



New Year New Me: Achieving Your New Year Health Goals

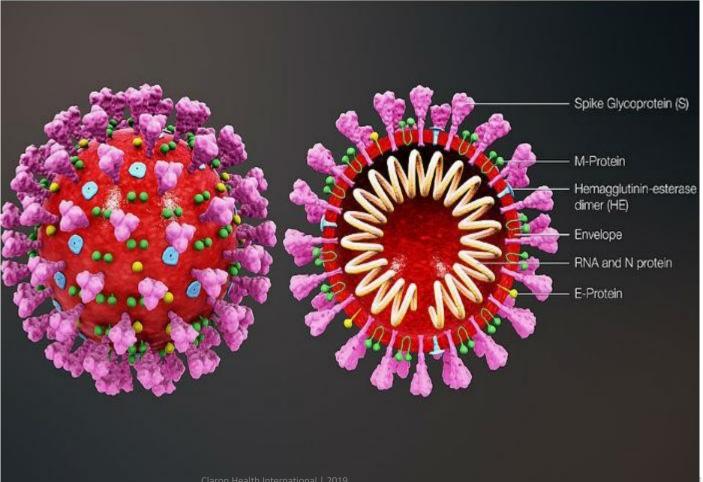
Dr. Michael Elike K. Acquah

overview

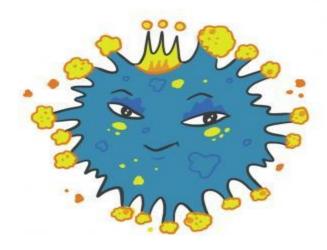
- COVID 19
- Routines, habits and their effects on health
- Common health challenges
- Q&A



SARS-COV-2 Covid-19



CORONA VIRUS





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TRANSMISSION

Infectious Respiratory Droplets Can Travel



Droplets can ...

- Travel during sneezes, coughs, talking, and singing
- Travel up to 6 feet
- Land in the eyes, nose, or mouth of people
- Land on surfaces
- Mask use can reduce transmission
 - Fewer droplets from infected person

1. Droplets when talking, laughing, coughing and sneezing.

•which can enter another persons mouth, nose or eyes

2. contaminated surfaces



Photo credit: US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) / Brian Judd. (2009).

Risk group

- 1. Older age groups >65yrs :
- 65 years -75 years : 2% -5% die
- 75 years -85 years : 4% -10%
- >85 years : >10% die
- 2. Obesity
- 3.Chronic medical conditions eg. Diabetes mellitus, Hypertension,

4. Heart disease

5.Lung disease eg. Asthma, emphysema, COPD,

6.Immuno-compromised states eg. on meds such as steroids that affect their immune system, poorly managed HIV,



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Terminology

➤Incubation period

it is the time from when someone is infected until symptoms develop.

➢ Isolation

keeps sick people away from healthy people

➤Infectious period

time during which someone infected with COVID-19 can transmit the virus to other people

➤Quarantine

restricts movement and contact of healthy people who have been exposed.



SARS-CoV-2 Incubation Period

- The incubation period is the time from when someone is infected until symptoms develop
 - The SARS-CoV-2 incubation period ranges from 2 to 14 days
- 50% of people will become ill by 5 days after they are infected

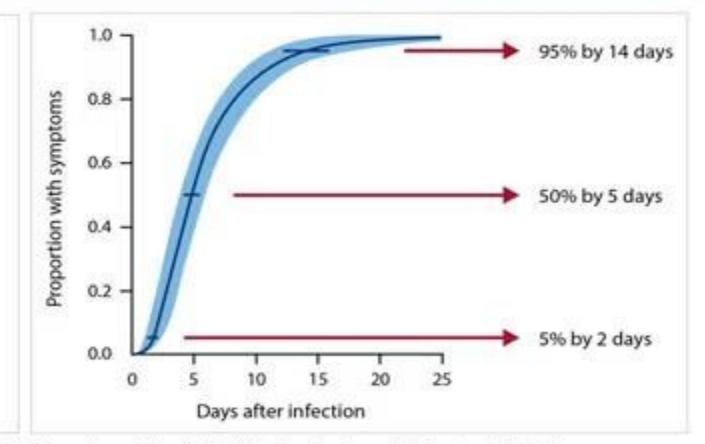


Image adapted by Center for Teaching and Learning, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, from: Bi, Q., et al. (2020). Epidemiology and transmission of COVID-19 in Shenzhen China: analysis of 391 cases and 1,286 of their close contacts [medRxiv preprint]. Infectious Diseases (except HIV/AIDS). <u>https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.03.03.20028423</u>



