

Health Promotion (Child rights Communication Play immunization)



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Rights of the Child

Rights of the Child



The united nations adopted the "Declaration of the Rights of the Child", on 20th November, 1959, to meet the special needs of the child.





Summery Of United Nations Convention On The Rights Of The Child(1989)

- A. Provision (Survival right) (basic needs ,shelter, health care).**
- B. Development (education, play, freedom of thought, religion, special services for disabled children).**
- C. Protection right (abuse, exploitation , discrimination).**
- D. Participation (have active role in the communities and nations).**

Communication

Is complex process that includes perception and judgment of all individual involved.



Types of communication:

- 1- Verbal communication**, may involve language and its expression; vocalizations in the form of laughs ,moans, or squalls.
- 2- Non Verbal communication**, is often called body language : includes gestures movements, facial expressions , postures, and reaction.



Many factors influence the communication process such as:



- Appropriate to the situation.
- Properly timed.
- Clearly delivered.
- Age .
- Mental status.
- Sex.
- Diseases.



Communicating with children:

- **Allow children time to feel comfortable.**
- **Avoid sudden or rapid advances ,by road smiles , extended eye contact, or other gestures that may be seen as threatening .**
- **Talk to the parent if child is initially shy.**
- **Communicate through transition objects such as dolls, puppets, stuffed animals before questioning a young child directly.**



Cont: Communicating with children:

- Give older children the opportunity to talk without the parents present.
- Assume a position that is at eye level with child.
- Spoke in quiet, unhurried, and confident voice.
- Speak clearly, be specific, use smile words and short sentences.

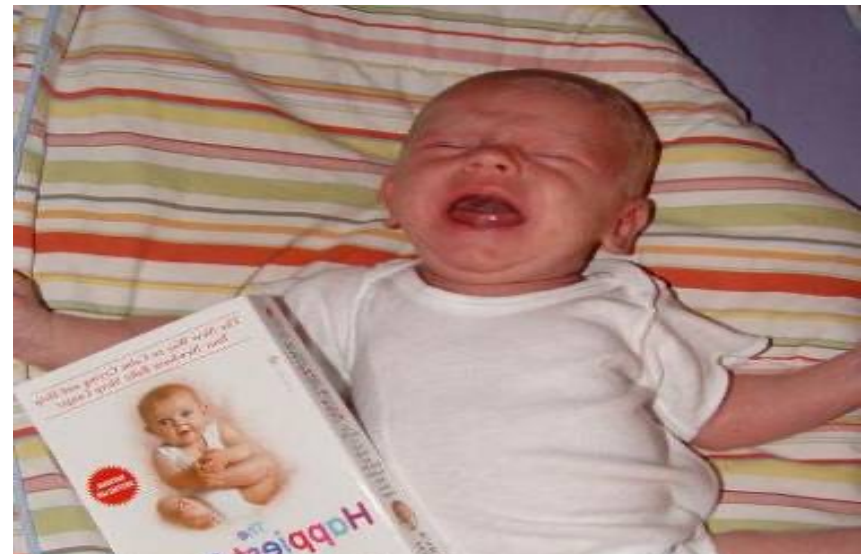


Cont: Communicating with children:

- Offer a choice only when one exists.
- Be honest with children.
- Allow them to express their concerns and fears.
- Use a Variety of communication techniques.

Cont: Communicating with children:

- *Infancy*
- Communication in newborns and infants is called engagement.
- Newborns' breathing will be smooth and even when they are engaged with the person holding them.
- Infants smile and coo when content and cry when distressed.



Cont: Communicating with children:

By the end of the **first year**, babies can respond to voice and begin to use the information that they have stored from listening to begin babbling and saying a few words



Early Childhood.



- -Children younger than 5 years of age are egocentric. They see things only in relation to themselves and from their point of view. Therefore, focus communication on them.
- Allow them to touch and examine articles that will come in contact with them.
- They push an unwanted object away, pull another person to show them something, point, and cover the mouth that is saying something they do not wish to hear.



School-Age Years

They are interested in the functional aspect of all procedures, objects, and activities.



Adolescence



- As children move into adolescence, they fluctuate between child and adult thinking and behavior.
- They are accepting of anyone who displays a genuine interest in them.



Cont. Adolescence

- Adolescents are quick to reject persons who attempt to impose their values on them, or who appear to have little respect for who they are and what they think or say.
- As with all children, adolescents need to express their feelings, Generally, they talk quite freely when given an opportunity

Play





- Outline:
- **Values of Play**
- Content of play
- **Types of play**

- Play

- Is universal language and "work" of children.
- **play** : Is 'A physical or mental leisure activity that is undertaken purely for enjoyment or amusement and has no other objective'.



Role Of Play In Development



Through the universal means of play, children learn what no one can teach them.

They learn about their world and how to deal with this environment of objects, time, space, structure, and people.





In play, children continually practice the complicated, stressful processes of living, communicating, and achieving satisfactory relationships with other people.



Content of Play

- The content of play involves primarily the physical aspects of play, although social relationships cannot be ignored.

Values of Play



1. Physical Value
2. Intellectual Value
3. Moral Value
4. Creative Value
5. Therapeutic Value
6. Socialization Value

Cont: Values of Play



1- Physical Value

- Muscular & sensory abilities are developed .
- Infants & young children develop their sensory abilities through the tactile, visual and auditory sensations derived from playing with rattles balls & other toys.
- Toddlers & preschool children enjoy large muscle activity such as running , climbing & exploring the environment .
- School age children organize their movements into more complex forms like bicycle riding, racing.



Success.



Cont: Values of Play



2- Intellectual Value

children learn the differences in **sizes, shape, colors, textures, numbers, & names of the objects.**



Cont: Values of Play



3- Moral Value

- Cultural values like honesty , integrity, sportsmanship, & compassion are learned.
- They assumes responsibility for their own actions. should adhere to the group values & can be expelled if they dont.

