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## A GLIMPSE OF HEALTHCARE AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

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### ABSTRACT

According to WHO constitution health is defined as well being standard of living, medical care, right to security in case of sickness as well as special care and assistance for mothers and children are meaningful.

Universal Health Coverage (UHC) has been used 1<sup>st</sup> on wellness and care, 2<sup>nd</sup> on health financing system and 3<sup>rd</sup> on a package primary health services (PHS).Health for all is one of the social aspects. Economic and social development is basically based to the fullest attainment of health care for all. Primary health care gives attention to promotion, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services. It has been observed now days, public private partnership, modernisation, value of money, health care and other things are now becoming popular in developing and developed countries.

**KEY WORDS:** Health, Sickness, Coverage, social.

### INTRODUCTION

According to WHO constitution health is defined as well being standard of living, medical care, right to security in case of sickness as well as special care and assistance for mothers and children are meaningful. Health is wealth may be a quotation but it is a reality that a healthy person is more efficient to take care of himself/ herself and his/her family and better to serve his/her country. Economic and social development is basically based to the fullest attainment of health care for all. Primary health care gives attention to promotion, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services.

Universal Health Coverage (UHC) has been used 1<sup>st</sup> on wellness and care, 2<sup>nd</sup> on health financing system and 3<sup>rd</sup> on a package primary health services (PHS).An International conference was organised at Alma Ata (which is now Almati in Kazakistan) on primary health care the following resolution were passed :

1. Urgent actions are required for the protection of world community and promote the health for all the people of the world.

2. Primary health care is key and essential; it should be made available at cost of community and country.
3. Economic and social development is basically based to the fullest attainment of health care for all. Primary health care gives attention to promotion, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services
4. People have the right and duty to participate individually and collectively in the planning and impletation of their heath care.
5. All government should formulate national policies, strategies and plans of action to launch and sustain primary health care as a part of comprehensive national system.
6. All countries should cooperate in sprite of partnership and service to insure primary health care for all people since the attainment of health by people in any one country directly concerns and benefits every other country.
7. There should not be gap between developed and developing countries on the issues of health care.

## MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs)

Millennium Development Goals(MDGs) were declared by member-nations of UN unanimously of which following relate to health:-

- i. To halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger;
- ii. To reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, under-five mortality rate;
- iii. To reduce by three-fourth, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality rate;
- iv. To achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health;
- v. To have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS;
- vi. To have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases;
- vii. To halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

## TARGET TO ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL HEALTH CARE

### 1) Expanded Agenda:-

#### a) Eradication of epidemics of HIV, TB, Malaria and others:-

at the end of 2030, eradication of the epidemics like AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS, MALARIA and neglected tropical diseases and to fight with hepatitis A and B, Water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

#### b) End Preventable new born and child deaths:-

at the end of 2030, end of preventable deaths of new borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5-mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

#### c) Reduction of global maternal mortality ratio:-

BY 2030, Target to reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70/100,000 live births.

## d) Protect universal access to sexual and reproductive health care:-

BY 2030, Protect universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health in to national strategies and programmes.

## TARGETS OF NEW SUSTAINABLE GOAL

- i. By 2030, reduce by 1/3 premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health care and making human being well with all respect.
- ii. To provide strength and increase treatment with full power of abuse substance including narcotic drugs LSD, COCAINE, BROWN SUGAR etc. abuse and harmful use of alcohol.
- iii. To reduce ½ the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents at the end of 2030.
- iv. Reduction should be made in deaths and illnesses from chemicals, air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

