

Public health infrastructure



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Public Health Infrastructure Public Health Infrastructure Organizations like the National Institute of Health and many other funding agencies have already taken initiative for enhancing diversity in the health care delivery system and biomedical research to combat the epidemic of the millennium, HIV/AIDS. Although these programs have improved the research infrastructure in strengthening the faculties of institutions, the severity of the spread demands rather comprehensive efforts to address the issue. To illustrate, the situation with regard to HIV/AIDS demands shaping an efficient infrastructure for dealing with the public health problems in the long run. No single effort toward the infrastructural development can undermine the factors which intensify the virus spread. This comprehensive approach should be supported by adequate funding, workforce, and laboratory facilities, especially where the disease is highly endemic. However, having a well praised health infrastructure is not what all needed, but it must be supported with available scientific evidence for decision making. Creating on time administration policies is also important. These policies must include prevention programs and other aspects regarding the operational research. The research process in the public health infrastructure must be more clear, specific, and effective than they are in the current scenario. The research team should conduct significant research missions regarding the means to countermand the spread of HIV/AIDS. They should adopt programs from the international research leaders like the MHRP. The U. S. Military HIV Research Program (MHRP), 1986, protected the service personnel as well as the global community by diminishing the risk of HIV infection (Uganda). Until now, MHRP has been leading the International HIV vaccine development efforts, having five research sites in Asia and Africa. The monitoring and evaluation

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departments of the infrastructure should work for both short-term and long-term objectives. It is an important factor to monitor the confrontation and related outcomes of the treatment regimens so as to measure the costs and benefits of each regimen to spot the new strains of the virus that might be developing. Comprehensive monitoring programs should be applied for different timeline of operations. The research and monitoring team should work more closely with the local program managers and community leaders. However, the planning department of the infrastructure looks adequate having higher degree of innovation and flexibility. The planning should emphasize on engaging with more local people affected by the pandemic, with adequate help from NGOs and other community-development based organizations on planning and revising approaches and executing projects. The planning department should make sure that the innovative techniques are used efficiently for funding the small local groups closer to the problem. Researchers have chosen many suggestions for the development of public health infrastructure of the society. The important points that are to be taken into consideration are; integration of infrastructure available for AIDS/HIV with the overall health systems the attention given to the co- epidemic TB/HIV should be made expansive the strategy must be reformulated integrating Malaria into the policy, and formulation of a broader health program for the more susceptible areas of the country The USAID (Jan 2011) reports that the communication and tracking systems in the health infrastructure were at their full swing in the recent years. The information regarding the severity of the disease was passed on to the society. The communication about the prevention activities has been spread among 100,000 individuals by the effective contribution of the USAID in 2009 (HIV/AIDS <https://assignbuster.com/public-health-infrastructure/>

Health profile). Its objectives include providing technical assistance in strategic information for the individuals, especially for the youth. Apart from this, the communication system should focus more on including sexual education for the young people of the society. Studies show that the lack of information was the main reason for the rapid spread of AIDS in the youth. Proper communication about the causes for HIV transmission would cut down the number of individuals affected by the virus. Health infrastructure stands as an important pointer towards the quality of healthcare delivery system of a country. Although considerable levels of improvements have been achieved so far, more investment and further concern are required to formulate efficient health infrastructure to address the spread of HIV/AIDS.

References HIV/AIDS Health profile. (Jan 2011). USAID Angola. Retrieved from http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_health/aids/Countries/africa/angola_profile.pdf Uganda. hivresearch.org. retrieved from <http://www.hivresearch.org/media/pnc/0/media.470.pdf>