# شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية





## ملخص وشرح الوحدة الخامسة promotion Health

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف الحادي عشر ← علوم صحية ← الفصل الثاني ← الملف

تاريخ نشر الملف على موقع المناهج: 19-07:59:59 2024-01-19

## التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الحادي عشر









## روابط مواد الصف الحادي عشر على تلغرام

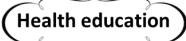
التربية الاسلامية اللغة العربية العربية العربية الانجليزية الرياضيات

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الحادي عشر والمادة علوم صحية في الفصل الثاني		
عل الوحدة الخامسة promotion Health	1	
حل مذكرة نهائية شاملة	2	
مراجعة سؤال وجواب	3	
مراجعة شاملة نهائية	4	
حل أسئلة الامتحان النهائي - العام	5	

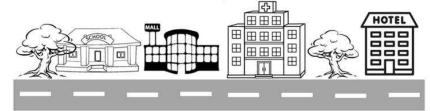








## **Public places**





Screening





#### **U5: Health promotion**



Approaches/ ways:

- 1. Behavioral change
- 2. Client-centered
- 3. Socio-environmental
- 4. Educational
- 5. Preventative

## **Health promotion**

Definition: Advertising

Who is responsible? Everyone

What are the tools?/ Where can you find it?

- 1. Posters in public places
  - 2. Leaflets/ brochures
  - 3. Health screenings

**Health education** 

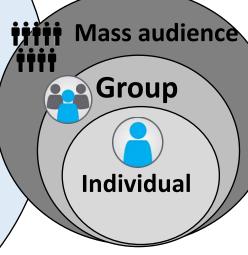
Definition: Study area

Who is responsible? **Healthcare professionals/educators** 

What are the tools?/ Where can you find it?

- 1. Schools/ universities
- 2. Local communities
- 3. Medical settings

Approaches/ ways:



Why health education & health promotion are important for preventing diseases (especially non-communicable diseases)?

Because both of them share the same aim & encourage people to live a healthy lifestyle

Encourage

people to live

healthy

lifestyle.

Mass media:

TV/ radio/

newspaper/

magazines/

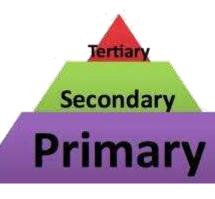
internet/

phone apps.

<u></u>		·
Term	التعزيز/ الرقي الصحي Health promotion	التعليم الصحي Health education
<b>Definition</b> Val Yur  look and lees then  Cliffs.	The process of <a href="mailto:enabling">enabling</a> people to increase control over, & to improve their health.  (advertising)	It uses medical sciences to <u>educate</u> people about issues relating to health & wellbeing. <u>Educating</u> (area of study)
Aim  Both share the same aim!	Do it for life! Encourage people to live a he	ealthy lifestyle
من المسلوول ?Who is responsible	Everyone/ anyone	Health professionals/ educators
أدواته Methods	<ol> <li>Posters in public places</li> <li>Leaflets/ brochures/ billboards</li> <li>Health screenings مسح/ فحوصات روتينية</li> </ol>	1. Schools/ universities 2. Local communities المؤسسات المحلية 3. Medical settings
	4. Mass media: TV/ radio/ newspaper/ maga	azines/ internet/ phone apps
أساليبه Approaches عالمت ويكون بفرض مجموعة من العامة كمنع التدخين مثلاً وبالتطعيمات للوقاية. وع الأذى أو المرض ويكون بالعلاج. الشخص يعاني من مرض أو حالة مزمنة لابد أن يتعايش مع حالته على مرضه ليتمكن من العيش حياة طبيعية قدر المستطاع.	laws such as wearing seatbelt  B. Secondary (after injury/ disease): treatment  C. Tertiary (chronic disease/ long-term condition): managing the	1. Individual approach: one-to-one health education. فردي فردي 2. Group approach: educates a group via lectures & workshops. جماعي عماعي هير عالمي Mass audience approach uses mass media to reach large audience/ population. الكل الناس!  Mass  Mass  Mass  Mass  audience  Group  Individual
2		

**U5: Health promotion** 





## **Prevention:**

### After a disease/injury

## (medication):

- \*Health screening for early
- \*Regular health checks.
- \*Diagnosis & treatment.