Cont: Values of Play



4- Creative Value

- Playing with materials like clay , paper & finger paints. Children are most creative when they are playing alone.
- They carry their new discoveries to the outside world of play.

Cont: Values of Play

5- Therapeutic Value

Play provides the release of stress and tension. Children express their emotions and test out frightening situations in a way that peers and adults can accept. They reveal themselves through play.



Cont: Values of Play



- **6- Socialization Value**
- Social & emotional development is enhanced through play. When they play with adults , parents and peers they develop social relationship.









Types of play in accordance to age:-



- 1. Onlooker play (the child watches others & doesn't become engaged in their play).**



- 2. Solitary play (infant)(Child plays alone & independent) .**



Types of play in accordance to age:-



3. Parallel play (toddler)(The child plays alongside others but not with them).



Types of play in accordance to age:-



4- Associative play 3-6 (Social interaction occurs between or among children (all of them emerging in similar identical activity)).



Types of play in accordance to age:-



5- Cooperative play (This is organized and children play in a group with other children. They discuss & plan activities for a purpose of accomplishing ,to make something, to attain connective goal, to play formal games. The group is loosely formed , but there are marked sense of belonging or not belonging.



Play Therapy



Therapeutic Play

Therapeutic play, structured by an adult for a specific purpose, combines play with communication.

Advantages:

- ✓ It provides children with the opportunity to express themselves while giving them appropriate feedback.
- ✓ reduces anxiety .
- ✓ improves coping abilities.
- ✓ mastery, and feelings of control.

e.g. **Medical play**



Medical play

Is a form of therapeutic play that includes medical themes or use of medical equipment.





Filial play and filial therapy

are relatively recent applications that use play to help infants under the age of 3 as well as children up to the age of 14, in their **mental** and **emotional development** , such as :-

- **attachment** impaired.
- It is also improve parent/child relationships.
- It is a method to provide parents/careers with basic play therapy skills to use at home.

Immunization



- **Outline**
- Introduction
- What is immunization?
- Immunization Time
- What the Immune System Does



Introduction

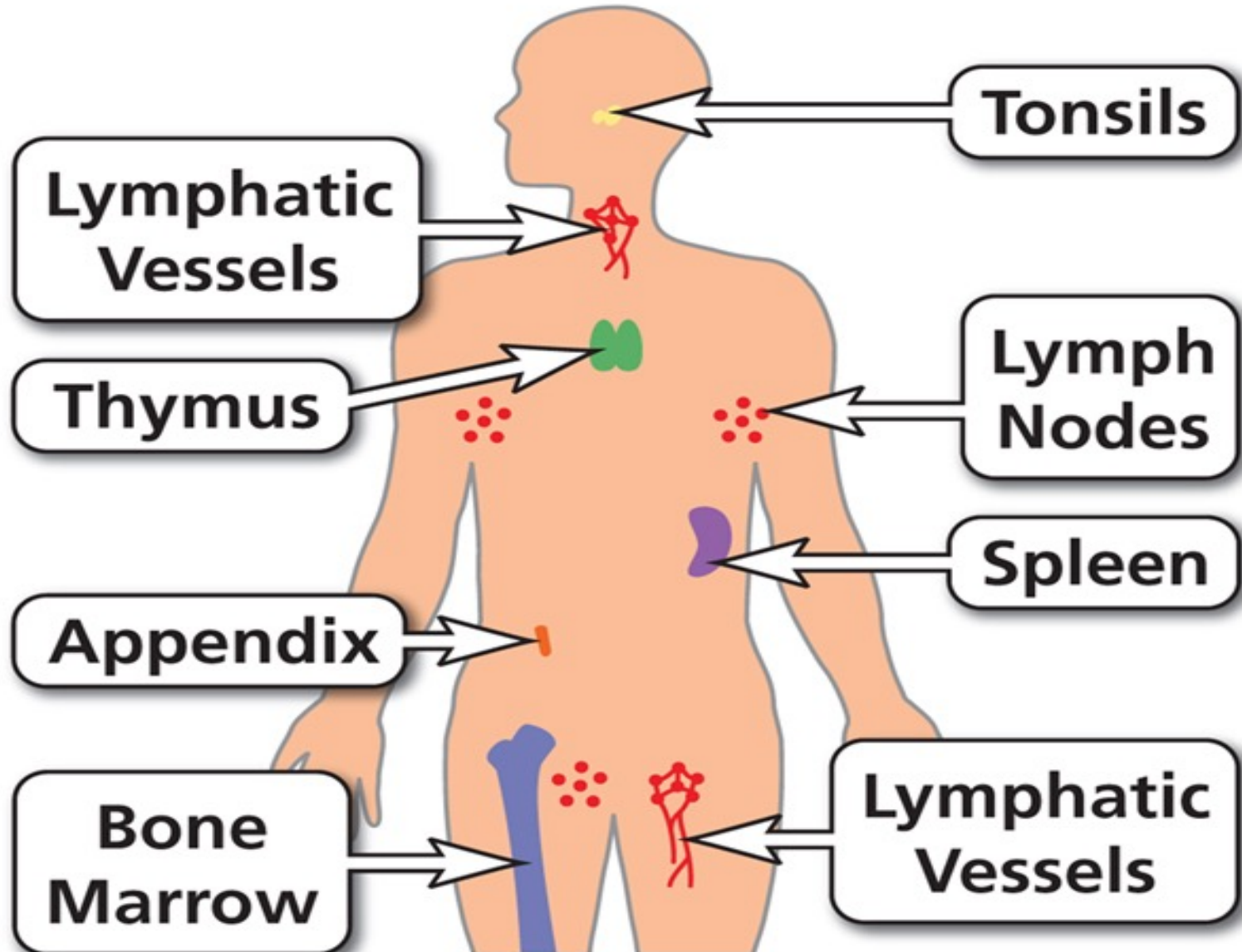
- The health promotion during infancy includes a discussion of childhood immunizations for **diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis; poliovirus; measles, mumps, and rubella; *Haemophilus influenzae* type b; hepatitis B virus; rotavirus .**

