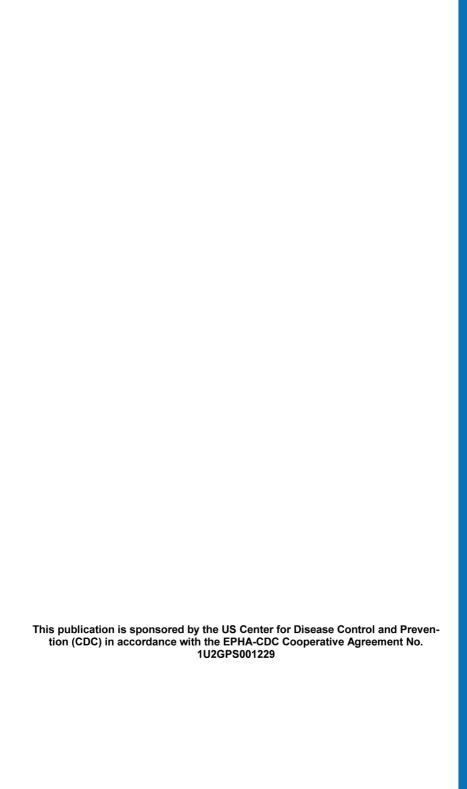
# **Public Health Digest**

Quarterly P.H. Digest of the Ethiopian Public Health Assocation (EPHA)

Volume 5. No. 3

July, 2012 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



## Public Health Digest

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## Public Health Digest

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### Objectives of this Digest

- Improve knowledge, and practices of public health professionals
- Introduce latest research findings, best practices and success stories to the general public through public health practitioners, trainers, planners and researchers
- Motivate health workers to engage themselves in operational studies through dissemination of abstracts from studies made by health professionals working in health units and training institutions

### **Target Audiences**

The target groups for the *Digest* are health professionals in general; and trainers in training institutions, public health practitioners at *woreda* health offices, in health centers and hospitals, in particular. This Digest is also intended for non-health professionals who are interested on the subject on a demand-basis for free subscriptions.

### <u>Strategy</u>

Four thousand copies of the digest published quarterly. Distribution follows the modalities of other EPHA publications. In addition, regional, zonal and *woreda* offices, institutions of the MoH & HAPCO branch offices serve as channels for distributing the Digest.



## Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIDS Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome

AfDB African Development Bank

AU African Union

BEF Baseline Evaluation Findings

CDC Center for Disease Control and Prevention

CIII Canadian International Immunization Initiative

ECA Economic Commission for Africa

EPHA Ethiopian Public Health Association

FMoH Federal Ministry of Health

HAPCO HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office

HCPs Health Care Professionals
HEWs Health Extension Workers

HIV Human Immune Deficiency Virus

IRB Institutional Review Board

MDGs Millennium Development Goals

MDGPF MDG Performance Fund

PH Public Health

RHB Regional Health Bureau

STI Sexually Transmitted Infections

UNDP United Nations Development Program

UNICEF United Nations Children's Emergency Fund

US United States

WFPHA World Federation of Public Health Associations

WHO World Health Organization



#### **Editorial Note**

It has been almost a year since this publication was produced. Owing to the various reasons, it has not been published in line with its schedule for the last three successive quarters. No matter what, now it is a pleasure to unveil to our readers the continuity from this edition. With this edition of Public Health Digest, little changes have been made in terms of content, structure, and way of presentation focusing to the wider public health spectrum than a single thematic issue as the customary of the past editions. Thus, Public Health Digest has undergone transformation and is set to cover wider issues of public health concerns instead of reporting solely on HIV and STIs.

In this issue, we have chosen to give greater attention for the rising and growing public health concerns such as immunization, pain management, alcohol advertisement and global health equity, among others.

In the project update section, the issue of improving immunization coverage by strengthening the capacities of graduating Health Care Professionals (HCPs) and practicing Health Extension Workers (HEWs) is highlighted along with an article wrote by Dr Tesfaye Bulto. This project is a unique and new initiative being undertaken by EPHA in collaboration with Canadian Public Health Association together with Gonder and Haramaya universities, and the Canadian International Immunization Initiative (CIII). The project is mainly aimed at strengthening immunization program in selected communities in Ethiopia and thereby improves the capacity of graduating HCPs in social mobilization, advocacy, and problem identification and solving with respect to providing safe and appropriate immunization services.

April was a period of a great deal of activities for EPHA connected to hosting the 13th World Congress on Public Health, during which



Professor Redda Tekle Haimanot, an Ethiopian researcher who significantly contributed to the improvement of public health situation in Ethiopia and Africa at large and the man who is known for publishing more than 70 scientific papers was honored with a Leavell Lectureship Award on the occasion of the 13th World Congress by WFPHA. After receiving the award from Professor Ulrich Laaser, president of the World Federation of Public Health Associations, the professor delivered a Leavell lecture presentation on the African Perspectives of Health Equity and the full version of his lecture is presented in the issue column of this edition.

Alcohol advertisement and its promotional patterns in Ethiopia which has been seen from its public health consequences and implications is translated from an original research finding and presented here in Amharic in the section of Research findings. This research indeed shows the multifaceted challenges associated with a persuasive nature of advertisements of alcohol being transmitted in various private and public Media in the county.

In view of the fact that pain management is also one of the very challenging areas of medical practices, the first of its kind baseline evaluation in Ethiopia on pain management practices and teaching in health facilities and training schools was conducted and produced in the form of publication by the Ethiopian Public Health Association with technical and financial support from CDC-E. The abstract/summery of this large document is also incorporated in this edition.

To steadily improve the quality and standard of this publication, the constant feedbacks of our reader is undoubtedly essential. Readers are thus kindly invited to provide their invaluable comments and contribute articles of public health importance.

## **Updates**

## የክትባት መርሃ ግብር

#### 007NLS

የኢትዮጵያ ጤና አጠባበቅ 99DOC F የህብረተሰቡን የጤና ሁኔታ መሻሻል ዋና ዓላማው በማድረግ የጤና ኤክስቴንሽን መርሃ ግብሩን ስማጠናከር ሕየተንቀሳቀሰ ነው። የክትባት *መርሀ ግብር* (EPI) በመንግስት፣ አካላትና በተባበረ ህብሬተሰቡም ከፈተኛ ትኩሬት ተሰጥቶት አንራዊ እንቅስቃሴ ከተጀመረ ወዲህ የአንልግሎቱ ተጠቃሚዎች ቁጥርና የክልል ሽፋን በየጊዘው አድጕ አመርቂ ውጤት ተመዝግባ። ይሁንና የታለመለትን ግብ ለመምታት አሁንም የተጠናከረ እንቅስቃሴ ይጠይቃል።

በዚህ ረገድ የኢ.ሔ.አ.ማ ከካናዳ ሔና አጠባበቅ ማህበር *ጋር* በመተባበር የክትባት መረሀ ግብርን በማጠናከር ላይ ያተኩረ ኘሮጀክት ተግባራዊ እያደረገ ነው፡፡ የኘሮጀክቱም ትኩረት በተመረጡ

ክልሎች ላይ በክትባት መርሀ ግብር አፊጻጸም ሳይ *የዳ*ሰሳ ጥና*ት ማ*ካሄድና በመረጃ የተደገፉ ምርጥ / N7º ተመክሮዎችን በዜና መጽሔት ላ የ. ማውጣት ነው። የዳስሳ ጥናቱ እንደአመሳከተው በሌሎች ክልሎች እንደሚታየው ሁሉ የክትባት 007.11 **ግብር** ሽፋን *እያደገ* ቢሆንም *ገ*ና ግቡን *እንዳ*ልመታ ለዚህም አልፎ አልፎ የሚከሰት የክትባት ሕጥሬት፣ የአስፈላጊ ቁሳቁሶች /ማቀዝቀዥ/ አስመኖር እናቶች ልጆቻቸው ክትባቱን ስያጣሉ መቅረት አስተዋጽኦ እንደአደረጉ ተጠቁጧል።

## የሚሲዮኖች ሕፃናትን ሕይወት የታደጉ ባለውስታዎች

በልዩ ልዩ ጀርም፣ በቫይረስ በሌሎች ህዋሳት... በሚተሳለፉ ሕንዴ ኩፍኝ፣ ሌንጣጣ፣ ትክትክ፣ በመሳሰሉት ተሳሳፊ በሽታዎች በብዙ መቶ ሺህ የሚቆጠሩ ሕፃናት አንደኛ ዓመት የልደት በዓሳቸውን ሳያከብሩ መቀጨታቸው የተለመደ ነበር።

የተረፈው ይደግ፣ ልጅ ሀብት ነው፣ ሳረጅ - ይነገርስታል። አሁን ግን ፈፅሞ እንደጠፋ ይጦረኛል..." በማለት ብዙ ልጆች መውስድ ይመርጡ ነበር።

ዛሬ ማን፣ ሳይንስና ቴክኖሎጂ ምስ*ጋ*ና ይግባቸውና ይህ ክፍተት በብዙ *መንገ*ድ ተሰውጧል። በዚህም የተነሳ የወሳጆች *እን*ደ ቀድሞው በብዛት የመው**ለ**ድ ፍላንንት የመቀነስ አዝማሚያ ሕያሳዩ ሕያራራቁ ልጆችን የመውስድ፣ ሕይወትንም በዕቅድ የመምራት ልምድ **እየተስፋፋ ነው**፡፡

ክፍ ብሎ እንደተጠቀሰው በመቶ ሺዎች **ለ**ማቆጠሩ ሕፃና*ት መቀ*ጠፍ *መክኒያት* ከነበሩትና ዛሬ በበለጸ*ጉ*ት አ*ገሮች ሙ*ሉ በሙሉ ከጠፉትና እንደኛ ባሉ ታዳጊ አንሮችም እየቀነሱ ካሉት በሽታዎች መካከል አንዱ ፈንጣጣ ነው። በተለይ በበለፀኍት አንሮች፣ <del>ነፍ</del>ሰሙሮች በሕርግዝና ወቅት በቀ ክትትል ስለሚያደርጉና ሲደርሱም የተሟላ ዝግጅት ባላቸው የሕክምና ተቋሞች ስለሚባለባሉ በወሲድ ምክንያት የእናቶች ሞት ቀርተል ማለት ይቻላል።

ፈንጣጣ፣ በቫይረስ አማካይነት የሚከሰት በሽታ ነው። በአንድ ወቅት በወረርሽን መልክ ሕየተነሳ በመሳው ዓለም የሚሲዮኖችን ሕይወት መቅጠፉ

ነው የሚቆጠረው። ለዚህ በሽታ መጥፋት አብዛኛው አክብሮትና እውቅና የሚሰጠው እ.አ.አ በ1796 ዓ.ም. የ*ፈንጣጣ መ*ከላከ*ያ* ክትባት ላንኘው እን9ሊዛዋ ሐክ.ም ኤድዋርድ ጀነር ነው። የጀነር *ግኝት*፣ *ሊን*ጣጣን በመከላከል ብቻ ሳይሆን ለክትባት ሳይንስ የመሠረት ድንኃይ ሆናል። በአሁኑ ወቅት፣ ክትባት እንደሄፕ ታይተስ፣ ኢንፉሴንዛ፣ መንጋጋ ቆልፍ፤ ፖሊዮ፣ ቴታኑስ፣ የታይፎይድ ትኩሳት፣ ትክትክ ያሉ በአንድ ወቅት በወረርሽን መልክ እየተነሱ ብዙ ሰው የፈጃና ያሰቃዩ እንዲሁም ሴሎች በርካታ ተሳሳፊ በሽታዎችን ለመከሳከልና ለማዳን *እያገስገስ ነው*።

በጀነር ዘመን፣ የፈንጣጣ መከላከያ ዘዴ ቫሪዮሌሽን (ክትባት) በመባል የሚታወቀው (ሂደት) ነበር። (ይህ አሠራር በአንራችን የተለያዩ ክፍሎች በስፋት ሥራ ላይ ይውል ነበር) ሂደቱም፣ በፈንጣጣ ተይዞ ትንሽ የታመመ ሰው ያበጠ ቆዳ ይበጣና (ይሰነጠቅና) የበሽታው ጀርም ይቆነጠራል። ከዚያም የጤነኛ ሰው ክንድ ተሰንጥቆ ይቀበርበታል፡፡ ከዚያም የበሽታው ምልክት በትንሹ ከታየ በኋላ ይደርቃል ወይም ይጠፋል።

