

Report on Academic Extension Activity on Anaemic Alarm at Mohanpur Village Held on 19.07.2022

Date of Event	19.07.2022
Name and Type of Event	Academic Extension Activity on Anaemic Alarm at Mohanpur Village, Non-academic/Academic activity
Conducted by	SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, B PHARM 2ND SEMESTER, ARKA JAIN University
No. Of Participant	10
Program	Skill development based academic activity

As per WHO report on anemia in India, In 2019, global anaemia prevalence was 29.9% (95% uncertainty interval (UI) 27.0%, 32.8%) in women of reproductive age, equivalent to over half a billion women aged 15-49 years. Prevalence was 29.6% (95% UI 26.6%, 32.5%) in non-pregnant women of reproductive age, and 36.5% (95% UI 34.0%, 39.1%) in pregnant women. Inadequate dietary intake of iron, defective iron absorption, increased iron requirements due to repeated pregnancies and lactation, poor iron reserves at birth, timing of umbilical cord clamping, timing and type of complementary food introduction, frequency of infections in children, and excessive physiological blood are the causes for which anaemia is so high in India. Other causes of anaemia are blood loss, lack of red blood cell production, and high rates of red blood cell destruction. Anaemia control Programme focuses on three vital strategies: promotion of regular consumption of foods rich in iron, provisions of iron and folate supplements in the form of tablets to the high risk groups, and identification and treatment of severely anaemic cases. Anaemia control programme in India started in 1970 as National Nutritional Anaemia Prophylaxis Program (NNAPP) and evolved in 2018 as Anaemia Mukh Bharat. It is considered a severe public health problem if more than 40% of the population is diagnosed with anaemia. By that measure, anaemia in women and children has been a major problem in India for half a century. Low haemoglobin levels lower productivity and cause illness and death, and thus impose an economic cost. In case of Iron-deficiency anaemia, body needs iron and other nutrients to make haemoglobin and healthy red blood cells. So it's important to get a regular supply of iron as well as vitamin B12, folate, and protein. Promotion of regular consumption of foods rich in iron, provisions of iron and folate supplements in the form of tablets to the high risk groups, and identification and treatment of severely anaemic cases in time is required by making the people aware. Human Anatomy and Physiology is the course for Pharmacy students is designed to perform the hematological tests like hemoglobin estimation. The second

semester students of 2021 admission batch assigned to randomly collect the blood sample of 10 persons from the nearby villagers of Mohanpur by each group of five students and to determine their Haemoglobin content by the available method and the report to be submitted. The anaemics are suggested to go for physicians advise and haematonis are given free of cost. On 19th of July 2022 this academic extension activity was performed officially in the Mohanpur Village in the practical class hour in the presence of Lab Technician Dusmanta Mahanta, subject teacher and event coordinator Miss Subhashree Sahoo to fulfil the academic criteria as well as to develop the skill and employability based expertise among the students as well as to aware the villagers against anaemia. Through this activity students learnt how to determine haemoglobin (Hb) content and in case of low Hb content what dietary and other precautions need to be suggested. Also this activity created an awareness that treatment of low haemoglobin should not be ignored.

Poster of the Event

JGI | **ARKA JAIN University**
Jharkhand (Jamshedpur)

An academic Extension Activity on

Anaemic Alarm

By _____
The Students of B. Pharm
2nd Semester 2021 Admission
Batch Of School of Pharmacy

FROM 19th July 2022

Venue :
Mohanpur Village
Time : 10:30 am
onwards

www.arkajainuniversity.ac.in

Glimpse of the Event:



