## HEALTH PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION ALARMING CRISIS KNOCKING OUR DOORS

## Khanal DP<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Manmohan Memorial Institute of Health Sciences, Solteemode, Kathmandu \*Corresponding Author: Dr. Dharma Prasad Khanal Professor Department of Pharmacy, Manmohan Memorial Institute of Health Sciences, Kathmandu, Nepal drdharmakhanal@gmail.com

The education of health professionals was creeping before multiparty political system in 1990 and substantially changed after this political event in Nepal. Free market economy opens the avenue of privatization of different sector of business and education sector only was not an exception. Several transformative developments have happened in education sector but all of them were donor driven that is becoming unfortunate for the country. In the period from 1990 to 2015 so many policy reformations occur for the implementation of free market economic concept that foster mushrooming of private educational institutions especially in class 12 level (we denote it as plus two in Nepal) followed by flooding affiliations of different universities for private colleges and they are likely to have a long-term effect on education system including health-professional education (HPE). The quality of HPE imparted directly affects the people's health and it is thus very important to focus our attention towards it. But there was critical imbalance between the education and business. Moreover, the curricula of HPE of many universities is outdated and the topic stays within the confines of the four walls of the classroom and has no relevance in their daily lives although these are matters of routine healthcare.

As per government, commissions are establishing to streamline the Health Professional Education. But my aspirations for these commissions (especially this Medical Education Commission) were to bring me at a position to know how, in modern, fast-paced, technological advanced world, the vast subject of HPE is being dealt with the faulty concept of governance and monitoring. The system of Health Professional Education in Nepal was undergoing a major crisis which needs urgent remedial measures during 2015 but the solution was not the "Super Commission" who captured all the authorities of universities and professional councils. The Commission who is totally empty hand with no any infrastructure, no any basic health profession related manpower and no any expert with it. This type of odd exercise in HPE exist nowhere in the world.

Ministry of health or anybody claimed whatever it does not mean but the realities of Nepalese health care system are number one: the first doctor of Nepalese people even in the urban area is "Drug Retailer" and number two: hospitals and health institutions are on the shoulder of staff nurses. But the tragedy is majority (about 80 from academic year 2077/78 academic year) of PCL

Nursing producing colleges are closed. Moreover, Nepal government is performing the G to G contact to with UK government to send the PCL nursing graduates! We can imagine what an alarming situation! Medical education commission is silently watching that so many diploma colleges just in tin trust are opened along the southern border of Nepal in UP, Bihar and West Bengal where there is any basic facility of teaching learning and hospitals (100 bedded) that MEC is compiling to the colleges of Nepal is just imaginary there. MEC admission process for undergraduate programs is taking ten months, when two semesters already completed in other parts of the world and also in India. So large number of students are moving abroad and colleges of Nepal is empty. If the policy makers are not conscious great disaster is coming in Health Professional Education and health care sector of Nepal in near future

## REFERENCES

- 1. Javaeed A. The Crisis of Health Professions Education in Pakistan [version 1]. MedEdPublish 2019, 8:27 (https://doi.org/10.15694/mep.2019.000027.1)Julio Frenk, , Lincoln C Chen, Latha
- Chandran, et al. Challenges and opportunities for educating health professionals after the COVID-19 pandemic. Lancet. 2022 29 October-4 November; 400(10362): 1539–1556. Published online 2022 Oct 27. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(22)02092-X.
- 3. Downing, S. M., & Yudkowsky, R. (2009). Assessment in Health Professions Education. Taylor & Francis.
- 4. Gentry, S., L'Estrade, E. B., Gauthier, A., Alvarez, J., Wortley, D., et al. (2016). 'Serious Gaming and Gamification interventions for health professional education. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews. https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD012209
- 5. https://blogs.worldbank.org/education/global-education-crisis-even-more-severe-previously-estimated.
- 6. UNESCO [66791], World Bank [981], United Nations Children's Fund [1331], Document code :10.54675/JLUG7649, ISBN :978-92-3-100491-9. The state of the global education crisis: a path to recovery.
- 7. Medical Commission Act 2018, Government of Nepal.
- 8. https://publichealthupdate.com/vacancy-announcement-for-nurses-nepal-uk-g2g-agreement/#:~:text=The%20governments%20of%20the%20UK,only%20through%20Do FE's%20online%20platform.