## **Secondary prevention**

- detection of disease.



#### **Chronic condition**

#### **Tertiary prevention:**

Manage the chronic condition:

- \*Health education on how to control their disease
- \*Physiotherapy/rehabilitation
- \*Regular medicine prescription
- \*Support groups for people with the same illness (group therapy)









Type 2







## health):

Primary prevention (public

- \*Immunization (vaccination against diseases).
- \*Policies & laws to keep people safe.
- \*Education about a healthy lifestyle.



NO SMOKING



Individuals

Who is responsible for health education?



Non-

governmental

organizations

International organizations

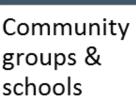
World Health Organization



Health professionals



Community groups & schools



Who is responsible for health promotion?

Governments

Health **Promotion** Health **Education** 

**Everyone can participate in** health promotion from individual level to international organizations!



# Health promotion

1) Good governance

(create <u>public policies & laws to improve health</u>)

2) Healthy

cities

(create an <u>environment</u> that encourages people to be healthy)

3) Health literacy

(<u>educate</u> people about health so they can take control of their own health)



The 3 pillars of health promotion

Examples: In 2017:

50% tax added to sugary drinks.

Passengers in back seats should wear seatbelt.

Examples:

Build shaded areas.

Build green areas.

✓ Sport events & compactions.

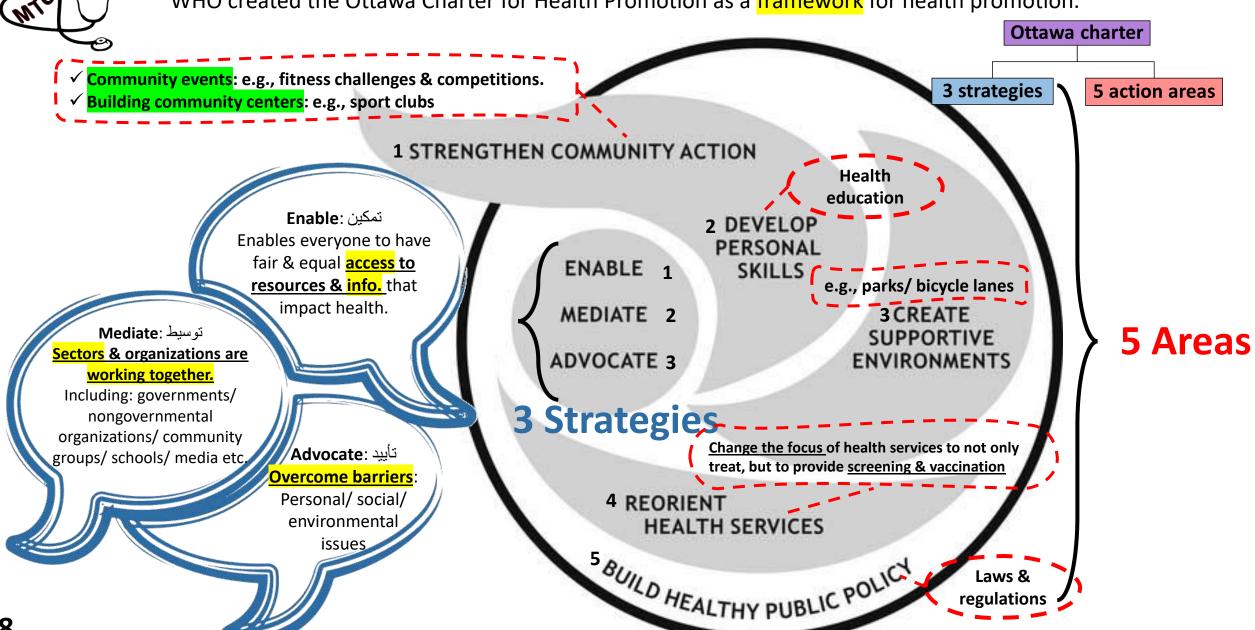
Examples:

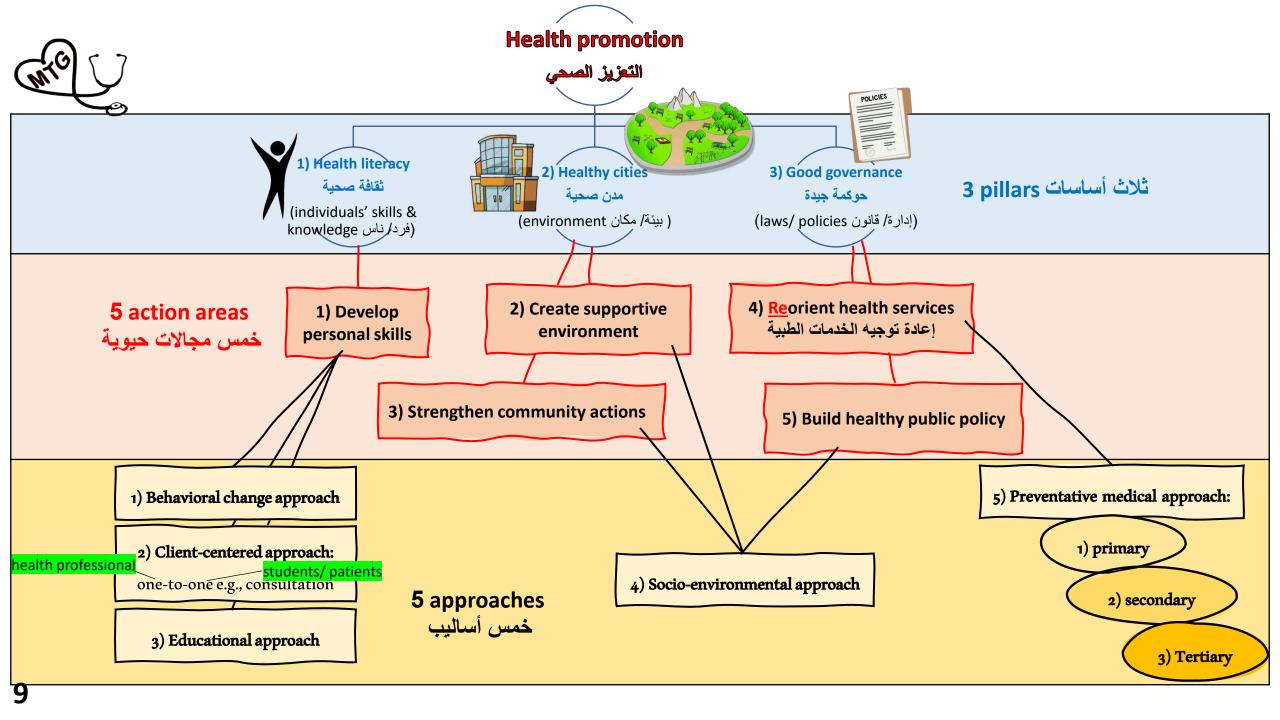
Lectures/ workshops/ awareness campaigns U5: Health promotion L2: Principles of health promotion

