

Justification of Public Health University to Ensure Community Health Clinic

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PUBLIC Health University can render health care at grass root level at cheaper cost than Clinical University.

The three dimensions of Public Health such as biological science, social science and behavioral science include fields of international health, preventive Dental Health, environmental and occupational health, preventive mental health, Geriatric problems, Mother and Child Health, population explosion, family based family planning and family health. Without development and expansion of these fields it is not possible to render health care to door-step of 15 crores of people of Bangladesh. The development and expansion of these fields are not possible without establishment of Public Health University.

The establishment of a public health focused University is an essential instrument to help correct the costly curative bias and promote a more people oriented, epidemiologically sound, primary health care

delivery system. Through the Public Health focus more people particularly rural people will be able to enjoy a healthier, more rewarding economical living condition, contributing to enormous benefits in social, economical and health development of the Bangladesh and all its citizens.

It is suggested that NIPSOM (National Institute of Preventive and Social Medicine) should be declared as Sheikh Hasina Public Health University. All Institutes of Technology, NIPORT, Family planning organization, 400 Thana Health Complexes, all community Clinics proposed by the Hon ble Prime Minister at union level will be under supervision of the Public Health University.

As there is no faculty of preventive/public health in Medical University health care cannot flourish under the shade of clinical based University.

Recommendations
Gradually Bangladesh has some epidemiological expertise, but it needs strengthening

and focusing, to reinforce the delivery of disease-burden in primary health care.

Most diseases are caused or aggravated through environmental, nutritional, socio-economic and behavioural conditions.

Urban and industrial development puts stresses on the population which translate in new diseases and disease patterns. Their early recognition and understanding requires epidemiological studies.

For basic health care, broader understanding of the real health risks to the population is required. Only then will it be possible to devise strategies that will help reduce the disease burden among the ordinary citizens and allow them to contribute economically to the development of the country as well to the health and well-being of their families.

The present bias arising in urban (and increasingly rural) Bangladesh for curative health care is very costly to individual families and to the country. Ways have to be found and

promoted to reduce this bias and diminish and avoid the cycle of disease caused by environmental conditions, poverty, lack of education and understanding, and unsuitable lifestyle.

The establishment of a Public Health focused University is an essential instrument to help correct the costly curative bias and promote a more people orientated, epidemiologically sound, primary health care delivery system. Through the Public Health focus more people will be able to enjoy a healthier, more rewarding and economical living conditions contributing to enormous benefits in social economic and health development of the Bangladesh and all its citizens.

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