



HEALTH CARE MANAGEMENT

HS 232



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REVIEW LECTURE

Health: A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

Public Health: All organized measures (whether public or private) to prevent disease, promote health, and prolong life among the population as a whole.

Health Care: The prevention, treatment, and management of illness and the preservation of mental and physical well-being through the services offered by the medical and allied health professions.

Primary Health Care: An approach to providing everyday health services that focus on patients, clients, families, and communities working with a team of health professionals.

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WHO has identified five key elements to achieving that goal:

- “ reducing exclusion and social disparities in health (universal coverage reforms);
- “ organizing health services around people's needs and expectations (service delivery reforms);
- “ integrating health into all sectors (public policy reforms);
- “ pursuing collaborative models of policy dialogue (leadership reforms); and
- “ increasing stakeholder participation.

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Health Disparities: Population-specific differences in: presence of disease, health outcomes, quality of health care, access to health care services

Causes of Health Disparities:

- ” Poverty
- ” Environmental threats
- ” Inadequate access to health care
- ” Individual and behavioural factors
- ” Educational inequalities

Health Disparities in India:

- ” Regional variations among states
- ” Place of residence
- ” Age and sex group of population

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Health Equity: The absence of systematic disparities in health

Equity vs. Equality: *Equity* is the means, *Equality* is the outcome



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Determinants of Health: The range of personal, social, economic, and environmental factors that influence health status.

Demographic Characteristics: Population distribution (Growth rates, Population size)

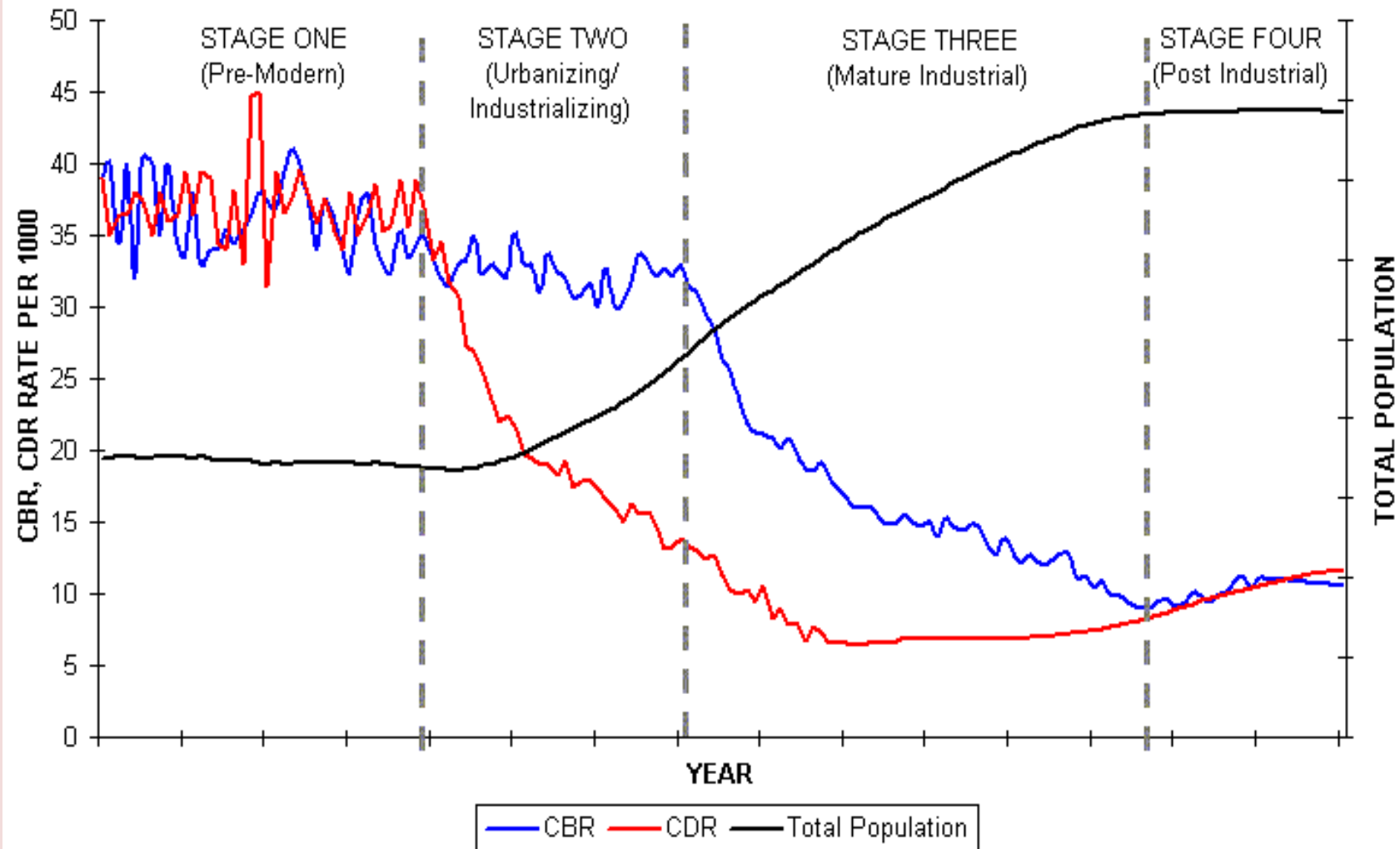
Population change: Fertility, Mortality and migration
Population Composition (Age structure, Sex structure)

