



Journal homepage: www.sciencearchives.org

ISSN: 2582-6697



Review Article

<http://dx.doi.org/10.47587/SA.2021.2215>



Coverage areas of government hospitals in Baghdad

Al-Hussein Nabeel Hussein¹, and Isam Hussain Al-Karkhi²

*Department of Remote Sensing, Faculty of Remote Sensing and Geophysics,
Al Karki University of Science, Baghdad, Iraq*

²University of Baghdad, Iraq

*Corresponding author: dr.alkarkhi@gmail.com

Received: May 18, 2021 / Revised: June 16, 2021/ Accepted: June 20, 2021

Abstract

Governmental hospitals are among the most important humanitarian services so it is necessary for government hospitals to be available in the country, and this research fully investigates the coverage of health services and the financial distress of the poor class of people, and the research addresses the challenges in the field of Iraqi health services as the way towards achieving health coverage in public hospitals for the people in Baghdad, adding more Governmental hospitals to Al-Karkh and Al-Rusafa can change the dependence on private hospitals.

Keywords Hospitals, Treatment, Baghdad, Iraq.

Introduction

Health organizations around the world emphasize the need for all people to have access to the high-quality health services they need without any financial distress (WHO, 2015; Kruk et al., 2018). In order to achieve health coverage for hospitals, Health service hospitals indicate reflect the extent to the people in need of health service such indicators include the care of women during pregnancy and childbirth and infectious diseases in adults.

Research problem

The problem of this research can be known on the failure to cover all neighborhoods and suburbs in Baghdad, near government hospitals and health services, and the dependence of the people of neighborhoods and suburbs on private hospitals, lack of access for people in remote areas to government hospitals.

Research goal

Achieving public health hospitals is the major area of focus of the research, hospital's health coverage cannot be achieved with the full availability of high-quality services to promote health, prevention, and treatment, but the number of government hospital areas can be increased in areas outside the coverage area, the goal to improve people's health and

welfare by allowing for effective health planning and the creation of neighborhood health government hospital centers.

Government Hospital

The earliest government hospital was built in 805 A.D in Baghdad by (Harun Al-Rashid) in 1000 A.D, Baghdad had five more hospitals (Nagamia, H. F. 2003), the public hospital sheltered and provided medical healthcare to rich or poor, Muslim or non-Muslim, today the government hospital is a home for the care for low-income patients (Al Hilfi et al., 2013)

The first modern government hospital of Baghdad in 1872, Midhat Pasha, the governor of Baghdad, the hospital consists of fifty beds with departments of medicine, surgery, and venereal diseases.

Coverage area of government hospitals in Baghdad

Services are strategically located in areas that would best suit the needs of the residents within, thus the coverage area of the hospitals must be wide, this can affect the response time transport in an ambulance within 30 minutes, but with less coverage area of the hospitals the response time by ambulance can go to 120 minutes or more, and with less coverage area of government hospitals people are depending on private hospitals that are more available and the access to good-quality health

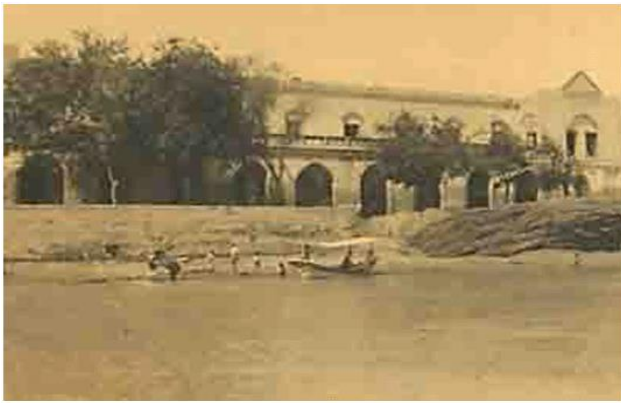


Fig. 1 Khastakhanat Al Khurabah

services, this can make a problem because poor people can't afford it, in Baghdad, there is three health departments, Fig. 2 (Ministry of Health and environment of Iraq).

Al-Karkh Health Department has 14 Governmental hospitals.

Medical City Health Department has 7 Governmental hospitals.

Rusafa Health Department has 24 Governmental hospitals.