What the Immune System Does



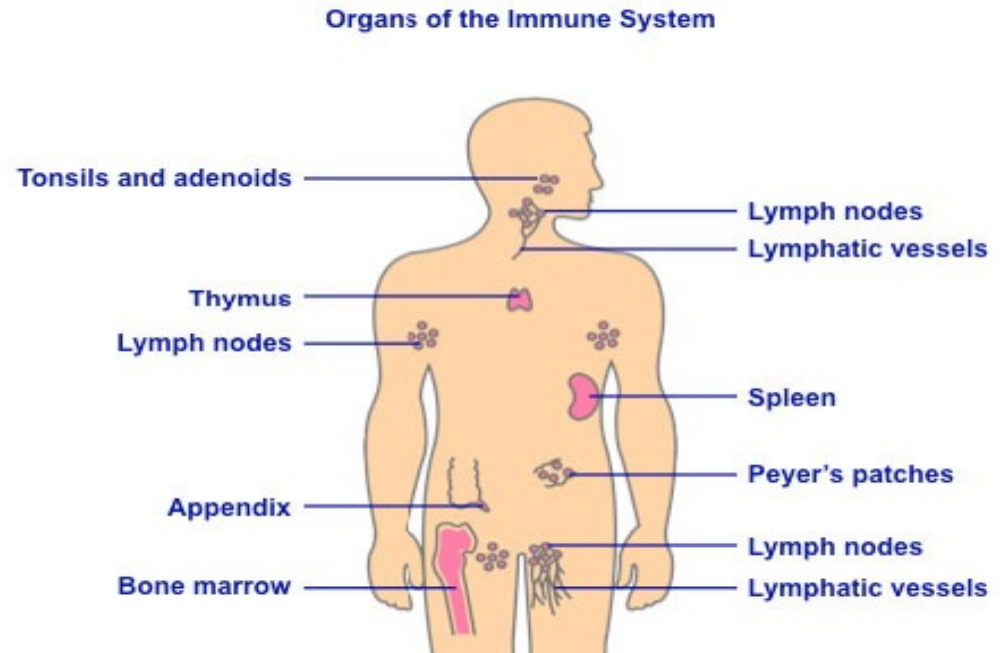
- The immune is made up of special **cells, proteins, tissues, and organs, defends people against germs and microorganisms every day.**
- In most cases, the immune system does a great job of keeping people healthy and preventing infections.

