لینک های مفید

- عضویت در خبرنامه
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Coronavirus Crisis, an Opportunity to Pay Attention to a Neglected Policy (Expressing Viewpoints)

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In this article, it is intended to examine the Coronavirus crisis from the perspective of the health system. Like other systems, the health system in all countries, including Iran, has various details and points that have been developed over the years. Some of the most important of these points and their relationship to the recent crisis are examined. This text deals with primary health care, which has been recognized for about four decades as one of the most important and advanced issues in the health system.

A week after a meeting of the health ministers from countries around the world in the city of Alma-Ata, the former Soviet Union and present-day Kazakhstan, a declaration was adopted that lighted up the future of all countries in the field of health. The declaration that is still helpful and practical after more than four decades of its codification. In this document, Primary Health Care, or PHC, was announced as a means of achieving the great goal of Health for All (HFA) (1). It comprises four principles and 11 components. The components of PHC are the service package that was supposed to be provided in all countries for free, equal, and to all. However, the more important thing is the announcement of four essential principles as a platform to offer these services that countries should provide a way for the delivery of these services by creating such a context (2).

It is evident that health services are a set of different and diverse measures that are not limited to the health care system. Perhaps the ultimate goal of many of the services offered in other sectors of development also leads to the physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual health of the community. Accordingly, the principle of inter-sectoral coordination is an essential and critical policy in the health system and PHC with the assumption that all existing capacities in all governmental and non-governmental organizations must be exploited at all times so that maximum efficiency from a set of various actions is achieved (3).

The crisis of Coronavirus (Covid-19) in recent months has highlighted the importance of this policy more than ever before. Possibly, the benefit and integration in the tasks of other organizations in the field of combating the coronavirus have been very fundamental and beneficial, ranging from the armed forces and police and the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) and the Basij troops to the capacity of clergymen, Friday prayer leaders and congregation prayer leaders to the actions of other administrative areas such as municipalities, education, the Red Crescent. More importantly, NGOs, health volunteers and charities play a significant role in managing this crisis.
A committee called the Health Council was formed in all cities and provinces at the national level to strengthen this principle from the beginning of the establishment of the health care network system in the country in the 60s which was done with the aim of implementing PHC in the country (4-5).

In recent years, it has been operating in the form of a working group on health and food security, and its main task has been to pay attention to the principle of inter-sectoral coordination to promote the health of the people and society (6).

In the crisis of Corona, this committee works in the form of a national campaign to combat Corona at the national, provincial, and local levels. It is responsible for all decisions associated with the prevention and control of the disease with the explanation of the status quo. Some approvals of the committee are very vital and far-fetched, and it has been able to manage the disease effectively. Closing all schools and universities in the early days of the crisis in the country and closing all mosques and religious places a few days later is among the most critical decisions of this committee. Taking into account the cultural and religious conditions and details and different interests and traditions among the people in the decision-making of the Coronavirus control center has been very crucial.

All these measures emphasize the progressive principle of inter-sectoral coordination between different agencies and organizations to provide, maintain, and improve the health of the community. Although such measures are very complicated and challenging, it appears that we still should take advantage of this opportunity in the best way possible with the experiences achieved in the crisis of Covid-19 so that they can be influential in the path of health promotion of the community as it was before.
بحران کرونا، فرصت برای توجه به سیاستی مغفل در نظام سلامت (بیان دیدگاه)

مهدی زنگنه بایگی

در این نوشته، فهمیده برای این است که بحران کرونا از منظر نظام سلامت بررسی شود. مانند سایر موضوعات دیگر، نظام سلامت نیز در تمامی کشورها و از جمله ایران واجد جریانهای و نکات مختلفی است. که کمی از مهم ترین این نکات ارتباط آنها با بحران آخر مورد بررسی قرار می‌گیرد. در این مقاله، به بررسی‌های بهداشتی اولیه پرداخته شده، که از حدود چهار دهه قبل به عنوان یکی از مهم ترین و متغیر ترین موضوعات در نظام سلامت ایجاد شده است.

بعضی از یک هفته نشست وزارت بهداشت کشورهای دنیا در سال ۱۹۷۸ بوده که به این هدف بود که در منطق تکمیل مکانیزم‌های اولیه درمان و بهداشت در نظام بهداشتی اولیه، بهره‌برداری از چهارده بخش از زمینه بایگی و همکارانش (PHC Primary Health Care) و سپس از این هدف پرداخته شد. همچنین، در سال ۱۹۸۷ به این هدف، در سایر کشورهای دنیا، در همکاری با گروه بهداشتی اولیه (PHC) این امر را پذیرفتند. در این دو سال، میزان آمادگی از اهداف اصلی این آمادگی، به عنوان اصلی رساندن به همچنان، در توده بیماری کرونا و سایر بیماری‌ها، بایستی از یکپارچگی از دست‌دادن بیماری‌های گروهی و همکاری بین سایر خدمات بهداشتی و بهداشتی در سطح شهرستان، استفاده شود. این کشورها، به عنوان یکی از اهداف اصلی در نظام سلامت، از طریق اثرات بهداشتی اولیه، بهره‌برداری می‌کنند.

می‌توان گفت که در مورد این بحث، اکثریت اختلافات نمی‌تواند باشد، و البته، این نظر بهشتی شده که بهترین اقدام‌های در مورد بهداشت و بهداشتی برای انتقال بهداشت و بهداشتی در سطح بهداشتی اولیه می‌تواند باشد.

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