

Uganda Medical And Dental Practitioners Council

This book discusses contemporary healthcare issues in Sub-Saharan Africa to identify deficiencies in the system and provide recommendations for strengthening healthcare on the continent. Experts in clinical medicine, economics, public health, and the social sciences provide in-depth analyses of current issues that blend theory and practice.

Health Service Marketing Management in Africa (978-0-429-40085-8, K402492) Shelving Guide: Business & Management / Marketing Management The application of marketing to healthcare is a fascinating field that will likely have more impact on society than any other field of marketing. It's been theorized that an intrinsically unstable environment characterizes this very relevant emerging field, hence raising new questions. Changing regulations, discoveries, and new health treatments continuously appear and give rise to such questions. Advancements in technology not only improve healthcare delivery systems but also provide avenues for customers to seek information regarding their health conditions and influence their participatory behaviors or changing roles in the service delivery. Increasingly, there is a shift from a doctor-led approach to a more patient-centered approach. In Africa, the importance of marketing-driven practices in improving the delivery of healthcare services cannot be overemphasized. The issue of healthcare delivery and management is significant for policymakers, private sector players, and consumers of health-related services in developing economy contexts. Scholars have strongly argued in favor of marketing and value creation in healthcare service delivery in Africa. Each country in Africa has its own issues. For example, long waiting times, unavailable medications, and unfriendly staff are just a sampling of issues affecting the acceptability of healthcare services. These examples highlight the need to utilize marketing and value creation tools in the delivery of healthcare services. Furthermore, there is a need for the integration of service marketing and management principles to enhance the delivery of quality healthcare across Africa and other developing economies which is the critical focus of this book. This book responds to calls for quality healthcare service management practices or processes from developing economy perspectives. Focusing primarily on African and other developing economy contexts, this book covers seven thematic areas: strategy in healthcare; marketing imperatives in healthcare management; product and pricing management in healthcare; distribution and marketing communications in healthcare; managing people in healthcare; physical evidence and service quality management in healthcare; and process management in healthcare.

This 1998 book is a history of Africans as modern doctors based on extensive research in East Africa.

This book examines the idea of a fundamental entitlement to health and healthcare from a human rights perspective. The volume is based on a particular conceptual reasoning that balances critical thinking and pragmatism in the context of a universal right to health. Thus, the primary focus of the book is the relationship or contrast between rights-based discourse/jurisprudential arguments and real-life healthcare contexts. The work sets out the constraints that are imposed on a universal right to health by practical realities such as economic hardship in countries, lack of appropriate governance, and lack of support for the implementation of this right through appropriate resource allocation. It queries the degree to which the existence of this legally enshrined right and its application in instruments such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) can be more than an ephemeral aspiration but can, actually, sustain, promote, and instil good practice. It further asks if social reality and the inequalities that present themselves therein impede the implementation of laudable human rights, particularly within marginalised communities and cadres of people. It deliberates on what states and global bodies do, or could do, in practical terms to ensure that such rights are moved beyond the aspirational and become attainable and implementable. Divided into three parts, the first analyses the notion of a universal inalienable right to health(care) from jurisprudential, anthropological, legal, and ethical perspectives. The second part considers the translation of international human rights norms into specific jurisdictional healthcare contexts. With a global perspective it includes countries with very different legal, economic, and social contexts. Finally, the third part summarises the lessons learnt and provides a pathway for future action. The book will be an invaluable resource for students, academics, and policymakers working in the areas of health law and policy, and international human rights law.

A textbook for students and conservationists on the most pertinent plant conservation work.

A keyword listing of serial titles currently received by the National Library of Medicine.

Ugandan Society Observed is a selection of newspaper articles written by columnist Kevin O'Connor. Divided into 14 chapters ranging from sex to religion and from inequality to the environment, the articles are always thoughtful, often provocative and sometimes humorous. The text is further enlivened by Moses Balagadde's cartoons. Kevin provides a multitude of insights into Ugandan society, which amply reflect his catchphrase that "for the observer of human behaviour every scene has its interest."

Litigating the Right to Health in Africa Challenges and Prospects Routledge

Health rights litigation is still an emerging phenomenon in Africa, despite the constitutions of many African countries having provisions to advance the right to health. Litigation can provide a powerful tool not only to hold governments accountable for failure to realise the right to health, but also to empower the people to seek redress for the violation of this essential right. With contributions from activists and scholars across Africa, the collection includes a diverse range of case studies throughout the region, demonstrating that even in jurisdictions where the right to health has not been explicitly guaranteed, attempts have been made to litigate on this right. The collection focusses on understanding the legal framework for the recognition of the right to health, the challenges people encounter in litigating health rights issues and prospects of litigating future health rights cases in Africa. The book also takes a comparative approach to litigating the right to health before regional human rights bodies. This book will be valuable reading to scholars, researchers, policymakers, activists and students interested in the right to health.

A more comprehensive, newly updated edition of the Uganda Districts Information Handbook. The guide newly includes colour maps for seven regional districts of Uganda: North-Western, Northern North-Eastern, Eastern, Central, South-Western and Western. The book is organised into sections on each region. It gives information on demography, economic activity, industry, tourist attractions, NGOs, administrative divisions and leaders, elected representatives, schools and education, transport, media, health and banking services. The book further provides details of the geography and climate of each district: vegetation, rainfall range and relief. Michael Cook, former British High Commissioner to Uganda describes the book as his 'bible on Uganda'.

