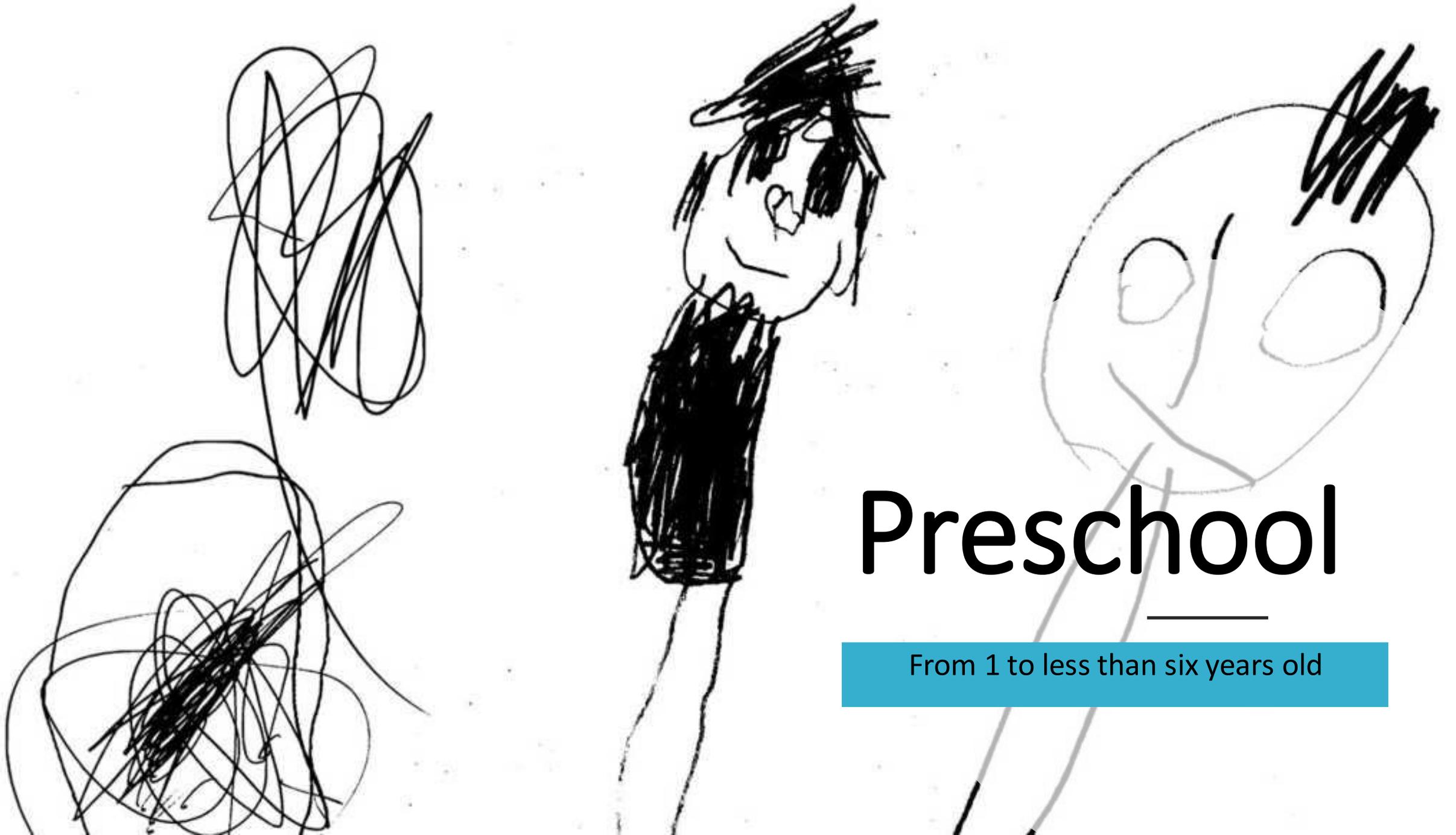


School Health

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Preschool

From 1 to less than six years old

- **Characteristics of preschool period:**

- 1. High morbidity and mortality.**
- 2. Malnutrition**
- 3. Injuries**
- 4. Increased Growth and development**



1) High morbidity and mortality

Morbidity: Infectious and parasitic diseases

- o Communicable diseases: ARI, chicken pox, whooping cough, rubella
- o Diarrheal diseases, enteric and hepatitis A.
- o Skin diseases such as impetigo, scabies and fungal diseases.
- o Parasitic infestations such as Enterobius vermicularis (pinworms) and ascaris.

