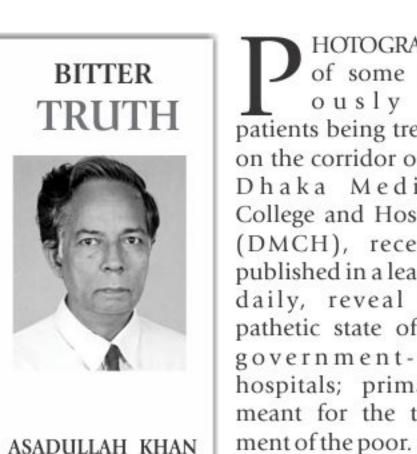
The ailing health sector



J of some seripatients being treated on the corridor of the Dhaka Medical College and Hospital (DMCH), recently published in a leading daily, reveal the pathetic state of the government-run hospitals; primarily meant for the treatment of the poor.

Lamentably, DMCH with a capacity of 1,700 beds is

providing treatment to about 2,500 daily with a capacity of one third of the manpower only. With about 266 doctors and 653 nurses working around the clock, experts say, it's not possible to provide effective services to the increasing number of indoor and outdoor patients that crowd this hospital every day.

With the public health care system collapsing, private hospitals have mushroomed across the city. Many of these hospitals run efficiently and offer state-of-the art diagnostic and clinical facilities, of course, at a considerable price. But there has also been a profusion of commercialised clinics and hospitals with hardly any accountability.

The incidence of 'quacks' passing as doctors and performing surgeries at a shabby clinic at Mohammadpur near Pangu hospital, as was shown on TV, was alarming. There has reportedly been a surge of such private clinics in the country with no registrations.

No issues or demands strike harder than the welfare of our healthcare system. With diagnostic devices advancing, costs of treatment are mounting; proving burdensome in a country bordered with the impoverished and lacking insurance coverage.

DMCH, Mitford or the Pangu hospital-premier treatment centres for the poor and middle-income groups—unfold a bleak

picture. Though the number of beds has increased to 1,700, providing medical and surgical requirements, there has been no increase in manpower, infrastructure or other ancillary facilities negating the very purpose of increasing the beds.

Shockingly, a big number of the patients admitted to DMCH are forced to seek treatment from the floor beddings.

Unaware of the dismal situation but still hopeful for better treatment, helpless patients stream in; many from far flung areas of the country, where modern treatment facilities are totally non-existent.

On a different note, medical facilities are also dwindling because of fund constraint and corruption invading the government-funded hospitals. Reports show that DMCH authorities in 2011 headed by director Bazle Kader misappropriated Tk.6 crore in purchasing hospital equipment.

In total disregard of moral codes other than the Hippocratic oath of ethical practice in medical profession, which doctors are supposed to hold in their professional career, most of these men in medical professions are making dangerous transgressions and looting public money.

Serious bungling was detected in the fiscal 2010-11 in the purchase of medicines, surgical equipment and other accessories in the NICVD (National institute of Cardiovascular Diseases) by doctors for some 68 items of medicine and equipment at a rate, in some cases, 280 times maximising benefits from the incentives prohigher than the market price.

Such reports send a chilling symbol of the breakdown of social values and advancement of the medical profession. The Anti-Corruption Committee (ACC), it is learnt, has instituted 10 cases against the persons found guilty after investigation in both the incidents. But this is a country where court cases drag for years and the offenders come out with clean record after a change of regime.

It has been learnt that the country has one hospital bed for every 4,100 people and 5 doctors and 2 nurses per 10,000 people. The government objective stipulates that government-



run hospitals would be the principal providers of healthcare to the poor but reality has betrayed expectation.

Public sector doctors in Bangladesh adopt strategies to accommodate the advantages of both government employment and private practice in their career development, thus vided to them, consequently with a compromise in priority areas like care, quality and efficiency.

Admittedly, the nation has made notable progress in many of the key health indicators like absolute eradication of polio, the lowest maternal mortality rate in South Asia, and progressively lowered child mortality rate. However, Bangladesh is still way behind in providing secondary and tertiary health care.

The country's 60% urban population and more than 75% of the rural are beyond the reach of basic healthcare system. On the other hand, hospitals like DMCH and Mitford and

Medicines supplied by the government drug stores for patients seldom reach them because these supplies are allegedly smuggled out by a racket of lower class employees.

Pangu hospital (RIHD) are in a pitiable condi-

Alongside this, two burn units, one located in DMCH and the other in CMCH are in dire strait. The DMCH burn unit receives fund for only 50 patients, but patients admitted there number between 250 and 350 a day. With almost all the medicines spent in the emergency ward and outdoor, inpatients, mostly tortured victims or factory workers have to bear the expenses of their treatment by themselves.

