

NEWS

Cultivating Health and Knowledge: Early Childhood Educators Lead the Way in Disease Awareness



ECE Students giving a talk about Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease (HFMD)

KUCHING: Students from the Early Childhood Education (ECE) program recently organized a talk to raise awareness about spread diseases. This campaign educates both students and lecturers about diseases, their associated risks, and provides resources for further learning or obtaining help.

The primary goal of this awareness campaign is to stress the importance of prevention, early detection, and targeted therapy in ensuring effective treatment. Awareness of a disease and its symptoms encourages people to take preventive actions, go for screenings, tests, and check-ups. A lack of awareness or knowledge about screening and treatment options can be a significant barrier to good health. This awareness can sometimes make the difference between life and death, especially for diseases like Influenza A virus, Rota-virus, and Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease (HFMD) among young children.

You might be wondering how this campaign connects with early childhood education. The link becomes evident when we realize that both fields emphasize the importance of raising awareness about diseases among students during their practicum in nurseries and kindergartens. In early childhood education, campaigns like these nurture students' cognitive and communication skills, preparing them for their future careers.

This campaign provided our ECE students with an opportunity to explore various aspects of diseases, their symptoms, and prevention. The students delivered talks and enhanced their existing knowledge. Beyond the spotlight, students also gained an appreciation for their roles and responsibilities, fostering teamwork and a sense of collaboration.

Moreover, this campaign served as a valuable learning experience for future educators. Educational campaigns play a pivotal role in influencing students' and lecturers' behaviour and promoting positive actions related to the topic. They

also help those in need find and access the resources they're looking for. Through their involvement in this campaign, ECE students also developed materials such as brochures and videos that support their message and engage their audience.

In essence, the campaign was an educational journey that illuminated the connections between knowledge and skills. It demonstrated how such campaigns can be useful in shaping the minds of our youngest learners.

As these future educators embark on their careers, they carry with them the lessons learned from this enriching experience, ready to inspire and lead the leaders of tomorrow. Teachers are that critical point that prepares youth for their future. By modelling 21st-century learning, future educators can show that learning can be relevant, engaging, and fun.

ENDS///

PICTURE DURING THE EVENT





STUDENT PRESENTATION ARTWORK

RASHES

HOW DOES HFMD SPREAD?

- 1 Close personal contact (e.g blister fluid)
- 2 The air through coughing or sneezing
- 3 Contact with contaminated objects and surfaces
- 4 Contact with feces

PREVENTIVE STEPS

- 1 Avoid close contact with sick people
- 2 Avoid touching faces with unwashed hands
- 3 Cover your coughs and sneezes
- 4 Frequent hand washing with soap and water
- 5 Clean and disinfect surfaces (toys, eating utensils, toilet floor)

HAND, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES (HFMD)



WHAT IS HFMD?

- Common infectious diseases
- Mainly affect children age less than 5 years (can also be up to 10 years)

WHAT CAUSES HFMD?

- Commonly caused by Enterovirus group including coxsackievirus A16, Enterovirus 71 (EV71) and echoviruses



SYMPTOMS



Poor appetite



Sore throat



Lack of energy



Fever

- 5 sore throat and a runny nose



INFLUENZA TEST KIT

Influenza A+B Rapid Test Cassette (ONLY FOR PROFESSIONAL USE, NOT FOR PUBLIC USE)



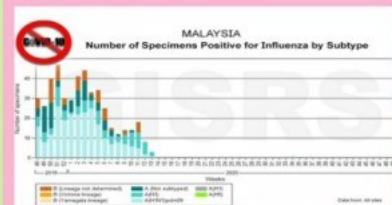
IMPORTANCE OF VACCINE

Influenza vaccination is safe for anyone 6 months of age and older. It protects you and those around you from the flu and its complications. Because influenza viruses change – often from year to year – people don't stay immune for very long. Flu shots are usually given once a year starting in October. The shots provide protection throughout the flu season October to Apr.

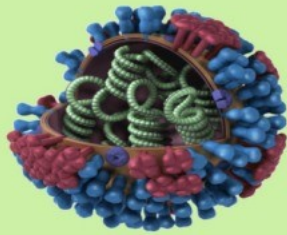


PERCENTAGE OF CHILD DEATHS DUE TO INFLUENZA A

Only influenza A and B can cause disease in humans. Indeed, the health problem is widespread worldwide with influenza types A and B infecting approximately five to 10 percent of adults and 20 to 30 percent of children each year.



INFLUENZA VIRUSES



Influenza, commonly known as the flu, is a contagious respiratory illness caused by influenza viruses. It can affect people of all ages, including young children. Young children are at higher risk of severe complications from the flu due to their developing immune systems. It's recommended that children aged 6 months and older receive an annual flu vaccine to help prevent the spread of the virus and protect their health.

EFFECT OF INFLUENZA VIRUSES

1 sudden onset of fever



3 headache, muscle and joint pain



2 cough (usually dry)



4 Severe malaise (feeling unwell)



ROTAVIRUS SYMPTOMS



Symptoms usually start about two days after a person is exposed to rotavirus. Vomiting and watery diarrhea can last three to eight days. Additional symptoms may include loss of appetite and dehydration (loss of body fluids), which can be especially dangerous for infants and young children.

ROTAVIRUS VACCINE (RV)

ROTAVIRUS SPREADS VERY EASILY

- Commonly spread in families, hospitals, and childcare centers
- Lives on objects for several days
- Very hard to stop its spread just by washing hands or cleaning surfaces



ROTAVIRUS VACCINE



PREVENTS YOUR CHILD FROM HAVING SEVERE SYMPTOMS



SYMPTOMS OF ROTAVIRUS INCLUDE

FEVER

DIARRHEA

NAUSEA

DOSING SCHEDULE

- | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|----------|
| 2 doses of ROTAVAX, 1 dose at each of these ages: | 2 months | 4 months | |
| 3 doses of ROTAVAX, 1 dose at each of these ages: | 2 months | 4 months | 6 months |



American Academy of Pediatrics
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Break Free from the Chains #Rotavirusfree

Rotavirus contamination happens easily.

STOP the contamination!



Wash hands with soap and water, followed by hand sanitizer.



Use disinfectants (e.g. chlorine bleach) on potentially contaminated surfaces.



Wash soiled items separately.



Use bedliners to prevent diaper leaks soaking the bed.

Prevention is best!

Get your child vaccinated against rotavirus. Speak to your pediatrician today!

powered by

Parenting

the American Revolution Educational Program



Rotavirus Vaccines

We can protect children from the leading cause of severe and fecal diarrhea. But without access to rotavirus vaccines, every child is at risk.



PATH

Make rotavirus vaccines available worldwide!

Learn more: www.DefeatDD.org and www.path.org