



HEALTH CAMP FOR IACT STUDENTS AT BINDAPUR POLICE STATION



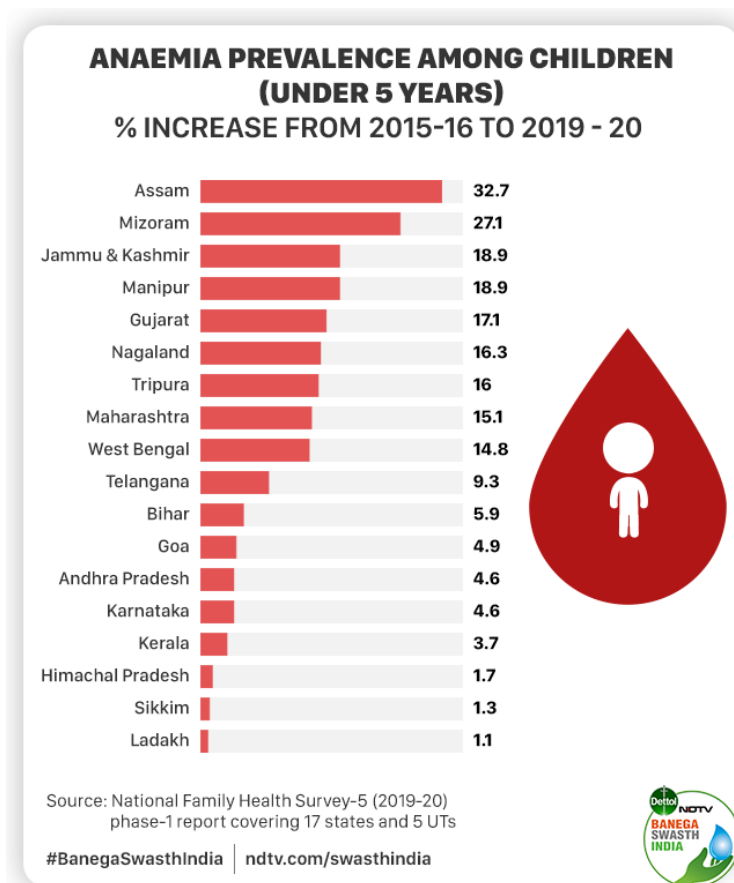
In India, an estimated 26 millions of children are born every year. As per Census 2011, the share of children (0-6 years) accounts 13% of the total population in the Country.

India is a lower-middle-income country with one of the fastest growing economies in the world. Despite improvements in its economy, it has a high child mortality rate, with significant differences in child mortality both between and within different states. Poverty, malnutrition and poor sanitation are major problems for many Indians and are a major contributor to child mortality. More than 40% children are malnourished or stunted. Healthcare provision is poor, and many families, especially in rural areas, have major difficulties in accessing healthcare. Kerala has the lowest child mortality rates in India. This has been achieved by reducing poverty, malnutrition and inequalities. The provision of universal education alongside universal access to

healthcare has demonstrated that child mortality rates could be reduced. India could significantly reduce its child mortality by following the example of Kerala.

Over half of Indian women in the age group 15-49 years are anaemic, according to the report. There has been a rise in anaemic Indian women since 2016. In 2016, 52.6 per cent of Indian women were anaemic. In 2019, global anaemia prevalence was 29.9% (95% uncertainty interval (UI) 27.0%, 32.8%) in women of reproductive age, equivalent to over half a billion women aged 15-49 years. Prevalence was 29.6% (95% UI 26.6%, 32.5%) in non-pregnant women of reproductive age, and 36.5% (95% UI 34.0%, 39.1%) in pregnant women.

Since 2000, the global prevalence of anaemia in women of reproductive age has been stagnant, while the prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women has decreased slightly.



There is another pandemic in the making. But this one can be prevented. The oral health factsheet issued by the World Health Organisation indicates that more than 530 million children suffer from dental caries of primary teeth.