Untreated mental illnesses impair the social and economic lives of affected individuals significantly. In the eyes of the public in Uganda any individual who suffers from mental illness is not expected to regain his/her normal senses and return to normality. Contrary to this widely held belief, however, people have adequately recovered from severe mental illness and regained good productive lives after receiving proper treatment. This book has been written to foster quality health care and a good quality of life for the mentally ill in Uganda. The government of Uganda has fully integrated mental health in the national minimum health care package at all health units; with the result that every health care provider will care for one mentally ill patient at least once a month. The requirements of both the mental health care provider and the general health care provider in Uganda are covered. Emilio Ovuga is Professor of Psychiatry at Makerere University. Dr Ovuga has experience on psychological and social effects of river blindness, suicide and HIV/AIDS and school mental health in Uganda.

This open access book investigates psychiatry in Uganda during the years of decolonisation. It examines the challenges facing a new generation of psychiatrists as they took over responsibility for psychiatry at the end of empire, and explores the ways psychiatric practices were tied to shifting political and development priorities, periods of instability, and a broader context of transnational and international

exchange. At its heart is a question that has concerned psychiatrists globally since the mid-twentieth century: how to bridge the social and cultural gap between psychiatry and its patients? Bringing together archival research with oral histories, Yolana Pringle traces how this question came to dominate both national and international discussions on mental health care reform, including at the World Health Organization, and helped spur a culture of experimentation and creativity globally. As Pringle shows, however, the history of psychiatry during the years of decolonisation remained one of marginality, and ultimately, in the context of war and violence, the decolonisation of psychiatry was incomplete.

How do we provide effective public services in a deeply neoliberal world? In the wake of the widespread failure of privatisation efforts, societies in the global south are increasingly seeking progressive ways of recreating the public sector. With contributors ranging from cutting-edge scholars to activists working in health, water, and energy provision, and with case studies covering a broad spectrum of localities and actors, *Making Public in a Privatized World* uncovers the radically different ways in which public services are being reshaped from the grassroots up. From communities holding the state accountable for public health in rural Guatemala, to waste pickers in India and decentralized solar electricity initiatives in Africa, the essays in this collection offer probing insights into the complex ways in which people are building genuine alternatives to privatization, while also illustrating the challenges which communities face in creating public services which are not subordinated to the logic of the market, or to the monolithic state entities of the past.

Assesses Uganda's urgent social problems þ lack of education, poor health, and high population growth þ and means for alleviating them. This study concludes that if Uganda's social conditions - among the world's worst - are to improve, social spending must be both increased and better allocated. Three areas are considered critical. * Education: Although the great majority of children enter primary school, by secondary school enrollment drops to only 13 percent overall and to 7 percent for girls. This dropout rate is largely attributed to high fees and poor learning conditions. The study recommends expanding access to primary education by restructuring government expenditure and private spending. * Health: Uganda's infant mortality is 70 percent higher than the average among low- income countries and its death rate is double the average. Because the leading causes of illness and death are preventable þ albeit sometimes with great difficulty þ the study recommends that health policy be reoriented toward public health and prevention. * Family planning Given that up to 70 percent of women have a favorable attitude toward family planning, the study recommends that the urgent problem of high fertility be immediately addressed by making family planning services widely available. The report stresses that government policies should take into account the interrelationships among social problems þ for example, the correlation of low female education to high fertility, infant mortality, and child malnutrition.

Positive Tourism in Africa provides a crucial counter-narrative to the prevailing colonial and reductionist perspective on Africa's tourism trajectory and future. It offers a uniquely optimistic outlook for tourism in Africa whilst acknowledging the many challenges that African countries continue to grapple with. By examining broad and localized empirical studies, conceptual frameworks, culturally centered paradigms, and innovative methodological approaches for African contexts, this book showcases the many facets of tourism in Africa that illustrate hope, resilience, growth, and survival. This volume explores themes such as community-based tourism, wildlife tourism, tourism governance and leadership, crisis recovery, regional integration, the role of indigenous knowledge, event tourism and the impact of smart technologies. It acknowledges the challenges and opportunities for growth that exist in these various contexts and explores how tourism creates value for the spectrum of its participants. Including a wide selection of contributions from diverse authors, many of them African, this book offers an Afro-centric interpretation of tourism phenomena. It will be of great interest to students, researchers and academics in the field of Tourism and African Studies, as well as Development Studies and Geography.

There has been a rapid increase in the pace and scope of international collaborative research in developing countries in recent years. This study argues that whilst ethical regulation of biomedical research in Africa and other developing countries has attracted global attention, legal liability issues, such as the application of common law rules and the development of legally enforceable regulations, have been neglected. It examines some of the major research scandals in Africa and suggests a new ethical framework against which clinical trials could be conducted. The development of research guidelines in Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi and Nigeria are also examined as well as the role of ethics committees. Providing a detailed analysis of the law of negligence and its application to research ethics committees and their members, common law and constitutional forms of action and potential negligence claims, the book concludes by suggesting new protocols and frameworks, improved regulation and litigation. This book will be a valuable guide for students, researchers, and policy-makers with an interest in medical law and ethics, bioethics, customary law in Africa and regulation in developing countries.

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