ሂደቱ ቀሳል ቢ*መ*ስልም የሚፈጸምበትን ሰው በጣም የሚያሳምምና የሚያስቃይ ነበር። በአምስት ዓመቱ ወላጆቹን ያጣው ጀነር የተወሰደውና ያደገው **እን**ግሊዝ በምትንኝ *አገር* ብርስትል አጠንብ በርክሌያ መምትባል ትንሽ መንደር ነበር። ጀነር ፣ **በ13** ዓመቱ ለአንድ የንጠር ሐኪም በትንሽ ንንዘብ ተቀጥሮ መሥራት ጀመረ። ሕዚያ በመሥራት ሳይ ሳለ ለወተት አሳቢ ሴቶች፣ **ሕጅ**ና ክንድ ላይ ብዙ ጊዜ የሚወጣው ጉዳት የሌለው የከብቶች የቆዳ በሽታ (በተለይ የሳሞችን ጡት ያጠቃል) ከያዛቸው በኋላ *እንደማይ*ዛቸው ፈ3ጣጣ፣ በፍፁም ነገሩት። ከዚያም በኋላ ጀነር፣ ከታዋቂው የቀዶ-ሕክምና ባለ*ሙያ* ከዶ/ር ጆን ሐንተር *ጋ*ር በለንደን ሲለማመድ ቆይቶ ወደ በርክሌይ ተመለስና የቆዳ በሽታው ከፈንጣጣ **እ**ሙን ስመከላከል 8,2,8 እንደሆነ ለጣፈጋገጥ ምርምር ጀመረ። ሜይ 14 *ቀ*ን 1746 ዓ.ም ጀምስ ፊፕስ የተባለ የስምንት ዓመት ልጅ ክንድ ቦታ በትንሹ いうき ጫረ። htl.sg ከከብት የወሰደውን በሳም *&* ንጣጣ የተበከለ ፈሳሽ በተጫረው የልጁ ክንድ ላይ ቀባው። ከስምንት ቀናት በኋላ፣ ፊፕስ በተጫረው ቦታ የቆዳ በሽታው ወጣበት። ጁላይ 1 ቀን፣ ደማሞ፣

ትንሹን ልጅ የፈንጣጣ ፈሳሽ ቀባው። ልጁ 77 90390 የፈ3ጣጣ በሽታ ምልክት አልታየበትም። UHL NZD ምርምሩ ጀነር የቆዳ በሽታው ከፈንጣጣ *እንደሚከ*ሳከልና ፤ ከሰሙ ወደ ሰሙ *እንደሚተ*ላለፍ አፈ*ጋገ*ጠ። ከዚያም በመቀጠል አዲሱን ዘኤውን በመጠቀም የራሱን ልጅ ጨምሮ ሴሎች ስምንት ልጆችን ከተበ። ጀነር፣ በ1778 *ዓ.ም* ፍሎሶፊካል ትራንዛክሽን ስተባስው እውቅና ሰጪ አካል *ግኝቱን ቢያቀርብ*ም ተቀባይነት አላንኘም። ይሁን እንጂ ጀነር ምርምሩን ይበልጥ *ገ*ፍቶበት፣ ዋ*ጋ*ውን ችሎ የምርምር ራሱ ውጤቶቹን አሳተመ።

ቢሆንም ክትባት ተፈጥሮአዊ ያልሆነ የፈጣሪን ሥራ የሚጻፈር የሕክምና ዘዴ ነው በሚል ከፍተኛ ተቃውሞ ገጥሞት አንልማሎቱ ሳይስፋፋ አያሌ አሥርት አመታት አስፉ። በመጨረሻ 83 ምርምር ከ 80 ዓመታት ቆይታ በኋላ **ሲዊ ፓስተር የሚሰው ሴሳው ስ**መጥር ተመራጣሪ ሳይንቲስት የጀነርን ስራዎች መሰፈት በማድረግ ባስንኘው የምርምር ውጤት ስተሳሳፊ በሽታዎች መከሳከያ ዘመናዊ ዘዴዎች ጥቅም ላይ መዋል ሲጀምሩ የጀነር ስራ ጠቀሜታና ፈር ቀዳጅነት ተቀባይነት አገኘ።

በዚህም ከኦክስፎርድ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የክብር ዶክትራት ዲግሪ ተሰጠው፡፡ ሉዊ ፓስተር፡-ከ1822 — 1895 የኖሪ በመሳው ዓስም የታወቀ ፚረንሳዊ የባዮሎጂና ኬሚስትሪ ሊቅ ነው፡፡

ፓስተር፣ የማይክሮባዮሎጂ ሳይንስን የመሠረተ፣ የበሽታዎችን የጀርም ቲዮራ ያረ ጋገጠ፣ የፓስቸራይዜሽን አሠራር የፈጠረ፣ የውሻ በሽታ ክትባት ሬቢስን ጨምሮ የበርካታ በሽታዎችን ክትባት የቀመመ በጥቅሉም፣ በ1800ዎቹ በኦር ጋኒክ ኬሚስትሪ ዘርፍ በርካታ ሚና የነበረው ስመጥር ሳይንቲስት ነው።

ፓስተር፤ በ1847 ዓ.ም በ25 ዓመቱ ፓሪስ ከሚገኘው ኤኮል ኖርማል በራዚክስና በኬሚስትሪ የዶክትራት ዲግሪውን እንዳገኘ መምህሩ ለነበሩት ሰው ረዳት ሆኖ የምርምር ሥራውን ጀመረ። ሲዊ ፓስተር የበርካታ ሳይንሳዊ ምርምሮችና ግኝቶች ባለቤት ቢሆንም በክትባት ላይ ያደረጋቸው ጥናቶች እና ያስገኛቸው ውጤቶች የተለየ ግምት የሚሰጣቸው ናቸው። ፓስተር፤ አጣድፎ ገጻዩ የከብቶች በሽታ አንትራክስ ባሲሊየስ በተባለ የተለየ ዓይነት ባክቴሪያ እንደሚመጣ አረጋግጦ፤ ከብቶች፤ የዚህን በሽታ መከላከያ አቅም እንዲያዳብሩ ባሲሊ ከተባለ ደካማ የአንትራክስ ጀርም የተሠራ ክትባት ቢወጉ ለበሽታው መከላከያ

ማዳበር ያስችላቸዋል በማለት የቀመረውን ቲዮሪ ለማሳመን 25 በሎችን በዚሁ ጀርም ወጋቸው። ከጥቂት ቀናት በኋላ ደግሞ የመጀመሪያዎቹን 25 በሎችና ሌሎች ተጨማሪ 25 በሎችን ኃይለኛውን የአንትራክስ ጀርም ወጋቸውና ሌሎች አስር በሎችን ግን ምንም ሳይወጋ ተዋቸው።

ፓስተር ደካማውን ጀርም ያልተወጉት 25 በሎች ይሞታሉ በማለት ሲተነብይ እጅግ ተጠራጥሮ ለነበረው ኅብረተሰብ ሥን ለሥን ተረፍርፈው አሳየ። የተሳሳፊ በሽታዎች ተመራማሪ የሆነው ፓስተር ቀሪ, ሕይወቱን የተለያዩ በሽታዎችን ማለትም የደም መመረዝ፣ ኮሌራ፣ የጉሮሮ ቁስለት (ኢንፌክሽን)፣ የወፍ ኮሌራ (ኢንፉሴንዛ) ሳንባና *ፈንጣጣ መን*ስኤ ምን *እን*ደሆነና ሲደረግሳቸው ስለሚገባ የክትባት ሕክምና ሲመራመር ኖሯል። ከሁሉም በላይ ፓስተር ይበልጥ የሚታወቀው በሕብድ ውሻ በሽታ ወይም ሬቢስ ላይ ባደረገው ጥናትና ምርምር ነው። በሕብድ ውሻ **እ**ንስሳት በሽታ ከሚለቃዩ ላይ ምራቃቸውን ወስዶ ከመረመረ በኋላ በሽታው በእንስሳው የነርቭ ሴል እምብርት *እንደሚቀመ*ጥና በበሽታው ከተ*ያ*ዘ ውሻ አከርካሪ የተወሰደ ፈሳሽ ጤነኛ እንስሳት ሲወን፣ የበሽታው ምልክት

እንደሚታይባቸው አረ*ጋገ*ጠ። በ1885 ዓ.ም አንድ ወጣት ልጅና እናቱ ወደ ሳቦራቶሪ መጡ። ልጁ በሕብድ ውሻ ክፉኛ ተነክሶ ስለነበር ፓስተር በአዲሱ የተጠናከረ ተደ*ጋጋሚ ከትባት ከንዋ*ኔ ዘዴው አከመው። አስር ቀን ከፌጀሙ ሕክምና በኋላ ልጁን እጅግ ከፍተኛ አቅም ያሰው የእብድ ውሻ በሽታ ቫይረስ ዘለቀ። ከዚያን ጊዜ ጀምሮ በሺዎች ሰዎች AH.IJ የሚቆጠሩ ሕክምና ሕይወታቸው መትረፍ ቻለ። ፓስተር ያካሄደው ምርምር ውጤት በ1888 ዓ.ም የበሽታው ሕክምና ኢንስቲትዩት በፓሪስ እንዲቋቋም ምክንያት ሆነ። "ፓስተር ኢንስቲትዩት" በመባል የሚጠራውን ተቋም ፓስተር እራሱ እስከዕለተሞቱ በዳይሬክተርነት ሲመራው ነበር። (ኢንስቲትዩቱ እስከ ዛሬም ድረስ አለ። ሞሱኩሳር ጀኔቲክስን ጨምሮ ስተሳሳፊ በሽታዎችና ለሌሎች ከማይክሮ ኦር*ጋኒዝም ጋር ስተዛመ*ዱ በሽታዎች ጥናት፣ በዓለም ላይ ካሉ በጣም ጠ*ቃሚ* ማሪከላት አንዱ ነው)። ብሔራዊ ጀፃና ከሆነና በርካታ ሽልማቶችን ካንኘ በኋላ ታሳቁ ሳይንቲስት ስፕተምበር 28 ቀን

1895 በሴንት - ክላውድ አረፈ። ሊዋ

ፓስተር፣ በኖርትዳም ካቴድራል የክብር

ሥነ-ሥርዓት የተደረገለት

የቀብር

ሲሆን፣ አስከሬኑም ባቋቋመውና በመራው በኢንስቲትዩቱ ውስጥ በተዘጋጀ ልዩ ሥፍራ በቋሚነት ተቀምጧል።

መነሻ

ክትባት በጣም አዋጭና ብዙ ወጨ

የማይሐይቅ የሕብረተሰብ ጤና አጠባበቅ ግብዓት ነው። ተሳሳፊ በሽታዎችን ከመቆጣጠር አልፎ ማስወገድ እንኳን *እንደሚያስች*ል የተመሰከረስት ዘዴም ነው። ከግል ጽዳትና ከአካባቢ. አጠባበቅ ጤና ሥርዓት መሻሻል 2C ተቀናጅቶ ክትባት በ*ሙ*ተግበሩም ከሕጻናት መንነት አኳያ በዓለም አቀፍ ደረ**ጀ** ሥር ነቀል ለውዋ አስገኝቷል፡፡ በ1966/67 የተሰፋፋ ክትባት መርሃ ከተጀመረ ወዲህ **ግብ**ር በተለያዩ ብሔራዊ መርሃ ግብሮች አማካይነት በየ*ዓመ*ቱ ይደርስ የሃበረውን በሚሊዮኖች የሚቀጠር የሕጻናትን ሞት ማስቀረት ተችኒል፡፡ (*ነው*ሆኑም እድ*ሜያቸው ከአምስት ዓመት በታች* የሆኑ ሕጻናት የክትባት አገልግሎት ሽፋን እንደ አንድ የዕድባት መመዘኛ ለወሰድ በቅቷል።በአ ትዮጵያ የተሰፋፋ ክትባት መርሃ ግብር የተጀመረው

በ1972/73 ሲሆን ግቡም በየዓመቱ

በአሥር በመቶ አያግደጉ በ1982/83 ፍቱን ስተራተጂዎች መካከል ለማዳሪስ ነበር፡፡

መድረስ የተቻለው የ 81.6 በመቶ እና የ79.8 በመቶ ሽፋን ብቻ ነበር::

በመሆኑም ኢትዮጵያ በአሁኑ ጊዜ በየዓመቱ ክትባት በማያገኙ ሕጻናት ቁጥር ከፍተኛነት ከምሥራቅና ከደቡባዊ አፍሪቃ አገሮች ቀዳማውን ሥፍራ ይዛ ትገኛለች። አገሪቱ ካላት ከፍተኛ የሕዝብ ቁጥር አንጻር በ2001/2 ያልተከተቡት ሕጻናት አምስት መቶ ሃምሳ ሦስት ሺህ ፣ በመቶኛ ሲሰላ አነስተኛ ቢመስልም በራሱ ሲታይ ግን ከፍተኛ መሆኑ **ግልጽ ነው**።

