

## India in Global Health Diplomacy

### Why in news?

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Soumya Swaminathan, an Indian Clinical Scientist, has recently been appointed the Deputy Director-General for Programmes at the WHO.

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### What is the significance?

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- She has turned out to be the first Indian to be elevated to the post.

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- More importantly, it gives representation to India in the WHO, the highest decision-making body in public health.

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- It also signifies the growing importance of India in global health diplomacy.

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- The Indian representation and the DG being from Ethiopia together is seen to give a place for developing countries in WHO.

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### What should be done to improve Public Health Care?

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- **People's participation** - Involving community and civil society for ensuring public health gains is important.

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- e.g Dengue, where eliminating breeding sources of mosquitoes was essential beyond the government's efforts.

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- **Innovations** - It is essential to bring various innovations that are happening

mostly in the private sector into public health.

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- Beyond a new drug or a vaccine, the innovations in devices, diagnostics, sensors, and drug delivery systems can also aid in public health delivery.

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- **Intellectual property** - There should be balance between the needs and demands of intellectual property protection as against access and equity in health.

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- WHO should invoke its pivotal role in this regard.

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- There have been successes like the Medicines Patent Pool, but a lot more needs to be done.

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- **Emerging epidemics** - There is a rising concern with vector-borne diseases like chikungunya, zika, dengue, etc.

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- The potential of science and public health management in addressing the rise of ever-adapting vectors should be exploited.

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- **India** - More attention should be diverted to the lesser known tropical diseases like kala-azar, filariasis, measles, etc.

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- Snake bite causes an estimated 50,000 deaths in India.

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- There is a need for regulations on snake venom manufacturing to ensure access to the right venom at the right time.

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- Also, soil-transmitted helminths, or intestinal worms, have an impact on morbidity-causing anaemia and nutritional deficiencies.

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- Government should consider expanding the deworming programmes to the entire population and not just to children.

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- **Role of WHO** - Not all agreements under WHO are binding; but countries that take them seriously and implement are seeing good results.

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- E.g. Successes in tobacco control, HIV treatment, etc.

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- So on similar lines followings regulations should be implemented

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- i. labelling of food for high salt, sugar, and fat content.

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- ii. higher taxes on these products.
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- iii. package labelling to indicate whether it is a healthy choice or not.
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- iv. micronutrient fortification.
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## **Quick Fact**

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## **Medicines Patent Pool (MPP)**

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- MPP is a United Nations backed organisation founded in 2010, and based in Geneva.
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- It offers a public health-driven business model that aims to lower the prices of HIV, tuberculosis and hepatitis C medicines.
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- It also facilitates the development of better treatments through voluntary licensing and patent pooling.
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**Source: The Hindu**

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