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A BRIEF REVIEW ON THE INDIAN HEALTH SYSTEM

Ms. Shiwangi*

*SBAS, Sanskriti University,
 Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, INDIA
 Email id: shiwangi.sobas@sanskriti.edu.in

ABSTRACT

In the world more than 200,000 leprosy cases are being registered in every passing year. But the situation has changed from the past few years. In 1982 when multi-drug therapy was introduced then the leprosy cases started reducing from the popularity rate of 57.8/10000 population in 1983 to 1/10000 population in the year 2005 i.e. 296,499. Wherein the popularity state of leprosy was 219,826 in the starting of 2006 and by the year 2018 the percentage rate of leprosy reduced to 0.67/ 10, 000. Though India was highest saddle of leprosy, but with the World Health Organization instruction the National leprosy eradication programmer (NLEP) is interposing single-dose rifampicin for post-exposure prophylaxis in the entire high-autochthone localities of the nation. The main objective of this paper is to evaluate the cost-productiveness of single-dose rifampicin post-exposure prophylaxis in various leprosy ailment encumbrance circumstances. Wherein the cost-productiveness devolves on the measures by which the disability can be reduced. However, the medication is befitting cost-effective for the longer use, an everlasting perforation is being devoted.

Keywords: *Leprosy, Single-dose rifampicin (SDR), Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP), Cost-effective.*

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