High mortality (Remember indicators of children mortality and causes).

2) High prevalence of malnutrition

Malnutrition is prevalent among preschool children due to:

- o Hyperactivity and lack of interest in food.
- o Faulty feeding habits.
- o High prevalence of infectious and parasitic diseases
 - o Protein energy malnutrition (mild, moderate and severe)
 - o Micronutrient deficiencies: iron deficiency anemia, vitamin A deficiency and iodine deficiency. Rickets



3) High incidence of injuries



Preschool children are more prone to injuries.

They are curious, energetic and excited to explore the environment.

Most injuries occur where children spend the most active portion of their day (home, nursery or playgrounds).

Injuries such as:

- ❖ **Falling** (same level or downstairs, bicycles) **causing head injuries or fractures.**
- ❖ **Poisoning** (Ingestion of drugs, Household liquids (kerosene, potash, insecticides, plants).
- ❖ **Choking and Suffocation** (small objects or toys in their mouth, plastic bags)
- ❖ **Drowning**
- ❖ **Burns or scalds** (hot stoves, irons, or boiling liquids)
- ❖ **Electric shock.**
- ❖ **Cuts and bruises**
- ❖ **Traffic Accidents**

Injuries are mostly preventable. Efforts to reduce preschool injury rate should focus on the promotion of safety of conditions and practices at:

1. homes,
2. kindergardens
3. play grounds

4) Growth and development

Growth:

- Children grow steadily during the preschool period.
- Children become less chubby and more slender (adult body proportions) (U/L → 1.0)
- Muscle size increases
- Bones becomes sturdier.
- By age of six, boys are taller and heavier than girls (on average).



Development

- Motor skills are usually more developed : children are very active at this period . gross (jump, climb stairs, swing, kicks), and fine (draw, prints name, use a small scissor).
- Language use expands (use sentences)
- Emotional development (control temper, show affection, distinguish feelings).
- Children become aware of their bodies, their genital parts and differences between sexes.
- Can control urine and bowel.
- Egocentric thinking (less awareness of other perspectives), magical, illogical.



School



- An educational institution where groups of pupils pursue defined studies at defined levels, receive instructions from one or more teachers, frequently interact with other officers and employees such as principal, various supervisors/ instructors, and maintenance staff etc., usually housed in a single building.



School health

- Refers to a state of complete physical, mental, social and spiritual well being and not merely the absence of disease or Infirmity among **pupils, teachers and other school personnel**.

School-aged Health Services

- Refers to providing need based comprehensive services to pupils to promote and protect their health, control diseases and maintain their health.

Why is school health an important component of community health?

1. School children constitute a substantial segment of population. In Jordan, ~20% of population are school-aged (2016).
2. School children → vulnerable section of population (stresses of physical, mental, emotional and social growth and development during this period)
3. School children belong to different socio-economic and cultural backgrounds which affect their health and nutrition status → require help in promoting, protecting and maintaining their health and nutritional status.



Why is school health an important component of community health?

