

School health education

It is a teaching process that provides students, their families and personnel with basic health knowledge, which is interpreted into sound health behavior.



Factors contributing to successful health education at schools

- 1. Good habits could be acquired by repetition.
- 2. All facilities that required for health education are available at school. These include:
- School personnel (teachers, school physician, health visitor, and social and psychological workers),
- Physical facilities,
- School curricula.

Methods of school health education:

- 1. Formal/Direct health education: health is taught as a separate discipline planned in specific periods in the timetable with formal curricula e.g. nutrition, communicable diseases and pollution..
- 2. Correlated health education: health is taught as part of other disciplines, i.e., science, or physical education
- 3. Incidental health education: opportunities for incidental health education arise naturally in the course of the school day.
- Simple incidents in school can have meaning in health terms (e.g. medical examination).
- Also, daily newspaper, radio and television reports frequently have health topics of interest to the pupils



Components of School Health programme

Medical inspection and assessment

SENT THY CHILDREN LEARN BETTER

Prevention and control of health hazards

Safe school environment

Safe school environment

Includes:

1.Physical environment.

2. Psychosocial and emotional environment.

3. Academic Support.

1. A Healthy Physical Environment

- The physical environment must be safe, and welcoming, and must support learning.
- A clean and safe physical environment helps to <u>prevent injuries</u>, <u>diseases</u> and <u>facilitates desired- health behavior</u>.

This includes:

- 1. Safe and sanitary school facilities
- 2. Building and classrooms
- 3. Meal service
- 4. Play facilities

1. Safe and sanitary school facilities:

A. Site and Area of school should be:

- Away from noise and pollution
- Easily reached by pupils from the entire area it serves and of adequate size.
- At least 20 meters away from main streets.
- **B. Safe water supply** should be accessible.

In Jordanian public schools, water is delivered through public water networks or by water tankers.

Standard in Jordan: One tap/50 student and One drinking fountain/50 student

C. Safe and sanitary disposal of waste (water and solid waste)

68% of the schools in Jordan are not connected to public waste water networks, they have septic storage tanks.

Standard in Jordan: One toilet/ 50 student

2. Building and classrooms:

- A. Regulations of healthy school building and classrooms
- Jordan's standard for Classroom area: not less than 16m²
- Classrooms should be rectangular in shape with space area of 0.8-1.3 m² per child. Less than 0.8 m² is considered to be severely crowded.
- Distance between wall and last seat: not more than 6m
- **B. Fire protection:** building constructed of fire-resistant material, fire extinguishers, fire alarms, exits and fire escapes, all should be available.



c. Classroom furniture

- The blackboard should be at the centre of the wall Infront of students.
- The distance between it and the first row of desks should not be less than 1.5 meters.
- The height of the seat of the desk should be suitable with the length of the student's legs, the feet should touch the ground easily.
- The height of the desk should be suitable for reading and writing

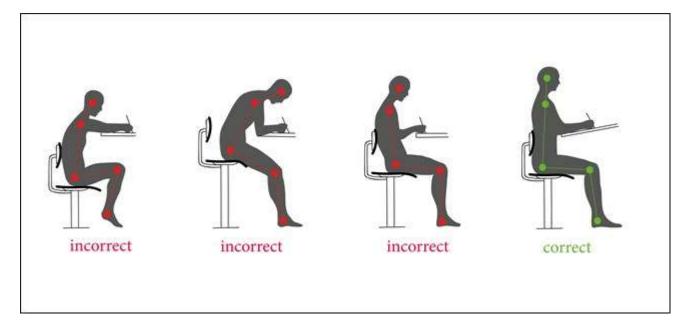


Hazards of improper furniture:

- 1. discomfort, reflected on attention
- 2. Backbone deformities







D. Ventilation and lighting

Ventilation:

Adequate ventilation can be provided by <u>suitable window area of at least fifth (20%) of the floor area.</u>

The windows should be dispersed on opposite sites to allow for cross ventilation.

Hazards of ill-ventilated classes:

- Favours spread of droplet infections
- Manifestations of ill ventilations such as discomfort, fatigue, and sleepiness

• Lighting:

Natural: achieved by adequate window area

Artificial: produced by electrical mean

Hazards of defective lighting:

- Visual strain, eye fatigue and conjunctivitis.