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Timeline of Infection: Infectious Period

CALENDAR DAYS 0 25 26 27 28 29 30 Person infected Signs and symptoms Incubation period 152 (ranges from 2-14 days, but typically 5 days) (mild illness, about 10 days) (severe illness, 2 or more weeks) Infectious period Most infectious Starts 2 days PRIOR Contagion lessens at day 1 to symptoms with time of symptoms

Image source: Center for Teaching and Learning, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health.

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Presentation

•Asymptomatic

- 1. Symptomatic
- Mild
- Moderate
- •Severe



COVID-19 Coronavirus Symptoms



12 November 2020

SERIOUS COVID-19 SYMPTOMS REQUIRING IMMEDIATE MEDICAL CARE

- If you develop any of these symptoms, call your healthcare provider or health facility and seek medical care immediately.
- This is not an exhaustive list. These are the most common symptoms of serious illness, but you could get very sick with other symptoms if you have any questions, call for help immediately.



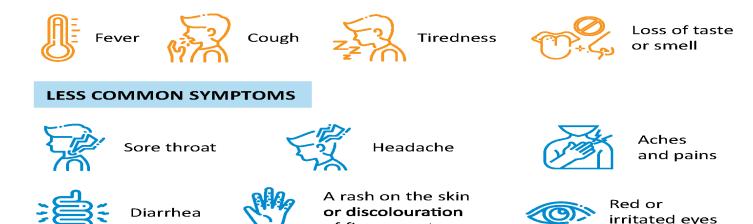
Shortness of breath/ Difficulty breathing

MOST COMMON SYMPTOMS









PLEASE NOTE:

• If you live in an area where malaria, dengue or other infections are common and you have any of above symptoms, seek immediate medical care according to the local health authorities.

of fingers or toes

• Stay in touch with your primary care provider to ensure you continue to receive the routine care you need, such as medication refills, follow-ups and other routine consultations.

- Fever(>37.5)
- Chills
- Fatigue
- Muscle pain
- Anosmia : loss of smell
- Dysgeusia : loss of taste
- Nausea
- vomiting
- Headache
- Cough
- Sore throat
- Dyspnea (difficulty breathing)
- Chest pain when breathing
- Blue lips
- Waking up with shortness of breath
- Confusion, loss of speech and mobility
- Difficulty waking up



Investigations

Diagnostic:
 PCR test
 Antigen test

2. Past infection : Antibody test



Management

Supportive management:

