

Chagas disease essay



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According to EUNICE report diarrhea is second next to pneumonia in deaths among children under five. It is seen in developing countries with poor hygiene practices, inadequate sanitation, polluted water sources, contaminate food and malnutrition to name a few. Children are more susceptible to severe diarrhea as water constitutes a greater portion of children's body weight and use more water due to their high metabolic rates and low conservation of water by kidneys compared to adults. Diarrhea results in dehydration and was found to be the cause of half of infant deaths in Egypt.

With the introduction of ROTOR as the world's standard treatment for diarrhea Egypt tried to implement it but was unsuccessful in the program till early 1980. The government then introduced it as community trials in 29 rural villages during which the program grew into tremendous success with decrease in child mortality rate. With establishment of national control of Diarrhea Disease project the main objective was to educate mothers and physicians to understand the value and use of ROTOR depending on strengthening existing infrastructure which consists of 4 main components I. .

Production design and branding which introduced a 20 millimeters OR'S packets with a project logo to make mothers understand about the OR'S. Production and distribution included subsidize production of both public and private areas to meet the demand distribution was possible with the help of depot holders in rural areas and financial incentives were given to private sectors to maintain their profit margin.

Training was given to health workers , programs were conducted to increase awareness of breast feeding, hygiene and limiting the use of anti-diarrhea drugs, training programs were conducted on large scale including both deiced and nursing professionals and to introduce curriculum for future health professionals. The success of the campaign increased the number of number of children attending health programs from 630, 000 in 1983 to 1. 4 million in 1985 and reduced the deaths of children by 300, 000 between 1982 and 1 989.

But in spite the success the program had limitations from private sectors as physicians believed In anta-dealer drugs than ROTOR and program was not successful In touching the three quarters of the cases attended by these professionals. The overall cost of the aerogram was \$46 million were many foundations gave a helping hand in financing like SAID in the form of grants, EUNICE by giving raw materials, WHO by training health workers and providing materials and government of Egypt donated a cash of \$17 million.

The average cost of the child treated with ROTOR was estimated to around \$6 and \$100 to \$200 for every averted child death. The credit for achievement of the program should be given to epidemiological and clinical research which helped in understanding the risk factors and proper composition of ROTOR, consumer preference tit anthropological research for cultural practices for designing and branding, evaluation to track the progress of the intervention program with child mortality rate and program flexibility by learning from their past mistakes, changing presentation of the program In regard to public interest.

Despite the efforts from various organizations program met challenges from private sectors as one third of the cases were taken care by them which preferred anti-diarrhea drugs to ROTOR and the televisions or radio so the message was not send to areas suffering from dehydration ND so additional steps had to be taken by organizing door-to-door program “ 10 points to remember” by female health workers and conducting seminars at various people gatherings The culture makes an impact on the disease as good hygiene practices like washing hands with soap, safe drinking water and adequate sanitation by creating and maintaining proper disposal system in communities to prevent Childhood diarrhea . Lamentation’s of breast feeding should be imparted to mothers and make them understand the risk of infection to the infants who are not breastfed.