

CONCEPT: Multidisciplinary , Collaborative Approach to Teaching, Research and Patient Care



Ashima Nehra
Professor, Division of Neuropsychology, Neurosciences Centre
All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India

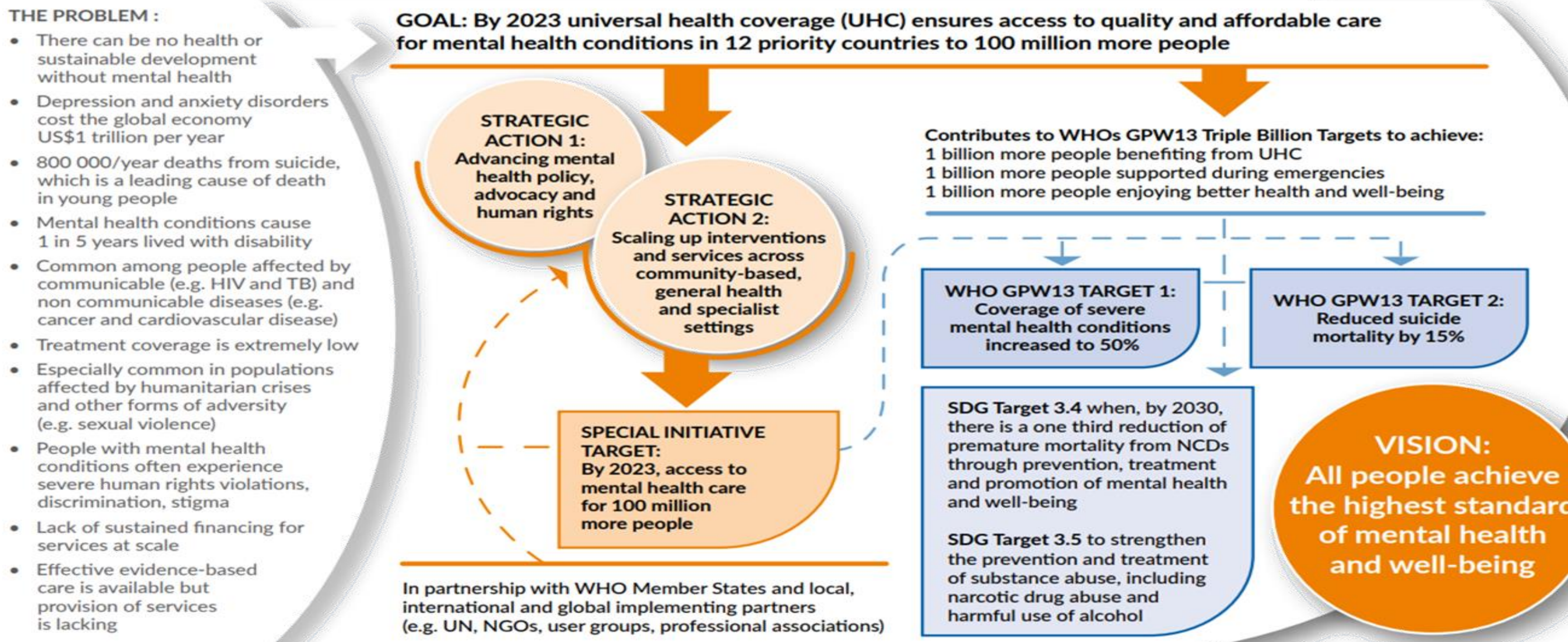


ABSTRACT:

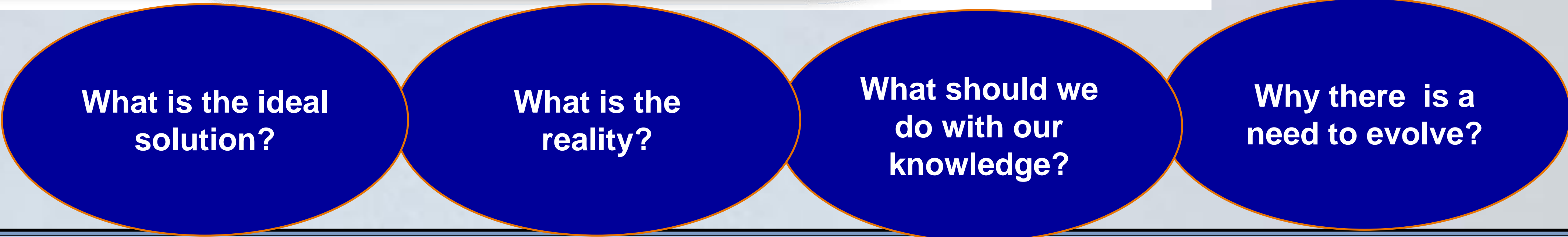
According to the National Mental Health Survey (NHMS, 2016), mental disorders, including that accompanying neurological conditions, contribute to a significant load of morbidity and disability, even though few conditions account for an increasing mortality. As per Global Burden of Disease report, mental disorders accounts for 13% of total DALYs lost for Years Lived with Disability (YLD). Previous reviews, meta-analysis, studies, and independent reports have indicated that nearly 100 million persons in India are in need of systematic care. WHO states that universal health coverage (UHC) is aimed at “ensuring that all people can use the promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative and palliative health services they need, [and that these are] of sufficient quality to be effective, while also ensuring that the use of these services does not expose the user to financial hardship.” UHC is now a global health priority, which is firmly based on the WHO constitution of 1948 declaring health a fundamental human right and on the Health for All agenda set by the Alma Ata declaration in 1978. UHC cuts across all of the health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and brings hope of better health and protection for the world's poorest. By the most conservative estimates, at least 5% of the Indian population lives with psychological health problems, a figure that translates to over 50 million people. These numbers have a close bearing with the rate of suicides, cardiovascular health issues, and several days of productivity lost. The impact of inadequate mental health treatment can be estimated—though not entirely correlated—by its effect on suicide rates. The WHO statistics states that the average suicide rate in India is 10.9 for every 100,000 people due to mental health problems. Hence, role of psychology in continuum of health care coverage, for Sustainable Health Development Goals will be discussed.

Key Words: Healthcare, Neuropsychology, Mental Health

The WHO Special Initiative for Mental Health (2019-2023): Universal Health Coverage for Mental Health
THEORY OF CHANGE



What is the Need to Identify Potential issues in health care:
■ Mental Health issues are mostly psychological besides Psychiatric
■ Need to identify the potential issued in health care which need to be addressed on priority
■ How can we achieve the same #priority



Development of Psychological Studies (in different Psychology Specialities) :
CONCEPT: Multidisciplinary , collaborative approach to teaching, research and patient care
FOR: Empirical Role of Psychological Science in Healthcare and Universal Health Coverage