የሕጻናት ክትባት አገልግሎትን ሽፋን 90 በመቶና ከዚያም በላይ ይልቁንም ሙሉ ለሙሉ ተደራሽ ማድረግ ካላስቻሉ ጉድለቶች መካከል፤ ዘለቄታ የሌላቸው የክትባት አንልማሎቶች፣ በቀ የልሆነ የመልሪክት ማስተሳለፊየና ደካማ የመከታተያ ስልት ዋንኞቹ ናቸው፡፡ እንዚህና ተመሳሳይ ድክመቶችን ለማስወገድ በአገራችን የመና አገልግሎት ዘርፍ ውስጥ ተሬዳሚ መሆን ከሚችሉ አዋጭና የሚሰጥ (Static) ተወርዋሪና

የአገልግሎቱን ሽፋን ሙሉ ለሙሉ የተጠናከረ ተደ*ጋጋሚ ክ*ተባት ክንዋኔ (Enhanced Routine Immunization ይሁንና በ2001/2 እና በ2002/3 እንኳ Action) አንዱ ነው፡፡ ሙሉ ለሙሉ ያልተከተቡ ሕጻናት የሚገኙበትን ሁኔታ በመፈተሽ የተስፋፋውን ክትባት

> መርሃ ግብር አፌጻጸም ማሻሻል ይቻሳል፡፡ የተሟሳ የአገልግሎት ሽፋን ማግኘት ይቻል ዘንድ የፍላጎቱን ስፋትና የተነበ. ግብዓቶችን መጠን በእቅጩና በትክክል መወሰንም ይቻሳል፡፡ ፍጹም ያልተከተ**ቡ**ና ክተባቶቹን ሙሉ ለሙሉ ያልወሰዱ ሕጻናት መጠን ከፍተኛ መሆን በክትባት አሰጣጥ ስትራተጃ ጉድለት መኖሩን ይጠቁማል፡፡ ስለዚህም ንድሎቶቹን ከነምክንያቶቻቸው ለመረዳት የአካባቢ ስትራተጂዎችን በዝርዝር ማጥናትና መተንተን ያስፌል ኃል ፡ ፡

## ያልተከተቡ ሕጻናት እንዴት ይደረስባቸው?

ሦስት የተለመዱ የክትባት አባልግሎት አሰጣጥ ስትራተጃዎች እንዳለ ይታወቃል። እነርሱም በአንድ ሥፍራ (Out-reach) ተንቀሳቃሽ (Mobile) ተንቀሳቃሽ የሚባሉት ናቸው፡፡ ከአንድ ቋማ ሥፍራ የማሰጠት የክትባት አባልማሎቶች ከጤና ተቋሞቹ መደበኛ ሥራ ጋር በመዋሃድ በየፅለቱ በተደ*ጋጋማነት የመ*ስጡ ሲሆኑ፣ ተወርዋሪ አባልግሎቶች በየሳምንቱ ወይም በየሁለት ሳምንቱ በተወሰኑ ቀኖችና ሰዓቶች በመደበኛነት ለተመረጡ ማህበረሰቦች ይሰጣለ። ተንቀሳቃሽ የሚባለው አገልግሎት ደግሞ አብዛኛውን ጊዜ የክልል ወይም በላይ መንገድ በመጓዝ በርቀትና በቀላለ ለማይደረስባቸው የገጠር መንደሮች የሚሰጥ ነው።

የተጠናከረ ተደጋጋሚ ክትባት ክንዋኔ
(ERIA) ከነዚህ ሁሉ በተለየ ሁኔታ
ወይም በተጨማሪነት የሚተገበር አዲስ
ስተራተጂ ነው፡፡ መደበኛ የክትባት
ለገልግሎቶችን ማጠናከር፡ በተደጋጋሚ
የሚደርሱ ወረርሽኞችን ለመከላከልና
ለክትባት አገልግሎት የዘለቄታ
መሻሻል ማሽገኘት በሚያስፌልግበት
ጊዜ ሁሉ ተፌጻሚ መሆን የሚችል
ነው፡፡ በኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ ይህ

በ2001 ሲሆን የጤና ተበቃ ሚ/ር፣ የክልል፣ የዞንና የወረዳ ጤና ቢሮዎች ለግንባር ቀደም ጤና አገልግሎት መስፋፋት በሰጡት የቴክኒክ ድጋፍ ነበር።

በዚህ ስትራቱ**ጂ መ**ሥረት የጤና መርሃ ግብር የሚከተላቸው ታሳቢ እርምጃዎች የሚከተሉት ናቸው፡፡

- ያልተከተቡ ሕጻናት በብዛት የሚገኙባቸውን በቀሳሉ የማይደረስባቸውን ማህበረሰቦች መለየት፣
- ስለ ክትባት መጠን ግምት፣ ስለአስራላጊ ቁሳቁሶች (እንደማቀዝቀዣ)ማስቀመጫና አቅርቦት ቅድመ ትግበራ መለስተኛ እቅድ መንደፍ፣
- ወደ *ጋ*ራ ግብ ለማምራትና አቅምን በጋራ ለማንቀሳቀስ የባለድርሻ ክፍሎች ዘሳቂ ተሳታፌነት ለማረ*ጋ*ገጥ የኢጋሮች ዋናት ማከናወን፣
- የማህበረሰብ *መሪዎችን*፣ አ**ጋሮችንና ሁሉንም ባለድርሻ** አካላት ለ*መ*ቅረብ በወረዳ

ደረጀ ይበልሙንም በቀበሌ ደረጀ የመቀስቀሻና የማህበረስበ ንቅናቄ ከሕንዚህ ማደራጀትና ማስፈጸም ፡ ፡ በመቀጠልም ማህበረሰቡና እያንዳንዱ ቤተሰብም ስለክትባቱ ጠቀሜታና ስለሚሰዋባቸው ቀናት እንዲ የውቅ ማድረግ እጅግ አሰፈላጊ ተግባር ነው። ከዚህም የልተከተቡ ሕጻናት ከፍተኛ ቁጥር በሚገኙባቸው አካባቢዎች ቢያንሰ በየአንድ ወር ልዩንት (ብዙ የሚታየው ግን ልዩነቱ ከሁለት እስከ ሦስት ወር ያለ ጊዜ ነው፤) ክትባት የሚሰጥባቸውን ቀናት በመለየት መጀመር። የክትባት አገልግሎት ቀኖች ከ 3–5 ሊደርሱ ይችሳሉ። የተጠናከረ ተደ*ጋጋሚ* ክትባት ክንዋኔ ስትራተጃ በአገራችን በርካታ ወረዳዎች አሁንም የሚታየውን ክትባት ጀምሮ የማቋረጥ ችግር ለማቃለል በአጅጉ ይጠቅማል፡፡ በዚህ ረገድ መልዕክት ማስተለለፍና መቀበል፣መረጀ መስጠት፣የማ የቋርጡትን መከታተልና የሕመምተኛ ሕጻናትን የክትባት ሁኔታ መለየት ቁልፍ ሚና እንዳላቸውም መዘንጋት የለበትም።

**ማ**ጠቃለያ

የብሔራዊ ክትባት መርሃ ግብሩ ዓላማ ከተሟላና ወቅታዊ የክትባት አገልግሎት *ጋር* ዓላማ የሚደረጉ ሕጻናትን ሁሉ በመድረስ ሙስ ለሙስ ሽፋን በማፈጋገጥ በክትባት ሊወገዱ የሚችሉ በሽታዎችን ስፋት በከፍተኛ ደረጃ መቀነስ ነው። ከዚህ አንጻር ባለፉት ቅርብ አስርተ ዓመታት ኢትዮጵያ የክትባት አገልማሎትን ሽፋን በማስፋት ተጨባም እድነት አስመዝማባለች። ይህ በት አዝማማያ ዘላቄታ እንዲኖረው ከሚፈለገው ግብ ለመድረስ የተሰፋፋ ክትባት መርሃ ግብሩን አፈጻጸም የሚመለከቱ ትክክለኛ መረጃዎች የሰፌል ኃሉ። ወቀታዊ ውሳኔ አሰጣጥ ምንጊዜም ጥራት ያለው መረጃ ይሻልና፡፡

በዚህም መሥረት የተለመደውን የጤና አገልግሎት አመራር ኢንፎርሚሽን ሥርዓት Health Management Information System-HMIS) በአሁኑ ወቅት በኢትዮጵያ በመደረግ ላይ ያለው ጥረት ወሳኝና በሁሉም ደረጃ ድጋፍ ማግኘት የሚገባው ነው። የክትባት አገልግሎቱ የጊዜ ሰሌዳ ሳያዛንፍ ሥራ ላይ ስለመዋሉና የተሟላ ክትባት ያላገኙ

OR 10 26 12A .....

## የጥናት ዉጤቶች



## የአልኮል ማስታወቂያ አሰራር በኢትዮጵያ፡ ከጤና አንጻር

መግቢያ

አልኮል ከሰው ልጆች ህይወት ጋር የረጅም ጊዜ ትስስር አለው። የዕለት ተስት ኑሮ ሽቀጥ ግን አይደለም። ቢሆንም አልኮል ለማህበራዊ ተደርጎ በብዙዎች ዘንድ ይታሰባል ፡፡ የተምታታ ነው። አልኮል በኢኮኖ*ሚ* ና በጤና ሳይ የሚያደርሰው ጉዳት ዘርፌ ብዙ ነው ። ከዚህ አንጻር በአለም የጤና ድርጅት / WHO/ ሪፖርት መሰረት በአለም አቀፍ ደረጃ ሁለት በለድን ህዝብ የአልኮል ተጠቃጣ ሲሆን 176.3 ሚሊዮን ያህሉ በአልኮል ምክንያት ተጎጂ ሆነዋል። በጤናቸውም ላይ እክል *ገ*ተማቸዋል። ይኸው ችግር h60 በሳይ በሚሆኑ የበሽታ <del>ዓ</del>ይነቶች፣ በህይወት አደ*ጋ*ና በአካል ላይ በሚደርስ ጉዳት እንዲሁም በድህነት ይንሰጣል፡፡ በስራ አካባቢ ደግሞ ከስራ

መቅረት ፤ የአፈጻጸም ማነስ ተነሳሽነት የማጣት ችግሮች ተጠቃሽ ናቸው ።

በአለም ዙሪያ ሔና*ማ* ወጣቶች አደ*ገ*ኛ በሆነ የአልኮል አጠቃቀም ተጠምደዋል። የአልኮልን ጥቅምና ጉዳት አስመልክቶ *ግንኙነት*ና ለደስታ ምንጭነት መንስኤ በማህበረሰቡ ዘንድ ያለው አመለካከት

> በዚች በክፍተኛ የውድድር መንፈስ የተሞሳች አለም ለአዳዲስ ገበያዎች ጥልቅ ምርመራ የሚውል በርካታ ንንዘብ ይፈሳል። ለአልኮል አንዱስትሪዎችም እንዲሁ።

> ሰዚህም የአልኮል ማስታወቂያ አንዱና ዋነኛው ነው። በማስታወቂያ ምክንያት ወደ አልኮል ተጠቃጣነት የሚንቡትን ወጣቶች ቁጥር ከሕጉ አንጻር በጥንቃቁ ልናጤነው ይገባል። በመሆኑም የሕጉ መሰፈቶች በዓለም አቀፍ ንግድ ምክር ቤት

/International Chamber of Commerce /ICC/ በወጣው አ**ሰ**ማቀፍ የማስታወቂያ ኮድ /International Code of Advertising /ICA/ መመሪያዎች ሲታቀፉ ይ게ል። በመሆኑም የአልኮል ማስታወቂያዎች ስነምግባር ያሳቸው፤ እውነተኛና ታጣኝ በመሆን ለህብረተሰቡ ሕጋዊ ኃላፊነት የሚሰማቸው፤ ከንበያው ውድድር ባለፈ ሕዝቡን ያከበሩ መሆን አሰባቸው።

ይሁን እንጂ በኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ ያለው የአልኮል ማስታወቂያና የድጋፍ አሰጣጥ ሁኔታ ስመሰረታዊ መመሪያዎች ተገዢ አይደለም። እናም የኢትዮጵያ ህዝብ ወጣቱንም ጨምሮ ፍትሃዊ ካልሆነ የአልኮል የማስታወቂያ አስራር ስልት በጥቂቱ ብቻ እንደተከሰለ መናገር ይቻላል። ለዚህም አንዱ ምክንያት የአልኮል ማስታወቂያዎችን ክትትል አስመልክቶ በግልጽ የተቀመጠ የአሰራር ስልት እጥፈት ነው። በአንፃሩ ችግሩ *ያ*ሰበትን ደረጃ በማልጽ የሚያሳይ የጥናት ውጤትም መኖሩ ወደ አንድ መደምደሚያ ለመድረስ ይረዳል። ሲሳዱ የሚችሉ ባለድርሻ አካላትና

ከአልኮል ማስታወቂያዎችና ከድጋፍ ሰጨ አካላት አካሄድ አንጻ*ር* ለመቃኘት ተሞክሯል። የጥናቱ አሳማም በኢ*ት*ዮጵያ ያለውን የአልኮል ማስታወቂያ አሰራር ሁኔታ መዳሰስ ነው። በተለይም

