This Newsletter based on the theme Make Mental Health & Well Being of all a Global Priority

Medi-Update

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WORLD MENTAL HEALTH DAY 2022 (10 OCTOBER)

Make mental health & well-being for all a global priority

INTRODUCTION:

WHO will work with partners to launch a campaign around the theme of Making Mental Health & Well-Being for All a Global Priority. This will be an opportunity for people with mental health conditions, advocates, governments, employers, employees and other stakeholders to come together to recognize progress in this field and to be vocal about what we need to do to ensure Mental Health & Well-Being becomes a Global Priority for all.

Mental health conditions are very common in all countries of the world. Most societies and most health and social systems neglect mental health and do not provide the care and support people need and deserve. The result is that millions of people around the world suffer in silence, experience human rights violations or are negatively affected in their daily lives.

Mental health conditions are widespread, undertreated and under-resourced

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OCCUPATION

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OBJECTIVE OF World Mental Health Day 2022: Making Mental Health & Well-Being for All a Global Priority.

receive mental health services

A world in which mental health is valued, promoted and protected; where everyone has an equal opportunity to enjoy mental health and to exercise their human rights; and where everyone can access the mental health care they need.

The Day provides an opportunity for all stakeholders working on mental health issues to talk about their work, and what more needs to be done to make mental health care a reality for people worldwide.

Current Situation in the world:

health condition

1 in every 8 people in the world live with a mental disorder. Mental disorders involve significant disturbances in thinking, emotional regulation, or behaviour.

Whilst the pandemic has, and continues to, take its toll on our mental health, the ability to reconnect through World Mental Health Day 2022 provides us with an opportunity to re-kindle our efforts to protect and improve mental health. Many aspects of mental health have been challenged and already before the pandemic in 2019 an estimated one in eight people globally were living with a mental disorder.

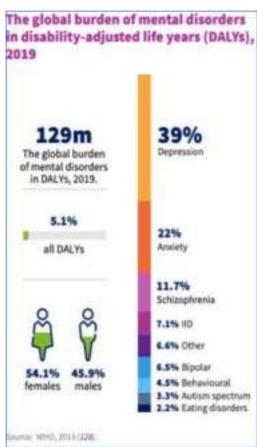
go to mental health

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The COVID-19 pandemic has created a global crisis for mental health, fuelling shortand long-term stresses and undermining the mental health of millions. Estimates put the rise in both anxiety and depressive disorders at more than 25% during the first year of the pandemic. At the same time, mental health services have been severely disrupted and the treatment gap for mental health conditions has widened. Stigma and discrimination continue to be a barrier to social inclusion and access to the right care; importantly, we can all play our part in increasing awareness about which preventive mental health





interventions work and World Mental Health Day is an opportunity to do that collectively.

Determinants of Mental Health

Throughout our lives, multiple individual, social and structural determinants may combine to protect or undermine our mental health and shift our position on the mental health continuum.

Individual psychological and biological factors such as emotional skills, substance use and genetics can make people more vulnerable to mental health problems.

Exposure to unfavourable social, economic, geopolitical and environmental circumstances – including poverty, violence, inequality and environmental deprivation – also increases people's risk of experiencing mental health conditions.

Each single risk and protective factor have only limited predictive strength. Most people do not develop a mental health condition despite exposure to a risk factor and many people with no known risk factor still develop a mental health condition. Nonetheless, the interacting determinants of mental health serve to enhance or undermine mental health.

Mental health care and treatment

Community-based mental health care should be provided through a network of interrelated services that

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comprise:

- Mental health services that are integrated in general health care, typically in general hospitals and through task-sharing with non-specialist care providers in primary health care;
- Community mental health services that may involve community mental health centers and teams, psychosocial rehabilitation, peer support services and supported living services; and
- Services that deliver mental health care in social services and non-health settings, such as child protection, school health services, and prisons.

There is vast care gap for common mental health conditions such as depression and anxiety which means countries must also find innovative ways to diversify and scale up care for these conditions, for example through non-specialist psychological counselling or digital self-help.

WHO's Response:

To achieve the global objectives set out in the WHO Comprehensive mental health action plan 2013–2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals. We should develope community-based mental health services capable of achieving universal health coverage for mental health. As part of these efforts, we must intensify our collaborative action to integrate mental health into primary health care. In doing so, we will reduce suffering, preserve people's dignity and advance the development of our communities and societies.

Our vision is a World where mental health is valued, promoted and protected; where mental health conditions are prevented; where anyone can exercise their human rights and access affordable, quality mental health care; and where everyone can participate fully in society free from stigma and discrimination.

