Identifying Innovations
Existing In Health Space

Identifying and Understanding
Different NGO’s, Government bodies and schemes in Odisha related to health

Identifying health needs in Tribal Areas
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Field Visit with Tribal Community Labs in Kalahandi
To understand different perspectives of different stakeholders in health sector.

Stakeholder analysis
Personal Interview and Focus Group Discussion Techniques
Agricultural Labourers

Agriculture Period: June - November

Main Crops: Rice, Beans, Maize, Ragi, Vegetables

Working Period: 9 to 10 hrs/day (7 days per week)
Pottery

Pottery period: November - June

Main Products:
- Pots, Vases
- Roof Tiles
- Toys
- Decorative products

Working Period: 9 to 10 hrs/day (7 days per week)

Artisans

Bamboo and Furniture

Construction workers
A Glimpse Of Kalahandi
Men

Get up early morning
Eat the left out dinner

Go for work
Take a bath
Continue work

Have Lunch
Continue with work till 4:00
Come back from the field

Leisurely activities
Get firewood
Cook dinner (if woman on her periods)

Sleep around 9 pm

Women

Get water
Take a bath
Cook lunch
Go for farming.

Get water (Taps/water bodies/hand pumps/open wells)
Cook dinner
Malnutrition
Out of the 80% of children weighed in kalahandi, 60% have some form of nutritional deficiency.
Loss Of colour, Thinning Hair

Big Bellies, Thin arms and legs

Signs Of Malnutrition
**Nutrition**

**Foods consumed**

- Rice
- Pulses - Black gram, Arad
- Vegetables - Potato, brinjal, tomato, potol
- Green leaves
- Dalma
- Seasonal fruits
- Fish, egg, chicken
- Bamboo shoots
Nutrition

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Nutrient Deficiencies
- Iron Deficiency
- Insufficient protein consumption
- Milk products
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Challenges
- Food shortage (June-September)
- Low food supply and high food prices
- Not aware of what all food should be had in which age groups.
Government’s Efforts
ANMs (Auxiliary Nurse & Midwife)

Main Duties

Pregnant ladies
- Keeping track
- Antenatal and Pre-natal care
- Tetanus Doses
- Iron and Folic Supplements

Child Care
- Vaccination (every Wednesday)
- Basic healthcare (fever, cold, cough)
- Referring patients to hospitals
Challenges Faced by ANM

- Intake of iron and folic supplements by expecting mothers.
- Acceptance of her services by the people.
- Misbehavior of people.
Challenges Faced by People

Remote areas not covered.

Irregular visits by ANMs.
Equipments Used

- Vaccine box
- BP machine
- Haemoglobin testing
- Stethoscope
**ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist)**

**Main Duties**

**Training in Saisurni Subcentre**

**Pregnant Women**
- Keeping track
- Ensure ANM visits on the decided dates
- Convincing them for institutional deliveries
- Arrange the conveyance (108)
- Assistance for home deliveries

**New Borns**
- Basic health care
- Record of baby’s growth
- Ensuring the vaccination

**Community**
- Record of diseases (diarrhea, malaria)
- Refer people to hospitals
Challenges

No Salary, incentives per delivery in a hospital
Conveyance/ 108 difficult to manage
Communication for arranging conveyance difficult
Illiterate and minimal knowledge (can’t count breath rate and pulse rate)
Not contacted for late night home deliveries
Anganwadi

Nutrition Supplementation and education
Pre-school activities
Mid Day Meal
Contraceptive counselling and supply
Provision of basic medicines and ORS
Interventions for Strengthening Food Security

ICDS Scheme

Orimix (25g)  
wheat, soya bean and sugar
Pregnant, nursing mothers, children (0-6yrs)
Oil (By CARE India)

Two-Rupee per Kilogram Rice  
Supply of rice 25 kg/ household/ month
Ayzh- Janma: A clean birth kit

Useful in clean home deliveries
Reduces infections caused by unhygienic conditions
Multiple options available according to the need of the person

Contents

Underpad
Cord Clamp
Surgical Blade
Gloves
Baby wiping cloth
Soap
Jute purse
M-care Disposable Delivery Kit

Provided to ASHA workers for expected home deliveries.

Contents

Carbolic Soap
Sterilized gloves
Absorbent cotton
Mop egyptian cotton
Neonatal covering sheet with hood
Water proof apron
Roller bandage
Self-Sticking Maternity Napkin
Baby Mucous Sucker
Triple layer ltered face mask
Cotton Gauze
Cord clamp
Sterilized blade
Plastic undersheet
Home Deliveries

Why?

Influence of elders
Transport
Communication
Government hospital nurses demand money
Incentives provided for institutional deliveries
gets delayed

Challenges

Infections due to unhygienic delivery environment
No proper cleaning of the mother
Umbilical cord with ‘soota’ (thin jute rope)
Gilette blade used to cut cord
Blood loss
Swasthya Swaraj

Weekly Clinics (Kaniguma, Kerpai)
Training of Swasthya Saathis for weekly clinic
Tuberculosis days:
Subsidized treatment
Medication
Provide chick pea(chana), oil, egg, bun

Tackling diseases

Malaria
Tuberculosis
Leprosy
Scabies
Diarrheal diseases
General health issues
Anaemia
Equipments Used

- Microscope - Malaria detection
- Malaria rDTs kits
- Basic health devices
- Blood pressure measurement
- Weighing machines
- Height measurement
- Stethoscope

Challenges

- Training of health workers (illiteracy)
- Retaining knowledge by the health workers
- Basic measurements like breath rate measurement, pulse rate
- X-Rays in remote areas
CARADA (Commercial Agriculture and Rural Area Development Association)

For expecting mothers
Track of pregnant women with the help of ANMs
Convinced to come to their ‘Maagrah” one week before their due dates
When labor starts, 108 is contacted or another vehicle arranged
Gram Vikas

Sanitation
Toilets are built in houses (behavior change, Mobilizers needed)
Taps in toilets provide filtered water
Gravity water pumping
Dirty Drinking Water

Causes

Water from natural water bodies (open wells, muddy water) is consumed with no filtration.
Water purification not available in remote areas.
No awareness about effects.

Effects

Diarrhea
Malnutrition is already prevalent and gets worsened due to diarrhea.
Vomiting, fever.
Availability of Clean Water

Th. Rampur has a low coverage of 10 percent households with safe drinking water source which is within 0.5 km and 30 percent households within 1 to 1.59 km distance.
The clay for the pot is mixed with sawdust which when red burns away leaving small gaps. When water is passed through this pot, gets filtered of any impurities present.
Product Proposals For Swasthyaa Swaraj

V Scan: Abdominal, urological, cardiac, obstetric and pediatric scanning

Nebulizer: Providing medication in severe cases of asthama or other respiratory conditions

Pulse Oximeter: Rapid measurement of oxygen saturation of hemoglobin in arterial blood.

Haemoglobin Meter: Anaemia Screening

O2Matic: Producing Oxygen in remote areas

Oxygen Generator