Dental caries or tooth decay in layman terms is the most common health condition, according to the Global Burden of Disease Index 2017. A significant lack of information on the subject and improper access to dental health care have led to an increase in children suffering from cavities, rotting, bacteria and loss of teeth at an early age.

Unfortunately, most parents ignore minor dental problems in their children's teeth. As primary teeth eventually fall out, no serious value is assigned to their decay. This practice proves harmful in the long run, as children have primary teeth for at least six years - a long time to live with a rotten tooth.

A new national study by KANTAR IMRB for Colgate-Palmolive (India) Limited revealed that at least 8 out of 10 children in India suffer from oral health issues, underscoring the need for immediate action. Some of the major oral health problems found in children surveyed include visible plaque accumulation, white spots on teeth, visible caries, gum inflammation, bad breath and gum bleeding. The survey revealed that as many as 2 out of 3 children have cavities or are at a high risk of developing them. The study also highlighted that around 9 out of 10 adults surveyed suffer from a major oral health problem.

The study highlights that the high incidence of oral health issues in children was recorded across the country - East India (89%), West India (88%), North India (85%) and South India (64%). Some of the large cities also exhibited high incidence of oral health issues - Mumbai (90%), Kolkata (93%).

Globally, at least 1 billion people have a near or distance vision impairment that is preventable or is yet to be addressed, according to the World Health Organization (WHO).

Vision impairment and blindness affect daily activities, and also work opportunities.

Most of the people affected with vision impairment are above 50 years of age, and the leading causes of vision impairment are unoperated cataract and uncorrected refractive error. Age-related macular degeneration, glaucoma, diabetic retinopathy, infectious eye diseases and trauma also cause vision impairment.

At the 74th World Health Assembly held from May 24 to June 1, the member states adopted two new global targets for eye care by 2030 — a 40 per cent increase in effective coverage of refractive errors and a 30 per cent increase in effective coverage of cataract surgery.



Globally, at least 2.2 billion people have a near or distance vision impairment. In at least 1 billion – or almost half – of these cases, vision impairment could have been prevented or has yet to be addressed.

This 1 billion people includes those with moderate or severe distance vision impairment or blindness due to unaddressed refractive error (88.4 million), cataract (94 million), glaucoma (7.7 million), corneal opacities (4.2 million), diabetic retinopathy (3.9 million), and trachoma (2 million), as well as near vision impairment caused by unaddressed presbyopia (826 million) (1).

In terms of regional differences, the prevalence of distance vision impairment in low- and middle-income regions is estimated to be four times higher than in high-income regions (1). With regards to near vision, rates of unaddressed near vision impairment are estimated to be greater than 80% in western, eastern and central sub-Saharan Africa, while comparative rates in high-income regions of North America, Australasia, Western Europe, and of Asia-Pacific are reported to be lower than 10% (2).

Population growth and ageing are expected to increase the risk that more people acquire vision impairment.

Free medical camps are set up with a sacred aim to bring awareness amongst the deprived population of the country who have no access to basic healthcare services or knowledge about the diseases they are suffering from. So, Transparent Hands provide the importance and objectives of the medical camp free medical advice, medicine to the unfortunate people and refer them for

specialized treatment or surgery whenever it is required. These camps make sure people are getting the healthcare at the right time, and seeing the doctor early enough before a small health problem turns serious.

Medical camps are conducted by health professionals to carry out a limited health intervention amongst the underprivileged community. The poor attend these camps to get free check-up and treatment. Getting the appropriate kind of health checkup is vital for every human being and while considering it, some important factors like age, lifestyle, family background, and risks are taken into account.

Health examinations and tests at the early stages of the illness can help to cure it faster and save a life before it can cause any damage. One can live longer and healthier only when the individual gets the right kind of health check-up, screening, and treatments. Even the most basic checkups can identify underlying illnesses.

