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Subject: Social & Preventive Pharmacy  
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Unit: III

Topic: Pulse polio programme &  
National health intervention programme  
for mother and child



# Pulse Polio


# Pulse polio immunization campaign

Pulse polio is an immunization campaign established by the government of India to eliminate person and by vaccinating children under age of Five years against polio virus . It was established in 1995-96.



# History of Pulse Polio

- ❑ First recorded case of polio is from 5 year old boy from Syria whose history was carved in three thousand years ago.
- ❑ Cleaner environment after the Industrial Era legato epidermis of polio.
- ❑ Americans thinks that Italians have brought it since they live in small house and slums

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- ❑ 1789 – British physician *Michael Underwood* provided the first description of POLIO.
  - ❑ 1840 – German physician *Jacob Von Heine* published 78-pages monograph to describe the clinical feature of polio.
  - ❑ 1908 – Austrian physician *Karl Landsteiner* describes that it is caused by a virus.
  - ❑ 1936 – *Albert Sabin & Peter Olitsky* cultured polio virus in nervous cells.
  - ❑ 1954 – *John Enders* got Nobel prizes for founding this virus in muscles cells.

# DIFFICULTIES

- Funding political comments.
- Weak infrastructure.
- Lack of health services.
- No management of human resources.
- Small size of campaigns.
- Only some campaigns were present



The increasing frequency in drops and cases of polio caused many rumors that vaccination is not working they are fake.

Rumors also spread that these polio vaccines are made up from dogs and pigs blood.

But later it was decided and found there is no presence of dogs and pigs blood.



# VACCINATION

Widespread vaccination changed that. Today, the United States is free from polio. There have been no reported cases for several decades. However, vaccination is still important. Polio still exists in other parts of the world. Without vaccination, infections could easily return.

All children should be vaccinated against polio. IPV is given in four doses, as follows:

- first dose: 2 months old
- second dose: 4 months old
- third dose: between 6 and 18 months
- fourth dose: between 4 and 6 years old

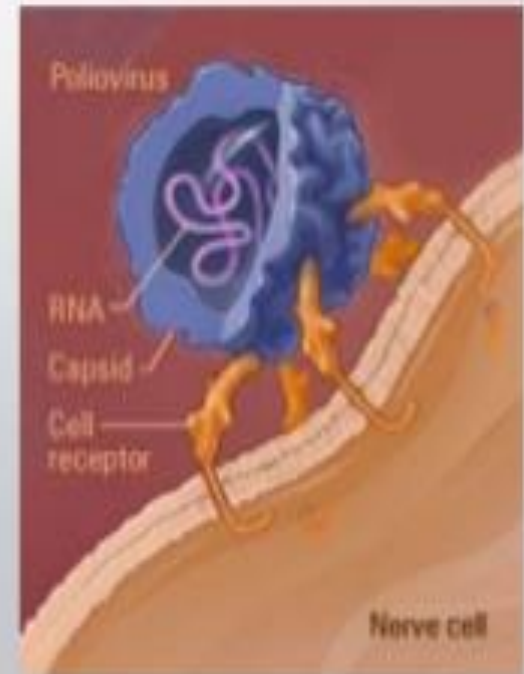
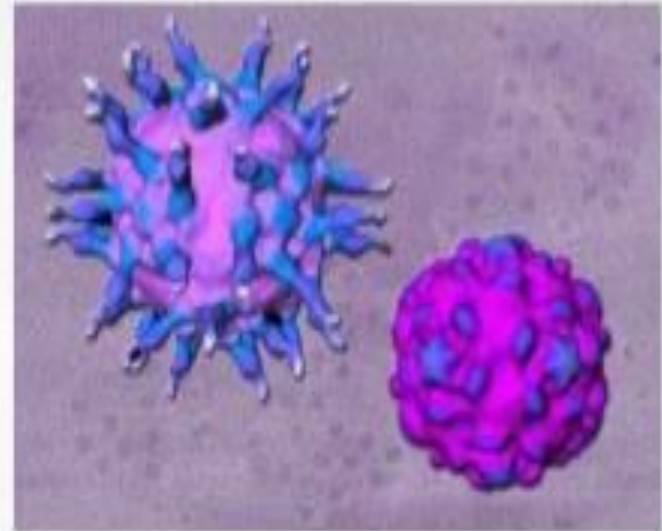
Some children may get a fifth dose as part of a combined vaccine.





# Causes

- ❑ The polio is caused by poliovirus.
- ❑ The poliovirus is a member of a large family known as **Picornaviruses** , **Rhinoviruses**.
- ❑ Polio belongs to enteroviruses subgroup which consists 70 viruses of intestine.
- ❑ It is one of the smallest **RNA** viruses.
- ❑ **Incubation Period** is between - 3 to days.
- ❑ **Period of communicability** is to 10 days.
- ❑ Favorable environment is in the *Rainy Season*.