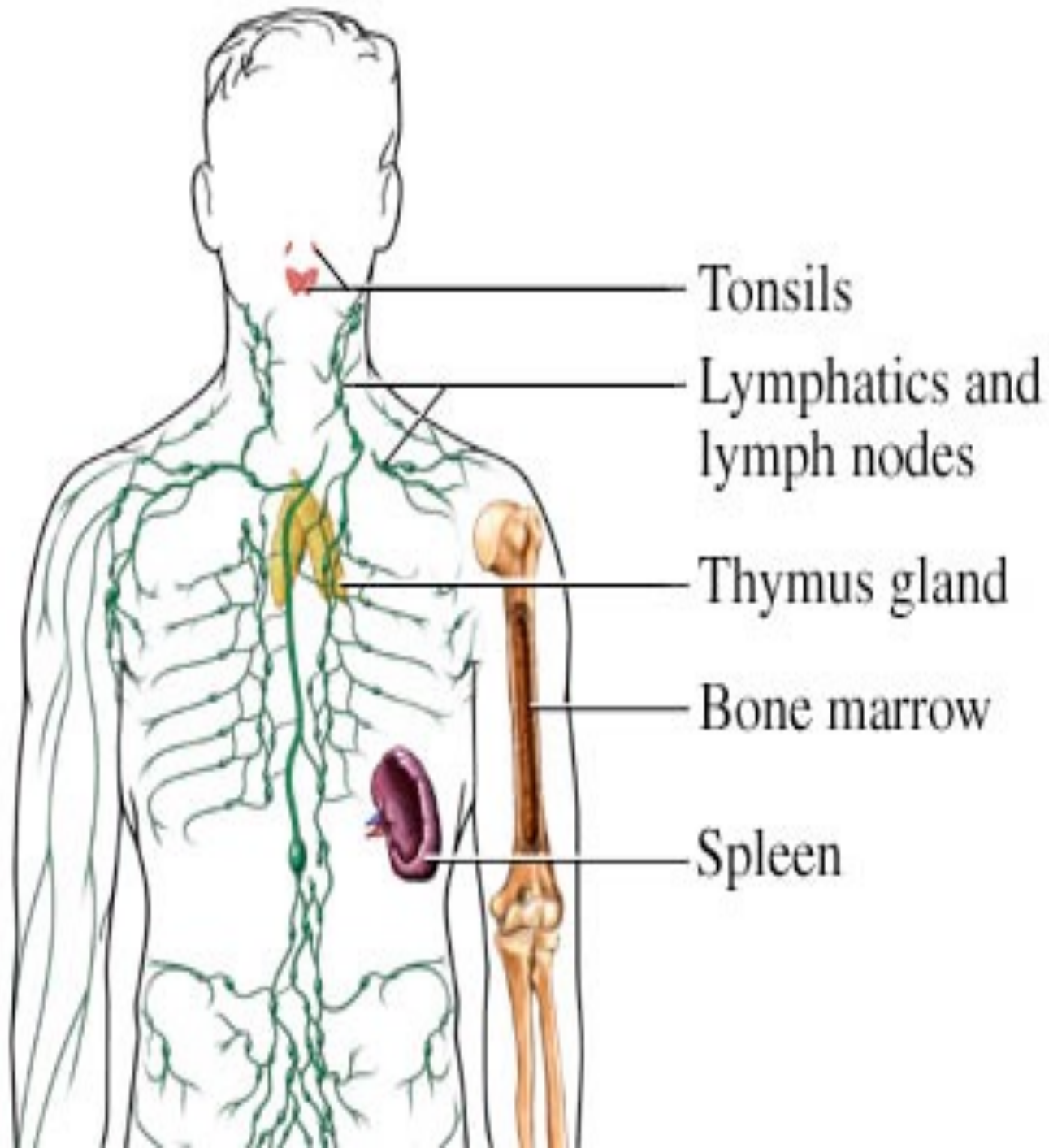
Immune System



What the Immune System Does

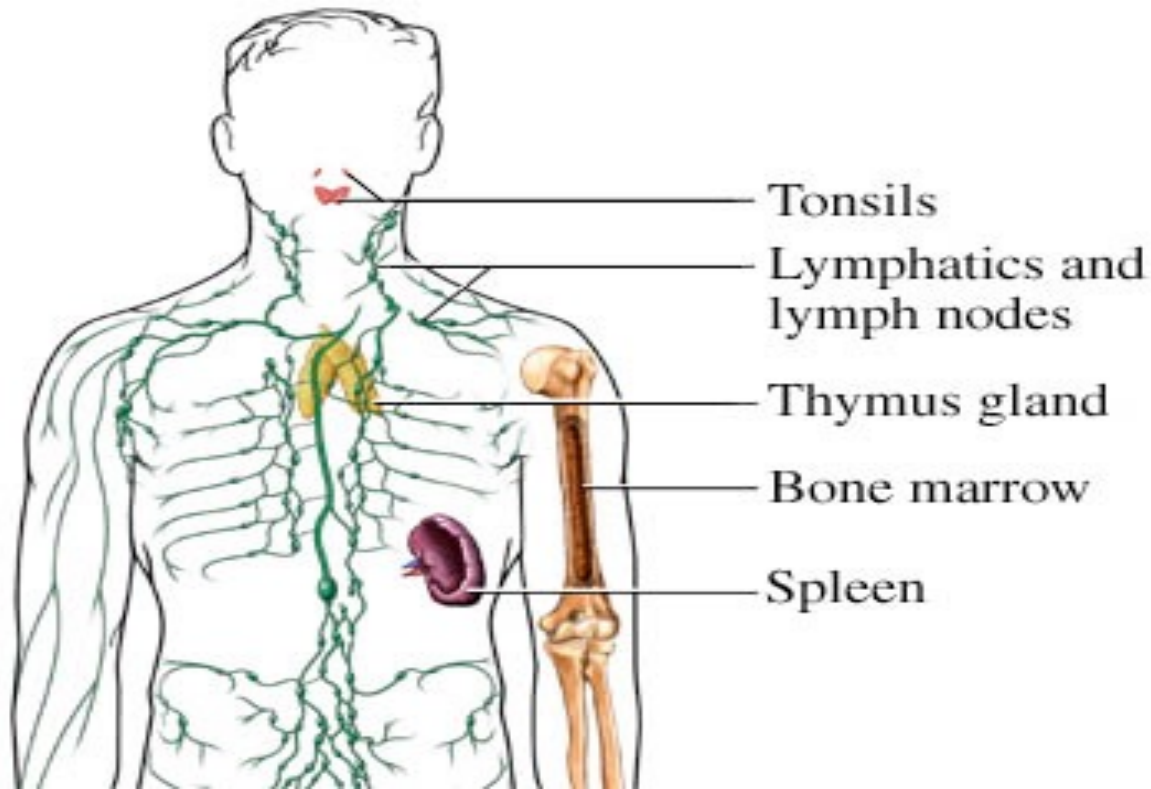
- The cells that are part of this defense system include white blood cells, also called **leukocytes**.
- Leukocytes are **produced and stored** in many locations throughout the body, including the **thymus, spleen**, and **bone marrow**. For this reason, they are called the **lymphoid** organs.



