

MANUAL 1

Introduction

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Mumbai city, one of the mega metropolises of the country established on an area of 437.71 sq. km, provides extensive health facilities to the populace of 12.43 million, where 53% of them staying in the slums with minimum basic amenities. These facilities include not only preventive & curative services but also speciality, super speciality and prevention of communicable diseases at the budget of about Rs. 466 crores per year. These health services are provided through 18 Peripheral Hospitals, 5 Specialised Hospitals i.e ENT, Eye, TB, Leprosy and Kasturba Hospital for Infectious Diseases, 28 Maternity Homes, 169 Dispensaries, 183 Health Posts, 23 Post Partum Centres, S.T.D. clinic, Drug-De-Addiction Centre etc.

Public Health Department infrastructure focuses on preventive aspects of the health services, where the emphasis is on control measures of important diseases such as Malaria, Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs), HIV/ AIDS etc. and important programmes viz. Polio Eradication, Immunisation against vaccine preventable diseases, Family Welfare and Maternal & Child Health, School Health for the children of Municipal schools, and Disposal of Bio Medical Waste.

In spite of successful rigorous efforts to implement the programmes to control the above said diseases, the new challenges, problems are evolving because of the metropolis life style and migration of population from the rural area. The challenges would be summarised as population density exceeding 28462 per sq. kms., more than 4,00,000 vehicles plying on the roads per day and more than 50% of the population travelling extensively for various purposes, communication barriers, rising slums & unsanitary conditions, inadequate civic amenities, various types of diseases due to the pollution, various types of cancers and diseases due to the stress factor, which Public Health Department has to contemplate. 12.43 million, where 53% of them staying in the slums with minimum basic amenities. These facilities include not only preventive & curative services but also speciality, super speciality and prevention of communicable diseases at the budget of about Rs. 466 crores per year. These health services are provided through 17 Peripheral Hospitals, 5

Specialised Hospitals i.e ENT, Eye, TB, Leprosy and Kasturba Hospital for Infectious Diseases, 29 Maternity Homes, 169 Dispensaries, 183 Health Posts(of which 61combined dispensaries and health posts under one structure have been upgraded to provide laboratory facilities),21 new urban primary health centers(UPHCS) have been started since January 2016, 23 Post Partum Centres, S.T.D. clinic, Drug-De-Addiction Centre etc.

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Inspite of successful rigorous efforts to implement the programmes to control the above said diseases, the new challenges, problems are evolving because of the metropolis life style and migration of population from the rural area. The challenges would be summarised as population density exceeding 9800 per sq. kms., more than 4,00,000 vehicles plying on the roads per day and more than 50% of the population travelling extensively for various purposes, communication barriers, rising slums & unsanitary conditions, inadequate civic amenities, various types of diseases due to the pollution, various types of cancers and diseases due to the stress factor, which Public Health Department has to contemplate.

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Executive Health Officer

Public Health Department