

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

- National rural Health Mission was launched in 5th April 2005

Objectives

- Improve rural health care delivery system
- Decrease child & maternal mortality rate.
- Universal access to public health services for food, nutrition, sanitation and public health services addressing maternal and child health.
- Prevention & control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- Access to primary health care.
- Mainstreaming of AYUSH.
- Promotion of healthy lifestyle.

Strategies

- Appointing ASHA for facilitating the access to health services.
- Strengthen public health delivery services at primary & secondary level.

- Mainstreaming AYUSH.
- Improve intersectoral coordination
- Improve management capacity to organise health systems & services.

Goal

- PHC/CHC should provide good hospital care.
- Facilities for institutional deliveries.
- Provision of house hold toilets.
- Improved outreach services through mobile medical unit at district level.

Plan of Action

1. Creation of ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist)
1 ASHA = 1000 population

ASHA creates awareness about health & its determinants.

- Counsel women & escort them to PHC/CHC & providing medical care for minor ailments.

2. Strengthening of subcenters.

- Supply of essential medicines
- Provision of funds.
- Provision of MPW/ additional ANM.

3. Strengthening of PHC.

- 24 hour service in atleast 50% of PHC including AYUSH practitioners.

- Upgradation for 24 hour referral service
- Adequate and regular supply of essential drug.
- Strengthening chest disease control programme.
- 4. Strengthening of CHC's.
 - 3222 CHCs should function as first referral unit
 - maintain Indian Public Health standards.

National Urban Health Mission

National Urban Health mission was launched due to lack of economic resources, lack of standards & norms for urban health delivery system.

Purpose

- Meet health needs of the urban people
- Essential primary health care services.
- Focus on slums & other urban people

Goal

- Improve the health status of the poor by:
- Facilitating equitable access to quality health care.
 - Revising public health system.
 - Building public private partnership.

- Community based risk pooling & insurance mechanisms
- Active involvement of the urban local bodies

Strategies

1. Improving the efficiency of public health system by strengthening, revamping and rationalizing urban primary health structure
2. Partnership with non govt. providers and health delivery gaps.
3. Promotion of access to improved health care
4. Strengthening public health by preventive and promotive action.
5. Increased access to health care by risk pooling and community health insurance models.
6. Prioritizing the most vulnerable amongst the poor.
7. Ensuring quality health care services