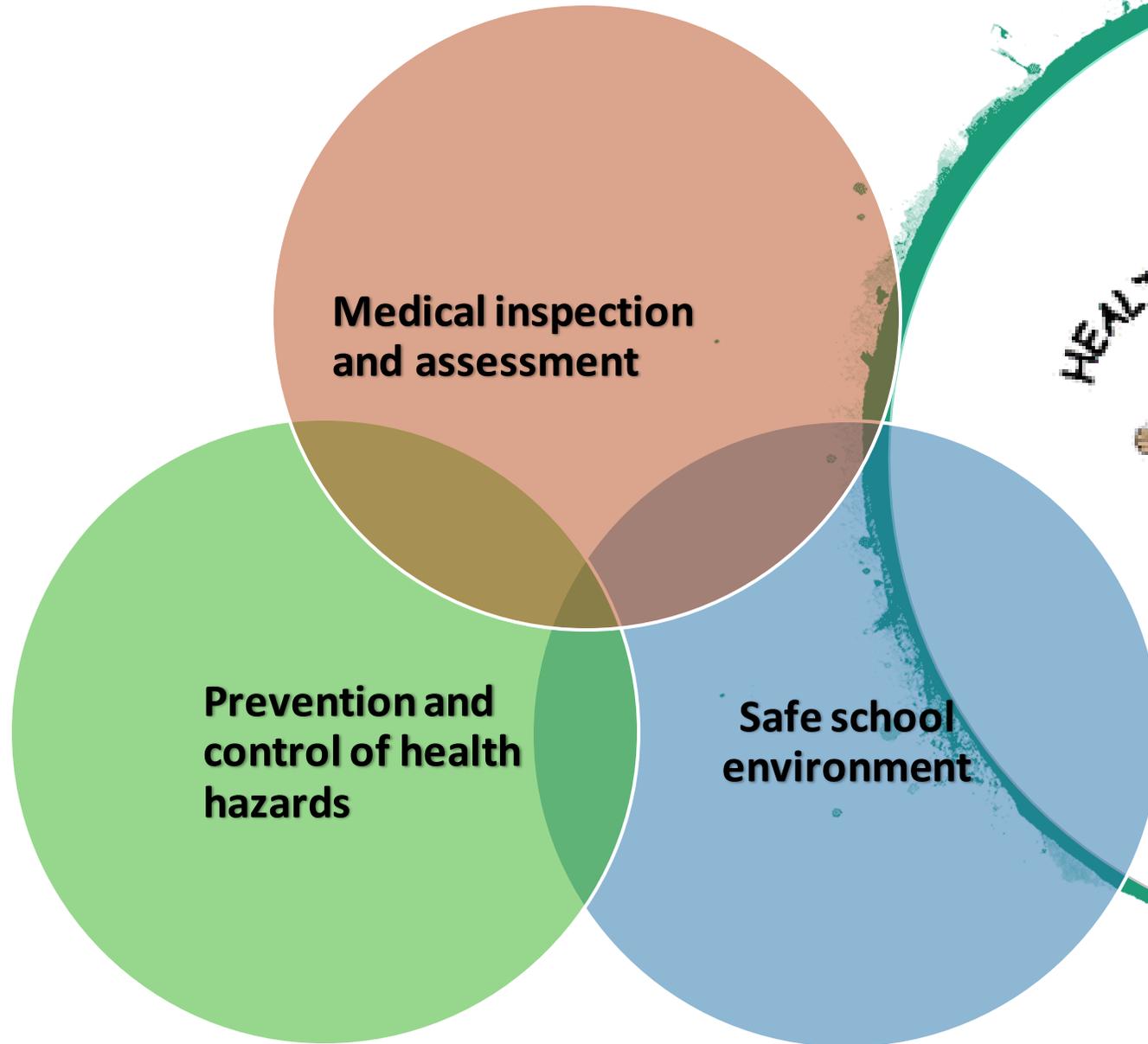
4. School health services are the first and the most accessible point of contact with health services for many children.
5. Schools health services are cost-effective strategies → ensure that every child is as healthy as possible to obtain the full benefit from his or her education.
6. The school provides a unique opportunity for health education → establishing healthy habits of the future adult population (school age children spend one third of their time in schools).



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Components of School Health programme



medical inspection and assessment

- Routine, periodic medical examination is designed to detect defects that require medical attention.
- It includes screening for defects of hearing and sight.
- Assessment of the **growth and development** of the child using growth charts and developmental tables.

Prevention and control of health hazards

- **Main health problems among school children:**

1. Infectious diseases
2. Parasitic diseases
3. Malnutrition
4. Accidents
5. Psychological and social problems
6. Disabilities

1. Infectious diseases:

School pupils are more liable to communicable diseases due to:

- Having low immunity level
- Pupils are gathered in schools from different areas and with different health problems.
- Overcrowding at school and in classrooms contributes to transmission of respiratory diseases.
- They might adopt unhealthy practices (e.g. uncovered sneezing or coughing, sharing head caps or eating utensils) or might have poor hygiene or dirty hands)

1. Infectious diseases:

Forms of spread:

- Sporadic: infrequent scattered cases.
- Outbreak: Epidemic in a closed community.

Types of infections:

- Respiratory tract infection (Common cold, mumps, varicella,. Etc)
- Gastrointestinal infections (stomach flu, foodborne illnesses (typhoid, food poisoning, hepatitis A)).
- Contact infections (skin (lice, scabies), eye. Etc)

Prevention of infectious diseases at school

- General measures:

- Sanitation of school environment.
- Health education of students, families and teachers about mode of transmission, complications and immunisation.

Examples of simple personal health practices that can be promoted through health education include:

- ▶ Thorough hand-washing after going to the toilet and before eating,
- ▶ covering coughs and sneezes,
- ▶ avoid sharing cups or combs.

- Health promotion via adequate nutrition, physical exercise and open air recreation.



Prevention of infectious diseases at school

Special measures:

I. For students:

1) Active immunization at school entry against:

- Diphtheria, tetanus (DT) booster dose.
- TB (BCG)
- Polio vaccine
- Meningococcus vaccine

2) Chemoprophylaxis

- Rifampicin for contact in meningococcal meningitis
- Long acting penicillin for Rheumatic Fever
- INH for TB
- Erythromycin for pertussis

II. For school personnel:

1. Preemployment and periodic medical examination
2. Health education for healthy habits
3. Supervision during work



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Measures for control of communicable diseases at schools

A. Daily and continual observation of the pupils in the morning before entering the classrooms: for detection of any deviation from normal (الطابور الصباحي)

B. Examination of the absentees records: It is important to know the cause of absence among pupils particularly during epidemics.

C. Sick Pupils : should be excluded from the school

D. Readmission to school after sickness:

medical examination or certain investigations should precede readmission.

Physician's written report that the child is in a non-communicable state should be provided.

Measures for control of communicable diseases at schools

E. Care for contacts:

- Observation for longest incubation period
- Chemoprophylaxis might be required in some diseases
- Mass treatment for household contacts (ex: scabies)
- Health education

F. Care for convalescence (التعافي):

- Most pupils who have been ill return to school during the period of convalescence.
- Their resistance to other infections is low so, full participation in physical education activities should be avoided.
- Also, children should be observed carefully for signs of possible complication.

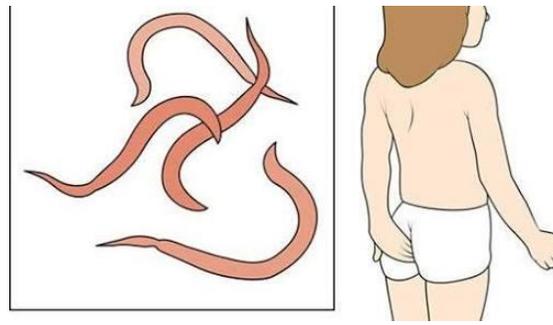
G. Searching for the source of infection



Outbreak of
communicable diseases

- **If children or staff develop similar symptoms one after another and the incidence is higher than usual, occurrence of outbreak is suspected.**

2. Parasitic diseases



1. *Enterobius vermicularis*- pinworm (The most prevalent, easy spread by hand to mouth infection).
2. *Ascaris*
3. *Giardia lamblia*: an important etiological agent of recurrent diarrheal disease.
4. *E.histolytica*, *Taenia saginata*, *Ancylostoma*, and *Schistosoma* in endemic areas.

Prevention and control:

- General measures
- Case finding (urine and stool examination)
- Treatment and re-evaluation of cases.

3. Malnutrition problems



Protein deficiency malnutrition disorders :impairment of growth (wasting and stunted growth)

Iron Deficiency Anemia IDA

Riboflavin (B2) deficiency : causing angular stomatitis and cheilosis.

Vitamin (A) deficiency: skin and ocular manifestations and decreased resistance to infections.

Dental caries

Overweight and childhood obesity

4. School accidents and emergencies

Emergencies commonly found in schools are:

- ▶ Accidents with effects range from minor inconvenience and pain to extended disability and death.
- ▶ Medical emergencies: appendicitis, gastroenteritis, colic, epileptic fits and fainting, coma, epistaxis.

Injuries are the leading cause of death among the school-age children.

• Causes and factors :

1. Poor environmental conditions at school
2. Overcrowding
3. Unsuitable site of school (Example: near traffic roads)
4. Risky or violent behaviours among pupils

Prevention:

1. Applying safety measures at school and its surrounding
2. Supervision of children while at school

Emergency care and first aid services:

Emergency care for diseased or injured pupils and staff members are a responsibility of school health services.

Its purposes are:

- ▶ to prevent further damage,
- ▶ to arrange transportation, to home or hospital, if needed,
- ▶ to notify the family as soon as possible.
- ▶ Every school should have an emergency care plan, supplies, facilities and available trained medical (physician, nurse) or first aid personnel (teacher, social worker, and pupils).

Safe school environment

Includes:

**Physical
environment.**

**2. Psychosocial
and emotional
environment.**

**3. Academic
Support.**

Healthy School environment:

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 prevent injuries, diseases and facilitates desired- health behavior.

This includes:

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

Healthy School environment

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

Healthy School environment

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.



