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## SUBSTITUTION REDUCED HEALTH WORK FORCE SYNDROME: A WAY FORWARD FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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**Statement of the Problem:** Worldwide there were 59.8million Health worker. About two third of them (39.5 million) provide health services. Worlds 57 countries were face an acute shortage. Different countries of the world address the problem with different strategies. None of strategy is establish as accurate solution. The purpose of this study is to describe among the changes if substitution is cope in the mainstream of health systems, people will get services at very low cost.

**Methodology:** A structured questioner was taken for in- depth interviews and focuses groups. A hypothetical framework was utilized to focus on the changes, crisis and policy implication. Findings: Manages and community people suggested if service provide at locality; it will ensure the accessibility, availability and continuity of services. Local people were prepare adjusted quality in terms of waiting time and privacy with ensure referral at higher facility.

**Conclusion & Significance:** Non-professionally qualified having pre-existing medical training, receive top-up training undertake placement for experience and skill. Recommendation is for many diseases effective, cost-efficient interventions would exist.

### Biography

Rafia works with National and International NGOs for around nine years then an Academician. Her wishes to increase, ensure health care services by registered trained provider in the countries, with this view this frame work was made. Being a physician, academician and a researcher, she fell this model will work for all developing countries.

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