**Final-Term Assignment**

**DPT 6th semester**

**Course Title: Teaching Methodology and community medicine**

**Instructor: Dr. M. Shahzeb khan (PT)**

**Marks: 50**

**Note:**

**Attempt all questions, all questions carry equal marks.**

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**Q1:** (A) What is difference between Prevention, Control, Elimination and Eradication? Explain with Example

Ans***;(an) (1)prevention;***

* Disease control agent is premmited to prisist in the community at the level where it cases to be a public health problem accordind to the tolorence of local community.

**example *;***

. malaria control programe dieses control activites focus on the primary prevanation.

(2) **elimination**

The tem elimination is used to described interption of transition of diseses;

**Example:**

* Elimination of measles polio or ditheria from large gegropic area nor region.

**(3) Eradication**

> it is an absulate process

**Tear out by root:**

* Eradication of disese Impiles termination of infiction by exteriminatin of infectious agent.
* The term is reverd and cessation of infection and dieses from the whole world.
* The only dieses eradition from world is “**small pox”**

**Example:**  measles poliomylatics and diptheria are the dieses those can be eradicated.

(B) Write down different stages of Health Education

Ans (B)

**Health education:**

Is the process of imparting informed about health in such as way the recipient is motivated to use that information for the protectin or advancement of his own his family or his community health.

1. **Stage of publicity;** the media will be possiblemeans addvertisment are only used for information
2. **Stage of education:** the process of which is of health education to community with emphasis distenterested and illiterate leader through people personality inflintial of the community and also imam v adran and school master.
3. **Stage of sensation:** the process of sensation are people regarding an emarging by issue to positive health.
4. **Stage of community;** the process of transforming social changes after all the above stages have been sucusefully co;mpeted community transformed into a health community.
5. **Stage of attitude change:** the process of which health education to change their to positive bahavior changes the attitude changes and word own good health changes;

**Q2:** What is Ethics? Write down Types and Principals of Ethics.

Ans 2

Ethics

The system of behaviar and moral principle which can affect people decision making in theier lives .ethics is only about wht is good or usefull for society ans individual .morality also can be called ethics becaouse morality and ethitcs are interchanged words and have same meaning .ethics include both good and bad behavier.

Philospy also can relate relat it because it also about natural knowledge reality and existence .in the pholsphy ethics and morality Bothe are deffrent from each other and have distancing .

Types of ethics

I. Medical ethics

System of moral principle which values physician practice of medical and clinical. Means what physician and how physician clear their of any case according to their profession .

Example .

Mbbs , bds ,treatment and prevention etc .

II. Health care ethics

Health care ethics is all about dealing with issues of physician health care team which happens to them in clinical hours .

Example

Allied health science

Paramedics

Psychologist

III. Bioethics

Bio ethics is about issues in living organism and issues due to emerging advance biological reseaches and reaseches in medical or medicine which relat practice and policy.

Example

Focusing on a spesipic area whers happens organ donation and trasplantantion of organs.

IV. clinical medical ethics

clinical medical ethics can be called new field .which help to improve patient output and foucusiong on good decision to achieve treatment goals .

example

physician must be loyal to their client must be spoken truth about case and treatment,

Principle of ethics

• Autonomy

1. giving respect to make patient own decision

2. Teaching or giving awareness about case and that patient could make own decision .

3. supporting patient in his own choice of treatmwnt they wsant to take .

4. do not have to force patient to take treatment of physician choise .

5. giving importance to his consent about and nothing to share any information with others paramedics with their consent .

Beneficence

A. Our actions must aim to ‘benefit’ people – health, welfare, comfort, well-being, [+,- & live] improve a person’s potential, improve quality of life

B. ‘Benefit’ should be defined by the person themselves. It’s not what we think that is important.

C. Act on behalf of ‘vulnerable’ people to protect their rights

D. Prevent harm

E. Create a safe and supportive environment

Non maleficence

I. do not to inflict [impose] harm on people

II. do not cause pain or suffering

III. do not cause offence [anger, harm]

IV. do not deprive people

V. do not kill

justice

1. Treating people fairly

2. Not favouring some individuals/groups over others

3. Acting in a non–discriminatory way

4. Respect for peoples rights

5. Respect for the law

6. Distributive Justice – sharing the resources in society in a fair and just manner (e.g. health services, professional time)

Nuremburg code

A. Developed after the world war 2.

B. When the prisoners were used to perform experiments using coercive (relating to or using force or threats) procedure without any consent.

C. Includes principles such as

D. Proper formulated experiment, informed consent, absence of coercion and beneficence towards study participants

**Q3:** What are Genetic Abnormalities? Write down different types of Genetic Abnormalities

ANS; Abnormalities

Genetic abnormilities

Human body have 20000to 25000defferent gene genes are located on chromosome and each and every gene have 46 chromosomes and 23 pairs of chromosomes .disfunctional gene can cause abnormilities or gene mutation can cause abnormilities and can be pass from parents to the offsprings ,the abnormilities that cause from the gene disfunction is term as genetic abnormilities .in other word some people have a genetic or or inherited predesposition to certain diasease ,such as cancer daibetics cardiovascular diasease and mental disorder .there are two type of gentic abnormilities or genetics change .