The "***Demographic Transition***" is a model that describes population change over time.

It represents the transition from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates as a country develops from a pre-industrial to an industrialized economic system

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THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL



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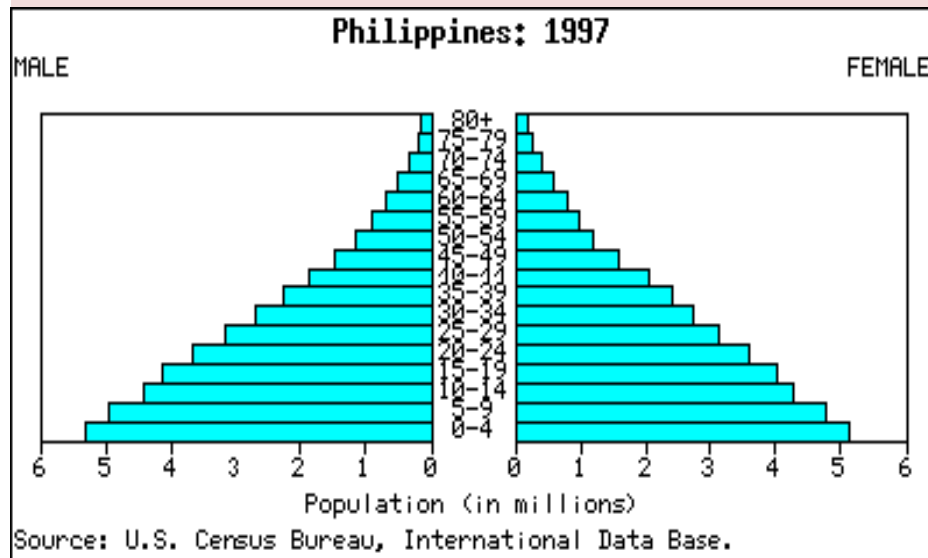
Population Pyramid: A diagrammatic representation of the AGE and SEX of a population

Sex Ratio: Number of females per thousand males

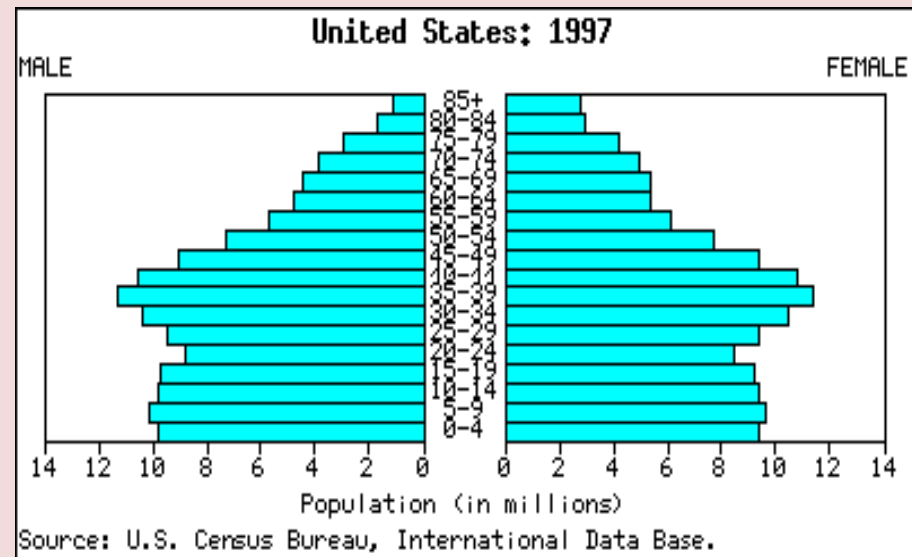
Dependency Ratio: Population below 15years and above 65 years, who are dependent on the working population