- 1. የአልኮል ማስታወቂያና የድጋፍ ለጭዎች (የስፖንሰሮች)እንቅስቃሴዎችን ይተነትናል፤
- 2. የተመረጡ ባለድርሻ አካላት በአልኮል ማስታወቂያ ላይ ያላቸውን እሳቤና ማንዛቤ ይዳስሳል
- 3. ወደፊት የአልኮል ማስታወቂያዎችና ድጋፍ ሰጪዎችን አስመልክቶ በስራ ላይ የሚውል መመሪያ ስመንደፍ መንገድ ያሳያል ያነሳሳል። የጥናቱ ባለቤት ይህ ጥናት ከኢትዮጵያ ነባራዊ ሁኔታ ጋር የሚሄድ ፓሲሲ ለመቅረጽ አቅጣጫ ያሳያል የሚል ተስፋ አለው።

## የጥናቱ ዘኤ

ስለሆነም በዚህ ጥናት በመመሪያው የጥናቱ የትኩረት ተደራሽ አዲስ አበባ ነው። ምክንያቱ ደግሞ የአልኮል

አምራቾች፤ ተጠቃሚዎች፤ ድርጅቱ ወይም ማህበሩ ከጉዳዩ ጋር የማስታወቂያ ድርጅቶች፤ ባለድርሻ አካላት፤ ድ*ጋ*ፍ ለጪዎች *እንዲሁም* ብሄራዊና *ዓ*ለማቀፋዊ ተቋማት ያሉበት ሕግ አውጪዎች የሚገኙበት ከተማ በመሆኗ ነው። ሀተታዊ የመረጃ አሰባሰብ የጥናት ዘዴ የሰዎችን ሀሳብ ስመተንተን የተሻለ ዘዴ ነው የሚለውን *ግምት* ውስጥ በማስ*ገ*ባትና ለጥናቱ ምቹ ሆኖ በመገኘቱ ተመርጧል።

### ቃስ መጠይቅ

አጠባበቅ በጤና ሳይ የሚሰሩ ድርጅቶች የንበያው ሁኔታ እና በአልኮል *ማ*ስታወቂያ ላይ የህፃ አው*ጭዎች* ሁኔታ በጥናት ተካቷል። የፌደራል ጤና ጥበ*ቃ ሚኒስትር* (FMoH)፣ የኢትዮጵያ ጤና አጠባበቅ ማህበር (EPHA)፣ የኢትዮጵያ ህክምና ማህበር (EMA)፣ የኢትዮጵያ ወጣቶችና ስፖርት ሚኒስቴር (MYS)፣ ሁለት **ዩኒቨርስቲዎች፣ የኢትዮጵያ ብሮድካስት** ባለስልጣን (EBA) እና የግል ብዙሃን *መጋ*ናኛዎች *እንዲሁም ጣ*ስታወቂያ ድርጅቶች በጥናቱ ተካተዋል።

ቃስ መጠይቁ በከፊል የተዋቀረና ፊትለፊት በመንኘት የተደረገ ነው።

*ግንኙነት አንጻር* ካስው *ጥያቄዎ*ቹ በተለያየ መንገድ ተደራጅተው ቀርበዋል። በቅድ*ጣያ* **አጠ**ቃሳይ ጥያቄዎች ከባለድርሻ አካላ*ት ጋራ* ባሳቸው ዝምድና መሠረት ተጠይቀዋል። በማስከተል በአልኮል ማስታወቂያ ልምድ ዙሪያ ጥልቅ አስተሳሰብ ላይ ያተኮሩ ጥያቄዎች ቀርበዋል። htt.ggv ስለ ድጋፍ ሰ<del></del> የአልኮል መጠጥ አምራቾች፣ የቴሌቭዥንና የሬድዮ ፕሮግራሞች *እንዲሁም በ*እድ*ሜያቸው ያል*ደረሱ ወጣቶችን ስለሚያሳትፉ ሎሎች ዝግጅቶች የግል አስተያየትን የሚሹ ጥያቂዎች ቀርበዋል። በተጨማሪም ተሳታፊዎቹ ስወደፊቱ በኢ*ትዮጵያ* የአልኮል ማስታወቂያ አሰራሮችን አስመልክቶ ሕፃ በሚወጣበት መንገድ ላይ የመፍትሔ *ሀ*ሳብ *እንዲያቀር*ቡ ተጠይቀዋል።

ከዚህ ጋር ተያይዞ ተሳታፊዎቹ በ*መንገ*ድ ላይ የሚሰጠፉ ማስታወቂያዎችንና በድ*ጋ*ፍ ለጪዎች በሬዲዮ የሚተላለፉ መልለክቶች *እንዲሁም በመጽሐፍ ላይ የሚወ*ጡ የአልኮል ማስታወቂያዎች በኢትዮጵያ

ያሳቸውን ስዕል ንልጸዋል። ማስታወቂዎቹ የተመረጡት h ናቸው።

## የቃላት አውዳዊ ፍቺ

የአልኮል መጠጣች፡- ይህ የሚያመለክተው የቤራ አይነቶች፤ የወይን አይነቶች እንደይዘታቸው መጠን የአንድ በመቶ እኩሌታ ወይም ከዚያ በላይ የአልኮልነት ይዘት ያሳቸውን፤ ከብቅል የተሰሩ የትኛውንም ዓይነት የመጠጥ ውህዶችና ቅይጦች ያጠቃልሳል።

**የአልኮል ማ**ስታ**ወቂያዎች፡-** በማንኛውም መልኩ (1.5 መቶኛ የአልኮል መጠን ይዘት በውስጣቸው ባሉ የአልኮል መጠቦች ላይ) የሚሠራ ማስታወቂያ ሲሆን በቴሌቪዥን፣ በራዲዮ፣ በህትመት ውጤቶች፣ በየጎዳናው ላይ ያሉ የሰሌዳ ማስታወቂያዎች፣ ሀሳቦች፣ አርጣዎች፣ እምነቶች፣ ምርቶችን የሚያስተዋውቁ ቅንብሮች ናቸው።

- <mark>ባለድርሻ አካላት</mark>፡- በኢ*ት*ዮጵያ ባለው የአልኮል ማስታወቂያ አሰራርና ድጋፍ አሰጣጥ ሁኔታ፣ የሚመ**ለ**ከታቸው ቡድኖች፣ ተቋማት፣ ሕግ አውጪዎች፣ የአልኮል አቅራቢ ባለቤቶች፣

ባለመብቶች፣ ተቆርቋሪዎች፣ በጉዳዩ ፍላጎት ያላቸው፣ የሚመለከታቸው 2008/09 እ.ኤ.አ ባለው ጊዜ ያሉት አካላት፣ የጤና እና የገበያውን ሁኔታ ያመለክታል።

## የጥናቱ ውጤቶች

በዚህ ክፍል የጥናቱ ማኝቶች ቀርበዋል። ቅድሚያ የማስታወቂያ ナሪክ በኢትዮጵያ ምን እንደሚመስል በአጭሩ ተዳሳል። ከዚያ በማስከተል ከቃለ መጠይቁ የተገኘው ዋና ጭብጥ በጥቅሱ ቀርቧል። በመጨረሻም ተሳታፊዎቹ በአልኮል ማስታወቂያ ሳይ ያሳቸውን ሃሳብ አቅርበዋል። ስምንት ባለድርሻ ተቋማት ለጥናቱ የተመረጡ ሲሆን፤ ከእነዚህም ውስጥ 17 ባለሙያዎች በቃለ መጠይቁ እንዲሳተፉ ተደር3ል። 14 (82.4 በመቶ) ያህሉ ወንዶች ሲሆኑ 3 (17.6 በመቶ) ያህሱ ደግሞ ሴቶች ነበሩ ፡፡ ከፍተኛው የእድ**ሜ** ጣሪያ ከ40 በላይ ያሉት ሲሆኑ 11 (64.8 በመቶ) ያህሉን ድርሻ ይወስዳሉ። የትምህርት ደረጃቸው ሲታይ 7 (41.2 በመቶ) ያህት የባችሰር *ዲግሪ* በሳይኮሎጂ፣ በፋ*ርጣ*ሲ፣ በ.2ዜጠኝነት፣ በጤና አጠባበቅ፣ በህክምና፣ በህግ፣ በማይክሮ-ባዮሎጂ እና

በቤራ ጠመቃ ሕንዲሁም 9 (52.9 በመቶ) ያህሉ በ,2ዜጠኝነት፣ በጤና መግለጫዎች፣ የፍርድ ቤት ትዕዛዞች፣ አጠባበቅና በህክምና ሳይንስ የማስተር የውርስ ጉዳዮች እና አላቸሙ። ከተሳታፊዎች ከሚያልፉ 4.96 አስራአንድ ያህሉ ያገቡ ሲሆኑ የቀሩት ውጭ ምርቶችን በስፋት ማስተዋወቅ ደማሞ ስድስቱ ያሳንቡ አብዛኛዎቹ ማለትም 15 (88.2 በመቶ) ይሁን እንጂ ያህሉ የኦርቶዶክስ እምነት ተከታዮች ውድቀት በኋላ የኢህአዲግ መንግስት ነበሩ።

## የማስታወቂያ ስራ አጀ**ማ**መር በኢትዮጵያ

#### አምር ታሪካዊ ዳሰሳ

በ19ኛው ክ/ዘመን በአጼሚኒሊክ ዳግጣዊ ዘመን እንደሆነ ይነገራል። የተለያዩ ም*ር*ቶችን ለሽማቹ *ስማ*ስተዋወቅ በየዋና አደባባዮችና በየ*ጎጻ*ናው በነ*ጋሪት* በጥንታዊ መልኩ ይሰራፍ ነበር ።

ሃይ**ለ**ስሳሴ ዘ*መነ መንግ*ስት በአጼ ደማሞ ምርቶቹንና አንልግሎቶቹን በቴሌቪዥንና በ*ጋ*ዜጣዎች በሬድዮ ማስተዋወቅ ተጀመረ። ይሁንና ድርጅቶችንም ሆነ እንቅስቃሴዎችንም ይወሰዳሉ፡፡ ለምሳል፡- በኢትዮጵያ ከዚህ ማስተዋወቅ ከሃ*ይ*ለስላሴ *መንግ*ስት ቀደም ውድቀትና ከደርግ መምጣት ጋር ተያይዞ ተቋረጠ። በዚህ ወቅት ከጥቂት

በወታደራዊ መንግስት የሚተላለፉ በአርትኦት ውሱን ማስታወቂያዎች ነበሩ። ተቋርጦ ነበር። ከደርግ መንግስት እ.አ.አ **በ1991** 9.9° ሲመስረት የኢንቨስትመንት፣የንግድና የጣስታወቂያ ስራዎች በአዲስ መልክ አንስራራ። ነገር *ግን* በዚህ ጊዜም በብዙሃ*ን መገ*ናኛዎች *ማ*ስታወቂያ በኢትዮጵያ የተጀመረው የሚተላለፉ *ማ*ስታወቂያዎች ሽፋን ቢጨምርም *ሲያ*ድግ በሚ*ገ*ባው መልኩ አላደንም። በመሆኑም የማስታወቂያ ሕፃ አስፈላጊነት እውቅና ተሰጥቶት እ.አ.አ በ2010 የማስታወቂያ አስራር ሕግ ረቂቅ በኢትዮጵያ ብሮድካስት ባለስልጣን ተረቋል።

> በኢትዮጵያ ባለው የማስታወቂያ አሰራር ልምድ የአልኮል መጠጣች ከሌሎች የምርት አጠቃሳይ ውጤቶች የተለዩ ተደርገው ካሉ መረጃዎች **001.87** እንደጣቻለው ለአልክል መጠጣች

**ለ**ማስታወቂያ አሰራር *ገ*ደብ ይረዳ ዘንድ የአልኮል መጠን ይዞታ ያለው እንደሆነ ከቃለ መጠይቁ የተገኙት የአልኮል ስምምነት ላይ ተደርሳል። የአልኮል ምርቶች በኤሌክትሮኒክስ *ሚዲያዎ*ች መተሳሰፍ እንደማይቸሉ፤ ይልቁንም 1.1 የአልኮል ማስታወቂያ አሰራር በመጽሄቶች፣ በ*ጋ*ዜጦችና በ*ጎዳ*ና ላይ በሚሰጠፉ ሰሌዳዎች ብቻ ማስተዋወቅ ሁኔታ አዲሱ አዋጅም ከ12 በመቶ በላይ የአልኮል መጠን ይዘት ያሳቸውን ተደ*ጋጋሚዎ*ች፣ ረጃጅም፣ በድራማ መጠቦች በኤሌክትሮኒክስ *ሚዲያ* ማስተዋወቅ ይከለክሳል። በሴሳ በኩል በርካታ ንደቦች በጎዳና ላይ በሚሰሩ *ማ*ስታወቂያዎች ታይተዋል።

