

**Maternal Practices for Prevention and
Care of Communicable Diseases for
their Children**

Thesis

*Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of the Master
Degree in Pediatric Nursing*

By

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2019

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2019



Acknowledgment

*First and foremost, I feel always indebted to **ALLAH** the most kind and most the merciful for all his blessing and for giving me the will and strength for completion of this work.*

*I am deeply grateful to **Prof. Dr. Eman Amin Mohammed**, Professor of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Ain Shams University, for her constant support, guidance, constructive criticism and valuable supervision. I would not have been able to complete this work without her guidance.*

*I would like to express my deep thanking and appreciation to prof **Dr. Salma Elsayed Hassan**, Professor of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Ain Shams University, for her unlimited help, effort, support, guidance and for the time she devoted to me in this work. I would not have been able to start and continue this work without her help.*

Last but not least my sincere thanks and appreciation to all mothers who participated in this study from fever hospitals in Abbasia and Elfayoum city and nursery school.

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List of Abbreviation

Abb.	Meaning
ABD	Air borne diseases.
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guerin
CNS	Central nervous system.
CSF	Cerebrospinal fluid
DOST	directly observed treatment short course
HAV	Hepatitis A virus.
HIB	Hemophilic influenza type b
IgG	Immunoglobulin G.
IgM	Immunoglobulin M.
IV	Intravenous.
LP	Lumber puncture.
LTBI	Latent tuberculosis infection.
MMR	Measles, mumps and rubella.
MMRV	Measles, mumps and rubella and varicella.
PPD	Purified protein derivatives
RNA	Ribonucleic acid
TB	Tuberculosis.
TIG	Tetanus immune globulin
TST	Tuberculin skin test.
TT	Tetanus toxoid.
TU	Tuberculin unite

UNICEF United Nations international children's emergency fund

USA United States of America

VZIG Varicella zoster immune globulin

VZV Varicella zoster virus

Operational Definition of Terms

Communicable disease” means an illness due to a specific infectious agent or its toxic products that arises through transmission of that agent or its products from an infected person, animal, arthropod, or inanimate reservoir to a susceptible host, either directly or indirectly, through an intermediate plant or animal host, vector, or the inanimate environment.

Infectious agent: defined as any microorganism that can cause a disease such as a bacteria, virus, parasite, or fungus.

Reservoir: The place where the infectious agent is normally present *before* infecting a new human is called a **reservoir**.

Portal of exit and entry: Agents leave the human host through a portal of exit and invade through a portal of entry. Portal of exit include respiratory secretion, vaginal secretion, semen, saliva, blood, feces, portal of entry are associated with the portal of exit, and include respiratory passage, mucus membrane, blood vessels, oral cavity and placenta.

Modes of transmission: Refers to the mode of transfer by which the infective agent moves or carried from one place to another.

Direct contact: occurs through physical contact as touching, drinking and inhalation of agents that are released through sneezing or coughing this form of transmission.

Indirect contact: infectious agents are transmitted to new hosts through intermediates such as air, food, water, objects or substances in the environment, or other animals.

Incubation period: This is the interval between the invasion and when the first symptoms appear

Prodromal: This is the interval between the presence of nonspecific symptoms to when specific symptoms appear.

Illness period: This is when symptoms for a specific type of infection occur (e.g., fever, chills, headache, running nose).

Convalescence: This is the interval when the specific symptoms starting to disappeared and improved but not yet return to normal.

Foodborne: transmission occurs through eating contaminated food or by improper cleaning habits after handling contaminated food.

Waterborne: pathogen is spread by consumption or contact with contaminated water).

Koplik spot: small, irregular red spots with a minute, blue white center first seen on buccal mucosa 2days before erythematous maculopapular eruption on face and gradually spreads downward.

Pulmonary tuberculosis: It usually affect lungs (pulmonary) refers to any bacteriologically confirmed or clinically diagnosed case of TB involving the lung parenchyma or the Tracheobronchial tree.

Extra pulmonary tuberculosis: other body organs may be involved (extra pulmonary infection refers to any bacteriologically confirmed or clinically diagnosed case of TB involving organs other than the lungs, e.g. pleura, abdomen, genitourinary tract, skin, joints, kidney and bones, meninges

Latent tuberculosis infection: (LTBI) LTBI is defined as infection in an asymptomatic child with a positive TST, no clinical finding of disease, and a normal chest radiograph

Military tuberculosis: a form of extra pulmonary TB, is also more common in childhood. In military TB massive numbers of tubercle bacilli are released into the blood stream and then spread to other organs CNS Involvement-TB meningitis is a serious and fatal complication.

The directly observed treatment short course (DOST): therapy defined as strategy that use a combination of anti-tubercular drugs, administered under direct supervision for a period of six months.

Orchitis: is an inflammation of the testis, accompanied by swelling, pain, fever, and a sensation of heaviness in the affected area.

Nuchalrigidity: Impaired neck flexion resulting from muscle spasm of the extensor muscles of the neck; usually attributed to meningeal irritation.

Sardonic smile (risus sardonicus): spasm of the facial muscle.

Psoasabscess:A localized collection of pus in any body part, resulting from invasion of apyogenic bacterium or other pathogen.

Awareness: Knowledge and understanding that something.