To strengthen immunization, Myanmar is introducing Japanese Encephalitis (JE) vaccination in the routine childhood immunization schedule. Prior to the introduction, a nation-wide JE “catch-up” campaign was organized for children nine months to 15 years of age - to boost immunity in children who are too old to be reached through the routine programme. More than 13 million children were vaccinated in two phases (school-based and community based) across Myanmar in November and December 2017.

Non-communicable diseases are now a major burden in Myanmar. The WHO Package of Essential NCD (PEN) interventions capture important cost-effective ‘best-buys’ of prevention and primary prevention services for addressing NCDs. The WHO PEN shall be a key inclusion in the Essential Package of Health Services for UHC.

The cost of medicines constitutes a significant proportion of household spending on health in Myanmar. Access to affordable medicines shall be critical for UHC to both improve utilization of services and reduce high out-of-pocket health expenditure.
Myanmar has made impressive progress on malaria control. This is a sound foundation for Eliminating Malaria by 2030. A key strategy has been early diagnosis and treatment that reduces morbidity and mortality as well as transmission. Also, special attention needs to be given to young children and pregnant women who are particularly vulnerable to the disease when they become infected.

Most maternal deaths can be prevented. However, as found globally as well, reducing maternal mortality has been a challenge in Myanmar. An inadequate number of women receive the recommended minimum of four check-ups during pregnancy and miss the opportunity to detect problems and receive appropriate care and treatment.

The National Health Plan 2017-21 has identified human resources for health as one of four pillars for progress on UHC. The Myanmar Human Resources for Health Strategy 2018-21 specifically supports the primary health care approach of the NHP with an action plan for strengthening frontline workers, including Basic Health Staff.
“Universal” means “for all”, without discrimination, leaving no one behind

More than 13 million children were vaccinated against Japanese Encephalitis (JE) in a nation-wide catch-up campaign conducted in two phases (school-based and community based) across Myanmar in November and December 2017. Henceforth, JE vaccination shall be introduced in the routine childhood immunization schedule.

For each cohort, children with disabilities have education completion gaps, not just across all age groups but also in all settings. As they grow-up, because of the extra cost of medical care, assistive devices or personal support, people with disabilities generally have worse living conditions.

When it comes to health, there is no ‘typical’ older person. Although some of the variations in older people’s health reflect genetic inheritance, most are due to physical and social environments, and the influence of these on health behaviour from childhood. Therefore, healthy ageing can be achieved by every person but requires better alignment of the health systems as well as other sectors to the needs of older people.
UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE:
EVERYONE, EVERYWHERE

Don’t drink & drive

Don’t drive alone

Happy thingyan and Myanmar new year!

Drive slowly
stop car for pedestrians to cross