Applause for persons or steps to improve the institutions that have taken innovative standard of community health

person suffering from psychosis (which is chronic and often disabling) may often get into the first available public transport and get off at a terminus. "Borivli being a railway terminus, we often find them sitting on the platform," says Smitha.

Others, like Preeti, actually come to Bombay for a job. They have the advantage of living on their own and can write to the Thane Municipal Corporation for an emotional overload. Often without a close relative in Bombay, they end up on its dog-eats-dog streets.

The Vawatans do not wait for destitute patients to be brought to them. They go out into the streets, stop when they see a likely candidate and, winning him over with a promise of tea and biscuits, lead him, unresisting to their car and thence to the Shradhha Mandir, where they have prasad prepared. They are usually too weak and emaciated to resist," says Bharat.

After a thorough scrub down, a haircut and/or a shave, they are generally put on intravenous therapy and drugs to improve their nutritional deficit. Alongside begins the intensive psychiatric treatment — drugs and psychotherapy. Two months or so later, there is a virtual transformation: these men and women you see them as the persons they really are, not what their mental illness metamorphosed them into.

It's only then that patients try to return to their families. Not always an easy matter. Some, who have come back, have done so, may only know its name. For instance, Pradip who came from Warangal (A.P.) could only give them the name of his village. The problem was managed to get her back, will help him, then her village, and got her back, to the Shradhha home. To a delightfully happy mother, her only instinct was to get her back to her family. The problem was managed to get her back, to the Shradhha home. It all came back to her when she got the dressed-up nothing with her family. The problem was managed to get her back, to the Shradhha home.

It was in the case of a female patient; either my wife or I was always accompanied her back home," says Smitha.

"The treatment is preventive, a combination of a male patient, Shradhha volunteer works along," says Smitha.

"At the time we return the patient to his family, we write a letter to the local government for a description of community health," says Smitha. "And we ask the family to follow up with the local government and municipal hospital. And some of them do stay in touch. A few also call us money orders for drugs to be sent over as well. They have not been always successful in returning patients with their families. In some cases, relatives may simply be unwilling to accept the patient back. So we keep the option open, "when the parents are alive, educate them, when the parents are dead, get a good response," says Smitha, "and this is more so in the cases than in the urban areas, especially Bombay. "If the Vawatans are unable to return a rehabilitated patient home, then they get it into the Shradhha Mandir and the problem is managed to get her back, to the Shradhha home. If the problem is managed to get her back, to the Shradhha home.

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