### ዋና ዋና ጭብጦች

የጥናቱ ተሳታፊዎች ብዙውን ጊዜ የአልኮል ማስታወቂያዎችን በቴሌቪዥን 1.2 የአልኮል ማስታወቂያዎች ድብቅ ጎን *እን*ደሚ*መ*ለከቱ ተናግረዋል። ከቴሌቪዥን ቀጥሎ በሬዲዮ በ*ጋ*ዜጦችና በመጽሔቶች በቅደም ተከተል እንደሚሰሙና እንደሚያዩ ገልጸዋል። ከአልክል መጠጣች መካከል የተለያዩ ማስታወቂያ ሲኖራቸው የወይን ምርት ውስጥ ያስንቡ አይደሉም።

ራሱን የቻለ ትርጉም የለም። እናም በተከታይነት ቀርቧል። ይሁንና ለጠንካራ የአልኮል መጠጣች የተሰሩ አልኮል የሚባለው ከ12 በመቶ በላይ ማስታወቂያዎች በብዛት አልታዩም፡፡ ማስታወቂያ አሰራር ልምዶች ስድስት *ቄ*ንብጦች በጥቅል እንደ*ሚከተሰ*ው ቀርበዋል።

## በኢ*ት*ዮጵ*ያ መገ*ናኛ ብዙዛን

እንደተሳታፊዎቹ ሀሳብ በሚዲያ እንደሚቻል ይደነግ**ጋ**ል። በተመሳሳይ የሚቀርቡ ማስታወቂ*ያዎ*ች የተሰየ ፈጠራ *ያን*ሳቸዋል። አሰልቺ*ዎ*ች፣ የተሞሉ፣ ባለሙያ ባልሆኑ ሰዎች የሚሰሩ እና ስነምግባር የሚጎድሳቸው ናቸው። በአልኮል ሳይ የሚሰሩ የቴሌቪዥንማስታወቂያዎች የተመልካቹን ሁኔታ ግምት ውስጥ ያስንቡ አይደሉም።

የአልኮል ማስታወቂያዎች አጠቃላይ ትኩረት በምርቶች ሽያጭ ላይ ነው። የሚተላለፉት መልሪክቶች ሳይንሳዊ አይደሱም። የ29 ዓመት የጤና ባለሙያ የአልኮል *እንዳ*ለው አ*ንዳ*ንድ የአገር ውስጥ የቤራ ምርቶች በስፋት ማስታወቂያዎች የአገሪቱን ባህል ግምት ለአንድ ኢ*ት*ዮጵ*ያ*ዊ ሰሳምታ ይልቅ *ዋጋ እንዳ*ለው መናገር (HIV/ADIS)የሚተሳለፉ መልክቶች አሉ። ምን ማስት እንደሆነ ይቻላል። (ከሺ ሰላምታ አንድ ሜታ)። ማስታወቂያዎች ኤች.አይ.ቪንና ሌሎች ማስታወቂያዎች አልኮል (ቢራ ወይም ተዛማች ችግሮችን በመቆጣጠር ረንድ ወይን) መጠጣት ያስውን ጠቀሜታ ብቻ የምናደርንውን ጥረት በከፍተኛ ሁኔታ የሚያሳዩ ናቸው። ብዙ መጠጣት አደኃ ላይ ይጥላሉ። የጣያስከትለውን ጉዳት ለወጣቱ አይ*ገ*ልጹም።

የተነገረበት ጊዜ የለም።

ሌላው ማስታወቂያዎች ስለ አልኮል ይዘት *መ*ጠን አይና*ገ*ሩም። ይ*ሁን*ና በ አይ.ኤስ.ኦ (l.S.O.) የተመስከረሳቸው አልባሳት ለብሰው ይቀርባሉ። የቤተሰብ የምስክር ስለመሆኑ *እንዳ*ሳቸውና የጥራት - ደረጃቸውን ይታያሉ። ይህ አንድ *መ*ቼት ነው። የጠበቁ እንደሆኑ ብቻ በልበሙሉነት ሴላው ደግሞ በወጣቶች የሚሰራ ሲሆን ያትታሉ። ስለጉዳታቸው ማን አንድም ነገር አይናገሩም።

## የመሳብ ሁኔታ

**እንደጥና**ቱ ማስታወቂያዎቹ፤ አልኮል ተቃራኒ የታን ለመሳብ እንደሚጠቅሙ ተደርገው ይቀርባሉ። ይህም ወጣቶች እንዲሆኑ ይገፋፋል። ነገር ግን ከዚህ ከወጣቶች አልፎ አሰባበሳቸውንና

አንድ ቢራ ከሺ በተቃራኒው ስለ ኤች.አይ.ቪ ኤድስ መገመት እኔ እንደማስበው በአልኮል ላይ የሚሰሩ

## 1.4 እድሜና ፆታ በአልኮል ማስታወቂያዎች

የአልኮል መፕፎ ጎን በማስታወቂያዎች በአልኮል ማስታወቂያዎች የሚሳተፉ ሰዎች ማስተላለፍ እንደተፈለንው የጥናቱ ተሳታፊ በበኩሉ መልዕክት አይነት የተሰያዩ ናቸው። "በአ*ንዳንዶቹ ማ*ስታወቂ*ያዎች* ላይ ትልልቅ ሰዎች የኢትዮጵያን ባህላዊ ወረቀት ሀሳፊዎች በባህሳዊ መንገድ ተቀምጠው ቆንጅዬ ልጃንሬድ ከወንድ *ጋ*ር ተቀምጣ ቢራ ስትጠጣ የሚያሳይ ነው። እንዲህ 1.3 **የአልኮል ማስታወቂያዎች በወሲብ** አይነቶቹ ወጣት ተመልካቾችን በቀሳሎ ሲስቡ ይችሳሉ።" የ39 *ዓመት* የጤና ተሳታፊዎች እይታ ባለሞያ ተሳታፊ እንደገለፀው። ከዚህም በታጨማሪ እንደጎረምሶች የሚተውኑም ትልልቅ ሰዎች አሉ። የ43 ጠጪ ዓመት ተሳታፊ እንደገለጸው በሕርግጥም

**ፆታቸውን በመቀየር እንደወጣቶችና** ሕፃናት የሚተውኑም አሉ። ተሳታፊዎች በብዛት እንዳብራሩት በኢትዮጵያ የአልኮል ማስታወቂያ ላይ የሚሳተፉት ወጣቶች በመሆናቸው ማስታወቂያው ከሙዚቃና *ዳንስ ጋር ይያያዛል*። ለአይታ የሚሰቡ ወጣቶችን ይጠቀማሉ። የ21 ዓመቱ የማስታወቂያ ባለሞያ እንደገለጸው ውብ ወጣት ሴት ወይም ቆንጆ ወጣት ወንድ ለማስታወቂያ ይመረጣሉ። በተለይም ሲቶች በጣም **ወጣቶች** መሆናቸው በፍጥነት ዓይን ውስጥ እንዲገቡ ይረዳል፡፡ ወጣ ባለ ሁኔታ ታዳጊ ህፃናት በአልኮል ማስታወቂያዎች ሲታዩ ይችላሉ።

የ29 ዓመት የጤና ባስሞያ ተሳታፊ እንደተናገረው አንድ ህፃን ሀረር ቢራ በሚጠጡ ትልልቅ ሰዎች መካከል ሀረር ሶራ እየጠጣ የተሰራ *ማ*ስታወቂያ አ**ለ**። ይህ መጥፎ ጎን አለው። ቢራ መጣጣት ምንም አይደለም፣ መልካም ነው የሚል መልሪክት ለህፃናት ሊያስተላልፍ ይችላል። **ሴሳው የአልኮል ማስታወቂያ ከማህበራዊ** እይታ አንፃር ሲ*ቃ*ኝ የቢራ ማስታወቂያ ሴቶችን አሳታፊ መሆኑ ነው። እንደተሳታፊዎቹ አባባል ሴቶች በአልኮል ማስታወቂያዎች እየተጨቆኑ ነው። "አብዛኛውን ጊዜ **ሕ**ንደባል የሚሆነው

በእድሜው የንፋ ምናልባትም አባቷ ሲሆን የሚችል ሰው ነው።

እንደ ፍቅረኛ ወይም ሚስት የተወከለችውን ወጣት ሴት የአልኮል መጠጥ ሲሰጣት ልታይ ትችላለህ ፡፡ ይህን መሰሉ ማስታወቂያ በግልፅ ሴቶቹን በዝቅተኛ ደረጃ የሚያይ፤ እንደ ጥንኛ ከዚያም አልፎ እንደ ቁሳቅስ የጣቆጥር ነው።" (የ29 ዓመት የጤና ባለሙያ) **ለ**ሳው የ42 አ*መ*ት ተሳታፊ በአንጻሩ "ሴቶች የተቆጠሩበትን እንደ *ሕቃ* ማስታወቂያዎች አይቻለሁ ።" ብላል።

## 1.5 ለወጣቶች ጠጭነት ምክንያቶች

እንደተሳታፊዎቹ እምነት የወጣቶች ጠጭ መሆን ሕንደ ዓብይ የጤና ሕና የማህበራዊ ችግር ተደርጎ ይወሰዳል። በኢትዮጵያ ሽፋን **ሕጥረት** ፣ የአልኮል የሕፃ መጠጣችን በቀላሉ የማማኘት አድል፣ አርአያነትና መጠጣትን እንደዘመናዊነት የመቁጠር ልጣድ ለወጣቶች ጠጭነት እንደ ምክንያት ቀርበዋል።

*ማ*ስታወቂያዎች የአልኮል በተለይም በቴሌቪዥን በወጣቶች አማካኝነት የሚቀርቡት ማስታወቂያዎች ወጣቶች *እን*ዲጠጡ የሚያበረታቱ ናቸው።

አንድ የ31 ዓመት ሀኪም የጥናቱ ከፍቅርና ከደስታ *ጋር እን*ደሚዛመድ *እንደገ*ለፀው "በቴሌቪዥን ያሳያል።" ተሳታፊ ከሚተላለፉ ማስታወቂያዎች መካከል ታዳጊ ወጣቶች በናይት ክለብ ውስጥ እየጨፈሩ ሲጠጡ የ*ሚያ*ሳዬ አ**ሉ**። በመሆኑም ወጣቶች በዚህ ሲነሳሱ ይችላሉ ብዬ አስባለሁ።" ሙዚቃና **ም**ፌራ፣ ለወሲብ *መነቃቃት*፣ ምስሎች እና ወጣቶች **ሲ**ደርሱበት የሚ*መኙት* የሕይወት ዘይቤ በማስታወቂያዎች ይንፀባረቃሉ። በተመሳሳይ ሁኔታ የአልኮል ድጋፍ ሰጭዎች /ስፖንሰሮች/ ወቅቶች በስፖርታ በተለያዩ ማዘውተሪያ ስፍራዎች፣ በቴሌቪዥንና በራዲዮ ፕሮግራሞች፣ በመዝናኛው ኢንዱስትሪ (ሙዚቃና ሲኒማ) በሚያስተሳልፋቸው ማስታወቂያዎች *እድሜያ*ቸው ያልደረሱ መጣቶች ምናልባትም ጨርሶ የማይገባቸው ታዳጊዎች ጋ ሲደርሱ ይችላሉ። ይህንና *መ*ሰል ሀሳቦች በተሳታፊዎች ተነስተዋል። "በአ*ንዳ*ንድ የሙዚ*ቃ* ክሲፖች ላይ የአልኮል መጠጥ ሲጠቀሙ ይታያሉ። ለምሳሴ፡- ሁለት ፍቅረኞች በፓርክ ውስጥ ሲዝናትና አልኮል ሲጠጡ ያታያሉ። ይህም መጠጥ

## 1.6 ወጣቶች ለአልኮል ማስታወቂያች ተ*ጋ*ሳጭ እንዳይሆት ያለው ከለሳ

በራዲዮና ቴሌቪዥን የሚሰሩ የአልኮል ማስታወቂያዎች የሚተላለፉበት ሰዓት ቢስተካከልና ብዙ ተመልካች ይኖራል

ተብሎ ከሚገመትባቸው ሰዓታት ይልቅ ዘማይተው ወደምሽት *ገ*ፋ ተደርገው ቢተላሰፉ ወጣቶች ያስማየት እድላቸው ሰፊ ይሆናል።

በተጨማሪምወጣቶች በሚያዘወትሩባቸው ስፍራዎች ማስታወቂያዎች እንዳይኖሩ *የሚሉ አስተያ*የቶች ቢደረግ ከተሳታፊዎች ቀርበዋል። በሴሳ በኩል የአልኮል ማስታወቂያዎች ካልተከለከሉ በስተቀር የጤና ጠንቅ የመሆን ሚናቸው ወጣቱንም ይመስከታል። በተጨማሪም የአልኮል ማስታወቂያ መሰራት ያለበት በትልልቅ ሰዎች ብቻ ነው። በየጎዳናው የሚሰሩ ማስታወቂያዎችም ያሸበረቁ ሳይሆት የመጠጡን መለያ ብቻ የሚያሳዩ መሆን አሰባቸው። በአንፃሩ አልኮል መጠጣት ያስውን ጉዳት የሚያሳዩ መልሪክቶች በማስተላለፍ ግንዛቤ

