



Lec no : Lecture 18

File Title :

Done By : Haneen Frehat

وَقَلِّبْ رَبِّ زَيْدَنِي عَلَيْنَا

Respiratory diseases and measles

- Infections of the respiratory tract and middle ear are major causes of **infant and child mortality**.
عند الأطفال التهاب الأذن الوسطى والجهاز التنفسي هو أحد مسببات الوفاة والعدوى
اما عند البالغين والكبار السل الرئوي هو المسبب
- In **adults**, **tuberculosis** is highly **prevalent** and causes **significant morbidity and mortality**.
متوطن في developing countries
- **Mortality in tuberculosis has increased** due to the spread of HIV (AIDS).
مصابين HIV يحصل عندهم قلة في المناعة بالتالي يكونوا معرضين الى مختلف انواع العدوى من ضمنها التهاب السل الرئوي
الظروف الازدهار
- The spread of respiratory infections is increased in crowded conditions.
تزداد نسبة الاصابة بالعدوى في الاماكن المزدحمة
- **Current vaccination programs** against childhood infections prevent deaths **each year**.
من الاشياء المهمة التي غيرت الحالة الصحية في الدول المتقدمة والنامية هي التطعيم ، تم انشاء هذه السياسة في بداية السبعينات
- **Measles** can effectively be prevented by **vaccination**. In spite of this, almost 200,000 people, mostly children under 5 years of age, died from **measles**.
الحصبة من اهم الامراض التي كانت تعتبر عالية المراضة والوفيات وخصوصا في الدول النامية لان
الاطفال في هذه الدول لديهم سوء تغذية فتتقص المناعة ويكونوا معرضين للحصبة اكثر

بسبب
كوفيد
انخفاض
المطاعيم

Pneumonia causes approximately 50 % of child deaths .

It affects people of all ages, but children are more susceptible

New vaccines pneumonia are clearly cost-effective in low-income countries.

فعال من حيث التكلفة اي متاح في الدول الفقيرة

Universal use of these vaccines are estimated to prevent at least 1 000 000 child deaths annually.

For maximal long-term effect, vaccination of children should be integrated with primary health care measures.

من أجل فائدة طويلة الامد يجب تطعيم الاطفال بالإضافة إلى تقديم الرعاية الصحية الأولية لهم

تشمل التطعيمات

First week or up to first month

التطعيم الثلاثي الذي يشمل:

The important vaccines are BCG (for tuberculosis) , DPT (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus), pneumonia, measles , MMR (Measles , Mumps, Rubella).

الحناق

مطعوم السنة ونص

حصبة المانية

السعال الديكي
whooping cough

الكزاز

The Global Burden of Asthma Another important disease

■ Asthma is a **chronic non-communicable disease** that seems to be **overlooked and often undocumented** in low to middle income countries.

الازمة او الربو نتيجة التحسس وغالبا ما ينتقل وراثيا

■ It is estimated that **300 million** people globally, have it.

■ As **communities adopt western lifestyles** and **become developed**, **rates of asthma increase**.

انما احياء غيبيّة
تعمد

■ Data gathered by the World Health Organization (WHO) projects that **by 2025 there may be an additional 100 million** asthmatics worldwide.

بسبب التغيرات التي تحدث في الجو وزيادة التلوث وتآكل طبقة الاوزون والاحتباس الحراري

The **social and economic determinants** that **potentially increase the incidence of asthma** are:

- **air pollution,**
- **tobacco smoking,**
- **lack of education,** لا يمتلكون الوعي الكافي عن asthma
- **lack of health care resources and poverty.**
- **Many of the places that have burdens of disease associated with lack of sanitary water also experience a lack of clean air.**

Some countries where dust occurs, which is a catalyst asthma

-In low to middle income countries air is often polluted because of crowded living conditions and lack of formal policies to control industrial pollution.

- In these areas **women and children** are also subjected to **toxins** produced **when cooking on open flames** within their homes.

السّموم
نِسْرَ حِنَا
نِسْرَانِ مَسْتَوِيَّة

Global strategies to improve the management of asthma:

التشخيص الموحد

One of the problem Ignorance in diagnosing asthma

1. the need for **standardized diagnosis**. Standardized diagnosis : clinical practice guidelines to diagnosis the asthma
2. the need for **standardized definitions** of asthma (Many regions have **differing definitions**) .
في كل دولة يتم تعريف الربو بتعريف معين لكن يجب ان نضع تعريف معين
3. **Improve access to medical care**, as many people in developing countries have **very little access to medical care**; they may **never be diagnosed with asthma** and may **never receive treatment** for asthma symptoms.
تيجتها
4. **Medical resources** need to be more available **in low- and middle-income countries** so those suffering from asthma can receive treatment.
Prevention of the smoking , dust and over crowded
5. **Improve education** on **how to safely cook food and prevent the release of asthma triggers into the air** is an acknowledged disparity.
المطابخ

مسببات الازمة
عزازات

Diarrheal diseases (التهابات الامعاء (عند الاطفال مثل الاسهال المعوي)

■ **Diarrheal infections** are responsible for **17 % of deaths** among children under the **age of five** worldwide, mostly in **developing world**, making them the **second most common cause of child deaths globally.**

■ **Acute Gastroenteritis** التهاب المعدة الحادة

- Gastroenteritis resulting in **1.4 million deaths** occur globally each year.
- Occurrence related to **poor hygiene**, especially among **bottle-feeding**

babies.