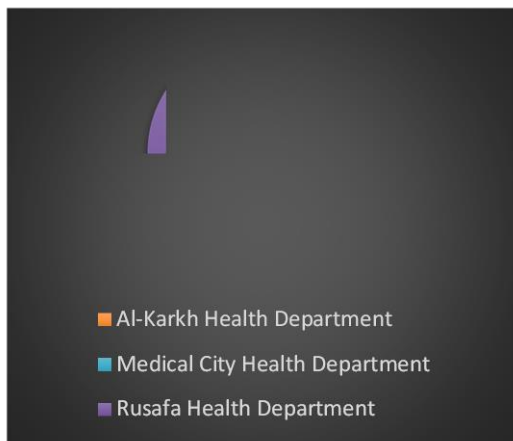


Fig. 2 Government Hospitals

Area coverage

The Area coverage is determined by a radius of 1km around the hospital thus it gives time for the ambulance to make it with the patient on the brink of death, and it gives people the feeling of safety, With the Population explosion it is a problem we are facing in Baghdad because of low health care and low income and the most important is Suffocating congestion of cars this create a pain-fall experience to the patinate to make it to the Governmental hospitals, also the current Governmental hospitals are full of sick people it needs to update, the majority of people who do not currently have access to care are

marginalized or in situations of vulnerability they attended the Governmental hospitals seeking health care to ensure equitable compared to privet hospitals Fig. 3.

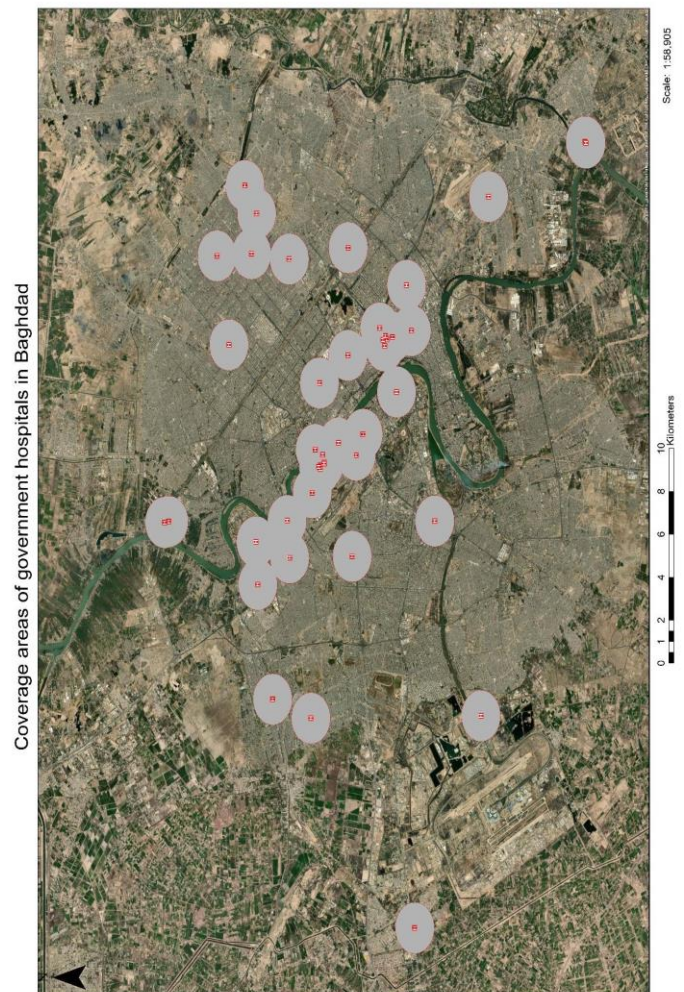


Fig. 3 The coverage area of Government Hospitals in Bagdad (Google Earth.)

Suggested places for government hospitals

This research Suggest that we improve the health department of Baghdad by adding government hospitals for neighborhoods and suburbs to cover more area in Al-Karkh and Al-Rusafa, in (Fig. 2) we can see that Al-Karkh is depending on privet hospitals because of the lack of coverage area for government hospitals thus we need more hospitals (Fig. 4).

Al-Karkh

- 1- Hospital between (Hay Alrefaq and First Rasala).
- 2- Hospital in (Al Mahdiyah on the road Hilla).

- 3- Hospital in (Sayyidah martyrs on the road Dora Expressway).
- 4- Hospital in (Kararra on the road Dora Expressway).
- 5- Hospital in (Al-Hussein neighborhood on the road Airport St).
- 6- Hospital in (Al Jamaa on the road Abu Ghraib Expressway).
- 7- Hospital between (Hurriya second and Khatib).
- 8- Hospital between (Al Muasalat and Al Shurtah 5th).

