Sheet : #5
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refer to slide : #1 ( 66-83 )
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-In any community there are priority in the medical service , to know the priority you have to know the main defect in the community.

- I have to know the main cause of death not the percent of death , for example in the Jordan the main cause of death is a cardiovascular disease but in the Sudan is malaria for example.

- When we make a program for primary health care we must know the defect or main cause for the problem in this community .

- First study for main causes of death in Jordan done in 1979 , these studies done every 10-15 years because it cost a lot .

- In 1979 the main cause of death in Jordan was the cardiovascular diseases (23%), and we have respiratory diseases by (20%), and from diarrhea about 16% because we did not have a quickly rehydration since the dehydration leads to the hypovolemic shock and death , cancer is sixth cause of death in 1979 ,but now it’s the second cause . the

- In 1991 , th cardiovascular diseases still number one by 39.7% , and diarrhea + infections dropped because the modern primary health care .

- Just we have to know from these tables that the places of causes in 10 to 20 years ago have been changed .

- The most important table is the last one which made in 2005 , in 2005 the cardiovascular diseases still number one (42%) , so the most important cause of death in Jordan is cardiovascular disease , and in the second place is cancer 13%.

The cancer moved from sixth place in 1979 to second place in 2005 because of :

1- Environmental factor ( nutrition ,,,etc )

2- easily diagnose and screening for it .( Due the technology now its easily to recognize cancers ) .

- Accidents ( burn,,falling down ,,shock …etc ) is number 3 , main type of accidents is road traffic accidents, so in age 18-20 years and children it could be In the top of the list.

- Infectious disease about 2.4% but in the past it was in the top of the list .

- I should focus in primary health care in non-infectious diseases (cardiovascular disease, cancer , accidents ,…)

In the past we focus in the infectious disease because it was in the top and we solved it by vaccines.

Causes of death in global wise :--

This study done every 20-30 years , this study done on low/middle/high income countries .
in 2004 :

In **low** income countries, **44.7%** of death globally and the main cause is infectious diseases specially respiratory infections , in second place is cardiovascular diseases .

In ***middle*** *income countries* **, 41.5%** of death globally and the main cause is stroke from cerebrovascular disease and in second place coronary heart disease .

In **high** income countries **13.8%** of death globally and number one is cardiovascular disease .

Jordan is similar to high income countries in cause of death ( its not high ..but its similar to them ) .

- In Jordan in next 50 years Jordan's demographics will change dramatically because of decreasing in fertility, birth rate and increasing in death rate .

- Jordan one of the fast growing countries because number of population doubled in last 20 years . Doubling the number of population requires 32 years , and likely to double the number again in 2029 .

-demographic of country is changing from high fertility and mortality to low fertility and mortality specially infants mortality .

Jordan is one of the fastest growing population in the world , between 1979-1994 from 2.1 to 5.1 million , more than the AVG , expect the number of population will double again in 25 years .

- Fast growing countries double the population in less than 25 years ( increase fertility and life expectancy ) ,if the doubling take more than 30-40 years this countries are slow growing
.

-Government of Jordan has recognized that this will place tremendous strain on Jordan natural resource base .

How can I change demographic ? by decrease infant mortality and increase life expectancy .

- USAIDS working to improve important health indicators such as life expectancy, infant mortality , morbidity .

- Fertility declines in Jordan have contributed to slowing the population growth rate down to 3.2 percent in the second half of the 1990s, and to 2.8 percent in 2002 but in elderly increase from 1.5 to 3.2. .

-the urban population increased by 14 percent between 1980 and 1994, increasing from 70 to 79 percent.

- Results of the 1994s census indicate that the age structure of the population has changed considerably since 1979 – the result of changes in fertility, mortality, and migration dynamics .

- The proportion of the population under 15 years of age declined from 51 percent in 1979 to 39 percent by 2002, while the proportion of those age 65 and over has been rising.

Decentralization of hospitals -
development of systems for continuous medical education, and adoption of relevant health provider incentives .

\* you have to Refer to the slides
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