## IMPLEMENTATION TARGETS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL

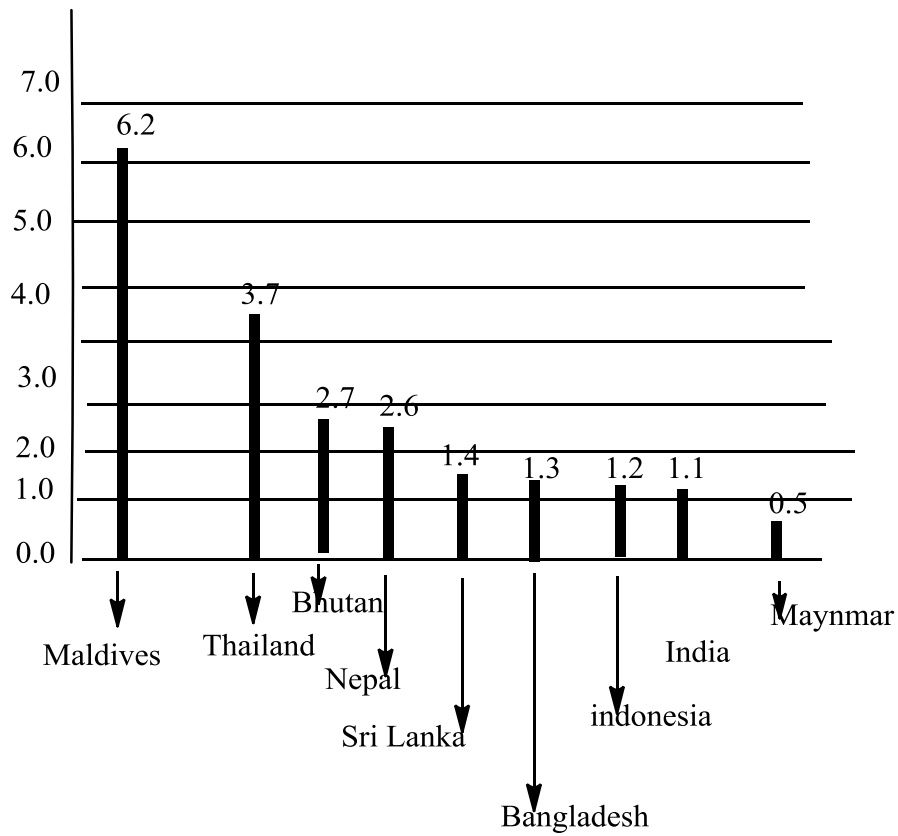
I) Strengthen the implementation of the world Health Organisation framework convention on tobacco control in all countries.

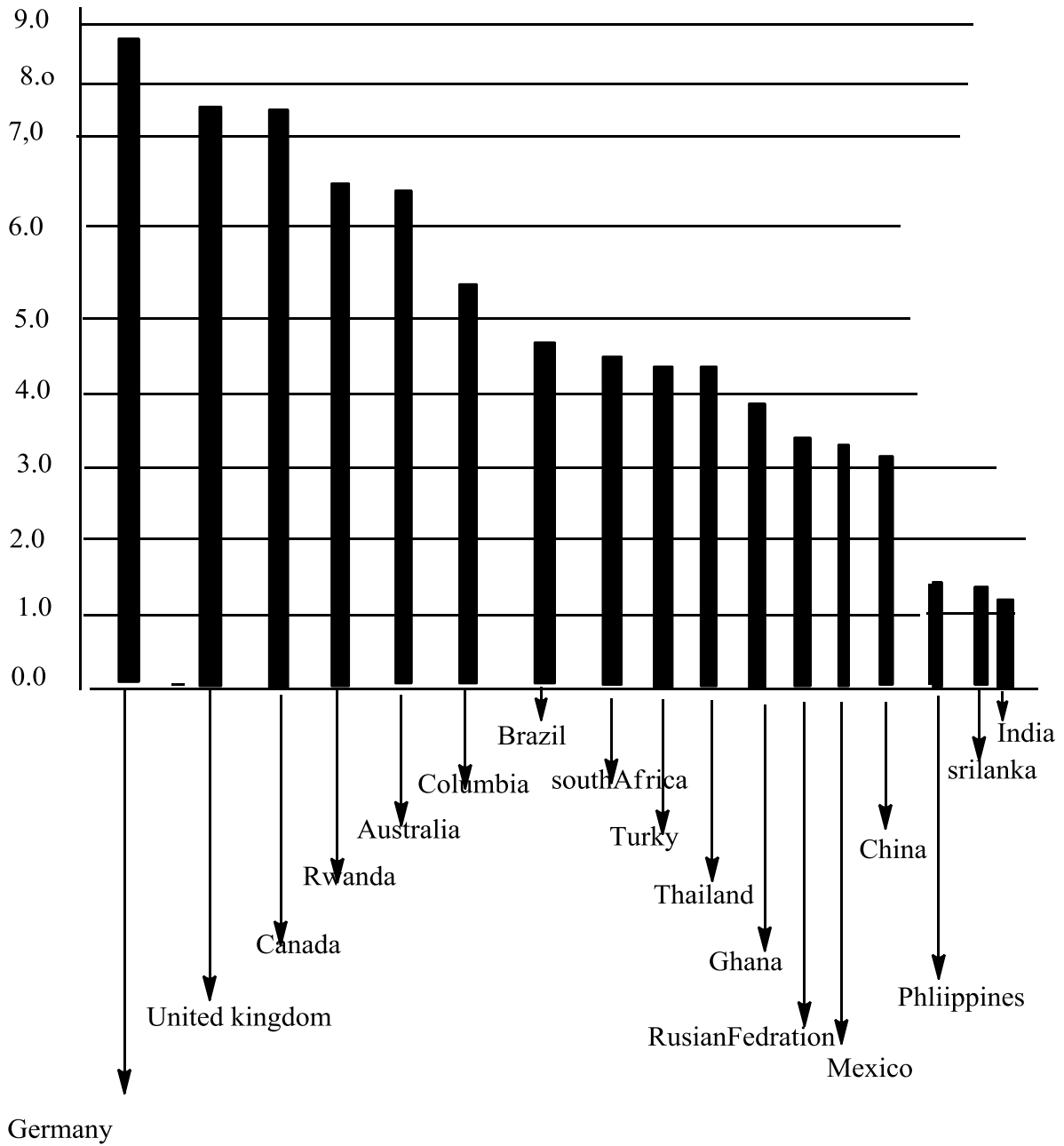
II) Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for communicable and non communicable diseases.