WHO's Mental Health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP) uses evidence-based technical guidance, tools and training packages to expand services in countries, especially in resource-poor settings. It focuses on a prioritized set of conditions, directing capacity building towards non-specialized health-care providers in an integrated approach that promotes mental health at all levels of care. The WHO mhGAP Intervention Guide 2.0 is part of this Programme, and provides guidance for doctors, nurses, and other health workers in non-specialist health settings on assessment and management of mental disorders.

INTERESTING MEDICAL CASE REPORTS OF PATIENTS TREATED AT PSH



Department of Paediatrics
Baby survives battle of 85 days
A teach approach by Experts
at Parul Sevashrm hosptial

Department of
Obstetric & Gynaecology
Total Laparoscopy Hysterectomy with
Bilateral Salpingoophrectomy





Department of OncologyFrantz-Solid Pseudopapillar
Tumer of Pancreas

INTERESTING MEDICAL CASE REPORTS OF PATIENTS TREATED AT PSH

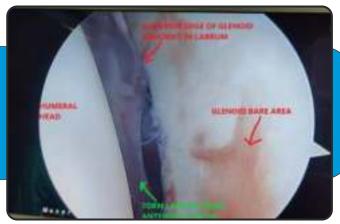


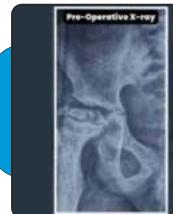
Department of Oncology

Effective & Efficient coordination of team Oncosurgery & OBGY gave successful outcome in early stage cervix carcinoma

Department of Orthopaedics

Advanced Shoulder Arthroscopic Surgery (Bankart Repair) for Anterior Shoulder Instability







Department of Orthopaedics

Hip Preservation Operation for Perthe's Disease - A disease of hip in young girl with sickle cell disease

FACULTY ACHIEVEMENTS



Dr. M. Z. Patel, Professor, Department of Respiratory receiving lifetime achievement award from Gujarat State BJP President Mr. C. R. Patil for his wonderful contribution in his field in the state T B conference held in Surat on 12th June. 2022.



Dr Prasad Muley & Dr Arti Muley Conducted two days workshop on "How to do Systematic Review & Metaanalysis" on Invitation from YMT Dental college Mumbai. The workshop carried 11 credit from MUHS.

Dr. Shreyash Patel, Associate Professor, Dept. of EM, PIMSR, was felicitated as a Faculty in GIMACON 2022 for his session on Approach to an unconscious patient.



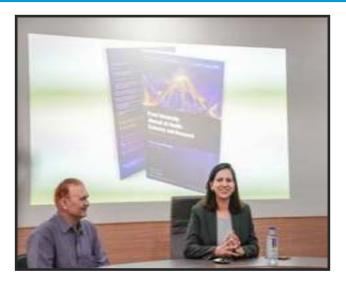


Dr. Anant Marathe awarded for valuable contribution as resource person in national FDP on Challenges opportunities for publishing research paper in peer reviewed journals, organized by Parul university.



Dr. Sanjay Date won 4th prize in international Chess federation Rated chess tournament held at Udaipur from 23rd December to 25th December.

WHAT'S NEW AT PIMSR & PSH





Launch of inaugural, Peer reviewed open access online Parul university journal of health sciences & research- PUJHSR. Congratulation to editors, authors and anonymous revivers, who had volunteered to contribute to success of this events.





Freshmen Orientation Program for 2nd Batch of Post Graduates & Under Graduates. PIMSR, Parul University

Sickle Cell Disease Related Stigma, **Economic Loss & Quality of Life Among Tribal Population of India** by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) **Project Duration** 1 year **Project Grant** Rs. 19,50,000

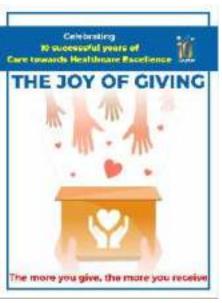
PIMSR, Parul university has been granted for Sickle Cell Disease Related Stigma, Economic Loss & Quality of LIfe Among Tribal Population of India.

EVENTS AT PIMSR & PSH

An Instagram live session by our expert oncosurgeon Dr. Manan Shah on 2nd November 2022 on Breast cancer awareness as Breast Cancer is the second most common cancer in women after skin cancer.

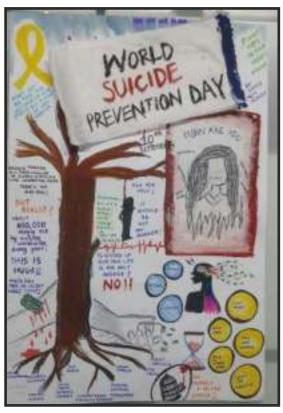






Parul Sevashram completed 10 successful years of services and celebrated the same on 12th Sep 2022 by organising various charity events like "JOY OF GIVING".

