

HEALTH CARE IN DANGER IN NEPAL

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NEPAL



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- National Capital (670,000 in 2001)
- over 100,000
- over 50,000
- over 30,000
- other main city
- other city
- Capital of province

C H I N A
(TIBET)



V O

INTRODUCTION


- ▶ Nepal is a country with an approximate geographical area of 1,47,181 sq. km in area. According to census of 2011, the population of Nepal was calculated at 2,66,20,809.
- ▶ Main language = Nepali
- ▶ Ethnic group is Indigenous Nepalese and the other groups are Indo-Nepalese and Tibeto-Nepalese which comprises of more than 64 groups
- ▶ Religious groups : Hindu, Buddhist, Muslim and Christian.
- ▶ The country is a lower middle income group country based on World Bank 2004 criteria.
- ▶ Female population is 51% and 48% of the people are children and youth under 18 years.
- ▶ Around 83% of the population live in rural areas and the remaining 17% reside in urban areas.


HEALTH CARE IN NEPAL

- Mortality rate during childbirth has reduced from 850 in 100,00 mothers in 1990 to 190 in 2013.
- Under-five mortality has reduced from 136.9 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 39.5 in 2015.
- Infant Mortality has reduced from 97.70 to 29.40 in 2015.
- Life Expectancy has increased from 58.5 in 1990 to 68 years in 2012.
- Human Development Index (HDI) has increased from 0.291 in 1975 to 0.458 in 2011

Danger for Health Care in Nepal

- ▶ According to the *Disaster vulnerability and risk assessment study report*, Nepal ranks 11th globally among countries most vulnerable to earthquakes. Similarly, as per the joint ICIMOD UNEP prepared details, out of 2315 glacial lakes in Nepal, 22 are in imminent danger of bursting.
- ▶ The massive Earthquake of Nepal in 2015 injured 16,808 people and claimed lives of 8,622 people. The number of health facilities damaged were 1100 as per data by ICIMOD. These damages have further halted availability of health care services in various parts of Nepal.
- ▶ Further, Flood and landslides have affected many parts of Nepal. This has blocked roads and eroded trails to various locations making various areas out of reach.

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- ▶ Availability and access to health services in Nepal remain challenging especially in rural and remote areas. In some mountainous and hilly regions, people have to travel 1 to 4 hours to reach the nearest health or sub health post. This has deprived many of live saving treatments.
 - ▶ Furthermore, out-of-pocket expenditure (OOPE) remains very high (55% of total health expenditures). Nepal ranks 133 out of 190 in terms of their health capacity, based on number of physicians, nurses/midwives and hospital beds.
 - ▶ Nepal is experiencing a triple burden of diseases from communicable diseases, nutrition associated diseases and an escalation of non-communicable diseases (NCD). Currently the diseases such as bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, and typhoid fever, Scrub Typhus, Malaria, etc has claimed lives of many people.

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- ▶ Violence against health care personnel remain another major issue that has enhanced Health care danger in Nepal. Violence includes killing, injuring, kidnapping, harassment, threats, intimidation, and robbery and arresting people for performing their medical duties.
 - ▶ As Nepal faces issue of political instability, it faces numerous Nation wide/ regional strikes, and curfews. In such instances health care personnel and medical vehicles are exposed to violence. There are situations when we hear assault against ambulance drivers, doctors in ambulance, and intentional attacks on vehicles transporting medical supplies and equipment.
 - ▶ The effects of the slow recovery process, shortage of basic commodities and the continued unrest in Terai (Few months back) are being felt across the country, due to which shortage of essential commodities adversely affected life across the country.



Thank you !