

UNIT – 3

National Health Programs: Objectives, Functioning, and Outcomes

1. HIV and AIDS Control Programme:

- **Objectives:**
 - Prevention of new infections.
 - Providing care and support for those affected.
 - Reducing discrimination and stigma.
- **Functioning:**
 - Awareness campaigns for prevention.
 - Testing and counseling services.
 - Antiretroviral therapy (ART) for treatment.
- **Outcomes:**
 - Reduction in new HIV infections.
 - Increased access to treatment.
 - Improved quality of life for those living with HIV.

2. Tuberculosis (TB) Program:

- **Objectives:**
 - Early detection and treatment of TB cases.
 - Prevention of transmission.
 - Reducing TB-related deaths.
- **Functioning:**
 - Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) strategy.
 - Diagnosis through sputum testing.
 - Provision of free TB drugs.
- **Outcomes:**
 - Increased TB case detection and cure rates.
 - Reduction in TB-related mortality.

3. Integrated Disease Surveillance Program (IDSP):

- **Objectives:**
 - Early detection and prompt response to outbreaks.

- Strengthening surveillance systems.
- **Functioning:**
 - Real-time data collection and reporting.
 - Rapid response teams for outbreak investigation.
- **Outcomes:**
 - Improved disease surveillance and reporting.
 - Timely response to outbreaks, reducing their impact.

4. National Leprosy Control Programme:

- **Objectives:**
 - Early detection and treatment of leprosy cases.
 - Reducing disability and preventing deformities.
- **Functioning:**
 - Multi-drug therapy for leprosy.
 - Community awareness programs.
- **Outcomes:**
 - Significant reduction in leprosy prevalence.
 - Prevention of disabilities among affected individuals.

5. National Mental Health Program:

- **Objectives:**
 - Prevention and treatment of mental illnesses.
 - Reducing stigma associated with mental health.
- **Functioning:**
 - Community-based mental health services.
 - Awareness campaigns and education.
- **Outcomes:**
 - Increased access to mental health services.
 - Reduced stigma, leading to improved mental health outcomes.

6. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness:

- **Objectives:**
 - Early identification and intervention for hearing impairment.

- Prevention of hearing loss.
- **Functioning:**
 - Universal newborn hearing screening.
 - Rehabilitation services for the hearing impaired.
- **Outcomes:**
 - Early detection and intervention for hearing-impaired children.
 - Improved quality of life for individuals with hearing loss.

7. Universal Immunization Programme:

- **Objectives:**
 - Achieving universal immunization coverage.
 - Reducing vaccine-preventable diseases.
- **Functioning:**
 - Routine immunization schedules for children.
 - Mass immunization campaigns.
- **Outcomes:**
 - Increased vaccination coverage, reducing the incidence of preventable diseases.

8. National Programme for Control of Blindness:

- **Objectives:**
 - Reducing the prevalence of blindness and visual impairment.
 - Providing comprehensive eye care services.
- **Functioning:**
 - Eye screening camps.
 - Cataract surgery and other eye care interventions.
- **Outcomes:**
 - Decreased prevalence of avoidable blindness.
 - Improved access to eye care services.

9. Pulse Polio Programme:

- **Objectives:**
 - Eradication of polio.
 - Ensuring all children receive polio vaccinations.

- **Functioning:**
 - Mass polio immunization campaigns.
 - Surveillance for polio cases.
- **Outcomes:**
 - Significant reduction in polio cases.
 - Progress toward global polio eradication.

Conclusion: National health programs play a crucial role in addressing specific health challenges, ranging from infectious diseases to disabilities. These programs aim to achieve specific objectives through systematic functioning and have demonstrated positive outcomes in terms of disease control, prevention, and improved health indicators. Regular monitoring and evaluation contribute to the success of these programs in promoting public health and well-being.

PHARMACY PEERS