መፍጠርና የአልኮል <u>ማ</u>ስታወቂያዎች እውነታውን የያዙ *እንዲሆ*ኑ በሌሎች *ገለጻዎች ላይም ገ*ደብ *ማድረግ* ወሳኝ ነው። በመጨረሻም ድ*ጋ*ፍ ሰ<u>ምዎችን</u> (ስፖንሰሮችን) አስመልክቶ አዘጋጆቹ በአድሜያቸው ያልደረሱ ኅፃናት ለአልክል *ማ*ስታወቂያዎች ተ*ጋ*ላ<del></del>ጭ ሕንዳይሆኑ የመጠበቅ ኃላፊነት ሊሰማቸው ይንባል ብለዋል። ከዚህ በመነሳት ጉዳዩ የሚመለከታቸው ሁሉ አንድ መጥ የአሰራር መመሪያ ተቀርፆ ቢደርሳቸው እጅግ ጠ*ቃሚ* ነው ብለው ያምናሉ።

## 2 በአልኮል ማስታወቂያዎች ላይ የጥናቱ ተሳታፊዎች ያሳቸው እሳቤ

ስተሳታፊዎቹ ተመሳሳይ ጥያቄዎች ቀርበው ነበር። የመጀመሪያው ጥያቄ ከማስታወቂያዎቹ የተረዱትን መልሪክት እና የ*ጣ*ስታወቂያዎችን ባህሪ *እንዲሁም* የአስተዋዋቂዎቹ ፍላጎት ወይት እንደ*ሚያ*ዘነብል እንዲተነተኑ ሲሆን ሁለተኛው ጥያቄ በተሳታፊዎቹ እይታ የማስታወቂያው ተፅዕኖ ምን እንደሆነ እንዲያብራሩ ነበር።

## 2.1 ቢራ ለጥም እርካታ እና እንደምግብ ማንሽራሽሪያነት

ማስታወቂያ በድራፍት የተሞላ ብርጭቆ

እና ስ**ለ**መጠጡ ጥም *ቆራጭነት* አልፎም ስለምግብ ማንሸራሸሪያነቱ ይንልፃል፡፡ አብዛኞቹ ተሳታፊዎቹ የተስማሙበት ይህ መልዕክት ወደተሳሳተ መንገድ የጣመራ እና ንደብ የለሽ ጠጭነትን የሚያበረታታ ነው።

#### 2.2 ቢራ ለጤንነት ተስማሚ ስለመሆኑ

"ስጤንነት ተስማሚ የሆነውን ሜታ ፓስቸራይዝድ ድራፍት ጀምረናል።" ይህ አሳሳች መልሪክት ህዝቡ ቢራ መጠጣት ምንም ጉዳት **እንደ**ሌለው አድርጎ *እንዲያ*ስብ እድል የሚፈጥር ነው። እናም መጠን መጠጣት ጠቃሚ ነው የሚል እንድምታ ያለው ማስታወቂያ ይሰራል።

## 2.3 ቢራ ለሰውነት ጥንካሬና ለስፖርት **ሻምፒዮንሽፕ**

በቤራ መጠጫ ብርጭቆዎች ላይ ባሉ የካርቱን ስዕሎች በቀላሉ የሚተጣጠፍ ሙሱ የሰውነት አካል መግለጫ ያለበት ይታያል። ሃሳቡ በስ*ፖርት* ምስል ሻምፒዮን ለመሆን፣ በውድድር ለማሸነፍ ቢራ ያስፈልጋል የሚሰውን ይወክሳል። እንደ ተሳታፊዎች ሃሳብ ምስሉ መጠጥን ከስፖርት ጋር እንደማያያዝ ይቆጥሩታል። ሀኪም ስታውት በተባለው ድራፍት ቢራ የ35 ዓመት ተሳታፌ እንደገለጸው "ከአትሌቶችና ከውድድር *ጋ*ር በተያያዙ

ነገሮች የመጠቀም ሁኔታ አስ። በተጨማሪም አልኮል መጠጣት ለስውነት ጥንካሬ እንደሚረዳም የሚጠቁሙ ማስታወቂያዎች አሉ። ትርጉሙ ብትጠጡ እንደዚህ ጠንካራት ሆናሳችሁ የሚል ነው። "በተለምዶ የምናውቀው ጠንካራ የስውነት አካል ያለው ምስል የያዘ ህፃናትን የሚስብ አይነት ነው።"

## 2.4 ያለ ስኳር የተጠመቀ ቢራ

በዳሽን በራ ጠንካራ ጥግ የአንዲት ወጣት ምስል አለ። ከስዕሉ በላይ ያለ ስካር የተጠመቀ የሚል ሃሪግ ተፅፏል። ይህ መልዕክት ቢራውን የስካ ር በሽተኞች እንዲጠጡ የሚ*ጋ*ብዝ ነው። **ሴሳው ዓሳማ ደግሞ ሴቶች ይህን ቢራ** ስመጠጣት *እንዲ*ሳቡ የሚያደርግ ነው። ይህ አሳሳችና ፍትዛዊ ያልሆነ ንግድ መሆኑን ተሳታፊዎች ያስረዳሉ ፡፡ ቢራ ለመጥመቅ የሚውሉ ግብዓቶች የስካር ይዘት በውስጣቸው አላቸው። እንዲሁም የካርቦሃይድሬት መጠናቸው ከፍተኛ ነው። ይህን መሰሉ ማስታወቂያ ተጠቃሚዎች በምርቱ ላይ እምነት *እንዲያ*ጡ *ያደር ጋ*ል። *እን*ደአታሳይም ሲያስቆጥር ይችላል። በማስታወቂያው ላይ ያለችውን ወጣት ምስል ለድሜ

ተሳ*ታሬዎ*ቹ *እንደገ*መቱት ከ16-20 ይደርሳል፡፡

#### 2.6 በ.ራ እንደ ፈሳሽ ዳቦ

ቫቬኔ ... ፈሳሹ ቢራ የሚል አባባል አለ። ቫቬኔ የሚለው የጣሊያን ቃል በጣም ጥሩ የሚለውን ትርጉም ይይዛል። ሁሉም ተሳታፊዎች ከመልዕክቱ የተረዱት አልኮል ምግብ ነው የሚለውን ሃሳብ ነው። "ፈሳሹ ዳበ ማለት ምን ማለት ነው? ምግብ ነው ማለት ነው። ይህ ፈፅሞ ክህደት ነው። አልኮል ነው በቃ።"

ህፃናትም እኮ ምናልባት በተለዬ መልኩ ሲረዱት ይቸላሉ:: "አንደወተት ነው የሚቆጥሩት" ሴላው ተሳታፊም "አልኮል አልኮል ነው፡፡ ዳቦ ደግሞ ፈሳሽ ሲሆን አይችልም፡፡ አባባሉ ትክክል አይደለም፡፡ የስነምግባር ጉድለት ነው፡፡ ይኸው ነው፡፡" ሲል አክሎበታል፡፡

## 2.7 በራዳዮ ፕሮግራም የቢራ ስፖንሰሮች መልዕክት

በሽንር ኤፍ.ኤም 102.1 የራዲዮ ስርጭት ቢራ መጠጣት ደስታን እንደሚሰጥ የሚናንር መልዕክት ይተሳለፏል። "ዘላለም ጥም *ቆራጭ* ዘላለም ፍሰሃ *ቅዱ*ስ <u>ጊዮርጊ</u>ስ ቢራ የነፍስ እህል ውሃ ..." ይላል እንደተሳታፊዎች አባባል ጥሩ ማጥም ሲሆን ይችላል። "ጥሩ ግጥም ሲሆን አይደለም።" ይህን መሰሉ መልሪክት ከመጠን በላይ መጠጣትን ሲያበረታታ ይችላል። ይህ ማስታወቂያ የአልኮል መጠጥ የማይጠጡትንም ሊማርክ ይችላል። እንዲሁም ይህ መልሪክት ወጣቶችንና በህፃናት መብት ላይ የሚሰሩትን ይመስከታል። የጤና ጥበቃ ሚኒስቴር ባለሙያዎች፣ ሀኪሞችና የስነምግብ ባለሙያዎች ሕንዲህ ዓይነት ማስታወቂያዎች አየር ላይ ከመዋላቸው በፊት አስተያየት እንዲሠጡበት በደረግ መልካም ነው።

## ማጠቃለያ

ይህ ጥናት የአልኮል ማስታወቂያ አሰራር በኢትዮጵያ ያሰውን ነባራዊ ሁኔታ ዳሷል፡፡ የአልኮል ማስታወቂያዎች በተለይም በቴሌቪዥን የሚተላለፉት ወጣቱን የመሳብ ጠንካራ ሃይል አሳቸው። መጠጡን ከመግለፅ ባለፈ ሙዚቃ፣ ዳንስ፣ የወሲብ ጥሪ፣ ደስታ፣ መዝናናት፣ ወጣቶች እንዲኖራቸው ለሚመኙት የአኗኗር ስልት ማነሳሳት በመልሪክቱ ውስጥ ይተሳለፋሉ። በተለይም ወጣቶች ታዳሚ በሆኑባቸው ዝግጅቶች፤ የአልኮል *ማ*ስታወቂያዎች በኢትዮጵያ አብለ ስለመይንና እና በ*ራ የሚተ*ላለፉት መልዕክቶች የሚያተኩሩት ከአልኮል በሚገኘው የፍላጎት መርካትና መደሰት ሳይ ብቻ ነው። አልኮል መጠቀም ጉዳት የለሽ ተደርጎ፤ ሊያስተከትል የሚችለውን አደ*ጋ*ና መጥፎ *ጎን* ለተጠቃሚው የማይንልፁ ናቸው። ተሳታፊዎቹ እንደ*ገለፁት በመገ*ናኛ ብዙ*ዛን የሚተላለ*ፉ የአልኮል ማስታወቂያዎች አሳሳች፣ ከመጠን ያለፈ መጠጣትን የሚያበፈታቱ፣ አልኮል ከስፖርት *ጋ*ር የተገናኘ እንደሆነ ሲያሳስቡ የሚችሉ <del>ም</del>ብጦችን የሚያስተላልፉ ናቸው።

ከዚህም ባሻንር ኤች.አይ.ቪን ለመከላከልና ስመቆጣጠር ታልመው ከሚተሳሰፉ መልዕክቶች ጋር የሚጋጩ ሐሳቦችን ያዘሉ ናቸው።

እንደጤና ባለሙያዎቹ ሐሳብ የአልኮል ማስታወቂያዎች ለወሲብ ከማነሳሳት አንፃር የራሳቸው የሆነ ድርሻ አሳቸው። በተሰይም የቢራና የወይን ማስታወቂያዎች በፕብቅ ሲመረመሩ ይገባል። ወደ 16 26 126 ....

## An overview of Pain Assessment and Management Practices in Health Facilities and Teaching in Health Training Schools in Ethiopia, Baseline Evaluation Finding (BEF)

## Abstract

## **Background**

Pain is defined as "an unpleasant sensory or emotional experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage". It affects the physical, mental, emotional and spiritual aspects of a patient's life. (2, 4) Chronic pain has been associated with impaired body faculties, change in mood, and decreased involvement in social activities and can even result in a suicidal behavior.

Pain management is one of the very challenging areas of medical practice. Mismanagement of pain and patient dissatisfaction are common. The demand for chronic care service has increased with the associated morbidly due to AIDS in

many developing countries including Ethiopia.

Pain management is a combination ofpatient's pain assessment through taking proper history, physical examination and provision of appropriate care and treatment and is considered to be adequate if there is congruence between the patient's reported level of pain and the appropriateness of the therapy Ethiopia has developed a national guideline for pain assessment and management since 2007 for use by all health facilities

A systematic assessment of the ongoing pain management and teaching practices was conducted to get answers for the following research questions

- What does the knowledge, attitude and practice of health workers at different levels of health care facilities regarding pain management look like?
- Is pain assessment and management given adequate emphasis in the pre-service medical school training?
- Are there adequate pain management drugs in the health system?
- Is storage of pain relieving drugs a problem?
- Are pain reliving drugs prescribed regularly in the health care system?
- What are the barriers to proper management of pain by health care workers?
- How is the attitude of health workers towards opioid use for pain management?

#### II .Objective

To assess the:

- knowledge, attitude and practice related to pain assessment and management by health workers practicing at different levels of health care facilities;
- emphasis given to pain management in the pre-service training in medical schools and evaluate the availability, storage, and prescription of different pain management drugs in facilities.

