



Public Health Service Facility In Beed District Maharashtra

Bharatbhusan Annasaheb Chopade

Research student
Department of Geography
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada
University, Aurangabad,
Mo. No.9881189481 / 9834014895
Email. Id.chopadeb58@gmail.com

Introduction

Public health research has gained increasing importance in India's national health policy as the country seeks to address the high burden of disease and its inequitable distribution, and embarks on an ambitious agenda towards universalizing health care. Health care is the prevention, treatment, and management of illness and the preservation of mental and physical well being through the services offered by the medical, nursing, and allied health professions. According to the World Health Organization, health care embraces all the goods and services designed to promote health, including “preventive, curative and palliative interventions, whether directed to individuals or to populations”. The organized provision of such services may constitute a health care system.

Importance of public health service

Public Health is important due to aiding and prolonging life. Through the prevention of health issues, individuals can spend more of their years in good health. 4. Public Health helps detect health issues as early as possible and responds appropriately to avoid the development of disease.

- It is diverse and takes into account the health of the whole population, rather than focusing on health at an individual level.
- Public Health is important as it ensures everyone is aware of health hazards through educational programmes, campaigns and through influencing government policies.
- It is important because you are constantly building new skills and expanding as a person. This is due to the nature of the work promoting growth through day to day activities and taking part in major projects and campaigns.
- Public Health is important because you are constantly striving to close the inequality gap between people and encourage equal opportunities for children, all ethnicities and genders.
- Health is a human right and as a Public Health professional you are ensuring no one is disadvantaged regardless of their socio-economic background.

Objective :

1. To understand health service facility of Beed District
2. To understand importance of health in human life

Database & Methodology :

The secondary data has been collected from the published records annual reports of district statistical office, govt. Hospitals data, district statistical abstract, district gazetteers. etc.

Study Area :

Beed district is an administrative district in the state of Maharashtra in India. The district headquarters are located at Beed. The district occupies an **area of 10,693 km²** and has population of 2,585,049 of which 17.91% were urban (as of 2011) census. Beed is one of the district of Marathwada area of Maharashtra. It is situated flanked by Aurangabad and Jalna districts in the north, Parbhani in the east, Latur in the south east, Osmanabad in in south and Ahmadnagar district in the west and southwest. It is bounded by north latitude 18°28' and 19°28' and east longitude between 74°48' and 76°45'. The district headquarters is located at Beed Town. For administrative purpose the district has been divided in 11 talukas viz., Beed, Georai, Patoda, Ashti, Shirur (Kasar), Ambajogai, Kaij, Majalgaon, Dharur, Parli (Vaijnath) and Wadwani.

Health Service of Beed district

Maternal and Child Health: Prenatal care:

At least five check-ups during pregnancy: - The first check-up is possible, the second check-up (12 weeks), the third check-up in 4 to 6 months (26 weeks), the fourth check-up in the eighth month (32 weeks) and the fifth check-up in the 9th month (36 weeks). Essential services such as general examination, weight, blood pressure, anemia, abdominal examination, height, breast examination, folic acid in the first trimester, intake of seed, iron after 12 weeks, intake of folic acid tablets, dose of preventive vaccine, treatment for anemia etc. (As per guidelines for health workers, health assistants).

Delivery Services: -

Delivery by a trained person following 5 rules of hygiene. Within 48 hours after the first delivery and between 7 and 10 days after the second delivery. If the child is underweight, five such visits should be made within 48 hours and in 7,14,21 and 28 days. Start breastfeeding within half an hour after delivery.

Advice and counseling: -

About diet and rest, hygiene, contraception, care of newborn child, diet of infants and children as well as sexually transmitted diseases, HIV / AIDS etc.

Child health: -

Vaccination of all infants and children against preventable diseases. Giving 9 doses of Vitamin A every 6 months up to 5 years. Prevention and treatment of malnutrition and diseases in children.

Child Care:

Convenience and expert services for newborns. Lowering of temperature in newborns and management of jaundice. Complete immunization of infants and children as per guidelines against diseases that can be prevented by vaccination. Preventive dose of vitamin A. Prevention and control of diseases in children like malnutrition, infections etc.

Family Planning and Contraception: -

Proper method of family welfare, provide health education, conduct and counseling. Availability of family planning tools - contraceptives, copper, oral contraceptive pills, emergency contraception etc. Follow-up services for eligible couples pursuing permanent family welfare practices.

Therapeutic Services: -

Treatment for minor ailments like fever, diarrhea, respiratory diseases, worm infestation, accidents and first aid in case of emergency. Organizing at least one Health Day every month in Anganwadi with the help of Primary Health Center Medical Officer Asha Anganwadi Sevika, Panchayat Raj Sanstha, Self Help Group.

Medical services



Outpatient Services: - 4 hours in the morning and 2 hours in the evening. 24 Hour Emergency Service: - Proper management and first aid of injuries and accidents, bringing the patient out of danger of life before referral service, providing proper services to dog bites, scorpion bites, snake bites and other emergency patients.

Family Welfare Services

Conduct education, conversion and counseling to follow proper family planning methods. Provide contraceptive devices. E.g. contraceptives, oral contraceptive pills, emergency contraceptive pills, copper etc. Dietary Services (in coordination with Integrated Child Development Services Scheme) School Health: - Regular check-ups, proper treatment, referral services and follow up.

Adolescent Health Services: -

Life Skills Training, Counseling, Appropriate Treatment. Promoting safe follow-up and cleanliness. Permanent diseases in that area. For example, prevention and control of malaria, black disease, Japanese, meningitis etc.

Conclusion

While public health research output in Beed has well management of service facility significantly, there are marked inequities in relation to the burden of disease and the geographic distribution of research. Systematic priority setting, adequate funding, and institutional capacity building are needed to address these inequities.

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