- Antibiotics
- Immune boosters
- Pain relief



Tips on prevention

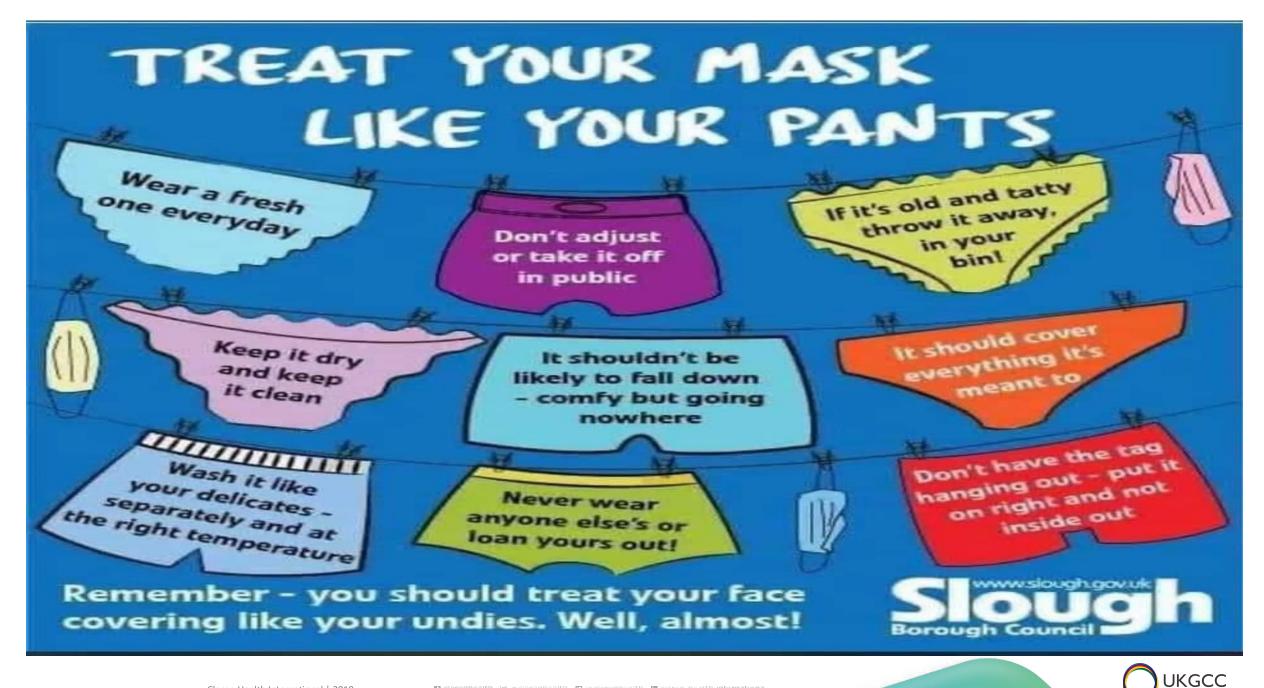
• Avoid MEN

Follow WOMEN

- M- mouth
- E- eye
- N- nose

W- wash your hands
O- obey social distancing
M- mask up
E- exercise and eat well
N- no unnecessary traveling, partying, etc

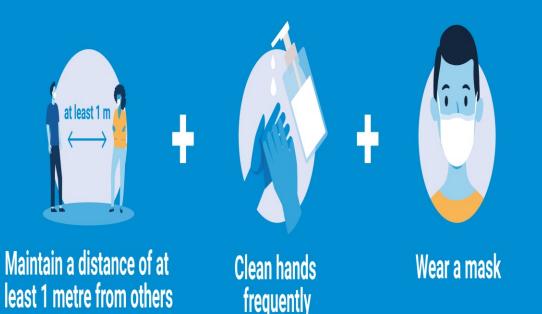






When going to a health care facility of any kind

In areas where **COVID-19** is spreading



Protect others from getting sick

When coughing and sneezing cover mouth and nose with flexed elbow or tissue



Throw tissue into closed bin immediately after use

Clean hands with alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water after coughing or sneezing and when caring for the sick



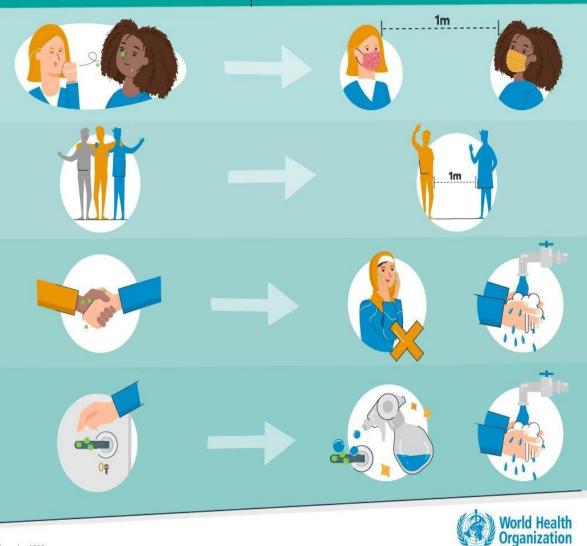




HOW TO PROTECT YOURSELF FROM COVID-19

HOW THE COVID-19 VIRUS SPREADS

DO THIS TO PROTECT YOURSELF AND OTHER



Yes. Respiratory viruses can be passed by shaking hands and touching your eyes, nose and mouth. Greet people with a wave, a nod or a bow instead.

Should I avoid shaking hands because of the new coronavirus?



9 March 2020





How should I wash and dry clothes, towels and bed linen, if someone in my household is a suspected or confirmed COVID-19 patient?