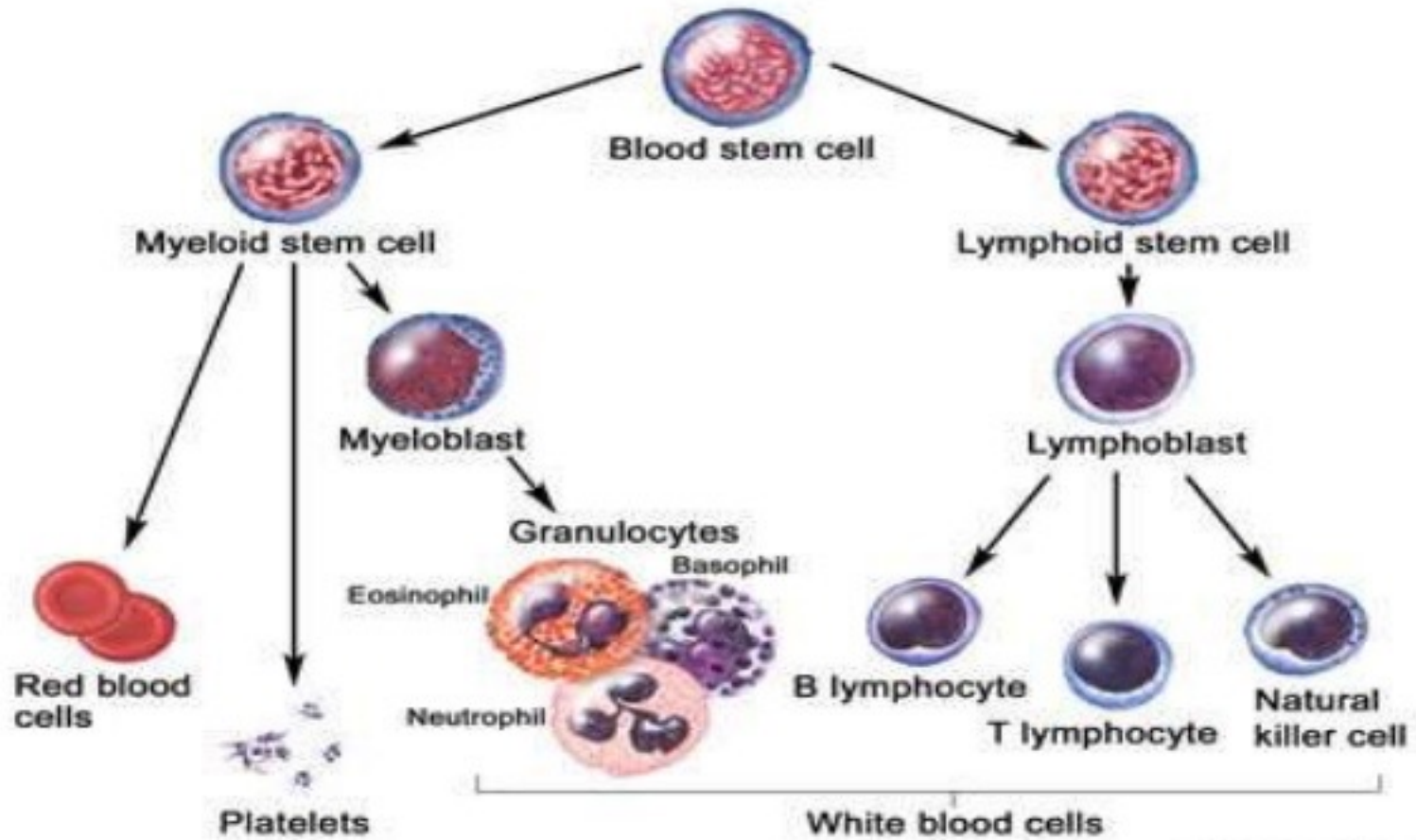


What the Immune System Does

- There are also clumps of lymphoid tissue throughout the body, primarily in the form of **lymph nodes**, that company the leukocytes.
- The leukocytes circulate through the body between the organs and nodes by means of the **lymphatic vessels**.



CELLS OF THE IMMUNE SYSTEM



LYMPHATIC SYSTEM

The lymphatic system is a network of tissues and organs that primarily consists of lymph vessels, lymph nodes and lymph. Its primary function is to transport lymph, a clear, colorless fluid containing white blood cells that helps rid the body of toxins, waste and other unwanted materials.

LYMPHATIC SYSTEM

The tonsils, adenoids, spleen and thymus are all part of the lymphatic system.

Tonsils:
A large cluster of lymphatic cells found in the pharynx.

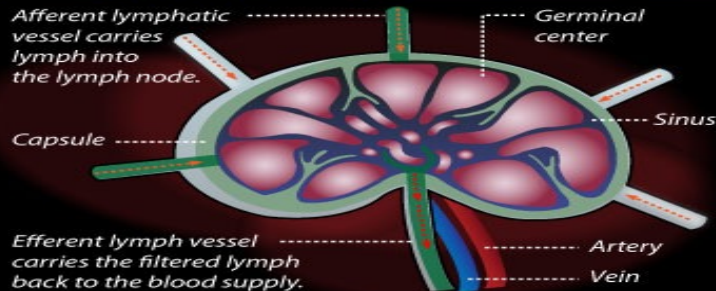
Thymus:
This organ is where T-cells mature. T-cells help destroy infected or cancerous cells.

Lymph nodes:
Produce and store cells that fight infection and disease. There are 600 to 700 lymph nodes in the human body.

Spleen:
The largest lymphatic organ in the body contains white blood cells that fight infection or disease.

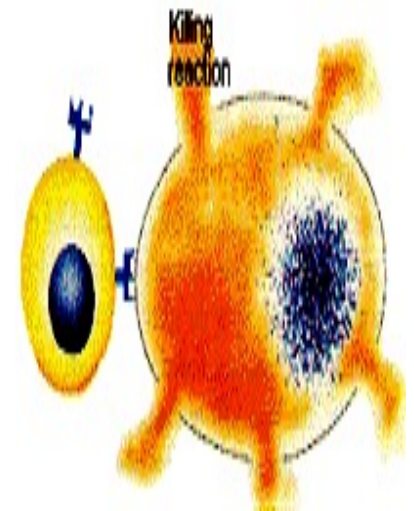
LYMPH NODES

These small oval structures are an important component of the body's immune system and help in fighting infections. They function as filters of lymph, catching any debris or cells present in the lymph.