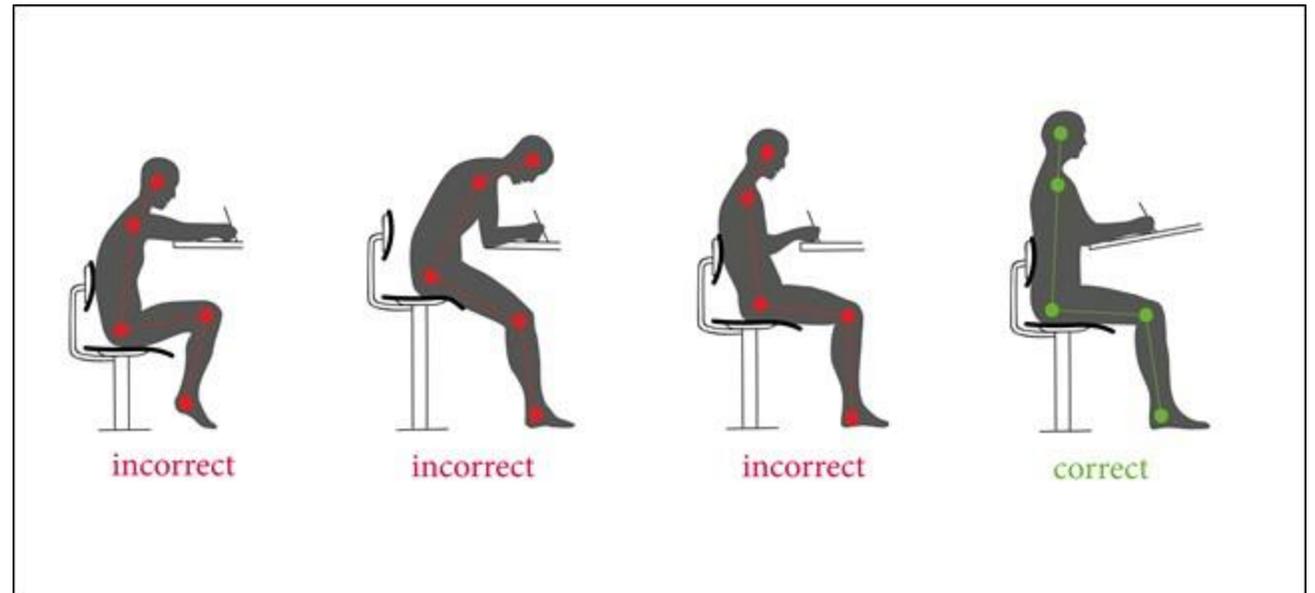
c. Classroom furniture

- 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 suitable window area of at least fifth (20%) of the floor area.

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.

Healthy School environment

3. Meal service:

- ▶ **School meal facilities should follow to health standards.**
- ▶ **Limiting Processed Foods:**
 - Minimize the inclusion of processed and high-sugar foods in the meal (Selling of carbonated beverages, gum, and candy should be prohibited).
 - Whole, minimally processed foods are preferable for providing essential nutrients
- ▶ **Hydration:**
 - Adequate hydration is important for overall health. Water is the best choice for hydration.
 - Limiting sugary drinks and providing water as the primary beverage is recommended.
- ▶ **Food Safety:**
 - Ensure that food safety measures are followed to prevent foodborne illnesses.
 - Proper handling, storage, and preparation of food are critical.
 - All milk should be pasteurized.
- ▶ **Lunchroom (if available)** should be clean, well lighted, well ventilated, and attractive.

Mid-day school meal:

- A good nourishing meal should be provided to school children ,
- It should provide at least **one-third of daily caloric requirements** and **about half of daily protein requirement** of the child.
- Use of specific nutrients (e.g. fortified biscuits with iron) is indicated to prevent nutrient disorders.



Healthy School environment

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 : 2m^2 / 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**.



Healthy School environment

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

This includes:

- 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.



Healthy School environment

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

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

Healthy Schools National Accreditation program has been conducted since 2008 with the Ministry of Health (MOH) and the Ministry of Education (MOE).



Queen Rania  about 7 years ago 

الملكة رانيا خلال زيارته إلى مدرسة البيادر المهنية الثانوية للبنات لتكريم المدارس التي تم اعتمادها ضمن برنامج الاعتماد الوطني للمدارس الصحية الذي تنفذه الجمعية الملكية للتوعية الصحية
عمان، الأردن / 21 شباط 2017

Queen Rania visits Al Bayader Vocational Secondary School for Girls to honor the schools accredited by the Royal Health Awareness Society's Healthy Schools National Accreditation project
See more ... Accreditation project



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