

LEARN WITH SUMIT PHARMACY

A better learning future starts here!

UNIT-4

Que-18 write a note on National Tobacco Control Programme.

National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP).

- Major risk factors for a variety of chronic diseases such as: Cancer, lung diseases and cardiovascular diseases is the use of Tobacco.
- In May 2003, Government passed the National Tobacco Control Act 2003, for the "Cigarettes and other Tobacco products". (Prohibition of advertising and regulation of Trade, production, supply and distribution).
- The important provisions of the act are:-
 - Smoking prohibition in public areas.
 - prohibition of the sale to people below the age of 18.
 - mandatory display of statutory warnings on Cigarette packs.
 - prohibition of advertising of cigarettes and other products, direct and indirect.
 - Inhibition of the sale of Tobacco products in educational institutes.
 - mandatory to display tax and nicotine contents along with maximum allowable limits on tobacco packs.

Subscribe us on YouTube

LEARN WITH SUMIT PHARMACY

A better learning future starts here!

Objectives

- ① Campaigns for awareness.
- ② Establishment of laboratories for tobacco product testing to develop regulatory capacity as needed under COPTA 2003.
- ③ Monitoring and assessment including monitoring for e.g. survey on adult Tobacco.
- ④ In co-operation with other nodal ministries, main streaming research and training on alternative crops.
- ⑤ NTCP should be integrated with other programmes like: Rural development, women and child development etc.
- ⑥ These programmes can be used to spread the message about NTCP.
- ⑦ School work places, homes and public places should be made smoke free.

Diseases Caused by Tobacco

- Heart attack, stroke and other cardiovascular diseases.
- Oral cancer
- Throat cancer
- Fetal disease
- Lung cancer
- Asthma.
- T.B
- Dementia
- weakened immune system etc.

Subscribe us on YouTube

LEARN WITH SUMIT PHARMACY

A better learning future starts here!

Que-14 Discuss National malaria control programme.

National Malaria Prevention Programme.

- National malaria prevention programme launched in India in 1953.

Objective

- Reducing the transmission of malaria.

Strategies under NMCP

- Residual insecticide spray in houses and cattle sheds.
- Availability of anti-malarial drugs for malaria patients.
- To carry out surveys and to monitor the malaria incidence.
- National Malaria Control programme was transformed into the National Malaria Eradication programme by the Government of India in 1958.
- The modified plan operation (MPO) was introduced in 1977 with the goal of preventing deaths and reducing morbidity due to malaria.

malaria Control Activities in India.

Before 1940 - No National malaria control program organized.

1953 - Launch of NMCP.

Subscribe us on YouTube

LEARN WITH SUMIT PHARMACY

A better learning future starts here!

- 1958 - National malaria Eradication Programme.
- 1970 - Recurrence of malaria.
- 1977 - modified operation plan launched.
- 1999 - Renaming of the National Anti-malaria programme.
- 2002 - Integration of malaria Control programme to National vector-borne disease programme.
- 2012 - Introduction of bivalent RDT (Rapid Diagnostic Test)
- 2014-2015 - Newer insecticide and larvicide launched.

* National Health Program For mother and child.

- There are five national programs that are carried out as part of MCH program:-
 - ① Prophylaxis against nutritional anemia in mothers and children.
 - ② National Diarrhoeal Diseases Control and ORT (oral Rehydration Therapy) program.
 - ③ Prophylaxis against blindness due to vit. A deficiency among children.
 - ④ Control of Acute respiratory infections.
 - ⑤ Universal Immunization program (UIP).

Subscribe us on YouTube

LEARN WITH SUMIT PHARMACY

A better learning future starts here!

As the objectives of all these programs were convergent.
↳ Similar.

- These programs were integrated under child Survival and Safe motherhood program which was implemented from 1992-1993.
- This process of integration of related programs was taken a step further in 1994 when the International Conference on population and development in Cairo recommended that the ~~participating~~ participant countries should implement unified programs for reproductive and child health.
- Accordingly, the CSSM (child survival and safe motherhood) and related programs have been reorganized into RCH (Reproductive and child Health) package of programs by adding components on STDs and RTIs.
- This project is supported by World Bank, European Community, UNICEF, DANIDA, ODA and UNFPA.
- It may be mentioned that the Integrated child Development Services (ICDS), a national program of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, is also essentially an MCH program.

