

**DISSERTATION OF CHRONIC DISEASES EXPENDITURE OF EAST
GODAVARI DISTRICT****Y. Prabhakara Rao**

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1. Introduction:

Here, I have made an attempt of explaining briefly about the health profiles of the people in EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT. This analysis may give you an idea about the availability of the health facilities. This analysis gives an idea about the accessibility of health facilities considering the usage of an Aarogyasri network in the hospitals and demographic features in a briefer way. The assessment of the physical and the financial losses due to the relative incidence of diseases is an essential part to strengthen the social-economic status of our country.

2. About the East Godavari District:

East Godavari district is even more called as a Toorpu Godavari Zilla which has been considering as a beautiful district in our Coastal Andhra region in the district of Andhra Pradesh, India. Its district headquarters is situated at Kakinada. As of the Census 2011, it became as one of the most populous district of our state with a huge population of 5,151,549. Here, in connection, Rajahmundry and Kakinada both are the two largest cities in the Godavari district, which in terms of the population.



The district of Rajahmundry (presently named as Rajamahendravaram) was reorganized in the year 1859 into the two districts of Godavari and Krishna. Godavari District was further divided into East and West Godavari districts in the year 1925. After November 1956's Andhra Pradesh was formed by the compounding parts of the Naizam, Ceded and the Circars, in the year of 1959. East Godavari District is a component part portion of the old Godavari District where as after West Godavari District was separated in the year 1925. It is located in the North Coastal part of the state of our Andhra Pradesh. And the District boundaries are Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Khammam Districts and even the Bay of Bengal. It is located between Northern latitudes of 16° 30' and 18° 20' and between the Eastern longitudes of 81°30' and 82°30'. The District is renowned as the big rice bowl of Andhra Pradesh with all the abundant paddy fields and even coconut groves as well.. It is also known as another Kerala, All the beckons tourists to have a glance of its rich cultural heritage where the lush paddy fields are tilting in the breeze to appear as a dance in the celebration of our lives. As the name itself express that the East Godavari District has been closely connected with the river Godavari, by inhabiting a leading portion of the delta area.

3. Health and Demographic Goals:

The East Godavari district had been setup for itself few specific missions in developing the demographic and the health indicators under the State Population Policy of 1997. These goals are pointed below, and there are further compared ones to set that under the National Population Policy and even in the Millennium Development goals.

4. Child and Adolescent Health:

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the district is of 54 percent and with 1,000 live births while in the whole of that the State's IMR. However, the NRHM (National Rural Health Mission) objective is to bring IMR to 30 by the year 2012, therefore the District has to work harder to reduce the status of IMR to the half to its present rate. The average to the severe anemia is of 17.76 percent in the district while the State percentage is only 17.79percent. Hence, the District would like to concentrate on

institutional deliveries as it was already raised. The district was trying to cross and check the protection and the administration of the Vitamin-A by a decentralized processes which were envisaged in NRHM. In addition to that, the Health Administration in our District will toil in close collaboration with the Women and also with the Child Development Department, particularly with their Anganwadis, so much that the health position of the children would become better.

Number of the Health Institutions Functioning in the District:

| S.No | Name of the Health Institution | In Number |
|------|--|-----------|
| 1 | Medical College(Private) | 1 |
| 2 | District hospital | 1 |
| 3 | Area Hospital | 3 |
| 4 | CHCs | 6 |
| 5 | MCH | 0 |
| 6 | Civil Dispensary Hospitals | 0 |
| 7 | CHCs (Other Govt.Hospitals) | 2 |
| 8 | Urban Hospitals (Other Govt.Hospitals) | 7 |
| 9 | PHCs | 80 |
| 10 | Sub-Centres (Rural) | 807 |
| 11 | Sub-Centres (Urban) | 2 |
| 12 | No.of Private Health Care Institutions | 396 |

Chronic diseases are such a costly ones for health care endeavors that the experts such as the AMA(Against Medical Advice) have asked other private and the public payers to all the fund chronic diseases management programs, and whereas the stakeholders who have established a chronic disease management funds which provides a Medicare beneficiaries with a financial support to pay for the high costs of all the chronic care and the treatment. Health care expenditure reached a total of \$3.2 trillion dollars in the year of 2015, which is based upon the estimates from CMS. Spending is an expected one to continue and to grow at an average of 5.5 percent through 2025, with the chronic diseases treatment which is comprising of a major component of spending it.

5. Conclusion:

The East Godavari District is one of the districts, where there is a better implementation of the scheme of Aarogyasri. Our district had an enormous population of 5,154,296 out of which the male and female ratio was 2,569,688 and 2,584,608 severally. Sex Ratio stood at 1006 percent of 1000 male. An average literacy rate in the year of 2011 and it was 70.99. About 51.33 percentage of households were below the poverty line, and it is about 40.36 lakhs of BPL families who have 12.21 lakhs of BPL Cards and even the Aarogyasri cards as well. But in a meanwhile, about 134,251(7.60%) therapies were pre-authorized to the total population of Andhra Pradesh under many schemes to maintain their lives healthy whereas to save the expenditure as well.

6. References:

1. http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/188935/11/11_chapter%204.pdf
2. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4706295/>
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