EVENTS AT PIMSR & PSH



Department of Psychiatry, PSH celebrated World Suicide Prevention day on 10th September 2022 by poster making competition where MBBS students participated.



PG Training program:Interactive panel discussion on "Ethical Dilemmas in Psychiatry Practice" and "Dr.G.K.Vankar Best Paper Award "ceremony 65 faculty members and PG students from all over Gujarat Attended the event.

QUALITY ASSESSMENT



National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL)



National Accreditation Board for Hospitals & Healthcare Providers (NABH - 5th Edition)

CMEs @ PIMSR



PIMSR-CME on **Sialoendoscopy** organized by Department of ENT on 08-11-2022 Guest speaker: **Dr Hiren Soni**, Associate Professor, E.N.T., GMERS Medical College, Gotri



CME on **Imaging in Respiratory Disorders** organzed by Department of General Medicine on 10-01-2023 Guest speaker: **Dr Bhavin Dalal** (MD, DNB, FACP, FCCP (USA) & **Dr.Anil Rathva** (MD-RADIOLOGY)



CME on **Tuberculosis Update** organzed by Department of Respiratory Medicine on 11-01-2023



CME on **Respiratory & Sleep Medicine** organzed by Department of Medicine on 29-12-2022





Live Workshop on Evidence Based Caesarean Section Technique & Uterus Preserving PPH Techniques - on 04/12/2022

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENTS



Department of Psychiatry, PIMSR organized "Psychiatry Quiz for Undergraduates- College round" on 18/7/2022.

Winner team: 1. Nidhi Shah | 2. Vishwa Panchal





Shivam Parekh, Medical student (UG) has presented scientific poster paper in GIMACON-2022 organized by IMA, Vadodara branch held on 19th & 20th November 2022. He was awarded best scientific poster paper.



Poster making completion organized in the department of ENT, PSH on the occasion of world sinus health awareness day 2022. A few glimpse of the event with the winner of the competition.



Dr Surbhi, a student of PIMSR bagged 2nd prize in Scientific Poster Presentation at Joint International Conference at Ahmedabad

AWARDS & ACCOLADES



ICC Healthcare Awards 2022, New Delhi Awarded as Best Teaching Hospital in Healthcare Delivery

Awarded as Best Teaching Hospital of the Year (Runners up) In Western Region, >300 beds Category.

MEDIA FLASH

_{પારૂલ સેવાશ્રમ હોસ્પિ.ના તબીબોની સફળતા} કોણીની કાર્યક્ષમતા પરત લાવવા નવો સાંધો બનાવ્યો

કોણી વળતી ના હોવાથી રોજિંદા કાર્યો નહોતા થતા

Belibiés: ušes

પારૂથ સેવાશ્વમ હોસ્પિટલ ખાતે 25 વર્ષના યુવાનને બે તરક કોલીઓને વાળવાની અથવા ટકાર રાખવાની અશ્વતા હોવાથી કોલીના સાંપાની બોની એન્ક્રીલોસીસ બિમારીનું નિદાન થયું હતું. તે જાતે ખોરાક લેવામાં અથવા રોજબરોજની પ્રવૃત્તિ કરવામાં અશ્વય હતો.

જેની કોલીનો સાંધો નવો બનાવવામાં ડોક્ટરોને સફળતા મળી હતી. તેના કિસ્સામાં હિલચાલ કરી શકે તેવો કોલીનો સાંધો બનાવવાનો પડકાર હતો. કારણ કે આખી સાંધો હાડકાને સ્થાને હતો. સારવાર માટે પારૂલ સેવાશ્રમ હોસ્પિટલની ઓર્યોપેડિક શાખાના પ્રોકેસર અને વડા ડો. કાર્તિક વિશ્વનાથન અને તેમની દીમે નવી ઓપરેશનની પહૃતિ અમલમાં મુકી હતી. આ દર્દીની ફંક્શનલ એલ્લો રીસેક્શન આર્થોપ્લાસ્ટી કરાઇ હતી. જેમાં કોલીના સાંધામાં રહેલા હાડકાને કાઢી સાંધાને સ્થિતિસ્થાપકતા



અને કાર્યક્ષમતા આપવા કોણીના આકારનું પુનઃ સર્જન કરાયું હતું. કોશીના સાંપાની આસપાસ સ્થિરતા આપતા અસ્થિબંધન, શતિસસ્ત જણાતા જાંધના ભાગમાંથી પેશીઓ કઢાઇ હતી.

