



***“HEALTH CAMP FOR WOMEN ON WORLD AIDS
VACCINE DAY”***



**“Women’s health must be a national
priority”**

As per the India HIV Estimation 2019 report by National Aids Control Organisation (NACO), there were an estimated 23.48 lakh people living with HIV in India in 2019. According to the report, Maharashtra was estimated to have the highest number of people living with HIV at 3.96 lakh, followed by Andhra Pradesh at 3.14 lakh, Karnataka at 2.69 lakh.

The report also stated that in India, there were 69,000 estimated new HIV infections in 2019, which translates into 190 new infections every day and eight new infections every hour.

Talking about AIDS- related deaths, approximately, 59,000 people died due to the disease in the year 2019.

WHO states that although the world has made significant progress in recent decades, but important global targets for 2020 were not met. According to WHO, to reach the new proposed global 95–95–95 targets set by UNAIDS, the world will need to redouble the efforts to avoid the worst-case scenario of a half million excess HIV-related deaths in sub-Saharan Africa.

The targets were set with an aim to provide HIV testing and treatment to the vast majority of people living with the virus by the end of 2020 and to reduce the amount of HIV in their bodies to undetectable levels, so THAT they keep healthy and prevent the further spread of the virus.

According to UNAIDS, there has been an increase in the number of people who know their status and are on treatment, as reflected in the fact that viral load suppression levels among all people living with HIV increased by 18 percentage points between 2015 and 2019. As per the data, in 2019, almost 59% of people living with HIV globally had suppressed viral loads. However, to achieve targets, a minimum of 73% of people living with HIV need to have suppressed viral loads, so the global target for AIDS therefore were not met.

With the Covid-19 wave abating, HIV/AIDS patients and NGOs/activists fighting for them hope the healthcare system in the national capital will turn attention to their plight. HIV/AIDS patients have been among the worst since the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020, with testing going down and treatment ignored as the entire system turned its focus to the Covid-19 battle. According to doctors, every year around 6,000 new cases of HIV infection add up in Delhi. But only around 3,000 fresh cases were recorded in 2020-2021. They attribute this to less testing and reverse migration of workers in 2020. The tests decreased from 9,81,762 in 2019-2020 to 5,84,602 in 2020-2021.

On World AIDS Vaccine Day, an opportunity to spread information and raise awareness about AIDS and its immunisation, Star Wellness & Care Foundation has organised a Health and Wellness Camp specially for women's those who

were neglected, orphaned and has suffered from domestic violence in collaboration with Sweet Home girls Anathalaya, providing access to the girls

and women for getting screened for HIV test, CBC and Blood Group along with counselling for various health related matters.

The purpose of the camp was to bring forth the key message for women to prioritise their health and give them an opportunity to seek a detailed checkup under one roof.

Sweet Home is indulged into inculcating moral values in the girls we nurture and support them in raising above all the myths prevalent in the society as well as come out successfully with flying colours.



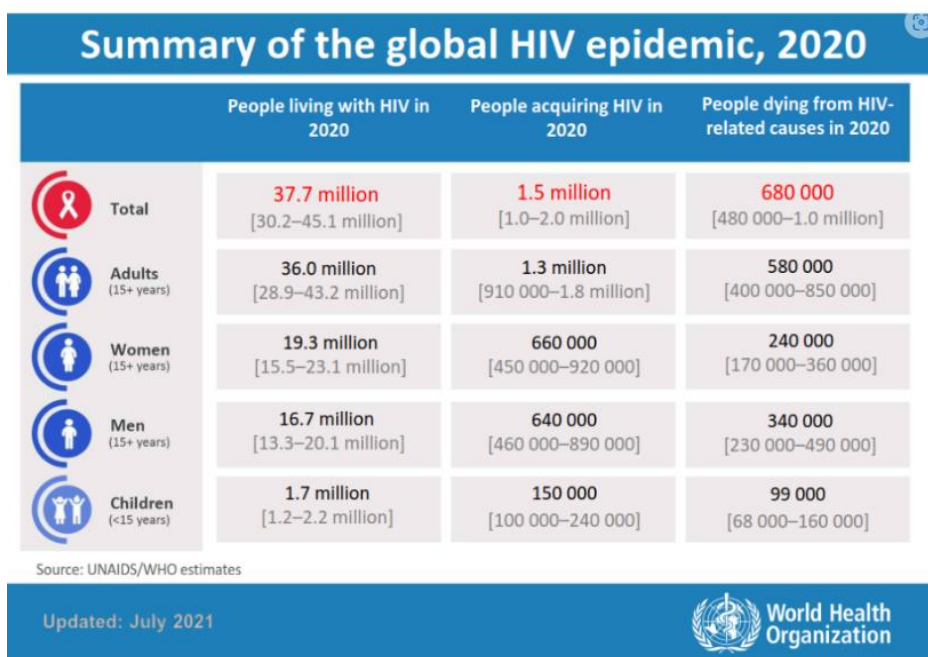
Challenges exist in access to healthcare for women with 75% of India's healthcare infrastructure found in urban areas. This results in women residing in rural and remote areas of the country finding it difficult to access advanced healthcare. The scenario is, however, changing with the use of mobile and wireless technologies. As we embrace digital technologies, we have the power to transform the face of health service delivery and democratise access to healthcare.

Preventive health is another area that has the ability to be transformative in women's health—medical science has evolved rapidly to make preventive approaches more and more precise and effective. For example, screening for cervical cancer is now possible even through our mobile phones transmitting

precise images directly to a specialist. And we all know that early screening and detection helps reduce mortality exponentially. It is time that we all take preventive health more seriously, and invest in prevention both as individuals and as health systems.

Women and girls have specific health needs, and health systems around the world are failing them (World Health Organization [WHO], 2009). The WHO states that today women’s health has become an urgent priority, yet the data surrounding this issue are limited and often unreliable (WHO, 2009). It is ICOWHI’s aim to improve the health, health, care and well-being of women worldwide.

Women are exposed to diseases such as HIV/AIDS and malaria through a number of gender-specific ways, particularly sexual intercourse, rape, and working patterns. For this reason it is important to examine women’s exposure to and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS by looking at their occupational risks, sociocultural behaviours, and gender-specific roles and practices. An example of women’s specific vulnerability to HIV/AIDS is the increased exposure to domestic violence and employment in sex-based work.



The women who are suffered from domestic violence, has been neglected and orphaned should get equal rights and opportunities in the society. We are always support those people who are unable to get access of Education, Healthcare and any other needs.