

2.2. Advances in Curative and Rehabilitative Health Services and Disease Management

A well-functioning health system is verified by improving the health status of individuals, families and communities. Ethiopia, like most developing countries is affected by double burdens of health problems as a result of health transition, which necessitates improved/advanced health services (curative, rehabilitative...) and health care delivery systems. However, the gaps of health service provision were identified as: poor quality of medical service, poor health seeking behavior of the community from public health facilities, low level of client satisfaction, shortage and inappropriate use of drugs and medical supplies, poor attitude of health care providers, poor patient provider interaction, lack of appropriate diagnostic services/technologies, absence of prepayment plan to seek the service, gaps in care of patients, poor preparedness in addressing and response to emerging, re-emerging health concerns, limited intervention on mental health problems, poor investigation and response to injuries, poor health service evaluation. Therefore, Advances in Curative and Rehabilitative Health Services and Disease Management Sub-theme, identified the following research priority area to study intervention strategies that can improve health care delivery system.

- Biopharmaceutical and pharmacological aspects of Herbal medicine (Ethno botanical / ethno pharmacology assessment; Indigenous therapeutic practices;
- Identification of appropriate diagnostic technology; Drug-diagnostic Co-development;
- Assessment of therapeutic outcome; Identifying targeted drug delivery techniques;
- Enhancement of quality and efficient pharmaceutical service (Availability and affordability of essential drugs, Drug utilization pattern and cost analysis, Drug resistance pattern, adverse drug events and poly pharmacy and Rational use of medication;
- Medical care (Assessment of nursing standards, Clinical service assessment, Laboratory service quality and Disease Prognosis assessment;
- Health service readiness and availability; Quality of care and its determinants; Investigating service delivery modalities;
- Health professional development; Health worker job satisfaction level; Health workers attitude and ethics;
- Culture of information use; Trend analysis /mapping;
- Health care financing (Pre-payment plan / health insurance);
- Challenges in health care (Leadership skills, Technologies and Implication of health transition on health system;
- Service delivering methods and approaches for emerging but neglected human health problems (Mental health; Non communicable diseases /NCDs; Injuries and other emerging issues of public health important (Ebola, SARS, Zika, Hanta virus etc.).