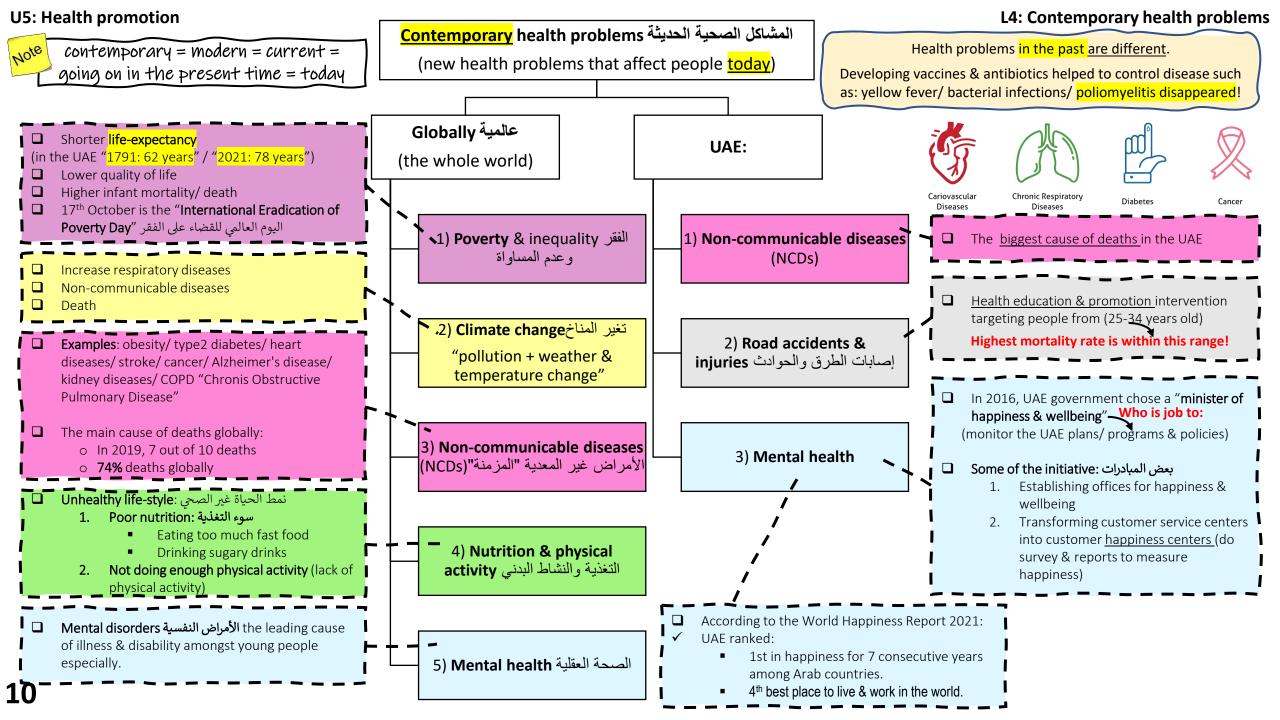


#### **Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion:**

WHO created the Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion as a framework for health promotion.





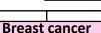




Heroes

Aim: reduce childhood obesity in the UAE

Targeted audience: children



(October is breast cancer month)

awareness

Aim: awareness of breast cancer & importance of screening (mammogram)

Targeted audience: females/ women

#### COVID-19 **Keep on Beating**

Multiple health promotion campaigns ranging from:

stay-at-home

Intervention in the UAE:

PCR testing

Wearing PPE

Social distancing

**#STAY AT HOME** 

Hand hygiene

Vaccination

2 goals to achieve: 1) Raise awareness of

cardiovascular disease & the risk factors (smoking/ malnutrition/ inactivity/ stress)

2) Help people recognize when they might be at risk.



#### **Hospital campaigns:**

كليفلاند كلينك أبوظبى Cleveland Clinic Abu Dhabi

اذكرها Campaign: Mention It

Aim: encourage men in the UAE to address their health

issues

Targeted audience: males/

Created by Cleveland Clinic

Abu Dhabi

**RAK hospital** provided free screening for diabetes to help them control their illness.

Diabetes awareness month (16 Nov to 15 Dec)