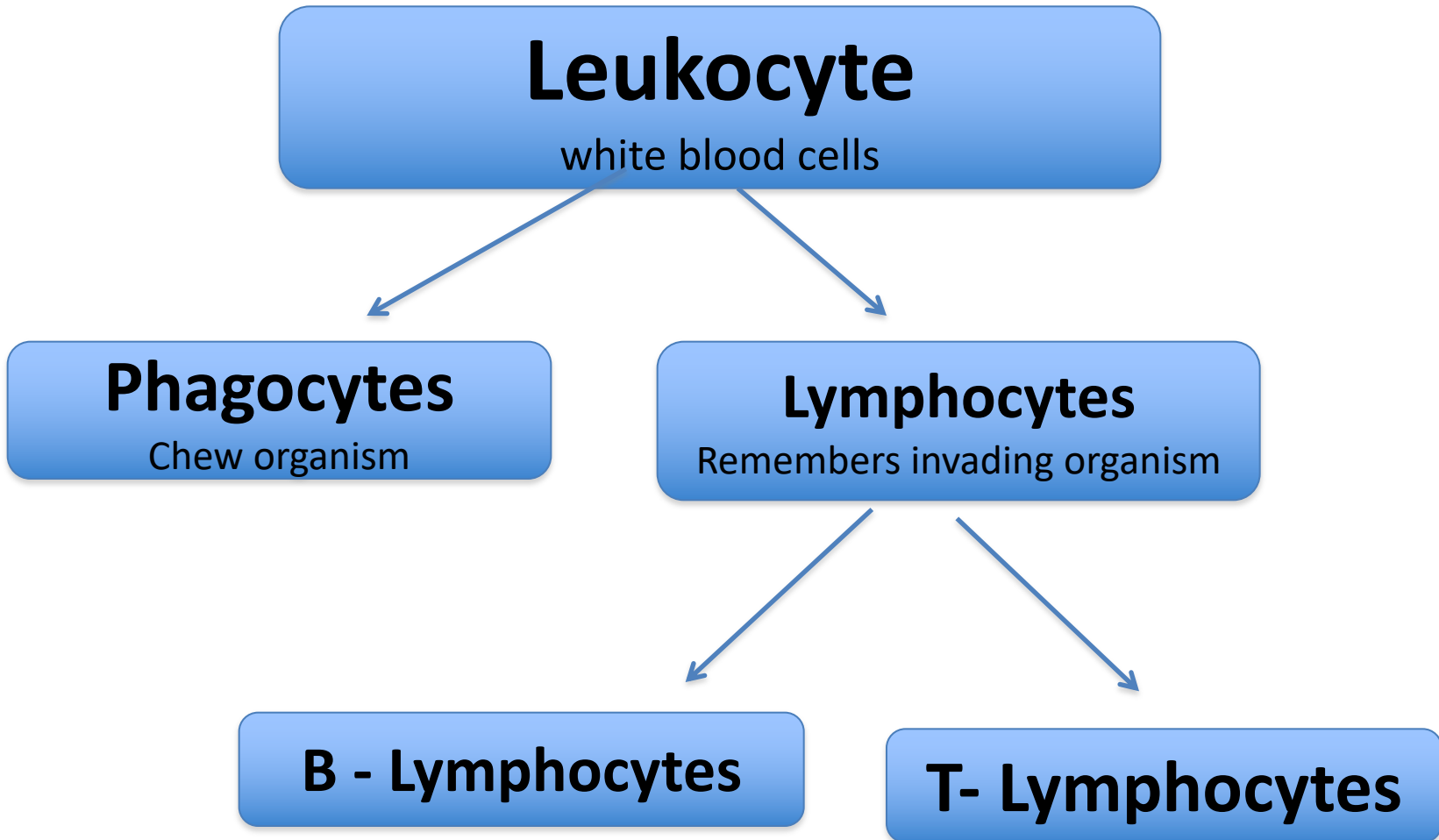
What the Immune System Does

- There are two basic types of leukocytes:
- The **phagocytes** are cells that chew up invading organisms.
- The **lymphocytes** are cells that allow the body to remember and recognize previous invaders and help the body destroy them.



What the Immune System Does

white blood cells, also called **leukocytes**.



What the Immune System Does



- There are two kinds of lymphocytes:
- the **B lymphocytes** and the **T lymphocytes**.
- Lymphocytes start out in the bone marrow and either stay and mature there to become B cells or leave for the Thymus gland, where they mature to become T cells.

What the Immune System Does



- A foreign substance that invades the body is called an **antigen** .
- When an antigen is detected, several types of cells work together to recognize and respond to it.
- These cells trigger the B lymphocytes to produce **antibodies** .Antibodies are specialized proteins that lock onto specific antigens.
- Antibodies and antigens fit together like a key and a lock.

What is immunization?

- The immunization process protects children and adults against harmful infections that spread in our communities before we come into contact with them.



What is immunization?

Immunizations works by **exposing** the **body** to a **small amount** of a **specific infection** through **vaccinations**, with the result that the immune system responds by building a response which will protect the body should it ever be exposed to that specific infection again in the future.

