



**SCREENING CAMP UNDER FAMILY ADOPTION PROGRAM**  
**2<sup>nd</sup> M.B.B.S. Admission Batch 2023**

Department of Community Medicine of Parul Institute of Medical Sciences & Research organized Screening Camps under Family Adoption Program in various villages from which families were allotted to the students. The screening camps were organized on 5<sup>th</sup> December 2024 and 19<sup>th</sup> December 2024. All the faculties & residents of the department remained present in all the camps and managed well to streamline all the process of camp. MSWs of department helped in mobilizing the beneficiaries. Free consultation was provided along with the free of cost medication to the beneficiaries. Beneficiaries were screened for various diseases like Hypertension (HTN), Diabetes Mellitus (DM), Malnutrition, Anemia, Tuberculosis (TB) and other minor diseases. Whoever screened positive for any disease were referred to the Parul Sevashram Hospital for the diagnosis and further management. Detailed summary of the camp is as given below.

Camps were organized in seven villages adopted for family adoption program. Total 310 beneficiaries were examined during the camps. Nearly half of the beneficiaries were from paediatric age group (up to 18 years of age). Also, half of the beneficiaries (149) had education up to the primary level. Only 3 beneficiaries were graduate while 13 beneficiaries were illiterate. Females were more illiterate. Most of the beneficiaries were farmers or labourers. Around two third of the beneficiaries were vegetarian. 213 beneficiaries of age more than 10 years were asked the addiction history, among them 46 beneficiaries were found to have addiction either tobacco, smoking or alcohol. Addiction was more observed in males as compared to females. (Table 1)

**Table 1: Distribution of beneficiaries based on personal characteristics (n=310)**

Variable		Female	Male	Total
Village	Gugalpur	37	18	55
	Khervadi	31	39	70
	Khervadi Vasahat	17	15	32
	Kothiyapura	7	2	9
	Saidal	25	38	63
	Tarasva	42	27	69
	Tarasva Vasahat	8	4	12
Age	≤ 5 years	18	17	35
	6 – 10 years	32	30	62
	11 – 18 years	29	38	67
	19 – 59 years	66	30	96
	≥ 60 years	22	28	50
Education	Illiterate	10	3	13
	Literate	20	5	25
	Primary	69	80	149
	Secondary	22	18	40
	Higher Secondary	23	13	36
	Graduate	1	2	3
Occupation	Business	3	2	5
	Farmer	26	34	60
	Housewife	39	0	39
	Job	4	6	10
	Labour work	37	36	73
Diet	Mixed	51	54	105
	Vegetarian	116	89	205
<b>Addiction* (chewable tobacco, smoking and alcohol)</b>	Yes	10	36	46
	No	107	60	167

\* Asked to above 10 years of age only (n=213)

**Table 2: Distribution of beneficiaries screened positive for health problems (n=310)**

Variable		Female	Male	Total
<b>Hypertension*</b>	Raised (>140/90 mmHg)	4	2	6
	Normal	84	56	140
<b>Diabetes Mellitus*</b>	Raised (>200 mg/dl)	2	3	5
	Normal	86	55	141
<b>Anaemia</b>	Suspected	51	28	79
	Normal	116	115	231
<b>TB</b>	Suspected	25	25	50
	Normal	142	118	260
<b>Visual acuity</b>	Abnormal	30	18	48
	Normal	137	125	262

\* Screening done in only above the 18 years of age (n=146)

As per above table 2 it was observed that beneficiaries were screened for the various major health problems. Hypertension and Diabetes Mellitus (DM) was screened in 146 adult population. Systolic blood pressure of more than 140 mmHg and/or diastolic blood pressure of more than 90 mmHg was considered as raised blood pressure. Random blood sugar value of more than 200 mg/dl was considered as raised blood sugar. As per this criteria, total 6 beneficiaries found with raised blood pressure (4 females and 2 males). 5 beneficiaries were found with raised blood sugar level among them 2 were females and 3 were males. Anaemia screening was done by assessing the pallor and asking about unusual fatigue and numbness sensation. Based on this total 79 beneficiaries were suspected to have anaemia. It was more observed in the females in compared to the males. For tuberculosis screening symptoms were asked like the persistent evening fever, sweating, weight loss and cough. Based on this total 50 beneficiaries were suspected for the TB which was equally distributed according to gender. Visual acuity was found abnormal in 48 beneficiaries. (Table 2)

**Table 3: Distribution of beneficiaries based on various presenting complains**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
Abdominal Pain	3	1	4
Body ache	5	3	8
Common Cold	28	32	60
Constipation	0	3	3
Ear problem	1	1	2
Eye related problem	2	3	5
Generalized weakness	5	2	7
Injury	0	5	5
Joint pain	22	9	31
Skin Disease	1	4	5
Tooth ache	14	11	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>132</b>

Most of the beneficiaries presents with complaint of common cold and joint pain. There were some beneficiaries also with the other complaints like abdominal pain, generalized weakness, constipation, ear problems, etc. All 132 beneficiaries with the complaints were given free consultation and treatment also. (Table 3)

On asking about menstrual history to female beneficiaries, 2 females complained about irregular menses, while 5 females complained about painful menses. 2 females had excessive volume and same number of females complained about scanty volume of menses. While 3 females had duration of menses more than 5 days.

**Table 4: Distribution of beneficiaries based on dental problems and oral problems**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
Staining	79	77	156
Blackish discoloration/cavities	33	24	57
Abnormal lesions or ulcers	10	5	15
Hoarseness of voice	2	2	4
Swallowing difficulty	5	5	10

On screening for dental problems, 156 beneficiaries had staining on the teeth either red, brown or black equally present in males and females. Cavities were seen in the 57 beneficiaries. On



# PARUL INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES & RESEARCH

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE



screening about oral problems, abnormal lesions or ulcers was found in 15 beneficiaries, most of them were females. 2 males and 2 females complained about the hoarseness of voice. 10 beneficiaries were identified with swallowing difficulties among equal number of both the genders. (Table 4)

In both the camps all the beneficiaries screened positive for any disease was referred to the Parul Sevashram Hospital for further evaluation and treatment.

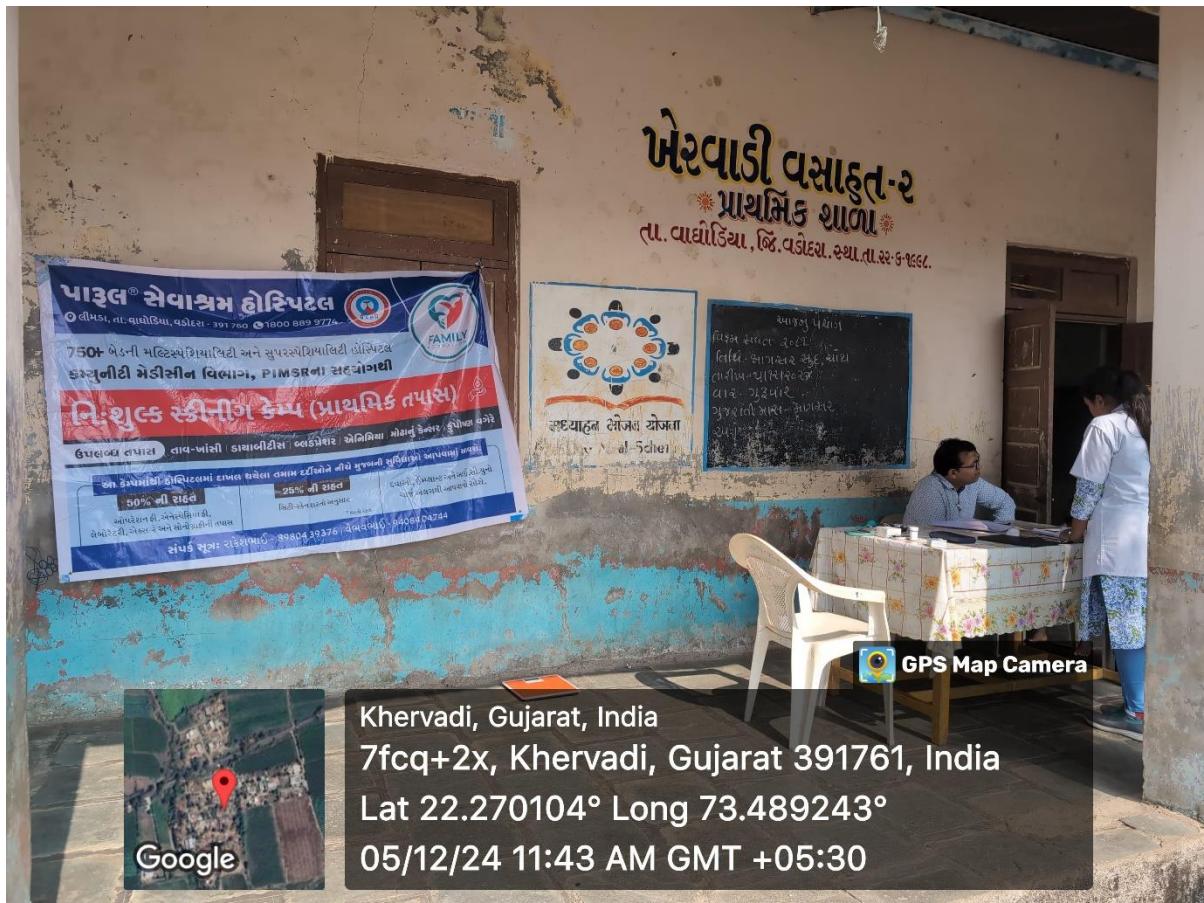




# PARUL INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES & RESEARCH

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE







# PARUL INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES & RESEARCH

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE





# PARUL INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES & RESEARCH

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE

