

Joint Event

Breast Pathology & Cancer | Gynecology and Obstetrics Pathology | Palliativecare & Gerontology

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Non-technological ways of improving women's health in under privileged areas

Tremendous growth has been achieved over the years in various fields of medicine. New and advanced approaches have been and are being made towards the improvement of women's health as well as the health of mankind as a whole. However, not all problems need technology as solutions. Women's health as a whole is determined by various factors which include; social, economic, spiritual and political factors to mention but a few. In most of the less privileged communities, awareness is still an issue. Despite the increased access and use of smart phones, people are still inadequately informed about basic and essential health care needs and services available. This calls for more vigorous and in depth spread of basic health care information to the deepest of communities through other means for example through village health talks, use of community speakers, radio health talks, on contact with health workers. In addition, wrong information being passed on as the right information by less or unqualified health personnel especially in private clinics situated in rural areas is still an issue. This calls for governments to strongly enforce the already existing regulations on health practice in their countries. This will help to reduce myths and misconceptions on different women's health care needs and services available. Furthermore, cultural practices also majorly contribute to the setbacks on our progress in improving women's health. Traditions like men not escorting their wives in seeking health care services is one of the many. In most rural communities, wives need consent from their husbands to make some health care service decisions for example family planning. This causes another delay on top of the already existing delays hence slowing the use of the available health care services. In conclusion, different factors greatly affect the progress and implementation of global developments and thus, should be worked upon for a faster and easier improvement in women's health.

Biography

Jane Viola Namullindwa has completed her internship programme from Masaka Regional Referral Hospital in Masaka Uganda. She has completed her Medicine course from Makerere Medical School last year and therefore is still fresh Medical officer but motivated to do maternal health and child survival career.

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