કોવીના સંમાતર અસ્થિબંધન તરીકે બદલાઇ હતી. કાર્યક્ષમતા શરૂ થતાં દર્દી જમણા હાથનો ઉપયોગ કરી ખાવા, પીવા, ચહેરો ધોવા અને વાળ ઓળવા સમર્થ બન્યો હતો. ડો. ગીતિકા પટેલે જણાવ્યું હતું કે, રોજબરોજની પ્રવૃત્તિ માટે 5 વર્ષથી સંઘર્ષ કરતા દર્દીને સરળતા સાથેનું નવજીવન પ્રાપ્ત થયું છે.

પારૂલ યુનિવર્સિટી ખાતે હેલ્થકેરમાં પ્રજ્ઞાનું ઉદઘાટન



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પારૂલ યુનિવર્સિટીએ પ્રજ્ઞા એક સ્વાયના કરી એક વિશાળ છતાંગ લગાવી છે. આ ભગાવી કોસાવ સુવિષાનું ઉદયાદન તાર્જન કર્યો પુજરાત સરકારના આરોગ્ય વિભાગના અધિક મુખ્ય સચિવ દો, મનોજ અંગાળના હરતે કરવામાં આખુ તતુ, જેવી અત્યંત નિયાંયક જ્વાન ખપત કીશભ્યો. પક્કિયાત્મક કોશલ્યો, નિદાન અને વધારવાના કેન્દ્રના ઉદેશ્યને આમળ પ્રયાવી શક્યા યુનિવર્સિટીના હજારો અંદર ચેજપુએટ અને અનુસ્નાતક મેડિકલ , પૈરામેડિકલ અને નર્સિય વિચાથીઓને તેમનું ક્રીશસ્ત્ર ખતાવવા આ કેન્દ્ર ખૂબ જ ઉપયોગી પુરવાર થશે તે નહી છે.

યુનિવર્સિટના ૮ હજારથી લધુ વિદ્યાર્થીઓ આરોગ્ય વિજ્ઞાનના વિવિષ અભ્યાસક્રમોમાં અભ્યાસ કરે છે. અંદરવેજ્યુએટ વિદ્યાર્થીઓ મૂળબુત તમીબી-સર્જિકલ કોશલ્ય તાલીમ, મૂળબુત જીવન સહાય તાલીમ અને કટોક્ટી વ્યવસ્થાયન તાલીમમાંથી પસાર થશે.

આ કેન્દ્રનો હેતુ રાષ્ટ્રના બાવિ આરોગ્ય સંભાગ વ્યવસાવીકો અને વિવિધ શેત્રોના નિધાતોને આકાર આપવા માટે યુનિવર્સિટીના વિઝનને અનુરૂપ છે.

પારુલ સેવાશ્રમ દ્વારા અંગદાન જાગૃતિ રેલી યોજાઈ

અંગદાન કરવા 100થી વધુ લોકોએ સંકલ્પ લીધા



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રિયા અંગદાન દિવસ નિર્મિત દાગીએ પણા કેવાલમ હોર્રિયાલ હાદા અંગદાન જાગૃતિ લીમ પર પંતાદ મેડિયા સર્ચા અને અંગદાન જાગૃતિ દેવી ચોજાઈ હતી, જેના થકી હોસ્પિટલમાં દાખલ દઈ, તેવના સવા તેવજ સ્ટાકના કલ્પોને ભંગદાનનું મહત્વ સમજાન્યું હતું. હર્વક્રમના ભાગદુર્વ ૧૦૦થી વધુ ભંગદાનના સંકલ્પ શૈયાના હશા. પાટુલ સંગઠમના વૈદ્યાના દિશ્કર છે. કોમલ પડેલે જણાવ્યું કે, સૌ જીવનકારમાં તેમના એડો દિશ્કરી મૃદ્ધ દાતા કાર્ય લેવારી શકે છે.

પારૂલ સેવાશમ હોસ્પિટલ ખાતે જયસુધા-ટ્રાન્સપ્લાન્ટ યુનિટ અને સર્જીકલ સ્પેશિયાલિટી કોમ્પ્લેક્સનું ઉદ્દવાટન

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પારૂલ સેવાશ્રમમાં ડાયફ્રેગમેટીક હર્નીયાથી પીડીત નવજાત શીશુને નવજીવન અપાયું

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પાંદુલ લેવાવય માત્રે ડામ્કેલવેડીક હત્તીમારી પીડાઈ રહેલા નવલત કિસ્તુને નવલવન સંપત્નું હતું. પીડોઇટ હૉસ્ટિલવા પહિલામે

