

POLIOMYELITIS

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Polio: Understanding and Combating the Threat to Children

Polio remains a serious threat to children worldwide. This presentation explores polio's nature, impact, and strategies to defeat it globally.

What is Polio? Causes and Transmission Explained

Polio Basics

Polio is a viral infection caused by poliovirus.

- Transmitted through contaminated water and fecal-oral route
- Highly contagious in children under 5 years
- Virus attacks the nervous system

Transmission Risks

Poor sanitation and crowded living conditions increase spread.

- Unclean hands and surfaces are common sources
- Outbreaks often occur in areas with low vaccination

The Devastating Symptoms: Paralysis and Beyond



Initial Symptoms

Fever, fatigue, headache, vomiting.



Severe Impact

Muscle weakness and acute flaccid paralysis.



Long-Term Effects

Lifelong disabilities, respiratory failure, and sometimes death.

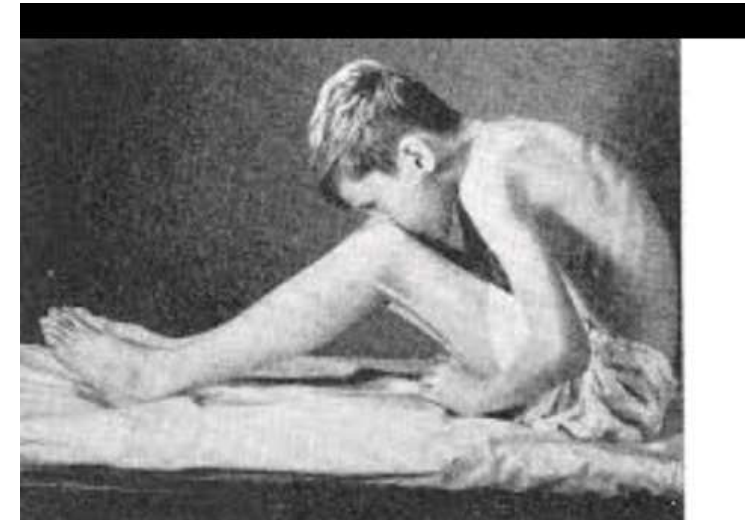


Other signs include:

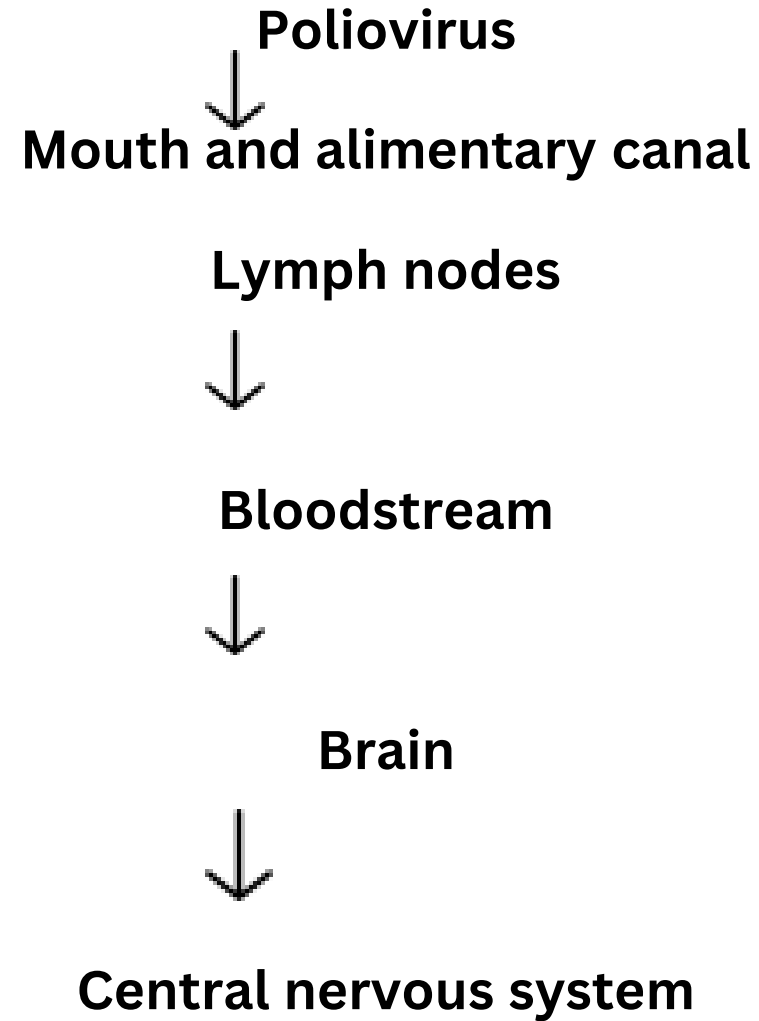
1. Tripod sign

**2. kiss the knee
test**

3. head drop sign



PATHOGENESIS



COMPLICATION

- 1.Hypertension**
- 2.Acute pulmonary edema**
- 3.Hypercalcemia**
- 4.Melena**
- 5.Lifelong disability**



Diagnosing Polio: Methods and Challenges

Clinical Evaluation

Checking for sudden limb weakness and paralysis signs.

Laboratory Testing

Detecting poliovirus in stool or throat samples.

Challenges

- Asymptomatic cases complicate detection
- Limited resources in endemic areas

Convolution

Saline Pellet Collection and Cleanup

A vertical timeline with a central line and three numbered markers (1, 2, 3) on the left. Each marker is connected to a text block on the right by a horizontal line. The text blocks describe the 1988 Global Polio Eradication Initiative, the 1994 Americas Polio-Free declaration, and ongoing efforts in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Nigeria.

- 1** — **1988: Global Polio Eradication Initiative**
Launched to eliminate polio worldwide.
- 2** — **1994: Americas Polio-Free**
Successful eradication declared in the Americas.
- 3** — **Ongoing Efforts**
Focus on Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Nigeria.



The Power of Vaccination: Preventing Polio



Immunity Boost
Vaccines stimulate the body to fight poliovirus.



Types of Vaccines

- Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV)
- Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV)



Community Protection

High immunization rates prevent outbreaks.



Addressing Vaccine Hesitancy: A Critical Need

Identify Concerns

Listen and understand fears around vaccines.

Provide Facts

Share clear information about vaccine safety and benefits.

Build Trust

Engage local leaders and healthcare providers to promote vaccination.

A Future Free From Polio: Our Collective Responsibility

1

Commit to Vaccination

Ensure all children are immunized worldwide.

2

Support Surveillance

Detect and respond to polio cases rapidly.

3

Promote Awareness

Educate communities on the risks and prevention of polio.

4

Invest in Research

Develop better tools to finally eradicate polio.



Conclusion

Polio is a preventable disease, and continued vaccination efforts are crucial to achieving a polio-free world. With sustained global cooperation and vaccination programs, we can work towards eradicating this debilitating disease.