3. Meal service:

- School meal facilities should conform to health standards.
- Selling of <u>carbonated beverages</u>, gum, and candy should be <u>prohibited</u>.
- All milk should be <u>pasteurized</u>.
- All food handlers should be instructed in sanitary food handling and personal health practices.
- Lunchroom (if available) should be clean, well lighted, well ventilated, and attractive.

4. Play facilities:

- playground is defined as enough outdoor space to offer children fresh air, space to meet friends, space to exercise and where it is paved by asphalt.
- Jordan's standard area in playground: 2m²/student
- 45% of the schools have no playground in Jordan's public schools. The unavailability of a playground has two different causes; lack of space and lack of pavement.

Sports equipment available in 77% of the schools and the most common

item is **sports balls**.

2. Psychosocial and emotional

- ▶ The school must encourage and support positive communication and interaction among students, teachers, and the wider community.
- ▶ Students must feel emotionally supported to encourage high self-esteem and a sense of belonging.
- The psychosocial environment can help students grow into active contributing members of society if they are treated with respect and encouraged to participate

- Positive student and teacher relationships,
- Inclusiveness and Equity
- Violence prevention in schools (protected from harm (bullying) and from cruel or humiliating punishments)
- (In Jordan 46.6% of students get in a physical fight one or more times in a year and 46.4% of students were bullied on one or more days in a month)
- Disciplinary interventions that promote student socio-emotional development,
- Maintaining reasonable workloads,
- Helping students see the value and purpose of learning beyond the classroom context and grades.





3. The academic environment

- Must be conducive to learning and achievement for all students
- Includes:
- Starting the year with high expectations,
- Encouraging student involvement,
- Making the classroom visually appealing,
- Parents' involvement,
- Using effective praise and effective feedback.

School-aged health in Jordan

• <u>Jordan joined UNICEF's "Child Survival Revolution" IN 1980</u>. Since then, the Ministry of Health has made the vaccination card a requirement for entry into the school system.



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The Healthy Schools National Accreditation project

- The Healthy Schools National Accreditation project has been implemented in Jordan since the year 2008.
- It is a collaborative work bringing together the Ministry of Health (MOH) and Ministry of Education (MOE) → aim to promote healthy environments within Jordanian Schools.
- The project assesses schools against certain standards and determine whether or not an educational institution can gain the "Healthy School" accreditation.







The Healthy Schools National Accreditation project

Queen honours schools for promoting health-conscious practices

By JT - Feb 21,2017 - Last updated at Feb 21,2017

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AMMAN — Her Majesty Queen Rania on Tuesday honoured 67 schools as recipients of the Healthy Schools National Accreditation for the academic year 2015-2016.

Under the patronage of Her Majesty, the Royal Health Awareness Society (RHAS) held an interactive two-day workshop at Al Bayader Secondary Vocational School for Girls to publically recognise the past academic year's accredited schools.

The project aims to foster health conscious environments within Jordanian schools by ensuring their adherence to national health standards, according to a statement from Her Majesty's office.



Her Majesty Queen Rania visits Al Bayader Secondary Vocational School for Girls in Amman on Tuesday (Photo courtesy of Royal Court)

In the presence of the Health Minister Mahmoud Sheyyab and Education Minister Omar Razzaz, the Queen congratulated the accredited schools,

















أعطيتوا صحة طلابنا من 💿 queenrania جهدكم وقلبكم واستحقيتوا النجمة الرابعة اليوم، مبروك لمدرسة منشية حسبان ولجميع المدارس التي تم اعتمادها في برنامج المدارس الصحية تعليم #الأردن #حب_الأردن#

A much deserved Gold Level accreditation for your efforts in caring for our students' health. Congratulations to the Manshiyet Husban Secondary School and other schools accredited by the Royal Health Awareness Society #Education #Jordan #LoveJO

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and 173,633 others

SEPTEMBER 10, 2018



References:

Jordan Global School based Student Health Survey, 2007.

Nationwide Assessment in Public Schools for Strategic Planning, 2015-2016

CAN WE START THE WEEKEND OVER AGAIN? I WASN'T fb.com/MinionQuote READY...