Moreover, medicines supplied by the government drug stores for patients seldom reach them because these supplies are allegedly smuggled out by a racket of lower class employees. The country's medical system is too ill-

equipped to cope out with the masses' illnesses. It is borne out by the fact that even in hospitals in the district towns, doctors are fewer in numbers than the actual need, diagnostic gadgets like xrays, ECG kits, and potential lab test equipment and technical manpower needed for examination of urine and blood are not available. Facilities they have at their disposal in these

hospitals are pathetically meager—hence the rush to the capital city for 'clean diagnosis and

effective treatment.'

The crisis has long been in the making. Throughout the last three decades substantial amount of funds allocated for hospital development and infrastructure improvement allegedly went into the pockets of corrupt health sector officials. It is only in recent time that a big racket in medical purchase at DMCH and NICVD has been unearthed.

In absence of adequate healthcare facilities being available in the country, we now see a large outflow of affluent Bangladeshi patients to India, Singapore and Thailand. Consequently, the healthcare industry of Bangladesh is losing an estimated amount of US \$500m every year to these countries.

A poor Bangladeshi patient is stuck in a dangerous dilemma. The choice is between a slew of over-burdened, understaffed and under-funded government hospitals where queues stretch longer than your eyes meet. How can a doctor, say at DMCH, examine, say about 150 patients in 5 hours? And if he continues his work without any break, he can at best devote 2 minutes to each patient! And that's the real story of the outdoor departments at DMCH, where patients wait for 5 to 6 hours, and still many of them have to go back without even seeing the doctor.

Patients have no option but to seek treatment from the private clinics that have proliferated in the nook and corner of the country. The private sector hospitals vary in range from glitzy five-star standard charging Tk.10,000 a night to seedy kitchen clinics that advertise in dazzling neon where also the price of service is still very high but the quality very poor.

In the light of the distressing situation prevailing in the country in the realm of medical treatment, the government has to seriously consider setting up at least three 1,000-bed properly equipped affordable hospitals in the outskirt of the city for the poorer sections in the country-one in between Savar and Mirpur, second one in between Narayanganj and Jatrabari and the third one in between Gazipur and Uttara.

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Estranging consequence



Hasan Ameen Salahuddin

ONSUMER giants fear losing out on profits and outsource their garments to nations such as ours to cut labour wages, paying less than 30 cents for every unit produced in contrast to just under \$8 if it were in their locality. It's understandable when you have to capitalise on every available opportunity. Is it acceptable when these profits come at the cost of lives? It seems to be nothing but -- no one has to answer for the consequences, but the victims. It's very strange.

Sadly, it has become our culture to believe in actions after calamities, rather than preventing them from the word go. The building did collapse as Physics would dictate. Bangladesh not only lost

ones responsible for the businesses and the owner of the building were arrested, but their families are still plying the streets in cars worth millions while the families of the victims are paying daily consequences, trying to put bread on the table. It's very strange.

Consumers in the developed world concerned with human rights protested and boycotted products from major suppliers who employed the Rana Plaza victims. A noble cause to punish these gluttons by hitting them where it hurts the most: their sales. But, did they wonder how it would be hitting the bellies of the Rana Plaza was designed to be a death trap. ones producing the products? It's very strange.

A series of these foreign investors started to re-evaluate their business demands from our economy. Some even stopped transactions with certain factories which failed to meet safety 1,127 workers, but also the same number of units standards to pressurise the government into of its most valuable economic resource. Sure the taking action. Maybe this is exactly what was

How is the employers' 5% of profits promised to the workers being shifted to a "welfare fund" going to help someone who cannot put three decent meals on the family dining-floor-mat?

needed to make the public sector ensure the It's very strange. safety for the workers in the private sector. But, produce Rana Plaza victims. It's very strange.

Section-12 of the Bangladesh's labour law

the law, asked all the victims to produce their to a "welfare fund" going to help someone identity cards so those could be confiscated in who cannot put three decent meals on the such funds, when their only proof of employment was their ID cards? It's very strange.

The BGMEA has finally stepped up demanding all factories in Ashulia implement a biometric database for all employees within August 30. Act 2006 which makes it mandatory for lives. It's very strange. employers to provide their employees with a letter of appointment? But yes, introducing a ment) Law 2013 will have provisions for keeping biometric identifying system renders the use of ID cards redundant. The labourers are again pushed towards facing the consequences of job insecurity -- this time without even an ID card -with their records in the hands of their employers, ready to be wiped out if deemed necessary.

