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**ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE IN GHANA**

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**Introduction.** Ghana Health Service (GHS) was established in 1996 . In 2004, the National Health Insurance System (NHIS) was established. However, in reality, the activities of the GHS and NHIS require a significant correction. Particularly alarming is the material situation of the inhabitants of the country. The purpose of our study was to study the current problems of preventive medicine in Ghana.

**Materials and methods.** Theoretical analysis of the literature on the problem of medical care in Ghana.

**Results of research.** The main problem of medical providing the population of Ghana is absent of qualified medical and preventive care. In many cases is its material and often physical inaccessibility. Less than half of the Ghanaian people pay for the services of the national insurance system. A third of Ghanaian people live on less than one dollar a day. About a quarter of the population at a distance of more than 15 km from a medical facility and a doctor. Currently, more than 45,000 healers are practicing in the country, using unconventional and sometimes forbidden methods of treatment.

Separate attention requires study a level of social and hygienic culture of the population and infection diseases caused by a lack of proper sanitation. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), almost 90% of the population does not have proper toilets. This leads to a high incidence of infections associated with contaminated water, such as diarrheal diseases and bilharzia/schistosomiasis. Due to their humid tropical climate, mosquitoes are a constant threat in Ghana, and malaria is the leading cause of death (among 900 people, on average one dies from malaria). Other diseases transmitted by insects include sleeping sickness and river blindness. In Ghana, the incidence of HIV / AIDS is lower than in other parts of Africa. It is estimated that about 260,000 people live with this disease - about 2% of the population. Each year, HIV / AIDS accounts for 18,000 deaths, and 160,000 children have lost one or both parents from the disease.

Thus, the most difficult is the problem of a high level of infectious diseases. So among the causes of death, HIV / AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, acute respiratory infections and other infectious diseases are dominant.

**Conclusions.** The current problems of preventive medicine in Ghana are ineffective work of health services, inadequate financial help to population and hospitals, lack of sufficient medical and preventive care, national traditions, low cultural level of the population, which leads to the spread of dangerous infectious diseases.