Introduction to

Community Health Nursing



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Nursing Department , NURS 401

Course name : Community Health Nursing

Fall Semester

Week No.2

Objectives

After completion the lecture the students enable to:

- •Define community health and distinguish from public health
- Explain the concept of the community
- Describe three types of communities
- •Diagram the health continuum
- •Analyze the six components of community health practice
- •Describe the eight characteristics of community health nursing

- The communities in which we live and work have a profound influence on our collective health and well-being. (Example: both smoking and passive exposure to tobacco smoke are directly associated with serious negative health effects)
- The health of a community is more than the sum of the health of its individual citizens.

Community

Traditionally, a community has been thought of as a geographic area with specific boundaries for example, a neighborhood, city, county, or state. However, in the context of community health, a community is "a group of people who have common characteristics; communities can be defined by location, race, ethnicity, age, occupation, interest in particular problems or outcomes, or common bonds."

Features of a Community

A community has three features, location, population and social system.

1. Location: every physical community carries out its daily existence in a specific geographical location. The health of the community is affected by this location, including the placement of the service, the geographical features...

Features of a Community

A community has three features, location, population and social system.

2.Population: consists of specialized aggregates, but all of the diversed people who live with in the boundary of the community.

Features of a Community

A community has three features, location, population and social system.

3.Social system: the various parts of communities' social system that interact and include the heath system, family system, economic system and educational system.

Community Health

Community health refers to the health status of a defined group of people and the actions and conditions, both private and public (governmental), to promote, protect, and preserve their health.

For example, the health status of the people of SHAQLAWA, and the private and public actions taken to promote, protect, and preserve the health of these people, would constitute community health.

According to CEA, Winslow (1920), **Community health** is the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health and efficiency through organized efforts for:

- 1. The sanitation of the environment.
- 2. The control of communicable diseases.
- 3. The education of the individual through personal hygiene.
- 4. Early diagnosis and preventive care of disease.
- 5. The development of social machinery so as to enable every citizen to realize his/her birth right of health and longevity, to ensure every individual a standard of living, adequate enough for the maintenance of good health.

Population health

Population health refers to the health status of people who are not organized and have no identity as a group or locality and the actions and conditions to promote, protect, and preserve their health.

Men under fifty, adolescents, prisoners, and white collar workers are all examples of populations

Public Health

Public health refers to the health status of a defined group of people and the governmental actions and conditions to promote, protect, and preserve their health.

Personal Health Activities

Personal health activities are individual actions and decision making that affect the health of an individual or his or her immediate family members. These activities may be preventive or curative in nature but seldom directly affect the behavior of others. Choosing to eat wisely, to regularly wear a safety belt, and to visit the physician are all examples of personal health activities.

Community Health Activities

Community health activities are activities that are aimed at protecting or improving the health of a population or community. Maintenance of accurate birth and death records, protection of the food and water supply, and participating in fund drives for voluntary health organizations such as the American Lung Association are examples of community health activities.

Community Health Nursing

Community health nursing can be defined as the practice of promoting and protecting the health of populations by using knowledge from nursing, social and public health sciences.

Community health nursing described as population focused, community-oriented nursing practice that emphasizes the prevention of disease and disability.

Community Health Nursing

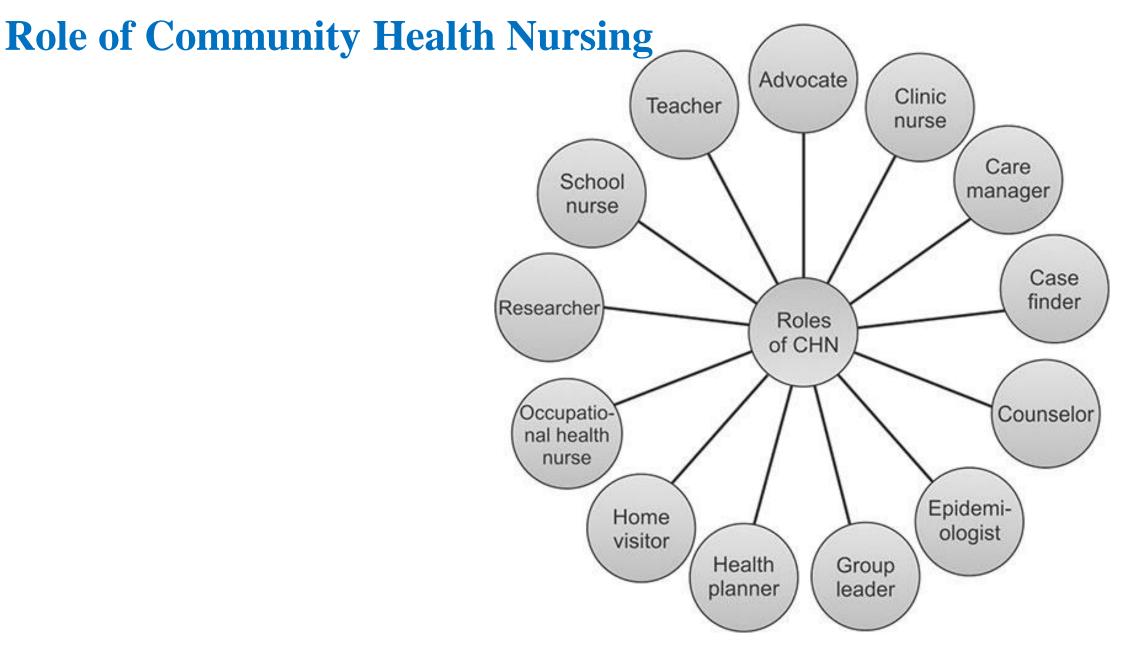
Community health nursing refers to professional nursing practice with an emphasis on health promotion, health maintenance, primary prevention, health education management, coordination of health care services, continuity of care for individuals, families, and groups in the community.

History of Community Health Nursing

In 1920s, community health nursing recognized the relationship between health and economic security and began to assume responsibility for community health. All states and most of large cities had health departments with the majority of the staff being community health nurses. During the period, community health nursing assumed a leadership role in establishing standards for nursing practice. During the early decades of the 20th century, the scope of community health nursing included disease prevention, health promotion and familyoriented services.

Objectives of Community Health Nursing

- 1. increase the average span of human life.
- 2. To decrease the infant and maternal mortality rate.
- 3. To decrease morbidity rates.
- 4. To increase the physical, mental and social well-being of individual.
- 5. To increase the pace of adjustment of the individual to his environment.
- 6. To provide positive health to the mankind through quality c



SCENARIO

Amy and Eric are a young working couple who are easing into a comfortable lifestyle. They have good-paying jobs, drive nice cars, are buying a home in a good neighborhood, and have two healthy preschool children. When Amy picked her children up from day care earlier in the day she learned from the head teacher that another parent had reported that his child was diagnosed with hepatitis. This news frightened Amy and made her begin to question the quality of the day care center. Amy told Eric of this situation when he got home from work. As the couple discussed whether or not they should take their children to day care as usual the following day, they discovered that they have many unanswered questions.

SCENARIO

How serious is hepatitis?

What is the likelihood that their children will be at serious risk

for getting the disease?

What steps are being taken to control the outbreak?



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