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Substation reduced health work force syndrome: A way forward for developing countries

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Worldwide, there were 59.8 million health workers. About two third of them (39.5 million) provide health services. Worlds 57 countries are facing an acute shortage. Different countries of the world address the problem with different strategies. None of strategy is established as accurate solution. The purpose of this study is to describe among the changes, if substitution in the mainstream of health systems, people will get services at very low cost. A structured questioner was taken for in-depth interviews and focus groups. A hypothetical framework was utilized to focus on the changes, crisis and policy implication. Managers and community people suggested if service provide at locality, it will ensure the accessibility, availability and continuity of services. Local people were prepared to adjust quality in terms of waiting time and privacy with ensure referral at higher facility. Non-doctor health care provider 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 Rahman (Assistant Professor) has worked with national and international NGOs for around nine years and then as an Academician, currently working in Institute of Health Economics, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh. She is interested in area of Health Economics, capacity building and sustainability. She take classes on public health, health science, epidemeology, Medical Sociology, Health System and Management in Health Sector.

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