

2.1. Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

Health promotion is the process of empowering people to increase control over their health and its determinants through health literacy efforts and multi-sectoral action to increase healthy behaviors. Much of the determinants for the burden of communicable diseases are attributed to the environment where people live. Apart from factors related to water, sanitation and hygiene, diseases of animal origins contribute a significant amount of burden on the impact of communicable diseases in human population. Health Care Workers (HCWs) involved in patient care are facing special occupational hazard because of exposure to human blood and body fluids. People involved in managing wastes (such as healthcare wastes) are also exposed to Sharp Injury (SI) and Blood and Body Fluid (BBF) as a result of poor awareness, lack of protective device, lack of basic trainings, low attention given by the authorities, etc. Expansion of industries and other work places not only gave work opportunities for citizens but also becomes a cause for diseases, accidents and injuries for people who are working in and around these sectors. Even if the importance of physical activity is ample, the majority of our society follows a sedentary lifestyle which is more deadly than smoking; contributing a lot for emergence of non-communicable diseases (such as heart disease, diabetes and certain kinds of cancer). However, research on work place hygiene, particularly the impact of hazardous wastes, occupational hazards and diseases, effect of substandard housing and safety, effects of buildings, indoor pollutants and health effect, satisfaction of fundamental physiological and psychological needs, protection against vector and rodent infestation, and the concept of the importance of physical exercise are lacking. As a result, the community especially the most vulnerable populations are under the risk of communicable and non-communicable diseases (double burden) that affects quality of human life. Therefore, the Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Research Sub-theme, identified the following research priority areas to study intervention strategies to prevent and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases

- Housing condition, indoor air pollution and LRTI;
- Waste water irrigation and related infection;
- Water quality and gastro-intestinal disease;
- Food-borne zoonotic diseases;
- Air-borne zoonotic disease and their effect on animals and humans;
- Work place risk factors and hazards;
- Infection and prevention in the healthcare institution;
- Physical activity and wellbeing.

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

Health is a primary public good because many aspects of human potential are contingent on it. A well-functioning health system is verified by improving the health status of individuals, families and communities. For Humans/Nations to enjoy optimal health as individuals or as a population must have the benefit of high-quality health care services that are effectively coordinated within a strong public health system and designed, delivered and improved through research and education. The purpose Health care providers stands to continually reduce the burden of illness, injury, and disability, and to improve the health and functioning of the people. This sub-theme also encompasses studies on emerging but neglected non-communicable human health problems. However, the gaps of health service provision were identified as: poor quality of medical care, poor health care seeking 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.

Theme II- 2017/18 Call-Human Health, Nutrition, and Welfare

- Essential drug supplies and qualities, management of pharmacies and pharmaceuticals
- Laboratory test harmonization
- Clinical care (diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitative)
- Health care service delivery system
- Quality of care (Access, Quality, Effectiveness and safety of care)
- Health care financing, Equity, Health insurance program
- Health and medical information system
- programed disease management (Cancer)
- Neglected and emerging diseases

2.3 Nutrition, Food Safety and Security, Dietetics and Nutritional Problems

Optimal nutrition is critical for human development, economic growth and for being a stepping-stone for equity. Food and nutrition security continue to represent challenges for developing countries as maker and marker of development. This is true for Ethiopia, where malnutrition remains serious public health problem. However, research evidence on the impact of mothers' prenatal nutrition on their fetus and young children neurodevelopmental outcomes and postnatal health; food hygiene and safety, diet therapy and nutrition sensitive interventions are lacking. As a result nutritional and food safety problems remain as a threat for future healthy generation. Therefore, the following research priority project areas are identified for the year 2017/18 (2010 EC)

- Maternal, fetal & child health nutrition in the first 1000 days;
- Design effective nutrition intervention and evaluation of existing programs
- Nutrition interventional approaches for Non-Communicable Diseases and nutritional concerns of old age
- Multi-sectoral approach for Food and nutrition Security
- Food hygiene , quality and safety
- Food therapy and dietetics

2.4 Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health

Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health are central to the agenda of Health Care. Women and children's health remains a main concern of the Sustainable Development Goals (SGDs), as evidenced by the strong commitment to end preventable newborn, child and maternal deaths by 2030. Issues of sexual and reproductive health-care services including family planning, ANC, Institutional delivery, Abortion and post abortion care as well as Post Natal care information and education are unfinished. Neonatal, infant and child health problems are still not solved. In addition, concern of sexual, reproductive and adolescents' health including HIV/AIDS continue to be health issues. Pregnancy during the period of adolescence is associated with an excess risk of poor outcomes, including low birth weight and prematurity. Adolescents are exposed to a range of risks and suffer from a variety of illnesses including HIV/AIDS and many health behaviours adopted during adolescence have lasting impacts on health throughout their lives. However, there is scarcity of information about these problems that calls for continued effort in generating up-to-date information for relevant intervention. Therefore, in this sub-theme the following potential research areas are given priority.

- Maternal and reproductive health problems
- Neonatal and Childhood problems
- Substance use and mental health problems
- Health and Social problems of homeless