

## Preventive pediatrics

- Preventive pediatrics aims at the prevention of diseases rather than focusing on cure of the disease.
- It is defined as the prevention of disease and promotion of physical, mental and social wellbeing of the children with the aim of attaining a positive health.

# Cont..

- Prevention of disease can be best achieved through primary health care activities such as:
  - a. Growth monitoring
  - b. Promotion of breastfeed
  - c. Oral rehydration
  - d. Community feeding
  - e. Immunization
  - f. Nutritional surveillance
  - g. Regular health checkup

## Aspects of preventive pediatrics

1. Antenatal preventive pediatrics
2. Postnatal preventive pediatrics
3. Social preventive pediatrics

## Antenatal preventive pediatrics

- Adequate nutrition
- Prevention of communicable diseases
- Preparation for delivery and breastfeeding
- Mother craft training

## Postnatal preventive pediatrics

- Promotion of breastfeeding
- Introduction of complementary feeding in appropriate age
- Immunization
- Prevention of accidents
- Growth monitoring
- Periodic health monitoring

## Social preventive pediatrics

- It is the application of social medicine to pediatrics

# Immunization

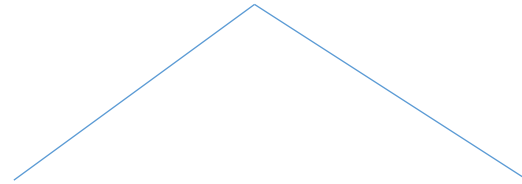
- Immunization is a process whereby a person is made immune or resistant to an infectious disease, typically by the administration of a vaccine.
- Immunity is a biological term that refers to a state of having sufficient biological defenses to avoid infection, disease or another unwanted biological invasion.

# Types of immunity

## a. Innate immunity/non-specific immunity

- It is the natural resistance with which a person is born.
- Eg: phagocytosis, fever

## b. Acquired/ adaptive immunity

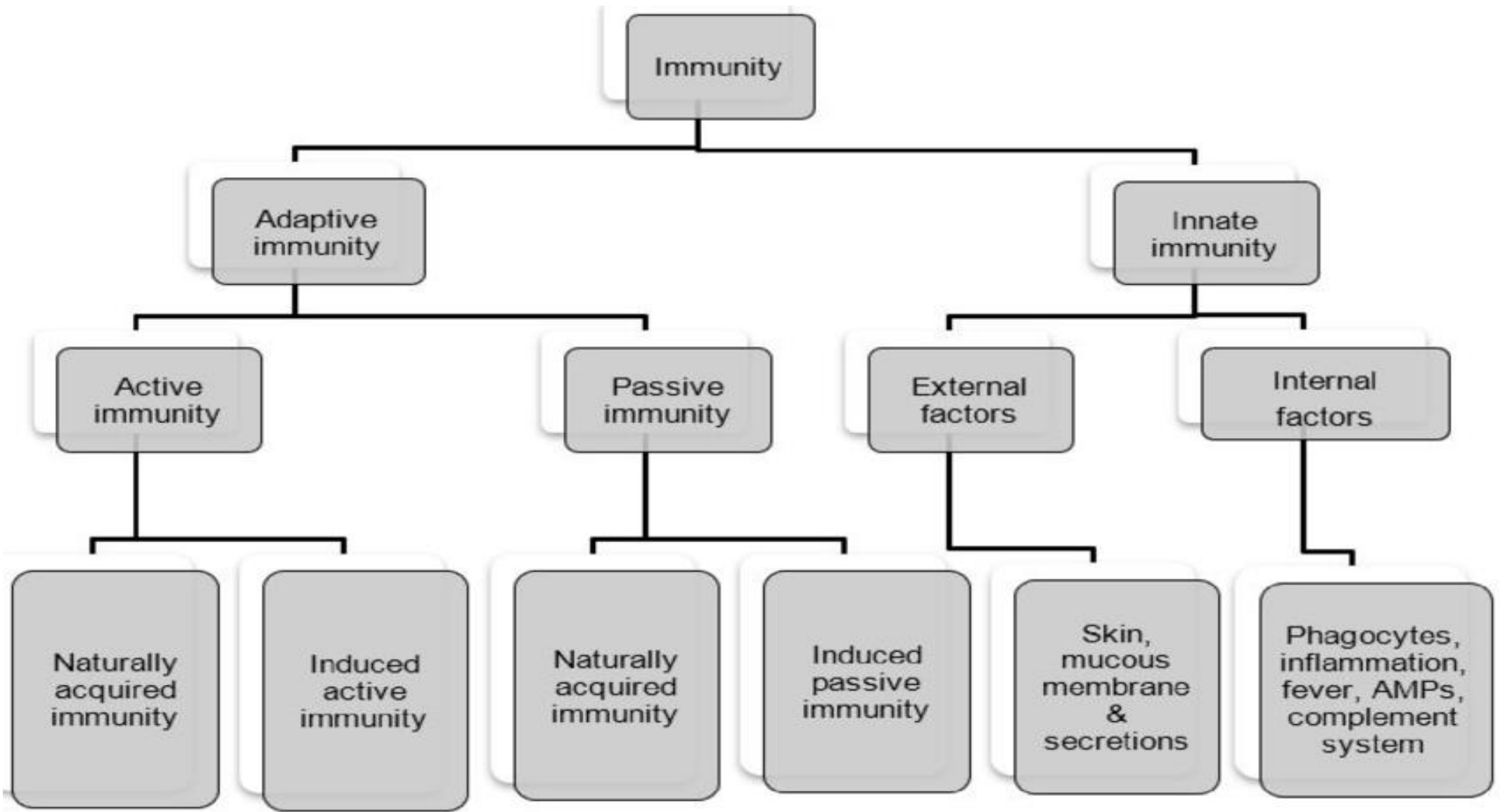


Naturally acquired immunity

Artificially acquire immunity

# Cont....

- Naturally acquired : occurs naturally through the contact with a disease causing agent
- Artificially acquired: through vaccination



# Vaccine

- Immunization agent is known as vaccine.
- Vaccine is a immune-biological substance designed to produce specific protection against a given disease.

## Types of vaccine:

- Live vaccine
- Inactivated or killed vaccine
- Combination

# Cont..

## Live vaccine :

- Antigen in vaccine is live but attenuated.
- Generally given as single dose.
- Eg: BCG

## Killed vaccine

- Organism are inactivated or killed by heat or chemical.
- They are given in multiple doses
- Eg:JE vaccine

# Cont..

## Combination vaccine

- In this the preparation contains more than one antigen.
- They also called mixed vaccine
- Eg: pentavalent

Cont..







Cont..