Subscribe us on YouTube

LEARN WITH SUMIT PHARMACY

A better learning future starts here!

* National Family Welfare Program

- The first country to initiate a national family planning programme in 1952 was India.

Concept of family welfare programme

- The concept of welfare is linked to the quality of life.
- It covers education, Nutrition, hygiene, welfare for women, etc.
- This programme is centrally funded. The states receive 100% funding from the central government for this.
- In order to encourage families to adopt the small family values, the services are given at each doorstep.

Aims and objectives

- To promote small-family adoption.
- To provide all eligible couples with a sufficient supply of contraceptives.
- To address the social and cultural barriers to the implementation of the programme by using the means of interpersonal and mass communication.

Subscribe us on YouTube

LEARN WITH SUMIT PHARMACY

A better learning future starts here!

Goals

- To reduce birth rate from 29 per 1000 to 21
- To reduce death rate from 10 to 9 per 1000.
- To reduce family size from 4.2 to 2.3.
- To raise couple protection rate from 43.3 to 60%.
- To reduce net reproduction rate from 1.48 to 1.

Role of Pharmacist

- pharmacist can distribute family planning literature freely so that, the customer can carry it home.
- pharmacist can provide a reservoir of knowledge on family planning methods.
- Spreading the message of small family norms and its advantages.
- Being counselors next door.
- Helping clients in making an informed choice.

LEARN WITH SUMIT PHARMACY

A better learning future starts here!

* National Program for Health care of Elderly (NPHCE)

↳ Program strategies

- Community based primary health care approach including domiciliary visits.
- Dedicated services at PHC/CHC level including provision of machinery, equipment, training, additional human resources (CHC), IEC etc.
- Dedicated facilities at District Hospital with 10 bedded wards, additional human resources, machinery and equipment, consumables and drugs, training.
- Regional Geriatric centers to provide dedicated tertiary level medical facilities and PG courses in Geriatric medicine.

↳ Package of services under NHM

- Community health centre.
 - Bi-weekly geriatric clinic and rehabilitation services to be arranged by trained staff and rehabilitation worker at CHCs.
 - Domiciliary visits by the rehabilitation worker for bed-ridden elderly and counseling to family members.
- District Hospitals.
 - Dedicated geriatric OPD services, In-door admissions

Subscribe us on YouTube

LEARN WITH SUMIT PHARMACY

A better learning future starts here!

through 10 bedded geriatric ward, laboratory investigations and rehabilitation services.

- Referral services.

Health Risks of elderly

- Increased risk of death.
- Prone for infections.
- Prone for injuries.
- Increased risk of disability.
- Increased risk for disease.
- Prone for Degenerative disorders.
- Prone for Psychological problems.

Need for dedicated Health care for elderly

- Decrease in physical ability/economic inadequacy.
- Increase vulnerability to diseases.
- Chronic, disabling and multiple Health problems.
- Different approach and management.
- Degradation in family values.
- Rising population.

Major Government Initiatives

- National policy on aged person (NPOP) - 1999
- ↓
- Recommendations by working group of planning Commission - 2006 for National programme.
- ↓

Subscribe us on YouTube

LEARN WITH SUMIT PHARMACY

A better learning future starts here!

↓
Maintenance and welfare of parents and Senior citizens Act - 2007.

↓
Announcement of National programme for health care of elderly during budget speech (2008-2009)

↓
Approval of "National Programme for Health Care of elderly" by ministry of finance - June 2010.

Objectives of NPHCE

- To provide accessible, affordable, and high quality long-term, comprehensive and dedicated care services to an ageing population.
- Creating a new "architecture" for ageing.
- To build a framework to create an enabling environment for "a society for all ages".
- To promote the concept of active and Healthy ageing.
- Convergence of NRHM, AYUSH and all other departments.

Subscribe us on YouTube