# Symptoms

## Non Paralytic

- Fever
- Sore throat
- Headache
- Arm and leg pain
- Muscle tenderness
- Vomiting
- Problem swelling

## Paralytic

- Loss of reflexes
- Severe spasm
- Muscle pain
- High fever
- Much weakness
- Lack of appropriate orthopedic bracing
- Sudden paralyze

## *Pulse Polio Immunization Aims*

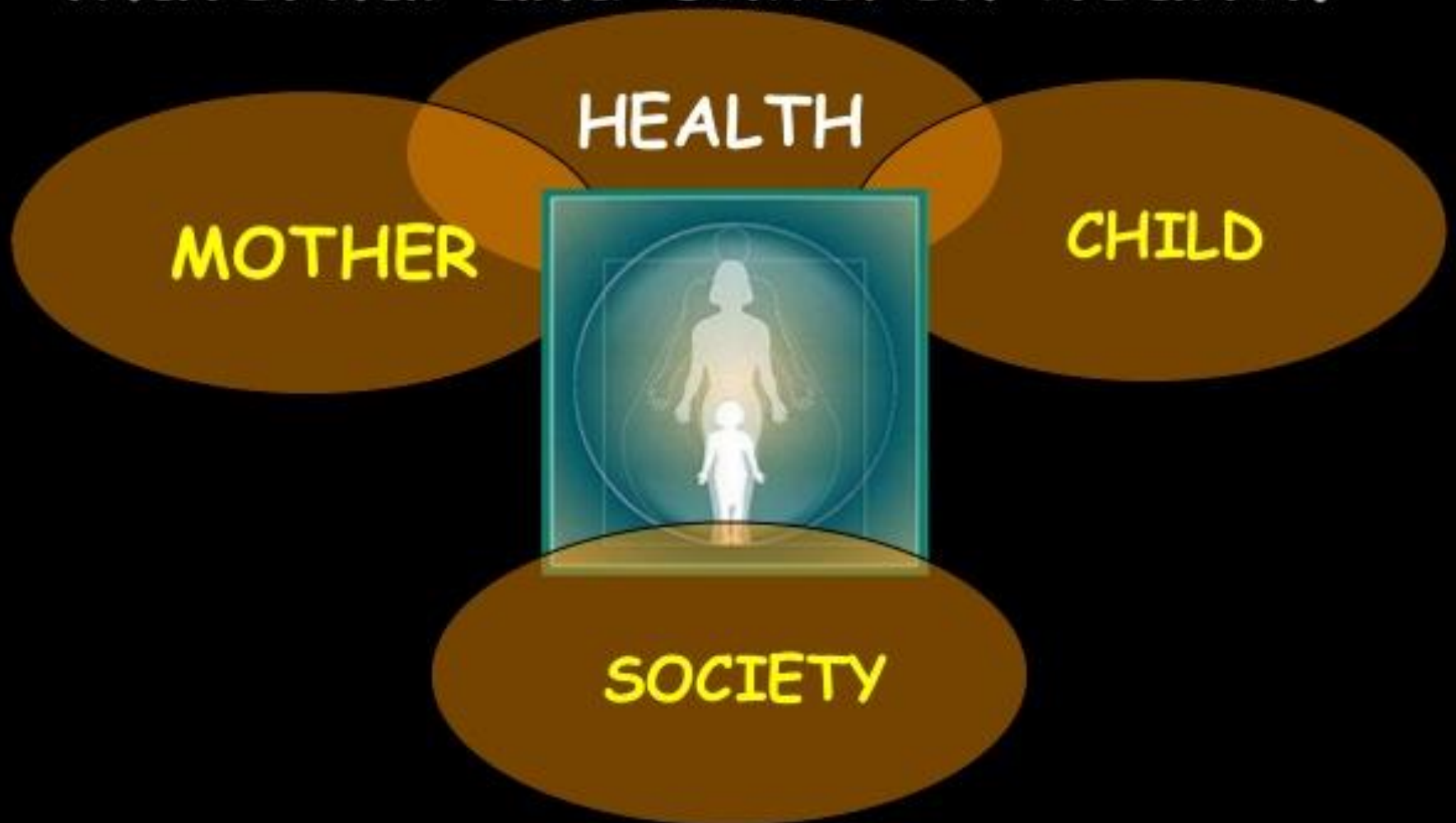
- Replacement of wild *Poliovirus* in the community.
- Intensified Pulse Polio Immunization Programme.
- All children under the 5 year should be vaccinated.
- NGO should be opened.
- There should be three zones- Low burden , middle burden , high burden.
- Wild *Poliovirus* transmission is limited to a Focal area.
- To interrupt transmission of wild polio virus as soon as possible.



*THANK YOU*



# Maternal and children health.



**Healthy children need healthy mothers**

# INTRODUCTION

- Maternal and child health services are the foremost priorities of community health programmes.
- According to Indian culture mother is the foundation of the family and children are the future of the country.



# DEFINITION

## According to WHO

Maternal and child health services can be defined as **“promoting, preventing, therapeutic or rehabilitation facility or care for the mother and child.**





# OBJECTIVE OF MCH

- To reduce maternal and childhood mortality and morbidity.
- Promoting satisfying and safe sex life.
- Regulate fertility
- Child survival
- Promote and protect health of mothers.
- To promote reproductive health.
- Ensure birth of healthy child
- Promote healthy G & D



# GOALS

- To ensure the birth of a healthy infant to every expectant mother.
- To promote the healthy Growth and Development of children.
- To identify health problems in mother and children.
- To prevent malnutrition in mothers and children.



# GOALS

- To promote family planning services.
- To prevent communicable and non-communicable diseases in mothers and children.
- To educate the mothers on improvement of their own and their children's health.

# MATERNAL HEALTH PROBLEMS

- **I. Nutritional Problems**

- Malnutrition
- Nutritional Anemia

- **II. Infection Problems**

- Reproductive Tract Infections ( RTIs)/ Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI)
- Infection in general
- Puerperal Sepsis



# **Programmes and schemes are support** **to the MCH**

- NRHM
- NUHM
- RCH
- Janani suraksha yojana (JSY)
- Vandematarm Scheme
- Skilled birth attendants (SBA)
- Home based newborn care (HBNC)
- Integrated management of neonatal and childhood illness (IMNCI).

# Slogans

- “Today’s children are tomorrow’s helmsmen”
- “Safe life of a child is the investment of future’





Their lives...  
...our responsibility

THANK YOU