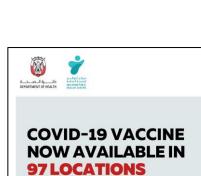
habit

sugar

Aim: cutting down

Targeted audience:

everyone in the UAE



IN THE EMIRATE

**CHOOSE TO** VACCINATE. FOR MORE DETAILS VISIT: doh.gov.ae CALL: 800-1717



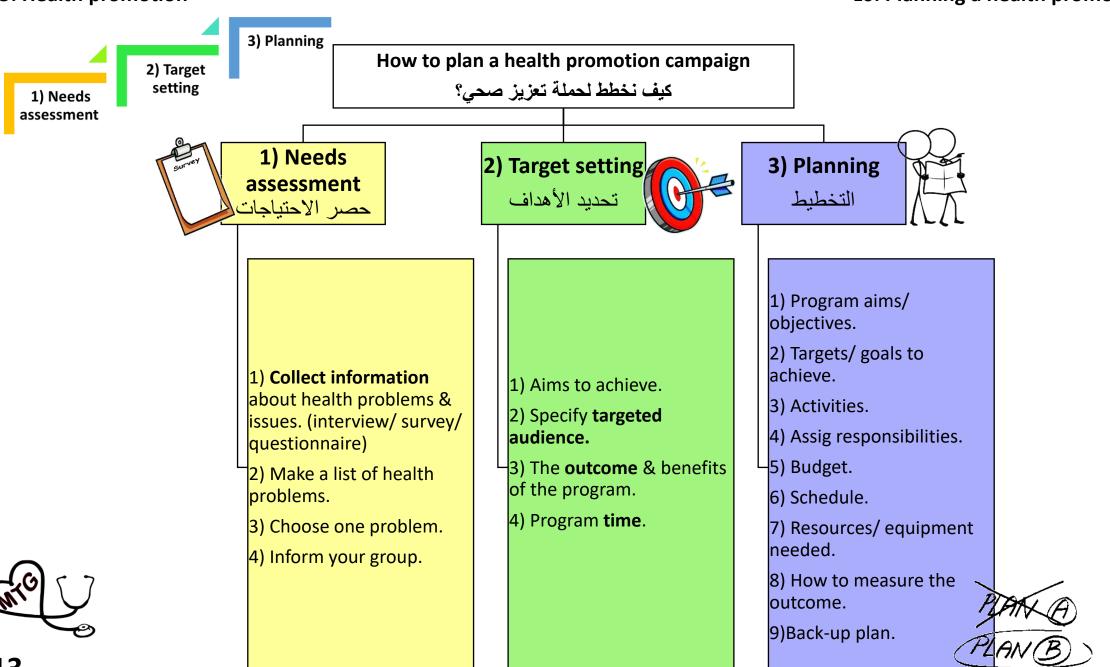




# Diabetes Awareness Month 360° DIABETES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

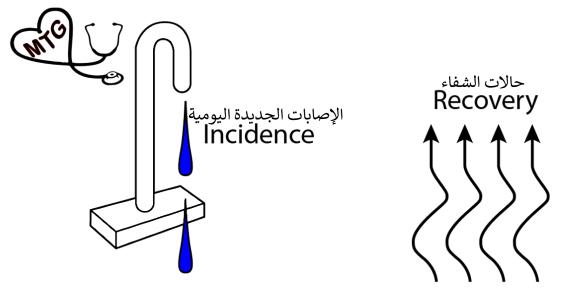






U5: Health promotion		L7: Public health and medicine
	Public health	Medicine •
Aims (focus)	It deals with diseases before they happen (primary prevention)	المامة (تشخيص)& <u>treat</u> individual health problems (secondary prevention)
Targeted audience	Entire population	Focus on one person (individual patient)
Methods	Prevent us from getting sick from the firsts place by:  Vaccination  Disease prevention & health promotion  Education  Public policies  How to measure population health? (incidence + prevalence)	Treatment include:  Prescribing medication  Surgery  Education  Client-centered approach/ individual education: Healthcare professionals as educators (L8)
Overall health (same goal)	Improve the overall health of people	
Evidence-based information <b>14</b>	Need to make informed decisions about the correct way to treat & prevent diseases. <u>Using: research + previous experience</u>	

#### **U5: Health promotion**



# prevALence = ALL cases iNcidence = NEW cases

the number <u>new cases</u> of a <u>particular disease</u> within a population.