### III. Method

The evaluation used a cross-sectional study design supplemented with a qualitative method and had four components: health workers survey, medical school survey, pharmacy survey, and desk review and synthesis. The study was carried out in selected facilities in all regions of Ethiopia.

A total of 673 health workers, 132 pharmacy professionals and 38 medical school staff participated in the study. The evaluation obtained ethical clearance from IRB at EPHA and the protocol was approved by CDC Atlanta.

#### Result

From the 673 health workers surveyed only 30.6% (206) were aware of the important pain assessment scales; and 98.8% (665) of the participants mentioned drug therapy was the most popular pain management modality.

Only 27% (119) of these had correct knowledge of the contraindications of opioid drugs. Twenty eight percent (187) of the participants were aware of the national pain management guideline while 23.5% (158) knew the WHO protocol for pain management. About 48% (327) of the health workers were satisfied with the service they were providing to patients with pain and believed that pain management is

given equal or higher priority relative to other components of patient management.

Except for management of with-drawal symptoms of pain relieving drugs and the use of a combination of drugs for pain, the participants were comfortable with the pain management procedure in their facilities. The commonest 44.3% (297) cause of pain complaint was acute medical illness,

Verbal rating was the most commonly used pain assessment scale by health workers 44% (294) and drug therapy was almost the only pain management modality practiced by 97.6% (657). Simple analgesics were the most frequently prescribed drugs by 85.6% (576) of health workers, while strong opoids were never prescribed by 55.4% (373) of health workers.

Lack of knowledge {63.6% (482)} or appropriate training, {93% (626)} on pain management was the important perceived barrier to the proper management of pain in

health facilities.

The availability of drugs varied across the groups of drugs while simple analgesics were available in more than 80% of pharmacies, strong opioids such as morphine was available in only 19.8%(25) - pharmacies. The stock out was reported for almost all kinds of pain relieving drugs.

Among the participants, 90% (320) nurses, 83.2 % (79) health officers. 76.2% (115) general practitioners and 79.7 %(55) of specialists had never used the national pain management guideline 79.5% (534) said there was no any other pain management guideline in their health facilities and 82.4% (554) had never used the WHO pain management protocol. In the health facilities, 68.4% (457) of the participants said there was no pain specialist or trained person on pain management. About 50% of the respondents reported referring patients for further pain management. Regarding the training on pain management, none of the medical schools clearly showed pain management as a major component of the curricula and medical students get inadequate inservice training. Most of the service providers identified the inadequate training as a main barrier to the lack of proper management of pain in health facilities. Most of the medical school instructors are neither well trained specifically on pain management nor aware of the national and WHO guidelines for pain management.

#### V. Recommendations

Improve the current knowledge and practice of service providers in pain.

- management through on- thejob training by involving health training institutes and providing basic job aids.
- Popularize and ensure the availability and use of the standard protocols including the national pain

- Update the curriculum and course outline on pain management in medical schools and other training facilities
- Ensure the availability of a full range of pain drugs in the health facilities
- Strengthen the system of pain drug procurement, distribution and storage and thereby ensure the continuous availability of quality drugs.

This assessment was technically and financially supported by the US Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC-E) for which EPHA is very much grateful. EPHA would like to thank the MoH for supporting the assessment and approval of the final report.

EPHA extends its gratitude for ACIP research team that worked on the evaluation

#### Source:

Baseline Evaluation of Pain Management Practices and Teaching in Health Facilities and Health Training Schools in Ethiopia

Final report February, 2012

#### ክትባት ከነፅ 8 የዞረ

ሕጻናት ስለማገኙበት ሁኔታ መደበኛ ክትትል መደረግ ይኖርበታል፡፡ ጥራት ያስው መረጃ በመጠቀም ብቻ ነው ማንኛውም ጥረት በትክክል ዒላማ ላይ በማነጣጠር በሔና አገልግሎት አስጣጥና ከክትባት ተደራሽነት አኳያ ያለውን መዛበት መቀነስ የሚቻለው፡፡ የክትባት አገልግሎትን የሚመለከቱ መረጃዎች በወረዳ፣ በዞንና በክልል እንዲሁም በብሔራዊ ደረጀ መተንተን ሕጻናት ሁሉንም ክትባት ምን ያህል አንዳንኙና ያንንም ቢሆን የቱን ያህል በጊዜ ዕልዳው መሠረት እንደተቀሙበት በትክክል ለይቶ ለመረዳት ያስችላል፡፡ በአሁኑ ጊዜ መበረታት ያለበት ስትራተጃ የተጠናከረ ተደ*ጋጋሚ ክትባት ክንዋኔ* (Enhanced Routine Immunization Action) መሆን ያለበትም ለዚሁ **ነው**፡፡፡

## አልኮል....ከ18 20 የዞሬ

በሴሳ በኩል በአልኮል አምራች ድርጅቶች በሚደረግ ድ*ጋ*ፍ የሚሰሩ ማስታወቂያዎች ወጣቶችን ለመጠፕ

የማነሳሳት ተፅዕኖ የመፍጠር ውጤት አላቸው።

በየጎዳናው የሚታዩ የአልኮል
ማስታወቂያዎች ወጣቶች
በሚያዘወትሯቸው ስፍራዎች ነው።
ለወጣቶች ከለላ መስጠት
የሚመለከታቸው አካላት ሁሉ ኃላፊነት
ነው፡፡ እንዲሁም የአምራቾችና
የማስታወቂያ ባለሙያዎች የሞራል
ግዴታም ነው፡፡

የዚህ ጥናት ውጤት የሚመክረው የኢትዮጵያ ብሮድካስት ባለስልጣን (EBA) የማስታወቂያ አስራርን መስመር ለማስያዝ ያወጣው ሕቅድ በጥቅሱ የሚበፈታታ ነው። ይሁንና በማስታወቂያዎቹ አሰራር ዑደት ላይ የሚነሱ ቅሬታዎች በህዝብ ጤንነት ላይ ጉዳት ሲያስከትሉ ይችላሉ። ተያይዞም ማስታወቂያና የአልኮል *የድጋ*ፍ ሰጭዎች አሰራር መመሪያ በኢትዮጵያ በተናጠል ቢቀረጽ ሕንዲሁም ጠንካራ የጤና አጠባበቅ ፌቃድ ሰጭ አካል ቢቋቋም ችግሩን ሲቀርፈው እንደሚችል አጥኝው ያምናል። ይልቁንም ሴሎች ጥናቶች በዚ*ሁ ርዕ*ስ ዙሪያ ቢደረጉ የበለጠ አስፈላጊ ነው።

## Health Equity from the African Perspective 2012 Hugh R. Leavell Lecture

13th World Congress of Public Health Association Addis Ababa, April 2012 By Professor Redda Tekle Haimanot

## The Issue

I am most grateful to the World Federation of Public Health Associations for honoring me with the Leavell Lectureship Award and giving me the opportunity to speak on "Health Equity, from the African Perspective" to this august Congress of prominent international public health specialists. I consider the chance a rare privilege and I thank you for putting your trust in a clinical neurologist to tackle such an important public health topic of global significance. As the chairperson has informed you, I had been trained as a clinical neurologist and worked in this field for many years before crossing over to the practice of public health. Over the last twenty years, I have dedicated my professional life to the delivery of health and rehabilitation services to the physically challenged and the visually impaired persons in rural Ethiopia. Eye care is our major activity which also involves the implementation of the WHO recommended SAFE Strategy for Trachoma Control as part of the Ethiopian blindness prevention program. During the same period,

I have worked closely with the World Health Organization on the Polio Eradication Initiative and the Task Force on Immunization in the African Region. These responsibilities over many years have given me the rare opportunity of visiting many African countries and studying their health delivery systems. It is against such background that I wish to share with you my personal experience on health equity in Sub-Saharan Africa with special reference to the Polio Eradication and Trachoma Control initiatives which are very illustrative of the dynamics and challenges of health care delivery systems and the role played by public-private partnership in African countries that are aspiring to achieve the health MDGs and to bridge the gaps in health equity. I would like to start with a review of where Africa stands in terms of meeting the Millennium Development Goals in general and the health and healthrelated goals in particular.

A recent draft of the report by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the African Development Bank 3 (AfDB) suggests that most African countries will not be able to achieve the MDGs as scheduled. According to the report, sub-Saharan Africa will not be able to realize meaningful poverty alleviation despite the creditable record of relatively high economic growth rate over the last decade. The report attributes the shortfall of progress towards the realization of the poverty alleviation project to the compound problems of unsustainable development, design of the poverty reduction framework and increasing population (1).

The Committee of Experts of the 5th Joint Annual Meeting of the African Union Conferences of Ministers of Economy and Finance and the ECA Conference of Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development—at their meeting in

the MDGs in Africa—observed that promising trends are in education and gender parity (goals 2 and 3), infant mortality (goal 4), fight against HIV/AIDS (goal 5) and global partnerships

for development and access to technologies (goal 8). However, the committee concluded. Africa needs to fast track progress to achieve poverty reduction by reducing unemployment, maintaining quality education, improving child and maternal health, ensuring environmental sustainability and increasing access to basic services (water, sanitation and essential drugs). Reducing inequity in access to social services remains a critical challenge for Africa and these inequities largely explain the continent's slow progress in attaining the health dimension of the MDGs (2).

Poverty reduction is the MDG goal most crucial to health equity. Anyangwe et.al characterizes poverty as both the cause and the consequence of ill health. As they put it simply, "the low income of the poor cannot provide for adequate quantities of nutritious food and this low intake in turn leads to weakened, malnourished bodies incapable of adequate mental and physical productivity and incapable of fighting off disease"(3).

When one considers health equity in the African setting, it becomes very evident that Target 7C of the Millennium Development Goal related to water and sanitation has not been given the emphasis that it deserves. In rural setting, one may have the best health facility with all the essential drugs and the most 4 competent health personnel, but without adequate and sustainable access to potable drinking water and good sanitation the delivery of quality and equitable health care to the community will remain a mirage.

Communicable and water-borne diseases will prevail, preventive measures will be difficult to implement and health personnel will abandon their posts because of their personal needs for clean water.

In the implementation of the WHO recommended SAFE strategy for Trachoma Control, success in eyelid surgery and mass distribution of the potent antibiotic, Azithromycin, will not be sufficient to prevent and control the blinding disease without clean water for face washing and related environmental sanitation components.

Over the years, I have closely observed that villages that had been provided with adequate water supply had healthier children, happier community, and dramatic drop in the incidence of infectious and communicable diseases with resultant overall improvement of their socio-economic status. The transformation is noticeable even from casual observation without sophisticated measurements. There is no doubt that the provision of water and sanitation contributes significantly to health equity.

Unfortunately, in rural sub-Saharan Africa very limited resources are available for improving water supply and sanitation. It is unfortunate that only very few public-private partnerships are actively involved in this sector. In its recent report—titled "Off-track, Off-target"—the international charity organization, Water Aid, pointed out that most countries in sub-Saharan Africa may fail to meet the MDG pledge of reducing by half the proportion of people without sanitation by 2015. Furthermore, only 20 countries in the region were reportedly on track to meet the MDG water target by 2015. The report highlights that diseases caused by unsafe water and poor sanitation cause more child deaths than AIDS. malaria and measles combined. Water Aid calls on all governments across the world to do more to tackle the water and sanitation crisis (4). It is against such background of rather challenging and pessimistic progress targets that I will address health equity from the African perspective.

reports on the attainment of MDG Addis Ababa in March 2012 to assess the progress made in achieving The concept of equity, as applied to health, has been the subiect of heated discussions and debates for quite some time and has been defined in different ways. For the purpose of measurement and operationalization, Braven and Gushin define equity in health "as the absence of systematic disparities in health (or in the major social determinants of health) between social groups who have different levels of underlying social advantage/disadvantage. Inequities in health put group of people who are already socially disadvantaged at further disadvantage" (5) The issue of the social and economic determinants of health (SEDH) has attracted global attention for some time. To that effect, the World Health Organization established a Commission on the Social Determinants of Health (CSDH) in 2005. The Commission submitted its report, titled "Closing the Gap in a Generation" in 2008 (6).

In their review of the literature on the social determinants of health. Eshetu and Woldesenbet point out that the WHO Commission report on the subject does not reflect the broader underlying health inequality factors in the world's poorest countries such as Africa. Harmful traditional and cultural practices, the lack of good governance and accountability. weak economic weak economic performance, political instability, armed conflicts, etc. are conspicuously missing in the literature on this topic, factors that are particularly important from the African perspective. The authors of the review conclude that there is a need for the Africanization of the social determinants of health in order to build on the work of the WHO Commission to strengthen the global effort to

achieve a better health for all the world's poorest countries(7). In fact, when one examines the issue closely, its significance goes beyond its Africanization only. Among other things, it has to be countryspecific. In Uganda, for instance, socio-economic factors. conflicts and displacement as well as poor health delivery were identified as causes of health inequity (8); while in South Africa, in addition to socio -economic status, race, eligibility for insurance and urban/rural divide were found to be formidable barriers to access health care (9). Generally speaking, inequity of health care in disadvantaged populations is a result of differences in accessing and utilizing health services according to gender, income, rural/urban residence and ethnicity.

