**بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم**

**Community (Lec 4 ) slides (57-83)**

**There are certain indicators that usually reflect health status in any society as Mortality Rate , Morbidity Rate , Fertility Rate , Life span , Eradication of infectious diseases , and others …**

**# Most Important Indicators :**

* **Mortality Rate :** and mainly infant mortality because it’s more sensitive indicator **.**

**Infant mortality** : at first year .

**Neonatal mortality** : at first month

**Prenatal mortality** : indicates the week before birth and the week after birth .

**Risk of death increases** . (كلما نزلنا تحت )

That means : The more specific and sensitive is the perinatal mortality

Perinatal Mortality Rate

Neonatal Mortality Rate

Infant Mortality

**PS . It is important to know the causes of death in any society because when we put PHC policies we must know about things that should be focused on them , for ex. The health of children and mother , elderly , cancer , diabetes …..**

* **Fertility Rate :**

When health services develop in any society , fertility rate and life span

as in developed world .

**كل اللي حكتو الدكتورة قبل هو مقدمة بس مهم ، وهلا بلشت بالسلايد**

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**Slide 57 :**

These numbers are **importaaant**

**In Jordan life expectancy in mid 60s = 49**

**Nowadays according to last survey in 2012 = 73**

**( Life expectancy in Jordan is close to the developed world )**

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**Slide 58 :**

**Infant Mortality in 1960 =130 per 1000 (important )**

**In 2012 = 17 per 1000 (important )**

**In 1960 = 300 per 1000**

In 1992 = 35 per 1000

In 2002 = 22 per 1000

In 2007 = 19 per 1000

**In 2012 = 17 per 1000**

**# In last reading : (2002 to 2012 )**

**We notice that it has not dropped a lot , why ?**

Because services almost didn’t differ . While

they differed significantly from 1960 to 2002

because of the preventive services .

**Slide 59 :**

Fertility rate in Jordan become halved (dropped about 50%) through the last 20 years ..

**In 1988 = 7**

**In 2012 = 3.5**

**(you should memorize)**

**Notice in this slide :** also the fertility rate has not dropped a lot from 2002 to 2012 , **Why ?**

**Because** of the same services + due to cultural habits ..

**SO** usually the family in Jordan prepares to have from 3-4 children and doesn’t settle for one child because that’s Unacceptable culturally and religiously ..

**Another indicator : ( Eradication of infectious disease )**

#the **only** eradicated disease in Jordan is **Small-Pox**

( Was eradicated in **1979** )

#Polio , Measles prevalence were decreases a lot but not completely eradicated .

**Notice in slide 58 and 59 :**

**The reading are demographic health survey “family and population health survey “**

**Which is done here in Jordan every 5 years**

**Slide 60 : Very IMPOTANT( you should memorize all numbers this slide )**

**1.** **Population growth rate** : affected by fertility ,mortality rates and emigration ,, affects on sources .

**2. Doubling time (years):** depend on growth rate .

**3.**  **Population less than 15 years** : good indicator because it reflects how growing the community is .

**4.** **Age above 65 (elderly)** : also good indicator reflect the health status in the country .

**5.** **Urban population:** a population that lives and works closely together with  similar environmental conditions.

- An increase urban population level is considered drawback.

**6. Life expectancy at birth**

**( هلا بهاي السلايد ركزوا ع الارقام أكتر من الحكي كله )**

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**Slide 62 + 63 :**

[Population density](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Population_density) concentrated at

Center > North > South بس هيك احفظوا

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**Slide 64 :**

* Jordan’s demographic will change dramatically due to: decrease growth rate , decrease fertility and increased life expectancy .

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**Slides(65,66,67,68,70,)** Refer to slide

**Slide 69 :**

-In order to have low infant mortality and high life expectancy ,we should improve both **quantity** of clinics and staff and **quality** of service to accommodate this rapid increase in population .

**Slide 71:**

Unmet demand: for ex. when patients wanted to do family planning methods but cannot due to prices or difficulty to reach to this service “spatially”.

-Unmet demand in Jordan .

-The infectious diseases but chronic diseases because of aging .

-studying maternal health is a good indicator because it’s reflect how developing the community is .

-If the society has maternal health problems , it's considered to be developing society .

- In developed world ,morbidity and mortality is more than 80% due to non communicable diseases.

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**Slide 72 :**

**-**(380 PHC center) it's not all about numbers.

- Presence of “review system” to know how services are developing.

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**Slide 73 :**

**-**In Jordan we have abundant specialized medical staff like cardiologist.

- we have deficiency in paramedical staff.

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**Slide 74 :**

**-** PHC are usually for preventive services.

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**Slide 75 : مش مهمة**

**Slide 76,77,78 :**

**# 447 of 1000 of deaths occur in low-income countries #**

First cause of death is lower respiratory infection .

**# 415 of 1000 of deaths occur in middle-income countries #**

First cause of death is stroke cerebrovascular disease .

Forth cause of death is lower respiratory infection

**# 118 of 1000 of deaths occur in high-income countries #**

First cause of death is coronary heart disease .

\* Jordan is close to high-income countries : coronary heart diseases the first

**-Cancer** become the **Second** cause of death in Jordan .

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**Slide 79,80 :**  not to memorize , Just for comparison .

-Cardiovascular disease occupies number 1 (23%) in 1979

- At 1991 Cardiovascular disease still number 1 but % was increased (39%)

-infectious disease was decreased ,accidents as number 2 ,malignant tumors as number 3 .

**-Slide 81:**

Disease of circulatory system the first , neoplasm’s the second , accident third .

**-Slide 82:** (very important ,you should memorize all numbers in this slide ☹ )

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هؤلاء الواقفون على قمة الجبل ، لم يهبطوا من السماء هناك ، فربنا يوفقكم :♥)