Breastfeeding should be promoted because of the Gastroenteritis

Infections It arises as a result of poor hygiene among bottle feeding babies

■ **Poor sanitation** can lead to **increased transmission** through **water, food,**

hands and flies.

المشكلة تحدث عند فقدان الطفل كمية كبيرة من السوائل واصابته بالجفاف نتيجة الاسهال والتقيؤ والتهاب الامعاء وهذا هو سبب الوفاة لتجنب هذه الامور يجب على الام القيام بالرضاعة الطبيعية كحد ادنى 6 شهور ويستحب في فترة الرضاعة الطبيعية عدم اعطاء الطفل اي نوع من الغذاء او السوائل لأن حليب الام يحتوي على nutrition and water

فيروس الروتا

■ **Rotavirus** is the most common cause of gastroenteritis in children in both the developed and developing world, is highly infectious and a major cause of severe diarrhea and death in children.

Rotavirus vaccine

أصبح في كثير من الدول لكن في بعض الدول يكون غير إلزامي

الاسهال الحاد

Cholera

في التسعينات اختفت الكوليرا لكن نتيجة war instability , disturbance of water supply and wars ظهرت مرة اخرى

الاسهال الحاد

• Cholera is an acute diarrheal disease that can kill within hours if left untreated.

Drinking water + sanitation = water like rice

Cholera infection

• WHO have estimated that there are 1.4 to 4.3 million cases, and 28 000 to 142 000 deaths worldwide due to cholera every year.

• It is related to lack of clean water and sanitation as in the camps for immigrant persons or refugees.

الاسباب
خيمات

نتيجة فقدان كمية كبيرة من السوائل
املاح التمايل الفموية

• Up to 80% of cases can be successfully treated with oral rehydration salts.

1. Provision of safe water and sanitation is important to control cholera and other waterborne diseases.

تغيير اسهال

If the patient suffers from vomiting we give him intravenous treatment

2. Oral cholera vaccines are an additional way to control cholera but should not replace environmental control measures.

كلاهما

If the patient dose not suffer from vomiting we give him oral rehydration salts

بالوريد

• WHO Global work on Cholera Control, was implementation of global strategies for cholera prevention and control globally.

Cholera vaccine is optional

Global strategies to improve the management of diarrhoea: ^{الاسهال}

1. hygienic measures are important for the prevention of diarrhea , hand washing, proper water supply, proper sewage disposal.
2. Rotavirus vaccines are highly protective, safe and potentially cost-effective.
3. Dehydration due to diarrhea can be effectively treated through oral rehydration therapy (ORT), with dramatic reductions in mortality.
4. Important nutritional measures are promotion of breastfeeding and zinc supplementation.

مزدادات // عملات

Maternal health

■ In many developing countries, complications of pregnancy and childbirth are the leading causes of death among women of reproductive age.

■ A woman dies from complications from childbirth approximately every minute.



كل دقيقة تموت امرأة بسبب الولادة

■ According to the WHO, in its World Health Report, poor maternal conditions account for the fourth leading cause of death for women worldwide, after HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis.

أسباب وفاة النساء في العالم
1) HIV
2) malaria
3) tuberculosis
4) poor maternal conditions

■ Most maternal deaths and injuries can be prevented and have been largely eradicated in the developed world – but still high in the developing world.

Indicators to compare between different countries

1) infant mortality rate 2) maternal mortality rate

The United Nations agreed to **reduce child mortality by two thirds** and **maternal mortality by three quarters** by 2015 as part of the millennium development goals (goals 4 and 5, respectively).

The important **maternal and neonatal interventions** packages used to **reduce maternal and neonatal mortality** include: → up to one month

1. **Antenatal care: (During pregnancy)** ⇒ رعاية ما قبل الولادة ⇒ جدول في اوقات معينة متابعة أثناء الحمل كتيب خلقي

- **Tetanus toxoid:** Two tetanus toxoid Immunizations.
- **Screening for:** high blood pressure, infections, diabetes mellitus, congenital abnormalities.

الكزاز هو احد اسباب الوفاة خصوصا في الدول المتقدمة حيث ان بعض النساء تلجأ للولادة المنزلية من قبل Trained at birth وعدم استخدام ادوات مناسبة ومعقمة عند قطع الحبل السري فتكون تحتوي على بكتيريا Tetanus ونتيجة لذلك يصاب الطفل بالكزاز لذلك يتم اعطاء الامجرتين من مطعوم الكزاز قبل الولادة تحديد المضاعفات

2. **Natal care: (During labor or childbirth)** ⇒ تحويل الحالات المعقدة ⇒ رعاية ما بعد الولادة

- **delivery by skilled attendant:** Includes safe delivery, identification of complications, first aid, and referral of complicated cases.
- **Management of postpartum hemorrhage.** ⇒ تزييف بعد الولادة
- **Management of maternal sepsis** (intrapartum and post partum) ⇒ التهابات ما بعد الولادة أثناء الولادة
- **Detection of breathing problems** and resuscitation of newborn when required. ⇒ التنفس
- **Inpatient care for very low birthweight babies** ⇒ رعاية خاصة للأطفال بوزن قليل

أقل من 2.5

3. Post Natal care:

الطفل المولود قبل 28 اسبوع

- Management of premature and **low birthweight babies**.
- Support for **breast feeding mothers** (antenatal and neonatal): **promote early and exclusive breast feeding** provided by **skilled care providers** and **community health workers**.
- **promotion of family planning services**.
- **promotion of vaccination program**.
- **mother education about aspect of childcare (nutrition, prevention and management of diarrhea and respiratory infection)**.