Dr Loewensen, a founding member and coordinator of the Regional Network for Equity in Health in Southern Africa (EQUINET), identified poverty as the major contributor to health inequity, whose burden has been greater among women than men at the household level. She singled out the AIDS pandemic as a contributor to health care inequity and the overall decline of health in Africa. In her words: "HIV is placing great demand, great stress on services and resources, on households reducing social cohesion and polarizing access". She further noted the inability of health systems to retain trained health personnel as adversely affecting the delivery of health services in an equitable manner. The phrase "global convevor belt of health personnel" that Dr. Loewensen coined aptly describes the exodus of workers from health services in rural areas to urban public and private services and from poor countries in the African region to wealthier Europe and North America (10).

Other factors compounding the

problem of health care inequities in Africa include natural and man -made disasters such as drought and armed conflicts, conditions placing additional burden on already limited resources allocated to health care.

As a case in point of natural disaster, the Horn of Africa recently experienced drought-caused famine and a similar threat is looming over countries in the Sahel region of West Africa.

To promote the equitable distribution of health services, underresourced countries have welcomed mobilizing additional resources through public-private partnerships as a means of financing public health programs. As a result, many such partnerships involving UN agencies, philanthropic foundations, civil society organizations and pharmaceutical companies—have mushroomed over the years. Have these partnerships succeeded in addressing and bridging the inequity gaps in health care systems in Africa? Have there been negative fallouts from these partnerships? These are questions I wish to address briefly next.

WHO defines public-private partnership as the "means to bring together a set of actors for the common goal of improving the health of a population through mutually agreed roles and principles?" (11). I would like to underthe important line phrase, "mutually agreed roles and principles". I believe it is the responsibility of African ministries of health to negotiate the best deal for such partnerships.

There are several important issues to consider by national governments before signing these partnership agreements. How will the collaboration impact on the general health care delivery system and the strengthening of related programs? Will the partnership undermine the stability of the health workforce? Are the tar-

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improving health equity? Will there be transparency and accountability on both sides of the partnership? Allow me to take the Polio Eradication Initiative as a typical example of a global initiative.

This initiative is a product of a public-private partnership bringing together the collaboration of national governments with UN Agencies-notably. WHO and UNI-CEF—Rotary International and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. It would not be overstating the fact to say that the Initiative has received the blessing of all nations and governments globally. The eradication strategies have well designed and measurable indicators to judge whether or not the program is on track in each participant country and the program managers in each country have successfully identified underserved groups of the population in hard to reach inaccessible areas through surveillance activities and mass vaccination campaigns. The coverage of routine vaccination is continuously monitored down to the sub-district level. The movement pattern of mobile migrant population has been mapped out.

The eradication program has reliable information on the distribution of health care facilities and staff allocation. At the continental and regional levels, useful lessons have been learned from the program on the challenges facing countries affected by political conflicts and the disruption of health services like Somalia. Chad and the Democratic Republic of Congo. These are readily available data that are very useful to countries for health planning and intervention purposes. The initiative, therefore, offers an opportunity to explore the African perspective of health equity, because the eradication of polio can be slowed and indeed hampered if there are gross inequities in health care delivery.

I am not in any way suggesting that the programs of these global initiatives have been totally successful. The polio virus is still circulating in Africa and routine. Vaccination coverage is not at the optimal level in many African countries. The message I want to pass is that such useful global partnerships should be integrated into the national health program for improving the delivery of equity health care and should not be taken as initiatives addressing a single communicable disease or a single program. The investments should be geared to strengthening general national health care systems and exploited accordingly. The same strategy should also apply to the many very well funded initiatives that are operational in the HIV/ AIDS sector. However, it should be noted that maximizing the gains from public-private partnership can be successful only when the national health delivery system at all levels is well organized and focused on an innovative and comprehensive agenda.

Since public-private partnerships are expected to play a big role in bridging the gap in health equity, I would like to comment on some of the shortcomings of these global initiatives. Asante and Zwi characterize public-private partnership as a double-edged sword that can promote or undermine fairness in global health care (12). There are serious reservations about the disease-specific nature ofpublicprivate health initiatives without their incorporation into the general health care system to which I have alluded to earlier.

Undeniably many of these partnerships programs are donor driven where the funding agencies dictate the terms

As Laurie Garrett put it, "most funds come with strings attached and must be spent according to donors' priorities, politics and values" (13).

These global initiatives with generous funding entice workers away from established posts in the public health services such as hospitals and primary health care services. There are complaints about the limited transparency and the lack of accountability for failed projects in some of these partnerships. There are also claims that a significant percentage of donated funds never reach clinics and hospitals at the end of the line. Therefore, unless newly generated partnership projects are carefully regulated and integrated into the national health care system they can destabilize basic national health care services.

Given the great deal interest and concern generated on the issue of health equity in the African Union and African health ministries, what is the position of these institutions on the progress made towards health MDGs and health equity? The Third Session of the African Union Conference of Ministers of Health held in 2007 on "Strengthening of Health Systems for Equity and Development in Africa" endorsed the Africa Health Strategy (2007 – 2015) and reaf-

firmed that investment in health impacts poverty reduction, economic development and the advancement of women's rights and equality. It also set universal access to equitable health service as the rallying point of the response to all health challenges. The strategies proposed different approaches for "addressing avoidable diseases, disability and death in Africa and for strengthening health system to equity and development." The roles of the stakeholders including member states, the Africa Union, regional economic communities and international and national civil society organizations are clearly defined. It is a meticulously prepared comprehensive document worth reading by all individuals and institutions interested in public health in Africa (14). After studying the proposals contained in the Africa Health Strategy, one is compelled to ask how much of the recommendations have been translated into action? Two years after the adoption of the African Health Strategy the report from the

Fourth Session of the African Union Conference of Ministers of Health on "Health Financing in Africa" stated, "Governments in Africa are constrained in their capacity to finance health as evidenced by the low levels of public-sector health spending in most Africa countries" (15).

It is quite evident that without adequate financial commitment African countries can neither implement the African Health Strategy nor achieve the health MDGs.

In relation to health financing, we should recall the famous 2001 Abuja Declaration where member States of the African Union pledged to allocate 15% of their national budgets to health (16). In 2006, "The Africa Public Health Alliance 15% Campaign" was launched as the "15% Now! Campaign" led by the Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, as honorary chair and patron of the movement. The campaign pleads with African Heads of State and Governments "not to revise, drop or fur-

ther delay" the implementation of the Abuja commitment. Unfortunately, many countries have not made progress expected towards achieving the "Abuja target". In fact, after nine years since the Abuja declaration only six out of fifty-three AU members have met the 15% pledge (17).

At this juncture, I wish to raise some questions connected with the goals and recommendations of the African Health Strategy for achieving health equity in sub-Saharan Africa.

Have the African Union and Ministries of Health seriously engaged in global health initiatives to promote their integration into the national health system and to fund core programs and human resource requirements? Do national plans assure social protection for the vulnerable and families from long term debt traps of catastrophic illness and injury? Have countries developed good systems of surveillance for both diseases and vectors and high level of vigilance for outbreaks? Are

the logistics and supply systems good enough to ensure the availability of required supplies at health facilities? Has the African Union facilitated a common African position on the migration of health professionals? These are major issues covered by the Africa Health Strategy.

In 2008, the Economic Commission for Africa produced a report on "Mainstreaming health equity into the development agenda in Africa". The report was based on an analysis of the demographic and health survev data of ten African countries.

The document identified the lack of access to health care, where ruralurban disparities were very obvious, as the main constraint on health inequity. In all countries, women from the poorest quintile were less likely to use basic services. The report reaffirmed that equity was emerging as an urgent policy priority in health sector reforms in many African countries where reducing inequity in health was found to be integral to success in reaching the target of the

three health-related MDGs and the other MDGs with health as an important component. The report concluded that health inequity should, therefore, be mainstreamed across all sectors, departments and tiers of government and the broader development agenda of African countries. The study also recommended the need to develop targets and indicators to monitor progress towards equity in health. (18)

In conclusion, I would like to summarize the issues that I think are important if we are to bring about health equity in Africa, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa.

First and foremost, African countries should break the vicious cycle of poverty and ill-health. I am quite aware that this is easier said than done.

Nevertheless, maximal efforts should be exerted by African governments to bring about accelerated socioeconomic development and growth to reduce the disproportionate burden of poverty in sub-Saharan Africa.

African Countries should mobilize adequate budget allocation to the health sector, at least to the level of the 2001 Abuja Declaration of 15% of national budgets. I sincerely hope they will take to heart Archbishop Desmond Tutu's appeal for "15% now". External assistance should be used to build and strengthen the overall health system

Innovative approaches should be employed to bring in more flexible resources for health system such the Health MDG Performance Fund (MDG PF), which provides financing

without earmarking for underfinanced priorities in the health sector. In the case of Ethiopia, the evidence attests to the significant contributions of the pooled fund obtained from Development partners through MDG-PF and managed by the Ministry of Health towards the improvements of heath delivery systems in the country (19).

The capacity of health systems should be strengthened to provide effective and equitable quality health care services, including appropriate infrastructure, essential drugs and equipment and adequate skilled and motivated manpower. Special attention should be given to people who are marginalized and underserved, such as those with physical disabilities, epilepsy and mental illnesses. Since the majority of the Africa population is rural, primary health care services and Preventive Health activities should be re-activated, upgraded and expanded. I cannot emphasize more the importance of the primary health care approach to bridge the gap in health equity at the grass roots level in Africa.

Health system and health care facilities should have appropriately designed and stable structures with the right staff allocations. Frequent turnover of personnel should be minimized. As Kaseje put it, the human resource issue was both

a quantitative (appropriate numbers) and qualitative (appropriate skill, mix and motivation) issue" (20). Countries have to take resolute action to train and retain African health workers.

Other innovative approaches, such as the Ethiopian initiative of deploying trained Health Extension Workers at the community level, as part of the country's strategic plan for strengthening the health system, should be considered by others as a good lesson learned (21).

In sub-Saharan countries, since the majority of the poor cannot afford to pay for health care, they either avoid seeking timely care or wait until they are serious ill, which leads to unnecessary morbidity and mortality. It is, therefore, necessary for governments to explore appropriate methods of social protection in the form of health insurance system or the abolishment of users' fee. The development of community health insurance (CHI) has not been very successful in sub-Sahara Africa, be-

cause of operational difficulties. Allegri et. al. suggest that policy makers should overcome the barriers through adequate legislation, equitable enrolment, substantial investment and reduced overhead cost (22).

Sub-Saharan African countries should urgently address the water, sanitation and hygiene crisis, because there cannot be health equity without equity in access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation. I fully support the recommendation of Water Aid to that effect: "national governments should exert strong leadership on water and sanitation, ensuring relevant institutions are fit for the purpose and the required staff and skill are in place at all levels" (23). This issue has often worried me. Which government body should carry the mandate for the provision of potable drinking water and improved sanitation for rural populations in sub-Saharan Africa?

Is it the Ministry of Water Resources or the Ministry of Health? The allocation of responsibilities remains to be a grey area. I believe this is a very crucial issue because health equity and equity in the provision of drinking water are very much interdependent.

I have often wished that the Ministry of Health would play a stronger catalytic role in water and sanitation because of the important contribution it makes to health equity.

Accurate data are necessary to evaluate health interventions aimed at reducing health inequities. In sub-Saharan Africa, monitoring of intervention programs and global targets such as the Millennium Development Goals are not easy due to the lack of key information. Census data in most countries are outdated.

There is, therefore, a need to invest in demographic surveillance systems which is best fitted for longitudinal follow-up of households, an approach critical for measurement of the possible correlations between social and economic status and health outcomes (24).

Governance and accountability are issues that are raised frequently in the health system of Sub-Saharan countries. There is therefore a dire need for transparency and accountability in the use of domestic and externally generated resources allocated for health.

Finally, while preparing for this lecture and reviewing the literature on MDG and health equity, I have come to realize that the challenges facing Africa (sub-Sahara in particular) in meeting MDG goals and closing the gaps of health inequity have been clearly identified by the African Union, the United Nation Economic Commission for Africa and individual countries themselves. The African Union has developed the Africa Health Strategy and other health policy

frameworks which contain all the ingredients of what actions should be taken and by whom. What is called for in Africa is a strong political will and commitment with health equity as one of its top priorities.

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# Invitation

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Ethiopian Public Health Association once again Respectfully calls upon readers of this PH Digest to send your valuable suggestions and comments which significantly make a difference on the quality of the Digest. Likewise the editors solicit researchers and health professionals to provide your research endeavors. These are vital in providing substantial and up-to-date information to those who are engaged in safeguarding of the public health.

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