Prevalence إجمالي الإصابات/ انتشار المرض Death
الوفيات (Mortality)

Prevalence الانتشار = the <u>total number</u> of individuals who have a particular <u>disease at a given time</u>.



# **Example:**

Look at the image below. Identify which number is the disease incidence and which is the disease prevalence.



Coronavirus (Covid - 19)

UAE: 13- September - 2021





720,653

729,518

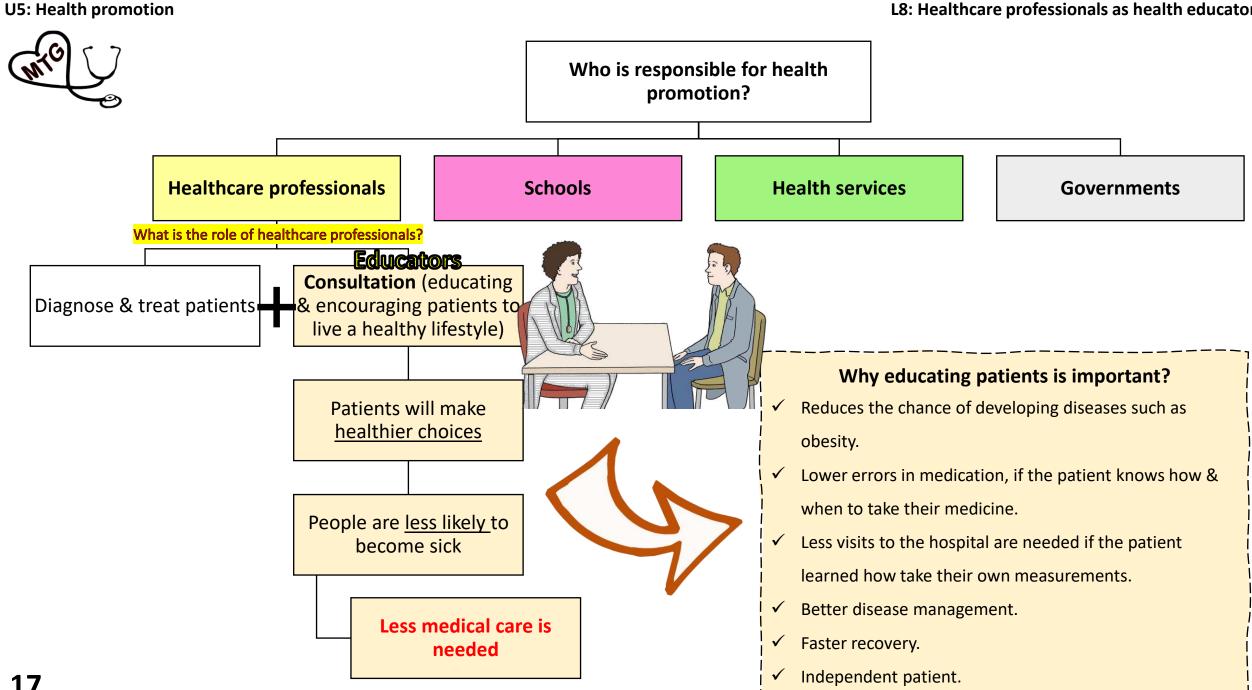
TOTAL DEATHS
CASES

TOTAL RECOVERED
CASES

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES **Prevalence** = total no. of cases – (deaths + recovery)

**= 729518 - (720653 + 2064)** 

= <mark>6801 cases</mark>





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Nurses play a vital role in making their patients feel better.

## **Example:**

A nurse teaching a diabetic patient how to measure glucose level

The patient will measure their own glucose level at home

Better management of blood sugar

Less visits to the hospital