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Q1(A) Prevention.

 It is the action of stopping something from happening.

OR Prevention means to decrease a chances of a disease to effect the peoples.

To stop the prevention of a disease are called prevention.

Example:

 Do exercise regularly and do not smoking.are the example of prevention.

Control:-

 The interruption of transmission of a disease that is caused the public health problem are called control.

Example.

HIV/AIDS controlling epidemic which means providing a care to stop the virus.

Eliminations:-

 The complete interruption of a transferring of diseased are called eliminations.

Example:-

 HIV is the example to stop the virus and disease among children Can be treated in some countries

Eradications:.

 The complete reductions of diseased through deliberate measurement such as vaccine are called eradications.

Example. Complete destroy of virus fungus.

 Q1.(B). Stages of health educations.

The following of different stages of health educations are

* .:-Sensitizations
* :-Publicity
* :- Educations
* :- attitude change
* :-Motivation and actions
* :-Social changes

1:-Sensitizations.

 Peoples are sensitize regarding to their issues through positive health messages.

2:-Publicity.

 The different advartisement are used for the peoples to inform him an emerge issue which they faced.

3:-Educations.

 Main step of healthy education to educate the peoples to prevent the spreading of a diseased to improve a good health.

4:-Attitude changes.

 In a result of health educations in the direction of positive behavior will change the attitude of the peoples.

5:-Motivations and actions.percest the peoples towards the better their own health and motivate him continue his positive behavoiur in a society.

6:- Social Changes:-

 After the completion of all stages the community will goes toward a positive and healthy community.

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Q2:-Ethics.

Definitions.

 Ethics is a system of moral principal that govern a person behavior

Or to the conducting of an activity.

Or The branch of knowledge that deals with a moral principal it concerned that what is good for the individual and for the society.

TYPES OF ETHICS:-

1. Medical Ethics
2. Health care ethics
3. Bioethics
4. Clinical medical ethics.

1:- Medical Ethics:- It involved the physician centered the ethics will aplly by the principle of medicine.

2:- Health care ethics”- it deals with the issues of nurse and other health care professionals.

3:-Bioethics:- study of ethical issues and make a decision which related with a used of living organisms.

4:-Clinical medical ethics:- The importance of this type to improve the patient care by focusing on a research.

PRINCIAPLE OF ETHICS:-

 The following of different principals are:

1-Autonomy:-

* Respect the person right to make their own decision.
* To teach the peoples to make their own choice
* Support the peoples to their individual choice
* Do not forced the person to do thing.

2-Beneficence:- (to do good)

* The aim of the principal to the peoples to improve health and a quality of their life.
* To protect their rights
* To prevent our self from harm.

3-Non maleficence:- (Do not Harm)

* .Don’t inflect harm to the peoples .
* Do not caused pain
* Do not depress the peoples
* Do not kill the peoples.

4-Justice:-

* It leads to treat the person fairly.
* Do not be favors with someone’s over the other.
* Respect the individual
* Give equal rights to the individual.

5-Numbering code:-

 It is essential in all principals used to perform experiment on the peoples.

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Q3;-Genetic Abnormalities.

 A dysfunction or any abnormality occurs in a genes which caused the baby are called genetics abnormality. The abnormality occurs in a genes which transferred from parent to offspring are called genetic abnormities

* TYPES OF GENETIC ABNORMALITIES:-

 The following of different types of genetic abnormality are.

* Types:-

Two main types of genetic abnormality

1. -:Chromosomal Abnormality
2. -:single gene defects.

1:-CHROMOSOMAL ABNORMALITY:-

 They may be inhereted from the parent and no family history are involved are called chromosomal abnormality.

 A:-Anneuploidy:

 Its means that more or fewer number of chromosomes then a normal numbers called aneuploidy

B:-Down syndrome:-

When cell contain three copies of the 21st chromosomes.

C:-Tuner Syndrome:-

 They effect only girls and woman when there is ex chromosomes is missing in a girl.

D:- Deletion:-

when there is a single part of chromosome is missing are called deletion.

E:- Inversion:-

 When one chromosomes are break are called inversion.

F:-Ring:-

when one other chromosomes are attached with their own self .

2:-SINGLE GENE DEFECT:-

It has highly risk in children’s it can be .

Dominant, recessive and X-link

1. :-Dominant.

 When only single gene are abnormal or on from the single parent are called dominant. And a baby have 1- 2 chances to be inhereted.

1. “-Recessive.

 When both parents have abnormal gene are called recessive .and a baby have 2-4 chances to be inhereted.

E.g. Single cell anemia

1. :- X-Linked.

The disease is characterized by x chromosomes are called X linked

E.G hemophilia.

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Q4:- Diabetes:-

Diabetes is a chronic disease when pancreas does not produced enough insulin are called diabetes.And there is a high level of sugar and glucose involved in a body are called diabetes.

TYPES OF DIABETES:-

 There are two types of diabetes .

1:-Diabetes type-1

2:- Diabetes Type -2

A:- Diabetic Type-1:-

 When an insulin product cells of pancreas (Beta cells) are damage are called Type 1

:-Symptoms:-

:Excretions

“-Thirst

:-weight loss

:-fatigue

:-B:-Diabetes Type-2:-

 The pancreas makes insulin but it doesn’t produce enough and doesn’t work properly are called type 2

Symptoms:-

* :- More Trist
* :- hunger
* :-Weight loss
* :- Fatigue
* :- Loss of conscious
* :- Red, swell.

Q4 (B) :-

1. :-Diabetic Malitis:-

 It is occurs due to insulin resistance or insulin deficiency and subsequent high blood glucose level are called Diabetics Malitis.

1. :-Diabetic insipidus:-

 It develops as a result of sittled productions of hormonal in brain which stop the production urine in a kidney.

In order to retain water.

Q4:-(C)

* prevention from Diabetic Malitis.:-
* Work out regularly
* Drink water
* Loss weight if over abuse
* Quit smoking
* Be physically active
* Reduced sugar intake
* Eat healthy diet.
* Do physical active.

…….. ………………………………………………………………………….

Q5:- Mental Disorder:-

A mental disorder is a mental behavior which caused distress and disability are called mental disorder.

TYPES OF MENTAL DISORDER.:-

The following of different mental disorders are:

A:- Anxiety Disorder:-

 The anxiety disorder response to certain events or situations with fear as with physical sign an anxiety such as rapid heart beats and sweating .

B:- Eating disorder:-

It involve highly emotional attitude about weight and foods.

C:- Mood Disorder :-

 It involved feeling or sadness or feel over happy.

D:- Psychotic disorder:-

 It involve diaorted thanking .

E:- Impulse control and additional disorder:-

 When a person is unable to control thierself and give harms to the body.

These are the following disorder of mental health.

……………………………………………… …………. …. …………………………………….. ………………………………………………….

Q5:- Part (B)

 Answer:-

The purpose of Health information is to provide better care for the client and health to achieve health quality. And increased patient safety.

And to decrease medical error.streghthing the interaction between patient and health care provider Thurst.that why we need health information system we need to know information about the health education to persist the peoples to improve his health and care about our life .We need to give information to the peoples to prevent from the diseased . And spent their life with good health.

… …. …. ……….. ……. ……Thank you……………. …………………………. ……

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