Immunization Time



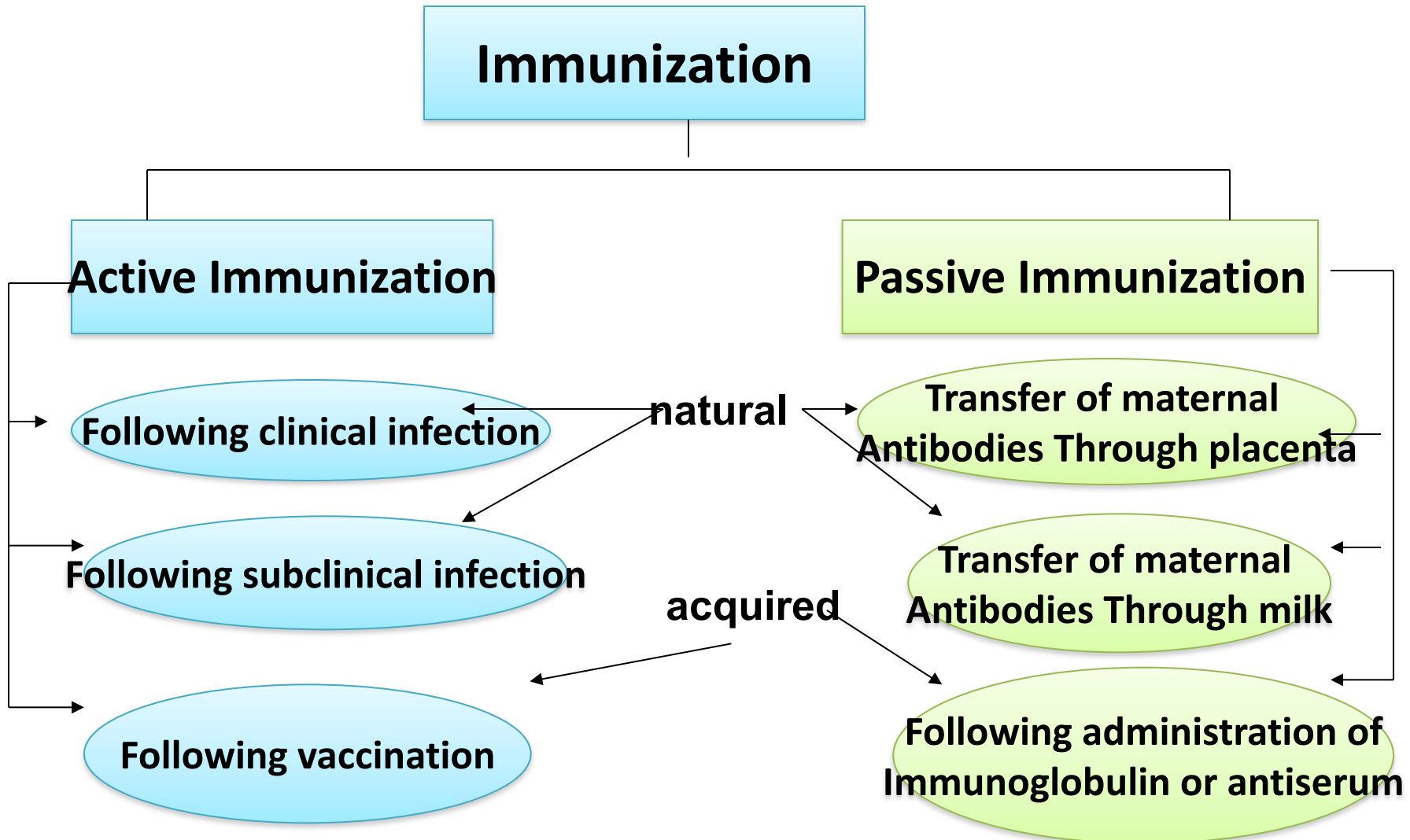
Although many of the immunizations can be given to individuals of any age, the recommended primary schedule begins during early infancy and, with the exception of boosters and specific adult and adolescent vaccines, is completed during early childhood.

Types of immunity

Passive immunity: immunity that results from transfer of antibodies from one person/animal to another and this offers antibodies that can protect a person temporarily for example when maternal antibodies are passed to the fetus during pregnancy.

Active immunity or Artificial immunity (vaccination) : when a person's own immune system develops protection after exposure to a disease or from vaccination. it is usually lasts for many years.

Types of immunization



What is the difference between vaccination and immunization?



- **Vaccination is when a vaccine is administered (usually by injection).**
- **Immunisation is what happens in body after having the vaccination.**

Types of vaccination



1. Live vaccines:

- Live vaccines are made from live infectious agents without any amendment.
- E.g small pox vaccine . Rota vaccine .

2. Live attenuated (weakened) vaccines:

- live virus particles but very slowly.
- E.g. : BCG, Oral polio, Measles, Mumps, Rubella).

Types of vaccination cont.



3. Inactivated (killed) vaccines:

- consists of virus particles which are grown in culture and then killed using a method such as heat or formaldehyde.
- **E.g. (Pertussis and Haemophilus Influenza (Hib))**

Types of vaccination cont.



4. A subunit vaccine:

- presents an antigen to the immune system without introducing viral particles, whole or otherwise.

E.g. (Diphtheria and Tetanus)

5.. Surface antigen (recombinant) vaccines.

- **E.g. (Hepatitis B vaccine)**

The Facts



1 in **5** children do not have access to life-saving immunizations



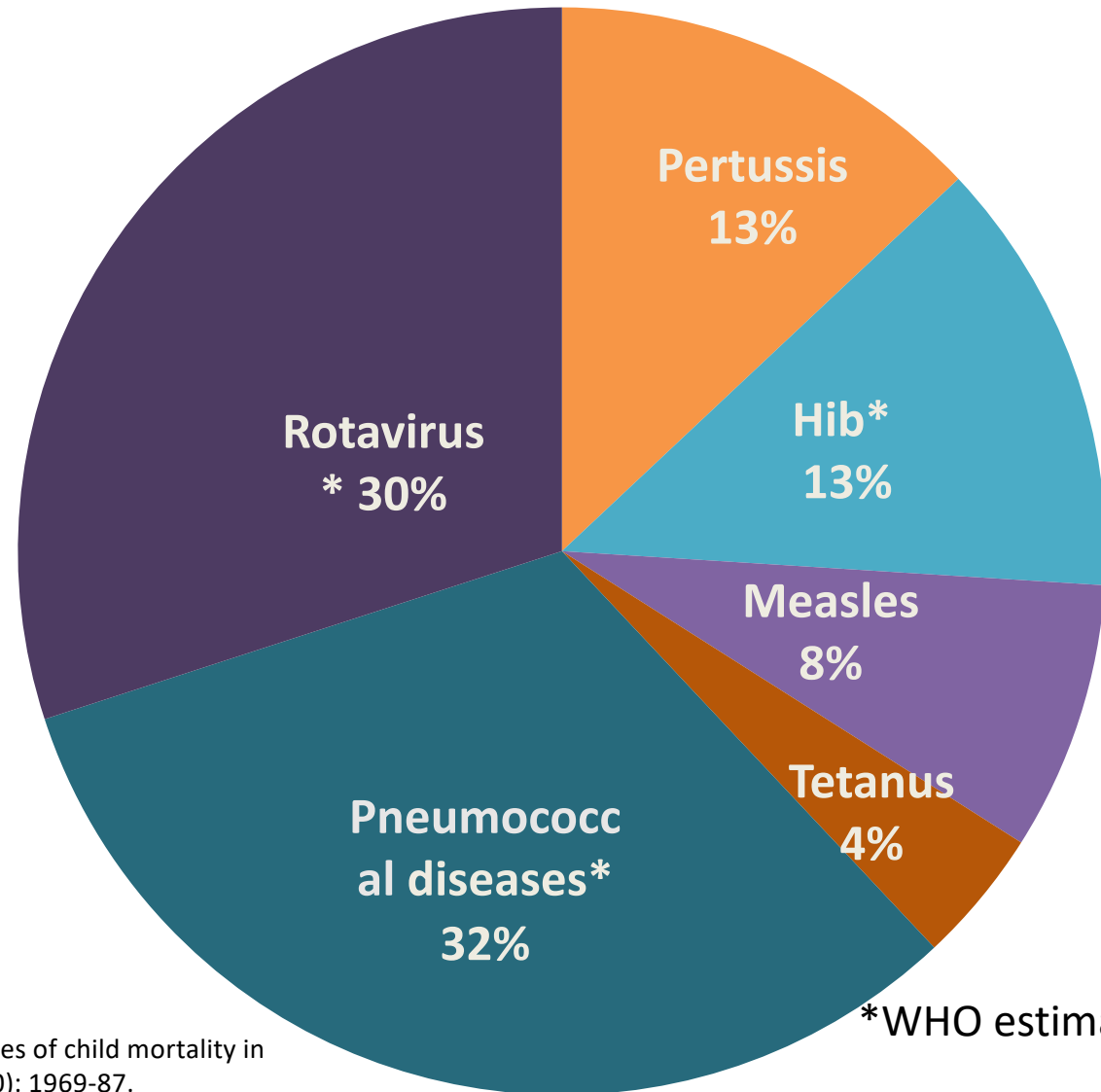
Over **22 million** infants remain unimmunized in the world each year



