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SPATIAL AVAILABILITY OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE FACILITY AND CHRONIC MORBIDITY IN RAJASTHAN

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Statement of the Problem: Rural population becomes more vulnerable when availabilities of health care facilities are concentrated in urban areas, non-functioning of primary health facilities, lack of basic medical staff and medicines make the situation worse. Overburden of population in Primary health institutions reduces the quality of health care services. This difference in available health facilities for rural population (share around 70%) and recommended Sub-centre and Primary Health Centre by Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS) 2012, will create challenges for the achievement of sustainable development goals and Indian National Health Policy 2017.

The objective of the study is to analysis the association between spatial availability of primary health care delivery system, reported morbidity and their treatment seeking behavior in Rajasthan.

Methodology: District Level Household & Facility Survey 2007-08 (DLHS-3), Annual Health Survey (AHS) 2013 in Rajasthan, Census of India 2011 and Ministry of Health & Family welfare reports have been used for data, which covered issues related to chronic disease, reproductive health and availability of healthcare facilities with socio-economic characteristics. Suitable statistical methods such as rate of prevalence, correlation coefficient, composite index, logistic regression and graphical representation using tables, diagrams and maps have been used for analysis.

Results: Districts with tribal population concentration show population pressure on Sub-Centre and PHC. Poor availability of basic infrastructure facilities and human resource in Sub-centres and PHCs. There are only 53% Sub-centre having Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery (ANM) and 11% having Male Health Worker (MHW). Respiratory, cardiovascular and Ear, Nose Throat (ENT) morbidities have been concentrated in only some districts of Rajasthan. Availability of primary health care facilities has a negative association with the reported illness among people. Therefore, the study will help to know the challenge in the goals of the national health policy 2017.

Biography

Tekchand is a PhD student doing research is on availability and accessibility of healthcare service from CSRD, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India.

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