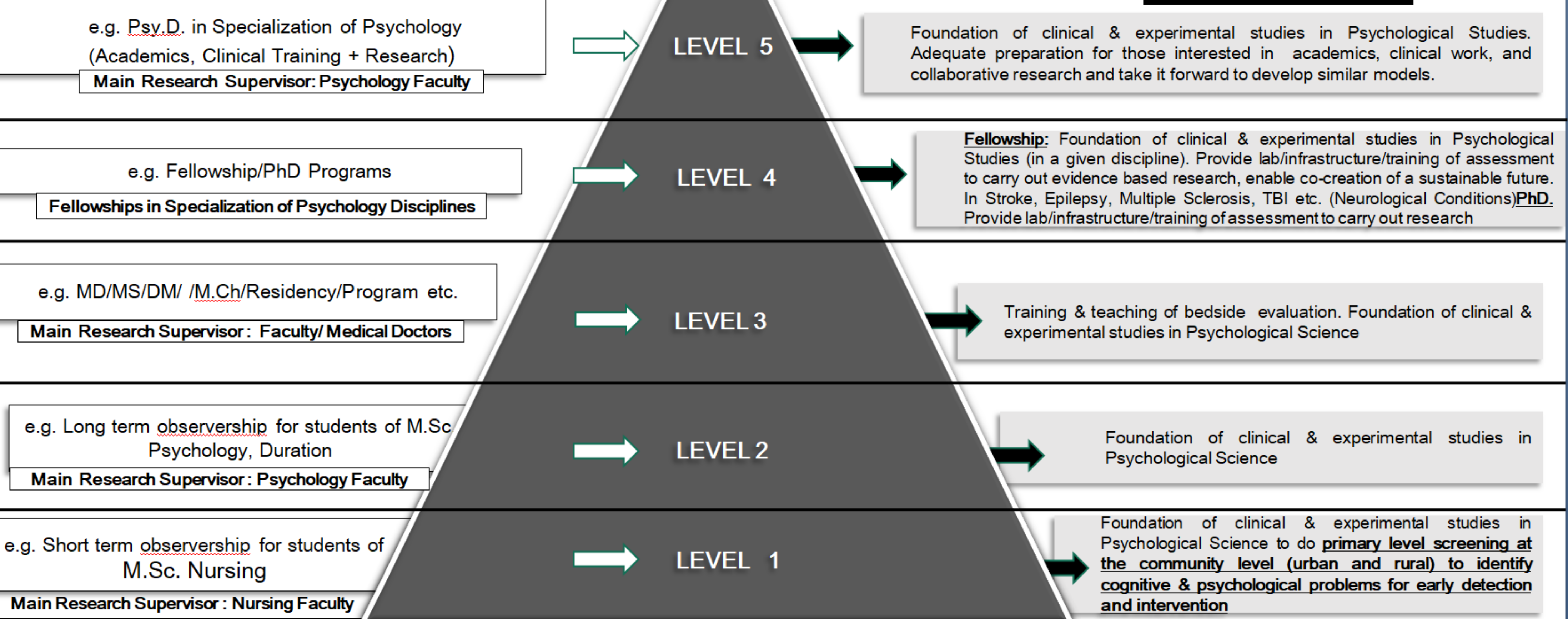


Teaching & Training

Ref.

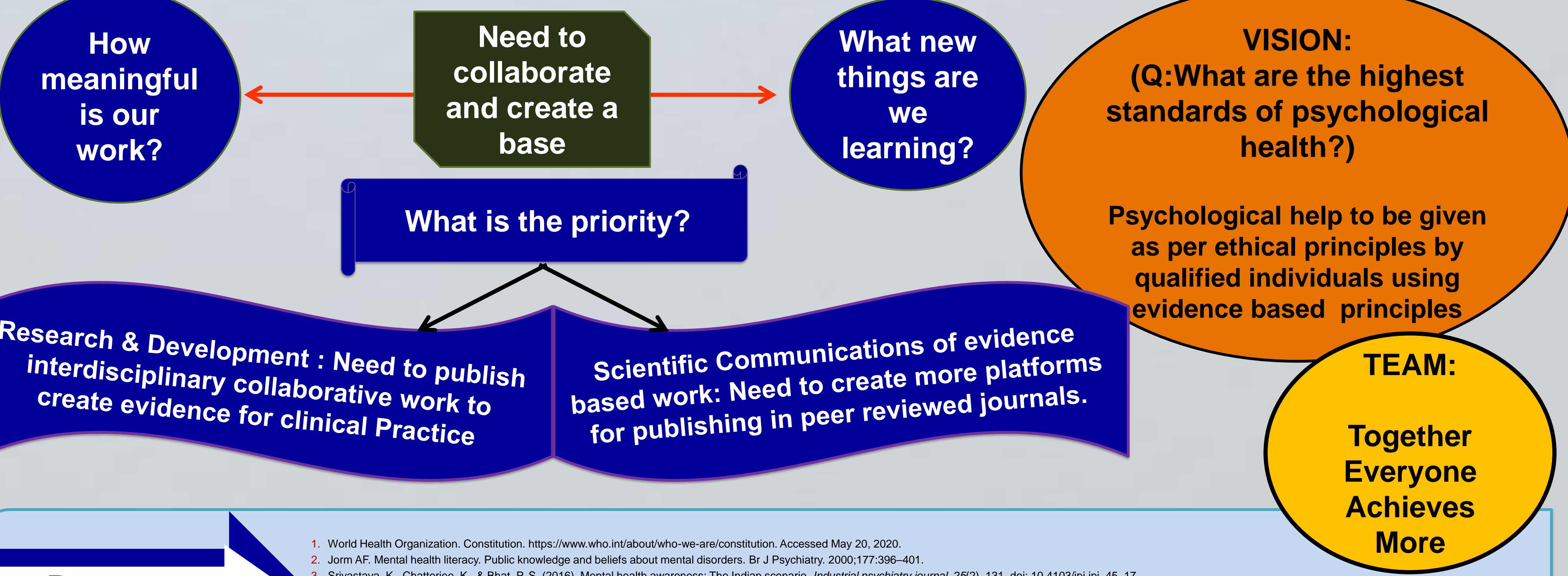
National Education Program 2020 (India)

Services to be Provided



The Diagram is a Description of Integrated Education and Training in Psychological Science : For (Healthcare and Universal Health Coverage

Level 1: Skill based training to learn basic screening & preparing Nursing professionals	Level 2 : Based on the academic competency exposing students for a Research based	Level 3 : Foundation of clinical & experimental studies	Level 4: Following adaptive methodology Enrolling multiple residency/Fellowships into academics + clinical training and research.	Level 5: Planning + Execution + Academics + Clinical training + Research
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