

## Janani Suraksha Yojna

Janani suraksha yojna is safe motherhood intervention under the national health mission. It is being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among poor pregnant women.

The scheme launched on 12th April 2005 by the Honble prime minister is under implementation in all states and union territories with a special focus on low performing states.

JSY is centrally sponsored scheme which integrates cash assistance with delivery and post delivery care. The yojana has identified Accredited social health Activist (ASHA) as an effective link between the Government and pregnant women.

### Important Features of JSY

The scheme focus on poor pregnant women with a special dispensation for states that have low institutional delivery rates namely the states of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Assam, Orissa.

Objective

Reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women.

Benefit :-

Scheme provides performance based incentives to women health volunteers known as asha

Category	Rural Area		Urban Area	
	Mother's Package	ASHA Package	Mother Package	ASHA Package
LPS	All pregnant women delivering in Government health Centres	600	1000	400
HPS	1400			
	All BPL / Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST) women delivering in a government health Centre	600	600	400
	700			

## NTP RNTCP

Date / \_\_\_\_\_  
DELTA Pg No. \_\_\_\_\_

Launch date :- 1997  
Revised National tuberculosis Control Programme was started in 1962 with the aim to detect cases earliest and treat them.

The RNTCP is based on Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course strategy began as pilot project in 1993 and was launched as national programme in 1997 but rapid RNTCP expansion began in late 1998.

### vision and goal :-

vision :- TB :- free India with zero deaths, disease and poverty due to Tuberculosis.

Goal :- To achieve rapid decline in burden of TB, morbidity, mortality while working towards elimination of TB in India by 2025.

For achieving goals of NSP - 2017-2025 the following critical components of the programme will be addressed on priority.

The next set of actions include -

- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare will evolve a scheme to address the patient seeking care in private sector.

A robust modern MIS system will be developed to monitor the newly diagnosed as well as existing cases of TB on delivery of drug kit to the patient.

- The availability of rapid molecular tests will be suitably augmented so that these diagnostic facilities are also made available for patients referred by any private doctor or institute.
- TB Corpus Fund :- To improve financial sustainability in TB sector the programme will mobilise additional resources to accelerate TB control efforts for which Bharat Kshay Nirantaran Pratishthan (India TB Control Foundation) is proposed.  
Activities like Nutrition support for TB patients.

## WHO Guidelines TB

Initial phase should consist of 2 months of isoniazid, rifampicin, pyrazinamide and ethambutol. The continuation phase should consist of 4 months of isoniazid and rifampicin. Daily dosing should be used throughout treatment. The doses of anti-TB agents should conform to WHO's recommendations.

## Basic Principles :-

- o political commitment for ensuring adequate funds, staff and other resources
- > establishment of diagnosis

→ Regular uninterrupted supply of anti-T.B drugs in form of patient specific box that contains the medicines for entire course of treatment.

- Direct observation of every dose of treatment in intensive phase and of at least the first dose in continuation phase of treatment.

Systematic monitoring supervision and cohort analysis are senior Treatment lab supervisor is responsible for organization of uninterrupted treatment and one senior Tuberculosis laboratory supervisor for ensuring quality laboratory service for every 15,00,000 population

Add these points in your notes as additional points for you which I have given you in classroom.

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## Important national Health Programs

learn and make short notes on it.

- o MTP.
- o National AIDS Control Programme.
- o NRHM (Imp)
- o Reproductive Health Programme.

## Assignments Important to Cover :-

- o Malaria.
- o School Health clinic.
- o Under five clinics.
- o Immunization
- o Home visiting

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