

National Programmes Related to Child Health

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Abstract:- There are many national health programmes which are been designed for new borns as well as childrens also in India, namely,

PROMOTION OF ZINC AND ORS

NSSK- NAVAJAAT SHISHU SURAKSHA KARYAKRAMA

ICDS - INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

UPI - UNIVERSAL IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMME

JANANI SHISHU SURAKSHA KARYAKRAMA

RBSK – RASHTRIYA BALA SWASTHYA KARYAKRAMA

RKSK - RASHTRIYA KISHOR SWASTHYA KARYAKRAMA

MISSION INDRADHANUSH

JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA

NATIONAL DEWORMING DAY, These schemes helps in promotion and safe guard the health of newborns, neonates, infants, toddlers, childrens and adolescents. These programmes also helps in upliftment of health of pregnant women and feeding mothers. If the nutrition level of the pregnant women is uplifted then there will be no severe acute malnutrition in the children. If there is no severe acute malnutrition in the children then the immunity of the children will be stable. If the immunity level is under stable then no diseases in children thus the nation will be healthy.

Keywords:- Newborns, Malnutrition, Immunity, Adolescents.

I. INTRODUCTION

National health programmes serves a great important role in maintaining the health of childrens and also controlling the mortality rate.

In this presentation we come across a few national health programmes and their functions in uplifting the health of childrens.

And also this presentation of paper is to know about the national schemes implemented all over India and Nation should take the benefits of these national programmes.

➤ Aims and Objectives

- This paper is presented to know about various National programmes to make use of it.
- To uplift the health of newborns, neonates, toddlers, childrens and adolascents
- To reduce the mortality rate of newborns and infants.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Deworming day is the one of the national programme which is conducted in schools and anganwadis in all states and union territories (UTs) on February 10th every year, with a mop-up day on February 15th. Some states and UTs also conduct a second round on August 10th, depending on the prevalence of worms in the area The NDD1* was launched in 2015 by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Education and WHO.this programmes aims to deworm children and adolescents between the age of 1 to 19 yr to improve their health, nutrition, and quality of life.

There are many national health programmes which are been designed for new borns as well as childrens also. Promotion of zinc and ORS supplies is ensured for new borns aged about 7 days after birth suffering from diarrhoea.

NSSK: NAVAJAAT SHISHU SURAKSHA KARYAKRAMA is a programme aimed to train health personnel in basic newborn care and resuscitation, has been launched to address care at birth issues i.e. Prevention of Hypothermia, Prevention of Infection, Early initiation of Breast feeding and Basic Newborn Resuscitation.

The Child Health programme under the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent, the National Health Mission (NHM)2* comprehensively integrates interventions that improve child health and nutrition status and addresses factors contributing to neonatal, infant, under-five mortality.

ICDS scheme to improve the situation regarding nutrition and health of child up to age of 6 in anganwadis. Mid day meals scheme in schools named as PM – POSHAN scheme improves nutritional levels. NATIONAL

NUTRITION MISSION, intends to eradicate malnutrition in India by 2022....

RBSK – RASHTRIYA BALA SWASTHYA KARYAKRAMA, where the doctors does the screening of schools childrens aged from 6 yrs to 18yrs launched in february 2013.

UPI is UNIVERSAL IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMME³* is one of the largest public health programme targeting approximately 2.67 crores new borns and 2.9 crores of childrens.

JANANI SHISHU SURAKSHA KARYAKRAMA is all pregnant womens free delivery in public health hospitals.

To reduce maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional free delivery for normal as well as caesarian among poor pregnant womens.

III. RASHTRIYA KISHORE SWASTHYA KARYAKRAMA

The six thematic areas of RKSK are nutritional, sexual reproductive health, substance misuse, non – communicable diseases, mental health, and injuries and violence.

MISSION INDRADHANUSH is a health mission - Launched on 25 December 2014, this seeks to drive towards 90% full immunisation coverage of India and sustain the same by year 2020.

The ultimate goal of Mission Indradhanush is to aims to immunize all children under the age of 2 years, as well as all pregnant women.

JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Health Mission. It is being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neonatal mortality, which integrates delivery and post delivery care.

IV. DISCUSSION

The present paper is to know and get the benefits of health schemes from these national health programmes.

National health programmes related to children have given at most importance,

Importance through these programmes is also given to pregnant womens, during delivery and also post delivery womens inorder to reduce the mortality as well as malnutrition in childrens.

Promotion of zinc syrup and ORS in anganwadies to the childrens suffering from diarrhoea.

NSSK programme deals with the prevention of Hypothermia, Prevention of Infection, Early initiation of Breast feeding and Basic Newborn Resuscitation.

MISSION INDRADHANUSH⁴* is a health mission - aims to immunize all children under the age of 2 years, as well as all pregnant women.

ICDS scheme to improve the situation regarding nutrition and health of child up to age of 6 in anganwadis.

Mid day meals scheme in schools named as PM – POSHAN scheme improves nutritional levels.

RBSK – RASHTRIYA BALA SWASTHYA KARYAKRAMA, where the doctors does the screening of schools childrens aged from 6 yrs to 18yrs.

RKSK are nutritional, sexual reproductive health, substance misuse, non – communicable diseases, mental health, and injuries and violence.

JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Health Mission. It is being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neonatal mortality.

V. CONCLUSION

The present article is to know and get the benefits of health schemes from these national health programmes. From these programmes there will be benefits for pregnant womens where nutrition is supplied to them in order to avoid the malnutrition in newborn babies, and also free iron and calcium tablets to pregnant women to overcome the anemia and calcium deficiency. During delivery JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA is a safe motherhood intervention, It is being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neonatal mortality. Later NSSK programme deals with the prevention of Hypothermia, Prevention of Infection, Early initiation of Breast feeding and Basic Newborn Resuscitation. After birth BCG Vaccine⁵* against tuberculosis and polio drops in order to overcome polio disease in children. Next INDRADHANUSH Immunization up to age of 2 and half yrs. RBSK – RASHTRIYA BALA SWASTHYA KARYAKRAMA, where the doctors does the screening of schools childrens aged from 6 yrs to 18yrs in the same way many national programmes which are implemented inorder to make the childrens healthy and thus improving the nation by improving the health of women and children. In India many national schemes which are implemented to avoid maternal death and neonatal mortality.

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