

STATUS OF SPECIAL GROUP





SPECIAL GROUP

- Females
- Children.
- Elderly
- Challenged group
- Sick

Female



Areas of discrimination

Malnutrition

Poor health

Lack of education

Over work

Unskilled

Mistreatment

Powerlessness

Welfare measures



- Social legislation
- Education programmes
- Employment
- Income generating programmes
- Accommodation for working women

Children



Factors indicating the status of children

Malnutrition

Communicable diseases

Gastro intestinal parasites

Improper care during illness



- Inadequate food intake
- Scarcity of social benefits
- Behavioral disorders
- Education
- Gender inequality

Welfare services



- Well baby clinics
- Under fives clinic
- Health checkups
- ICDS Services
- School lunch program
- Other government services

Elderly



Problems of the elderly

Physiological changes

Psychological factors

Economic and socio cultural aspects

Chronic illness

Welfare measures



- Medical care approach
- Family approach
- Community approach

Handicap



- Handicapped person is one who deviates from normal health status either physically or mentally



Physical handicap :

Blindness

Deaf, Mute, Harelip, Cleft palate, Crippled – Polio, Cerebral palsy, heart diseases road accidents, burn etc.

Mentally handicapped : MR, mental defect

Psychologically handicapped : orphans, maternal deprivation, emotional deprivation maladjustment



- Objective : to improve the condition, prevent further damage & then to help, secure a suitable occupation.

Causes



- In India majority of the disabled are due to polio and rubella which causes many birth defects.
- Malnutrition
- Accidents, genetics disorders & birth defects
- Effects of drugs.

Nurse's responsibility



- To guide the parents in getting early treatment to prevent further damage & to improve the physical condition.
- Eg : physiotherapy in case of polio



- To provide occupational therapy :
- A child/person can be trained to choose any craft work according to his ability.
- Such as : carpentry, painting, cloth weaving etc
- Promote to use prosthetics. eg : hearing device.



- Vocational guidance : Parents must be educated and convinced that the child can be restored to function as a useful member.
- E.g :Special schools.
- Preventive activities : to limit the extent of disability
- E.g : polio – accidents can be prevented



- Education : Nurse can arrange community education to enlighten the people.
- Promote family functioning , coping
- Promote self care, self management and self advocacy
- Nurses assist to find out utilize community resources.
- Assess their personal feelings .



- Involve the community in training program.
- Identify all the disabled
- Find out levels and need of training
- Select & apply training (walker, shoes)
- Teach & Train fly members to use training packages.



- Guide & supervise the trainers to continue the training.
- Assess the progress.
- Keep records'
- Involve teachers

Sickness



- Practice of visiting the sick & caring in their home has existed since the beginning of time.
- Visiting nursing was first carried out by Deaconesses .
- Later by Religious orders from the monasteries & convents.

Purpose



- Prevention of disease
- Treatment needed
- Relief of suffering & comfort of the patient.
- Support & assurance to patient & family
- Utilization & adaptation of home equipment
- Respect of family's beliefs & ways of doing things



- Health teaching: Teach family members to look after the patient.
- She adapts a lesson to the intelligence of the helper & explains clearly & simply the reason for cleanliness, good ventilation, proper diet spread of infection.
- Explain the meaning of illness to the patient, and boost their morale to continue the life without unnecessary disturbance.

Activities



- Help to avail the community resources to which the family can apply.
- Demonstrate activities.
- Divisional, remedial and occupational therapy in chronic illness.
- Perform procedures
- Provide drugs according to standing orders.

Functions



- Records health history & family history
- Treat the patient (standing order)
- Give and arrange necessary nursing care.
- Teach through demonstration and supervise the care given by relatives.
- Help the patients suffering from long term illness
- Promote good mental hygiene.

Reference



- Park K. Textbook of preventive and social medicine. Bhanot publications: Jabalpur;2012.
- Neelam K. A Text Book of Community Health Nursing-I. Vikas Publishers: Jalandhar:2011.



THANK YOU