લેડિયા પાળકોને જન્મ માન્યો કહે. ઉંચને પાડ્ડા ઉપાયલ્યા કિંદા કાર્યા હતા. ઉંચા કેમ્યું માને (DHR) પીડાલ હેરાનું માને માને હતું, ઉંચા પેટા માને પાત્ર કર્યા માને કિંદા હતું માને મીજુ માના 1.3 કિંદા હતું સોલિટ્ટલ પરિસ્થિત કર્યા હતા. ઉંચા માને કર્યા મીજા કિંદા માને પાર્ચા હતા મીજા કિંદા માને પાર્ચા હતા મીજા કર્યા હતા. હતા હતા માને કર્યા માને કર્યા હતા હતા. હતા માને



લેવીકાન્ય પાંચમ દિવસે ૧૫ન-વાલકોની પ્રાથમના સરંભાદ કર્યું કર્યાં હતી કે પાંચમાંથી લેકને હેલીદ ૧૫નમાં કારૂની ખાતી હેલાને કારણે વર્ષો લાલું નહીં. છે. કે, કીમના કાર્યાંથી ૧૫ની મોટા વાલકોના પાંચમાં પાંચમાંથી હતા, ઉમેર્ય પાંચમાં પાંચમાં હતા, ઉમેર્ય પાંચમાં પાંચમાં હતા, ઉમેર્ય પાંચમાં પાંચમાં

एक प्रश्नात कर्त, प्रश्नात क्षेत्रकार विकास विकास विकास क्षेत्रकार क्षेत्रका

MYTH AND FACTS

Myth: Poor mental health is not a big issue for teenagers. They just have mood swings caused by hormonal fluctuations and act out due to a desire for attention.

Fact: Teenagers often have mood swings, but that does not mean that adolescents may not also struggle with their mental health. Fourteen per cent of the world's adolescents experience mental-health problems. Globally, among those aged 10–15, suicide is the fifth most prevalent cause of death, and for adolescents aged 15–19 it is the fourth most common cause. Half of all mental health conditions start by the age of 14.

Myth: A mental health condition is a sign of weakness; if the person were stronger, they would not have this condition.

Fact: A mental health condition has nothing to do with being weak or lacking willpower. It is not a condition people choose to have or not have. In fact, recognizing the need to accept help for a mental health condition requires great strength and courage. Anyone can develop a mental health condition.

Myth: Mental health problems are permanent

Fact: A mental health diagnosis is not necessarily a "life sentence." Each individual's experience with mental illness is different. Some people might experience episodes, between which they return to their version of "normal." Others may find treatments — medication or talking therapies — that restore balance to their lives. Some people may not feel as though they have fully recovered from a mental illness, and some may experience progressively worse symptoms. However, the take-home message is that many people will recover to a greater or lesser degree.

Myth: There's no such thing as mental illness, people fake it.

Fact: Mental illness is real. Just like physical illness affects parts of our body, mental illness affects the brain. For example, depression is caused due to a chemical imbalance in the brain, which in turn can lead to symptoms like fatigue, mood swings, and lack of motivation—things that impact the person's quality of life. Mental illness, like physical illness, requires treatment for the symptoms to decrease or stop entirely, and for the individual's condition to improve.

Myth: If a person has a mental health condition, it means the person has low intelligence.

Fact: Mental illness, like physical illness, can affect anyone regardless of intelligence, social class, or income level.

MEDI - QUIZ

1. What was the theme of World Mental Health Day 2021?

- A. Mental Health in an Unequal World
- B. Mental Health for all. Greater Investment Greater Access. Everyone, everywhere.
- C. Make mental health for all a global priority
- D. None of These

2. When the World Mental Health Daywas was celebrated 1st time?

- A. 1991
- B. 1992
- C. 1993
- D. 1994

3. Who took the initiative of establishing World Mental Health Day?

- A. Oprah Winfrey
- B. Richard Hunter
- C. Chris Evans
- D. Lena Dunham

4. What was the theme of World Mental Health Day, when it was celebrated for the first time?

- A. Mental Health for all
- B. Make mental health for all a global priority
- C. Improving the Quality of Mental Health Services throughout the World
- D. Mental Health for everyone

5. What is the full form of WFMH?

- A. World Famous for Mental Hospital
- B. World Federation for Mental Health
- C. World Federation for Missing Health
- D. None of These

6. What proportion of people with mental health problems believe that workplace stress contributed to their illness?

- A. One third of people
- B. One fifth of people
- C. Two thirds of people
- D. Two fifth of people

Answers to	MCQs in	previous	newsletter
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1.D

2. C

3. B

4. A

5. D

6.A

This newsletter comes to you with the efforts of our literature club

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