Here our nation stands with ministers not why are these same investors then pressurising ready to hear criticism from anyone. The garsuppliers to reduce unit costs every year? How ments sector lacks proper labour and trade will that help in fetching profits for the suppli-unions -- a portal for dissolving conflicts peaceers, or ensure pay bumps for the workers? To fully so that workers do not have to take to the stay in the game they cannot possibly afford to streets to vandalise other people's property in cut wages where the pay is next to nothing to order to be heard. The 16% of GDP contributed start with. The only solution is to tweak the from the RMG sectors falls into jeopardy every variable of safety so that it does not exist, thus time such outbreaks take place because the cutting costs to keep the 'breaking machine' employers and employees cannot even agree to running. Sooner or later, the 'machine' suc- disagree. Yet our ministers say 'it's an internal cumbs to the exhaustion and the consequences matter'. The consequences are shoved down to the lower tiers. It's very strange.

Our government is amending the Labour dictates that these victims be laid off, as there is Law 2006 after questions arose about the counno scope that the five garments factories from try's continued eligibility for generalised the collapse will return to business. The system of preferences for the US market. But to Bangladesh Garments Manufacturers and what extent? How is the employers' 5% of Exporters Association thus, dutifully following profits promised to the workers being shifted

exchange for a month's pay. This move brilliantly family dining-floor-mat? What decides a works towards securing the BGMEA's stance in workers conduct to be obstruction and arson, keeping themselves safe by not paying out future so that they can be sacked? How is it fair for a compensations. How would they even claim labourer's job to be terminated, when they don't show up for work for 10 days or more, without notice or compensation? Why will a worker join a trade union knowing that they risk losing their job by joining, as a provision states they cannot be part of the trade union if Better late than never; the much needed move they lose their job? It looks like the classic tale will certainly tally the number of workers and where it is subtly hinted at how the wealthy their job criteria to better utilise the human are the powerful and the powerful are the resources to maximise profits for the business scared, because they have the most to lose. The owners. But, whatever happened to the Labour working class consequentially have only their

It's all excellent that the Labour (Amendtabs on the owners: making sure there are biannual fire drills instead of annual ones, the gates would not be barred if there should be any accidents such as a fire, companies with 5,000 or more workers would be facilitated with healthcare centres, and factory buildings not be altered from the plans passed by the authorities. Are these not basic human rights to begin with? Apologies seem to be in order, for it must have been overlooked before posing the question: these workers are valued less than livestock. It must be a privilege for them to be alleviated. It's very strange.

Starting from the big brands not demanding safety protocols for their outsourced employees to the sultans of BGMEA not implementing them, the sufferers remain the labourers, earning less than enough to sustain their families. A fire in a garments factory killed 112 last year, just because the gates were sealed off. It has become the common trend to estrange one from all consequences whenever possible, and force them on the ones in the frontline. It's very strange indeed.

The writer is Sub-Editor at The Daily Star.



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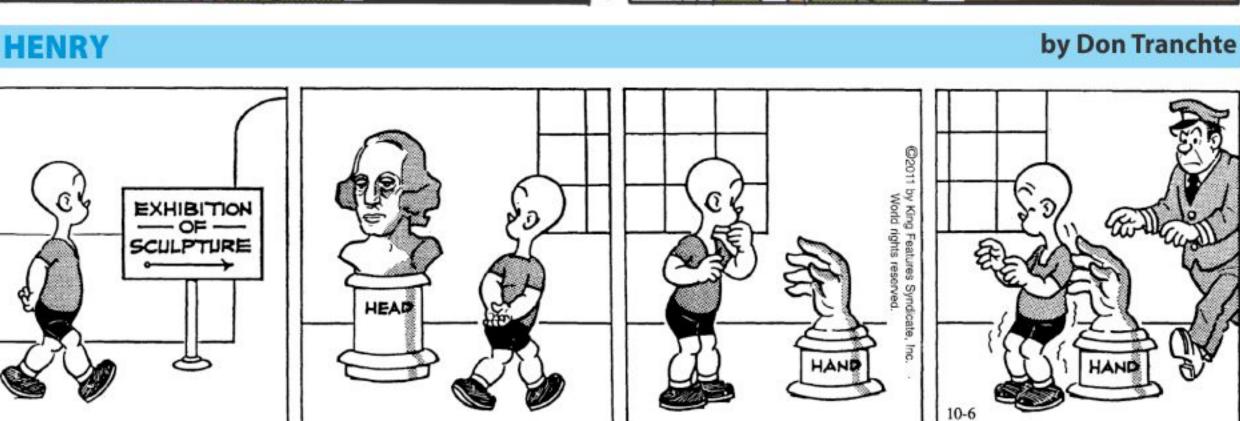
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QUOTABLE Quotes

"The first method for estimating the intelligence of a ruler is to look at the men he has around him."

Niccolo Machiavelli