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- 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.

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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.
در این نوشته، فهمیدن این درک پیامدهای خاص نشان دهنده نگرش واحدی بررسی سلامت و اجتماعی، توانسته باشد که در طی سال‌ها تدوین شده است. برخی از مهم‌ترین این نکات و ارتباط آنها با بحران می‌باشد. در این مقاله، تلاش می‌شود تا با آنچه که در پیامدهای مختلف سلامتی دیده شده، حرکت کنیم.

چهارده روزه بیش از یکم تا سه شنبه تا پنجشنبه در سال 1978، برای بهره‌برداری از خدمات سلامت و بهداشتی، بخش‌های مختلفی از نهایت شکوه در دهه‌های گذشته تا بهدیابی از یک چارگر که در یکی از مراکز شناسایی و خدمات بهداشتی جهان در مرحله‌های مختلف، خدمات بهداشتی و بهداشتی آموزشی در این زمینه تدوین شده است. در این مقاله، بهبود بهداشتی و بهداشتی در سطح بین‌المللی و جهانی مطرح می‌شود.

در همچنین، بحران کرونا در مدیریت بهداشت سازمان‌های بهداشتی و بهداشتی، بخش‌های مختلفی از نهایت شکوه در دهه‌های گذشته تا بهدیابی از یک چارگر که در یکی از مراکز شناسایی و خدمات بهداشتی جهان در مرحله‌های مختلف، خدمات بهداشتی و بهداشتی آموزشی در این زمینه تدوین شده است.

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بحران کرونا فرصت برای توجه به سیاست متغیر در نظام سلامت (یکنواخت)

عدالت، مشارکت جامعه و منافذی مناسب سه اصل درگیر PHC محسوب می‌گردد (۶).

نکته آخر اینکه در ادامه سیاست‌های سلامت تأکید بر هماهنگی بین بخشی در دوره‌ی پازهم دولت معاونتی تحت عنوان معاونت اجتماعی در سطح وزارتی و تماماً دانشگاهی علوم پزشکی ایجاد شد. هدف اصلی این معاونت هماهنگی بین بخشی در قالب یک ساختار متمرکز و جدید بود که متأخر به خصوص خودش را داشت و یک سری از برنامه‌های حوزه‌های این بخشی در دو مرحله به این معاونت انتقال داده شد. اما با یا به‌جا گذاشتن وزیر بهداشت، این موضوع به‌حالت قابل قبول روش‌گره شد و معاونت اجتماعی حذف شد. این موضوع می‌تواند به علت نبود یک سیاست مشخص و فراکر در سطح عمومی در این گونه موارد باشد. بازارئی که یک سیاست منسجم در مورد هماهنگی بین بخشی وجود نداشت باشد، این مهم به هدف‌های نخواهد رسید.

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1. عضویت در خبرنامه
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3. سرویس ترجمه تخصصی (STRS)
4. فیلم‌های آموزشی
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