- Wash the patient's clothes, towels and bed linen separately.
- If possible, wear heavy-duty gloves before handling them.
- Never carry soiled linen against your body; place soiled linen in a clearly labelled, leak-proof container (e.g. bag, bucket).
- Scrape off solid excrement (e.g. faeces or vomit) with a flat, firm object and dispose of in the patient's toilet before putting linen in the designated container. Place the excrement in a covered bucket to dispose of in the toilet, if this is not in the patient's room.
- Wash and disinfect linen: Machine wash at 60-90°C with laundry detergent. Alternatively, soak linen in hot water and soap in a large drum, using a stick to stir, avoiding splashing. If hot water is not available, soak linen in 0.05% chlorine for approximately 30 minutes. Rinse with clean water and let linen dry in the sunlight.

#Coronavirus

#COVID19

• Do not forget to wash your hands at the end of the process.

23 April 2020

UKGCC



There is currently no evidence to confirm or disprove that COVID-19 virus can be transmitted through coins or banknotes. However, respiratory droplets expelled from an infected person can contaminate and persist on surfaces.

Wash your hands regularly and thoroughly after touching any frequently-touched surface or object, including coins or banknotes. Avoid touching your eyes, mouth and nose, if your hands are not cleaned.



#COVID19

#Coronavirus

Can COVID-19 be spread through coins and banknotes?





Simple healthy routines

- Sleep well
- Drink water when you wake up
- Exercise if even for 10-20mins
- Meditation
- Eat breakfast
- Plan your day before you leave the house



Sleep





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Diet



including plenty of

FRUITS AND

VEGETABLES

#HEALTHYATH

. Eat a variety of food, including fruits and vegetables

• For snacks, choose raw vegetables, fresh fruit, and unsalted nuts., dried fruits









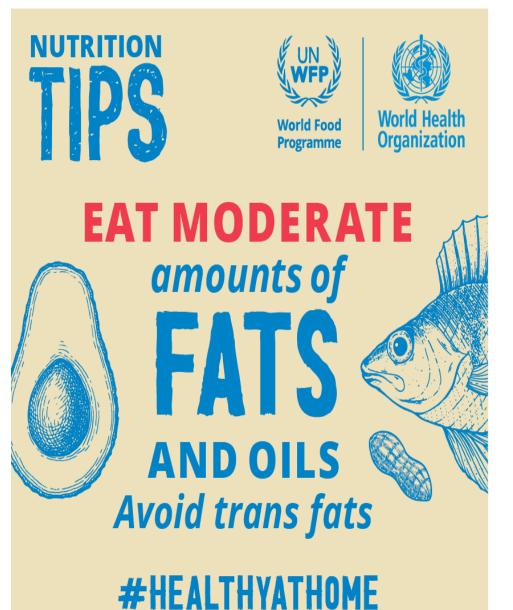
Cut back on salt

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• Limit salt intake to 5 grams (equivalent to a teaspoon) a day.

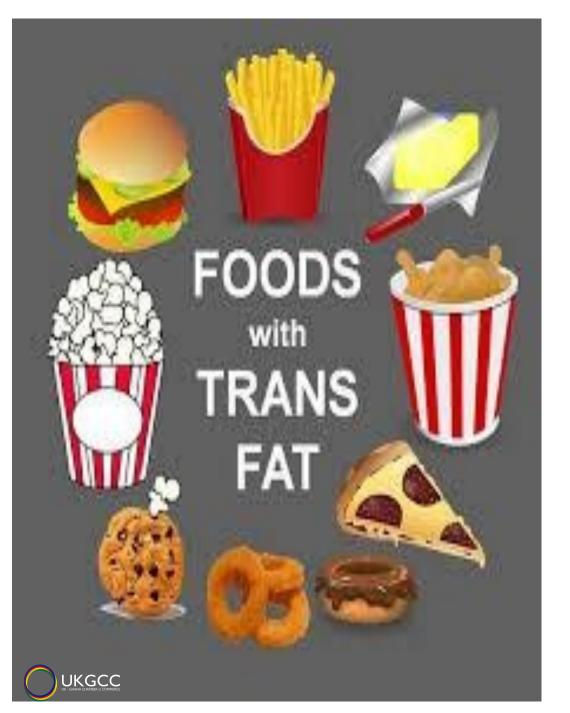
• Check the labels on food and choose products with lower sodium content.





- Eat moderate amounts of fats and oils
- Replace butter, margarine with healthier fats like olive, soy, sunflower or corn oil when cooking.
- Choose white meats like poultry and fish which are generally lower in fats than red meat;
- Try steaming or boiling instead of frying food when cooking.









Limit sugar intake

 Choose fresh fruits instead of sweet snacks such as cookies, cakes and chocolate..