III) Increase health financing and health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing states.

IV) Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

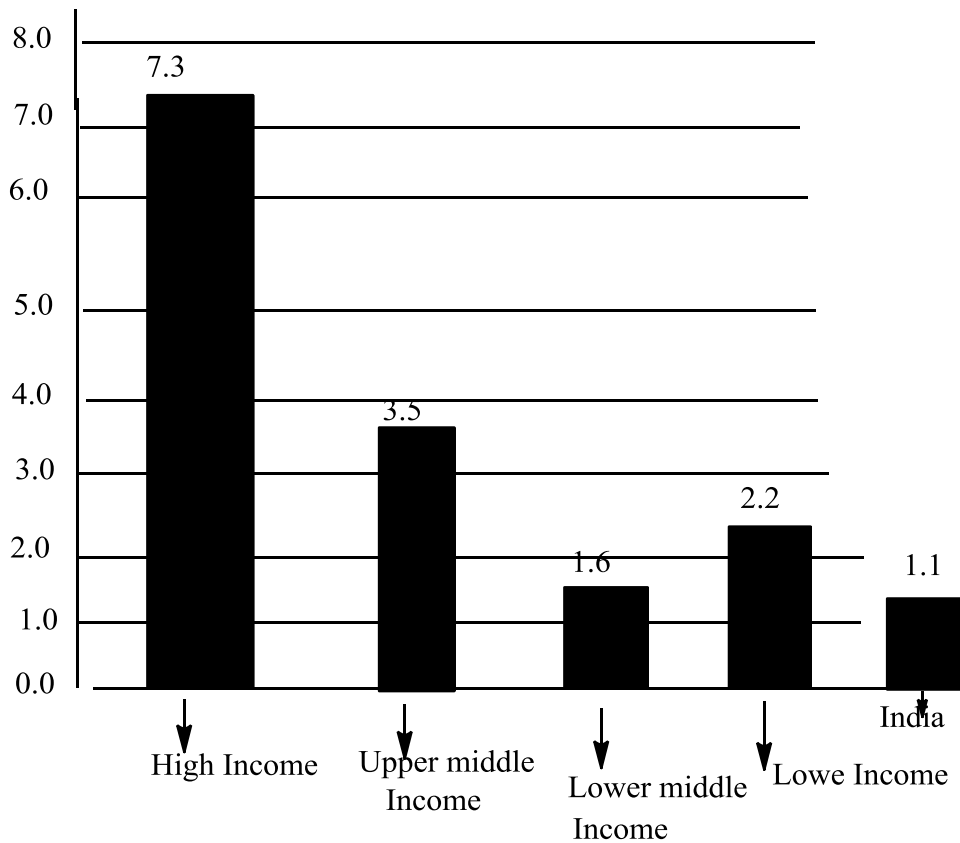
### Public Expenditure on Health -% of GDP -SEARO COUNTRIES -2013





Public Expenditure on Health-%-GDP -Countries-significant UHC COVERAGE-2013

Public Expenditure on Health-% GDP-World Bank Income Group-2013



**CONCLUSION**

The sustainable Development goals can ensure healthy lives and promote well –being for all at all ages. Universal health coverage may help all human being in the world in health sector. Both together can improve the health coverage in the world.

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