Vaccines prevent **2 to 3 million** deaths annually around the world

Global Disease Burden of Vaccine-Preventable Deaths (< 5 years)

- Estimated 1.5 million deaths in children preventable through *routine vaccination*



Children Immunization Schedule in Kurdistan



Vaccines	Age	Routes	Doses	Site of injection
BCG OPV (Zero dose) HBV (1 st dose)	1 st 24 hours after birth	ID Orally IM	0.05ML 2 drops 0.5 ML	Lf. shoulder orally Rt. Thigh
OPV (1 st dose) Rotavirus (RotaTeq®) (1 st dose) Or Rotavirus (Rotarix®) (1 st dose) Pentavalent Vaccine (1 st dose)	2 nd months	Orally Orally Orally IM	2 drops 2 ML 1.5 ML 0.5 ML	Lf. Thigh
OPV (2 nd dose) Rotavirus (RotaTeq®) (2 nd dose) Or Rotavirus (Rotarix®) (2 nd dose) Quadruple Vaccine (1 st dose)	4 th months	Orally Orally Orally IM	2 drops 2 ML 1.5 ML 0.5 ML	Rt. Thigh
OPV (3 rd dose) Rotavirus (RotaTeq®) (3 rd dose) Pentavalent Vaccine (2 nd dose)	6 th months	Orally Orally IM	2 drops 2 ML 0.5 ML	Lf. Thigh

BCG=Bacilli Calmette-Guerin (anti tuberculosis vaccine), OPV=Oral Polio Vaccine , HBV =Hepatitis B Vaccine , Pentavalent vaccine = DPT+HB+Hib, DPT = Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus (Pertussis = whooping cough) , Hib= Haemophilus influenza type b (anti meningitis) , Quadruple Vaccine = DPT+ Hib

Children Immunization Schedule in Kurdistan



Measles V A (100000 IU)	9 th months	SC or IM Orally	0.5 ML	Lf. Arm
MMR	15 th months	SC or IM	0.5 ML	Lf. Arm
OPV (1 st booster dose) Quadruple Vaccine (1 st booster dose) V A (200000 IU)	18 th months	Orally IM Orally	2 drops 0.5 ML	orally Rt. Thigh
OPV (2 nd booster dose) Quadruple Vaccine (2 nd booster dose) MMR (booster dose)	(4-6) years Pre-school age	Orally IM SC or IM	2 drops 0.5 ML 0.5 ML	orally Lf. Buttocks Lf. Arm

BCG=Bacilli Calmette-Guerin (anti tuberculosis vaccine), OPV=Oral Polio Vaccine , HBV =Hepatitis B Vaccine , Pentavalent vaccine = DPT+HB+Hib, DPT = Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus (Pertussis = whooping cough) , Hib= Haemophilus influenza type b (anti meningitis) , Quadruple Vaccine = DPT+ Hib

What is the Cold Chain?



“Cold chain” refers to the process used to maintain optimal conditions during the transport, storage, and handling of vaccines, starting at the manufacturer and ending with the administration of the vaccine to the client.

Terms used in immunology



- **Antigen:** Any substance, usually a protein that is capable of eliciting an immune response. The antigens that can cause a disease are called pathogens.
- **Antibody:** A protein produced by plasma cells in response to an antigen
- **Immunity:** Protection against infectious disease
- **Vaccination:** The process of administering a vaccine or manipulation of the immune system to induce protective immunity.

Leading causes of death in children < 5: risk factors and response



Cause of death	Risk factors	Prevention	Treatment
Pneumonia or other acute respiratory infections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low birth weight • Malnutrition • Non-breastfed children • Overcrowded conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccination • Adequate nutrition • Exclusive breastfeeding • Reduction of household air pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate care by a trained health provider • Antibiotics • Oxygen for severe illness
Childhood diarrhea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-breastfed children • Unsafe drinking water and food • Poor hygiene practices • Malnutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclusive breastfeeding • Safe water and food • Adequate sanitation and hygiene • Adequate nutrition • Vaccination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • oral rehydration salts (ORS) • Zinc supplements

Any Questions?



Thanks