Chromosomal abnormilities :

The chromosomal abnormilities can be transfer from parent to the offsprin and could be with no family history.and it is the most common abnormilities.

1)Aneupliody :

Aneupliody means less the number of chromosome or greater the number of chromosome from the normal number .examples are

Down syndrome(trisomy 21): cell consist 3 copies of the 21 chromosome.

Turner syndrome .its the syndrome which can only effects the womens and girls resulting missing or partially missing the sex chromosome in this case the number of chromosome is 45 .

2)Deletion:

In this case part of chromosome is missing .

3)inversion :

When a piece of chromose arround from it self which is broken down

4)Ring:

In which the piese of the chromosomes are attached to itself to form a ring..

5)Translocation

The transfer of chromosome segements from one location to another.

6)mosaicism

Present of an extra chromosome with deferent genetic metarial

Single gene defect :

Single gene change usually have a high risk of being passed on to children .single genes changes may be .

• Dominant : only one genes from the one parents are is abnormal .if the parent has the disordor the baby has a chance of inharted of it .

• Recessive :when both parents mother and father have abnormal genes .if both parents are carreiers a baby has 1 in 4chance of having the disorder for example sickle cell anemia.

**Q4** : (A) What is Diabetes? Write down different types of Diabetes mellitus

Ans 4 (a) Diabetes:is chronic disease that occurs either when the pancreases does not produce enough insulin or when the body cannot effectively use the insulin it produce .it is a disease in which your blood glucose or blood sugar level are too high .due to the less production of insulin which function is regulate blood sugar .according to WHO diabetes as fasting blood glucose more than 126mg/dl or more on 2 and more occasions .

Types of diabetes mellitus

1)type 1 diabetes and type 2 diabetes

Type 1 diabetes: is characterized by low level of or deficient insulin secretion and body required daily administration of insulin .its cause is unknown. it is a childhood onset.

Symptoms of diabetes type 1: symptoms include weight loss vision change and fatigue, constant hunger thirst and excessive excretion of urine. the above symptoms are occur suddenly .

Type 2 diabetes : AKA non insulin dependent or adult onset result from the body ineffective use of insulin .in type 2 diabetes the pancreases type 2makes insulin but it either doesn’t produce enough, or the insulin does not work properly. diabetes comprise 90% of people with diabetes around the world , and is largely the result of excess body weight and physical inactivity .347 million people worldwide have diabetes ,the overall prevalence is 10 to 15 percent of the population .WHO projects that diabetes will be the 7 leading cause of death in 2030.

Risk factors: high blood pressure, smoking, obesity, high fats and cholesterol level in blood, sedentary life style is the risk factor of diabetes type 2.

(B) What is Difference between Diabetes Mellitus and Diabetes Insipidus?

Ans (b)

Diabetes mellitus

Diabetes insipidus

Is a group of metabolic disease characterized by the excessive level of sugar glucose in the blood

Is a condition characterized by excessive thirst and excretion of large amount of severely dilute urine

Commonly caused by a deficiency of the pancreatic hormone insulin , which results in a failure to metabolized sugar and starch

Commonly caused by the deficiency of the pituitary hormone vasopressin, which regulate kidney function .

Urine contain glucose

Urine doesn’t contain glucose

(C) How will you prevent yourself from Diabetes Mellitus

ANC(c)

Prevention of diabetes : I will prevent my self from diabetes me should be achieve and maintain healthy body weight .be physically active ,i will eat healthy diet ,i m not doing this but if some body doing smoking he or she should avoid it .take participation in physical activities .early detection and treatment if found it .the government should work to reduce health inequality and improve the environment factor by .making the street safe for walkingor cycling to school or the work place. encourging physical activities .anti smoking behaviour should be promoted by the implementing legal action

**Q5:** (A) What is Mental Disorder? Write different types of Mental Disorder

Ans: Mental Disorderaredisorders that distress your intelligent, attitude, sensitivity, and manners.it may be rare or chronic. It can distress your capability to transmit to other and function each day.

According to WHO

Mental health is a state of well-beingin which an individual realize his or her abilities can cope with the normal stresses of life.

Types of mental disorders

1 Anxiety disordersare the disorder in which you have anxiety that does not go away and can get worse over time. The symptoms can interfere with daily activity such as job performance, schoolwork, and relationship.

2 Eating disorderinvolve extreme emotions, attitudes, and behaviour about weight and food.

3 Mood Disorderthese disorders involve persistent feeling of sadness or period of feeling overly happy.

4 Psychotic involves distorted thinking, two of the most common symptoms of psychotic disorder are hallucination and delusion.

5 Personality Disorderpeople with personality disorder have extreme and inflexible personality traits that are distressing to the person.

6 Adjustment Disorderoccur when a person develop emotional or behavioural symptoms in response to a stressful events

(B) Why we need Health Information System? Explain it

Ans: The purpose of health information is to provide better care for the client and help to achieve health equity.

Health information improves the quality of health care delivery

Increase patient safety

Decrease medical errors