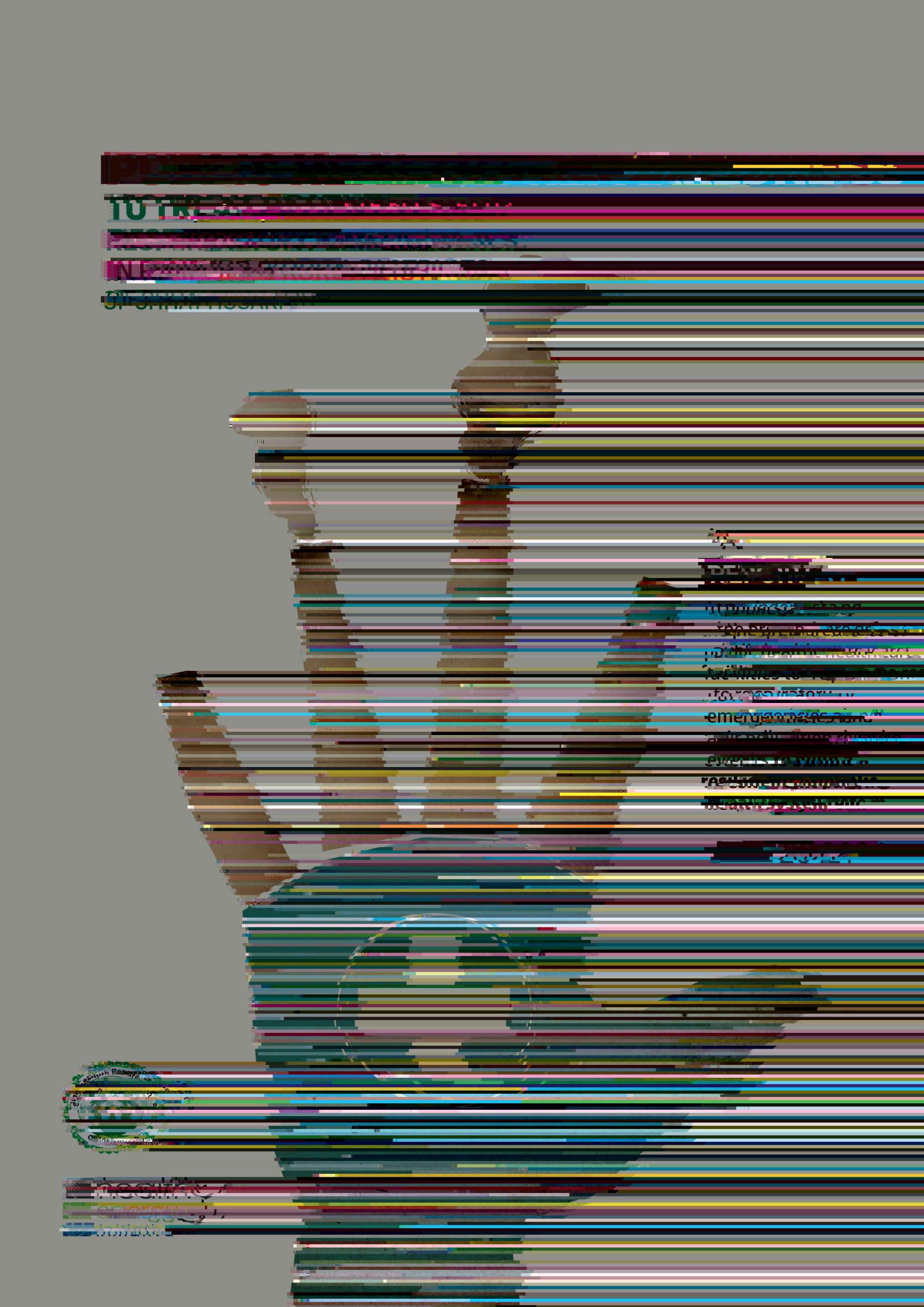

FINDINGS

The assessment found major gaps in health services provided by the health centers in severe air pollution impacted regions. Some of the key findings from the assessment are:

There is a need for trained health professionals at the primary and secondary levels of health facilities to attend t(v)69 (o r)9 (espir)20.1 (at)10.1 (or)-9.4 (y emer)9.1 (gencies.)]TJETEMC /Span <</Lang (en-US)/MCID 161 >>BDC BT

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Primary and secondary public health facilities need to be prepared for respiratory emergencies with trained health professionals for treatment intervention. It is important to have specialist doctors at the CHC and below hospitals, as these facilities cater to most of the population. The state health department should train the general doctors on emergency care for respiratory illness to take care of emergencies and refer the patient to a specialist once the emergency is

- Given the need for trained health professionals in the health department, the technical capacities of the existing health professionals need to be strengthened through capacity-building training. They could be stratified as – Human Resource Training on – diagnostic tools

RATIONALE FOR THE STUDY

Chhattisgarh is a state with rich natural resources and serves the entire nation with more than 17% of the coal reserves and about 15% of the steel production. With more than 156 mineral-based industries in the state,

3.
AIM

To assess the Public Health Facility preparedness to treat patients for respiratory emergencies in Raipur and Korba

4.
OBJECTIVE

5.Y
METHODOLOGY

6.1. HUMAN RESOURCES, EQUIPMENT, AND DIAGNOSTIC FACILITIES AT PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES FOR RESPIRATORY EMERGENCY

Communities are aware of 24×7 ambulance 108 and 104 but are not sure whether the ambulance service can also be utilized for respiratory emergencies. Seven (7) facilities have reported conducting training of the community members on first aid and transfer of the patients in case of any respiratory emergency; all these

7. FINDINGS

The assessment found major gaps in health services provided by the health centres in severe air pollution impacted regions. Some of the key findings from the assessment are:

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Primary and secondary public health facilities need to be prepared for respiratory emergencies with

trained health professionals for treatment intervention. It is important to have specialist doctors at the CHC and below hospitals, as these facilities cater to most of the population. The state health department should train the gen7 6n 84CHC and belDporgeth e(v)5phquipCID . Han ⁄067 ∋BDC BT9 0 0 9 190.6299 874.8132 Tm[(should

1. *https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0247700*
2. *https://www.nhp.gov.in/healthlyliving/ncd2019#:~:text=In%20India%2C%20nearly%205.8%20million,reach%20the%20age%20of%2070.*
3. *https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(18)30409-1*
4. *https://www.nytimes.com/2020/04/07/climate/air-pollution-coronavirus-covid.html*
5. *http://www.simaonlus.it/wpsima/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/COVID19_Position-Paper_Relazione-circa-l%E2%80%99effetto-dell%E2%80%99inquinamento-da-*

[i] https://www.who.int/health-topics/air-pollution#tab=tab_1

[ii] https://www.who.int/news/item/29-10-2018-mor