Demographic Dividend: Advantage of having a young population

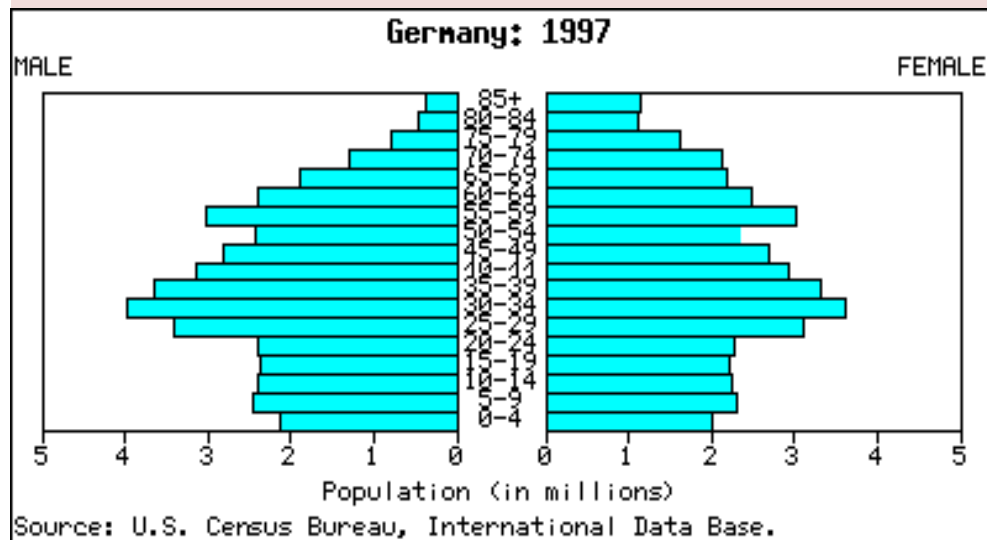
RAPID GROWTH



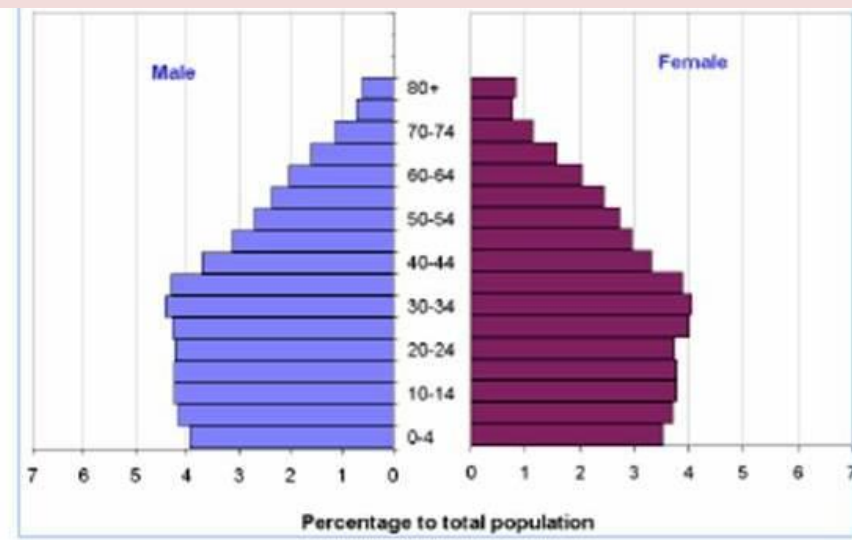
SLOW GROWTH



NEGATIVE GROWTH



Population Pyramid of India, 2026



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Types of Population Pyramid: Rapid growth; slow growth; and negative growth

Reference to India: Difference in shape of population pyramid in 2001 and 2026

Implications for Health Status: Age distribution of prevalence is different for different diseases

Examples:

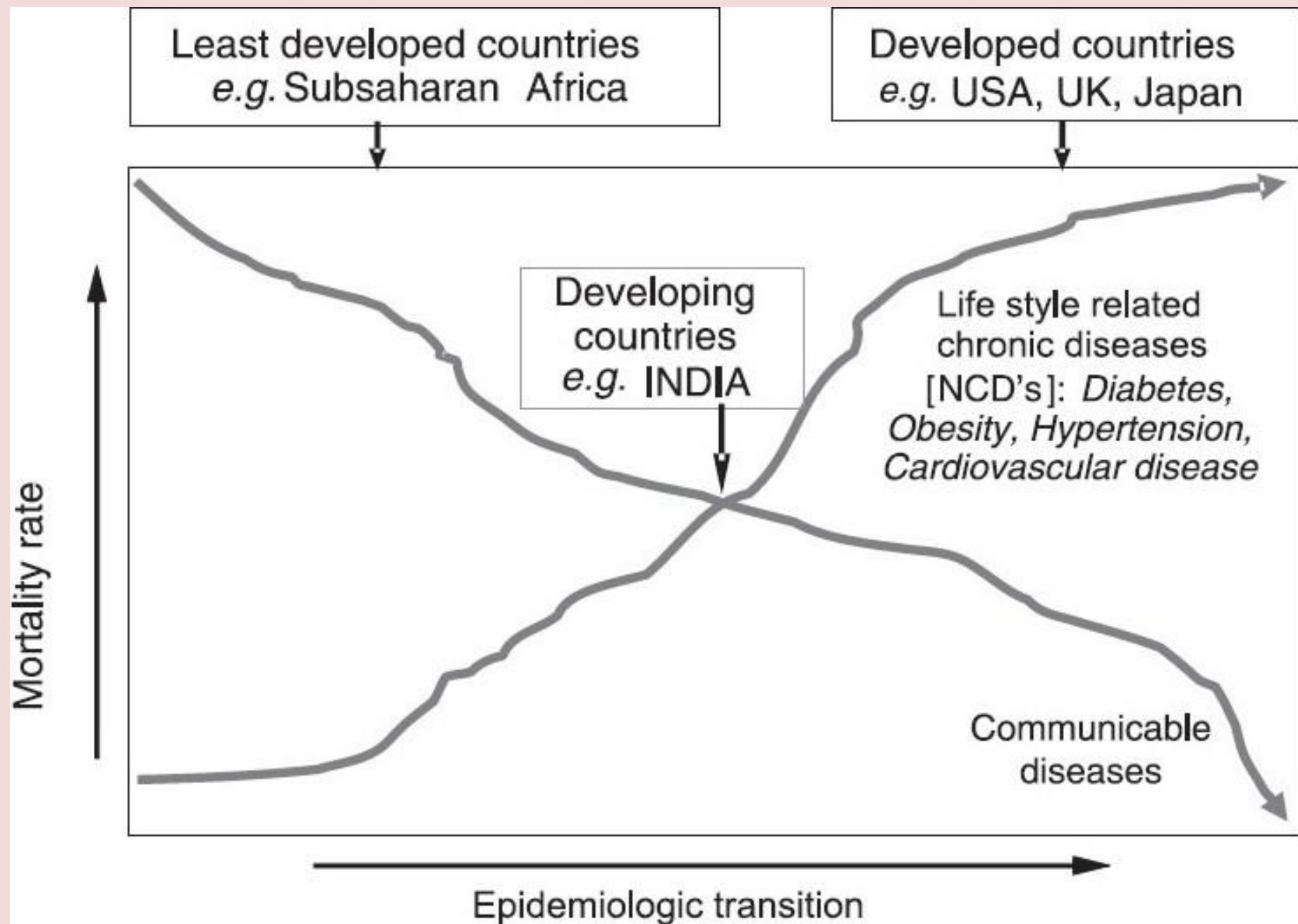
- Asthma and tuberculosis
- Jaundice and malaria
- Reproductive health
- HIV/AIDS
- Cardiovascular diseases

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Social Determinants of Health: The conditions in which people are born, grow up, live, work and age and the systems put in place to deal with illness.

Place and Health: Understanding the relationship between how population groups experience place and the impact of place on health

- Place of residence
- Educational status
- Ethnic composition
- Religion



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Epidemiological transition: A theory stating that the prevailing forms of illness changed from infectious to degenerative types as the demographic transition occurred

Era of Health Promotion

Health Education: Positively influence health behaviour of individuals & communities as well as living & working conditions that influence their health.

Health Literacy to Health Consciousness

Health Education in India

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Social Determinants of Health:

- Caste
- Culture
- Gender
- Exposure to mass media
- Exposure crime, violence
- Social support
- Availability of basic resource
- Access to health care



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Economic Determinants of Health

- **Income-** The financially worst-off experience the highest rates of illness and death
- **Poverty-** Important determinant of ill health
- **Income distribution-** Greater income inequality is associated with increased mortality
- **Occupational health-** The identification and control of the risks arising from physical, chemical, and other workplace hazards in order to establish and maintain a safe and healthy working environment

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“ Occupational health deals with all aspects of the health of the workers has several determinants, including **risk factors** at the workplace leading to

- cancers
- accidents
- respiratory diseases
- hearing loss
- circulatory diseases
- stress related disorders
- communicable diseases and others