

= Community Medicine IS =

rate → per 1000

1) What is infant mortality?

Deaths of newborns. ① **Neonatal deaths** → under 28 days after birth
② **Post-Neonatal** → after 28 days & under a year [an important indicator of population health].

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2) What is child mortality?

The probability of dying between the first & fifth birthday.

Under-five mortality? → dying before the 5th BD.

3) What influences both neonatal & post-neonatal mortality?

Neonatal mortality rate is sensitive to events during pregnancy & the care given to the mother.
Post-neonatal influenced by parental circumstances [socioeconomic position & the care provided to the infant]

4) What is perinatal mortality?

The number of late foetal deaths (still birth) and early neonatal deaths (day 7) per 1000 births

5) What are the causes of perinatal death?

low birth weight, umbilical cord prolapse, asphyxia, birth injury, neonatal tetanus, sepsis, congenital anomalies, complicated labour.

Maternal age, maternal anaemia, renal problems, diabetes, maternal infections, placental insufficiency, ruptured uterus.

6) Why do we consider low-birth weight an important factor predisposing for PNM?

PNM is 5 to 30 times higher than infants with normal weight, and for the ones who survive they suffer from serious neurological problem, hearing & visual defects & may be subject to slow development rate.

7) What are the causes of low-birth weight?

- ① Short stature ② low pre-pregnancy weight
- ③ inadequate weight gain during pregnancy
- ④ anaemia ⑤ reproductive tract infection
- ⑥ other infections like malaria ⑦ antepartum hemorrhage ⑧ Eclampsia

8) Infant and child care includes :-

- ① Well baby clinic ② Day care for children
- ③ health of the school age child ④ Care of adolescents ⑤ Handicapped children

9) What are the needs of newborns that can help ensure a healthy start in life?

During delivery → skilled attendance, support and care, infection control, management of complications

10) What are the interventions to reduce stillbirths & neonatal mortality & morbidity?

Continuum of care, routine antenatal care visits, nutritional interventions [folic acid supplement, balanced diet, maternal calcium and zinc supplementation]

11) Antenatal treatment of maternal infections includes ?

(immunisation)
Tetanus [reduce mortality from neonatal by 94%]
Syphilis [increase still births by 21%], Malaria
HIV [ART prevent vertical infection]

Q2) What is the importance of treating (GDM)?

optimal blood glucose reduce the risk of perinatal
by 60%