Al-Rusafa

- 1- Hospital between (Fudhaliyah and Kamaliyah).
- 2- Hospital in (Sha'ab North).

Conclusions

The access to good-quality health services to every human is important and the goal to improve people's health and welfare by allowing for effective health planning and the creation of neighborhood health government hospital centers, and access to good-quality health services among remote and marginalized populations, the lack of coverage area for government hospitals by the Relevant authorities can be solved by building more government hospitals in Baghdad Al-Karkh and Al-Rusafa.

Recommendations

1. In order to get equity in classes, we have to build government hospitals in Baghdad.
2. The Population explosion is a problem we are facing in Baghdad and it needs more government hospitals for all people.
3. Improve the government hospitals for all people by updating its equipment and adding more beds.
4. Open the road to the ambulance to make it to Governmental hospitals.
5. Exploitation of vast lands in Al-Karkh to construct Governmental hospitals.

Conflict of Interest

The author hereby declares no conflict of interest.

Consent for publication

The author declares that the work has consent for publication.

Funding support

The author declares that they have no funding support for this study.

References.

Al Hilfi, T. K., Lafta, R., & Burnham, G. (2013). Health services in Iraq. *The Lancet*, 381(9870), 939-948.

Kruk, M. E., Gage, A. D., Arsenault, C., Jordan, K., Leslie, H. H., Roder-DeWan, S., ... & Pate, M. (2018). High-quality health systems in the Sustainable Development Goals era: time for a revolution. *The Lancet global health*, 6(11), e1196-e1252.

Ministry of Health and environment of Iraq.

Nagamia, H. F. (2003). *Islamic Medicine History and Current practice*, p.24

World Health Organization. (2015). *WHO global strategy on people-centred and integrated health services: interim report* (No. WHO/HIS/SDS/2015.6). World Health Organization.

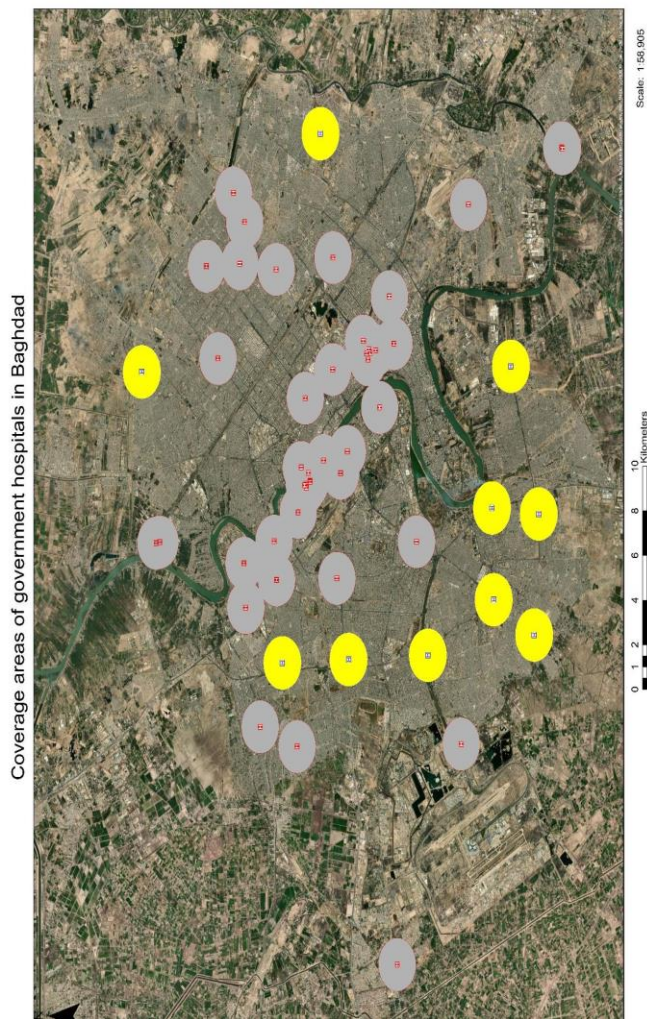


Fig. 4 The coverage of suggested places for Government Hospitals.

This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).



How to cite this article:

Hussein, A. N., Al-Karkhi. I. H. (2021). Coverage areas of government hospitals in Baghdad. *Science Archives*, Vol. 2 (2), 150-152. <http://dx.doi.org/10.47587/SA.2021.2215>