude every year. It is estimated that by the end of year 2005 there were about 5-7 million HIV positive cases in the country.
- **OTHERS :-** FILARIA ,kala-azar, meningitis, viral hepatitis, helminthic are among the other important communicable disease problems in india.

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NUTRITIONAL PROBLEMS



NUTRITIONAL PROBLEM

The specific nutritional problems in the country.

PROTEIN-ENERGY MALNUTRITION :- insufficiency of the so called “food gap” appears to be the chief cause of PEM which is a major health problem particularly in the first year of life.

NUTRITIONAL ANEMIA :- India has probably the highest prevalence of nutritional anemia in women and children about one half of non pregnant women and young children are estimated to suffer from anemia. 60-80% of pregnant women are anaemic. 20-40% of maternal death are attributed to anaemia.

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT :- This is a major public health problem in many developing countries 30% of babies born are of low birth weight as compared to about 4% in some developed countries.

XEROPHTHALMIA (NUTRITIONAL BLINDNESS) :- about 0.04% of total blindness in India is attributed to nutritional deficiency of vitamin A, keratomalacia has been the major cause of nutritional blindness in children.

IODINE DEFICIENCY DISORDER :- goiter and other iodine deficiency disorder (IDD) have been known to be highly endemic in sub-Himalayan regions.

OTHERS :- other nutritional problems of importance are lathyrism and endemic fluorosis in certain parts of the country.

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ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION



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ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

The main problems:-

1. Lack of safe water in many areas of the country.
2. Primitive methods of excreta disposal.

Beside these has been a growing concern about the impact of new problems resulting from population explosion, urbanization and industrialization leading to hazards to human health in air , in water , and in food chain.

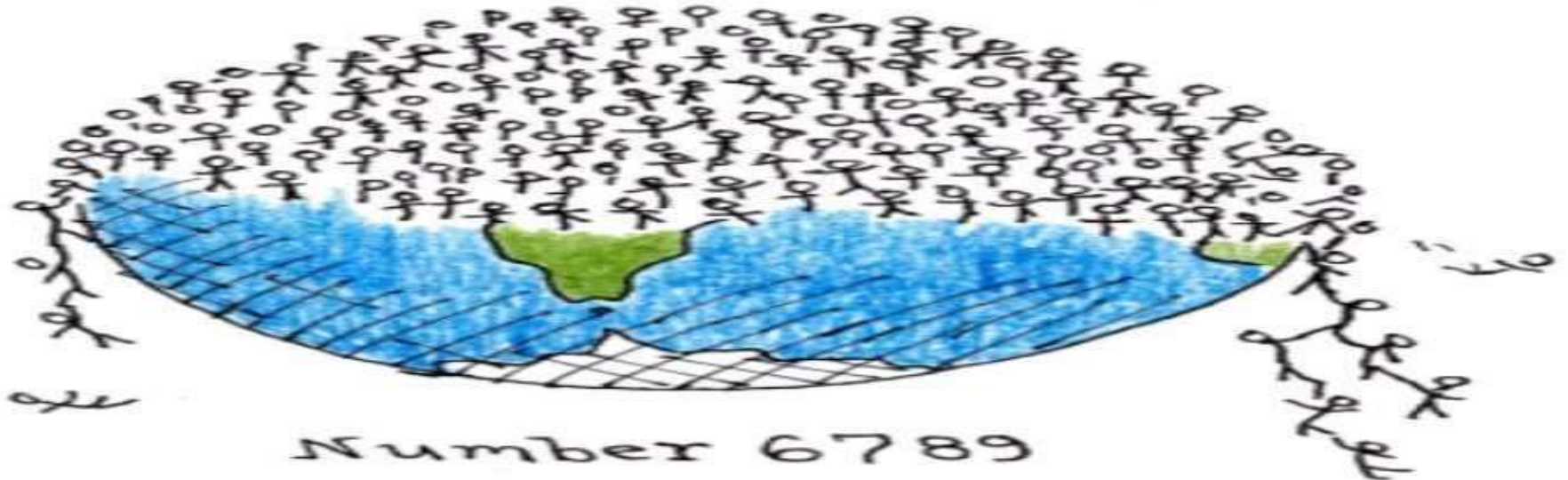
MEDICAL CARE PROBLEM

- Inadequate financial sources.
- Health benefits to the urban population.
- Uneven distribution
- Migration to the urban, health problem have been.
- Aggravated like overcrowding in hospital, inadequate staffing.
- Scarcity of certain drugs and medicine.

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POPULATION PROBLEM

OVERPOPULATION



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POPULATION BPROBLEM

- The population problem is one of the biggest problems the country with its inevitable consequences on all aspects of development, especially employment, education, housing, health care, sanitation and environment.

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Thank You

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