STAY

HYDRATED

Drink plenty of

#HEALTHVA



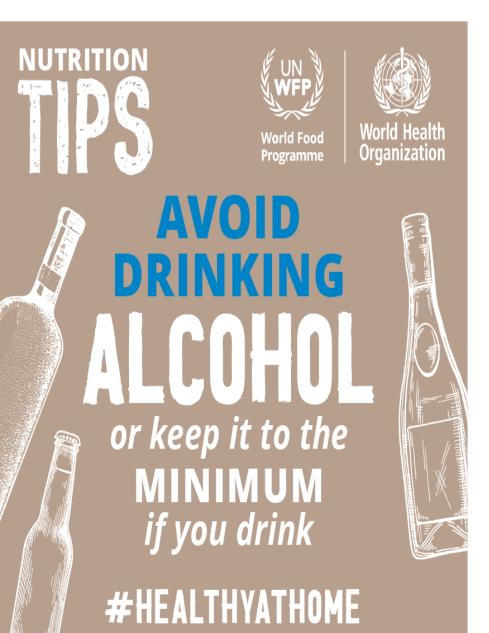
 Good hydration is crucial for optimal health. Whenever available and safe for consumption.

 Drinking water instead of sugarsweetened beverages is a simple way to limit your intake of sugar and excess calories.



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- Avoid hazardous and harmful alcohol use
- Alcohol is not a part of a healthy diet.
 Drinking alcohol does not protect against COVID-19 and can be dangerous.
- Frequent or excessive alcohol consumption increases your immediate risk of injury, liver damage, cancer, heart disease and mental illness.



Sitting is the new smoking

SITTING EQUATES TO SMOKING

The problem is so bad that medical experts now equate sitting with smoking, because prolonged sitting will shorten your life, just like smoking. Sitting as little as 2 hrs continuously, increases risk for:

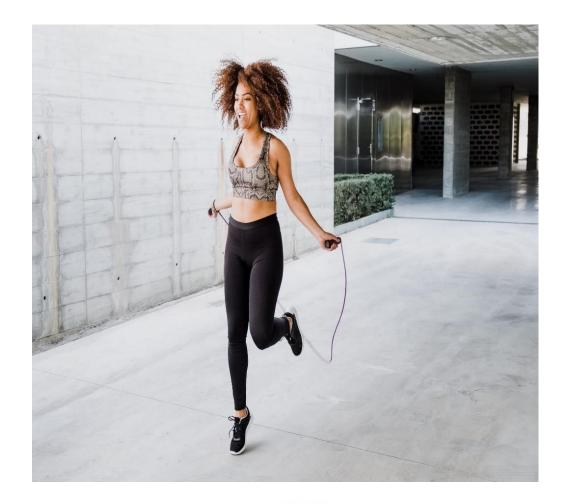
- Heart Disease
- Diabetes
- Metabolic Syndrome
- Cancer
- Back & Neck Pain
- And Other Orthopedic Problems

(Source: Dr. James Levine of the Mayo Clinic, and author of "Get Up! Why You Chair is Killing You and What You Can Do About it)



Exercise







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Hypertension

 Elevated blood pressure >/= 140/90 mmhg



- Signs and symptoms
- Headache
- Dizziness
- Palpitations
- Vomiting



Risk factors

- Age
- Family history
- Health problems eg. Obesity, Diabetes, Chronic kidney disease
- Gender Men
- Race Blacks
- Lifestyle: Diet, sedentary, stress, smoking, alcohol



Diabetes

- Condition characterized by high blood glucose level.
- normal fasting glucose level 3.3-5.5 mmol/l
- Types
- Type 1 insulin dependent
- Type 2 -- non- insulin dependent

- Signs and symptoms
- Frequent urination,
- Frequent thirst,
- Unexplained weight loss
- Fatigue and Weakness,
- Numbness
- Blurry vision
- Fruity breath



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Risk factors

- Family history
- Inactivity
- •Health problems such hypertension,

Obesity and hyperlipidemia

- Age
- Race/ Ethnicity: Black





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Obesity

- Abnormal or excessive fat accumulation that presents a risk to health.
- Risk factors
- Sedentary lifestyle
- Stress
- Dyslipidemia
- Poor diet
- Hormonal imbalances
- Genetics
- Medications eg. steroids



Symptoms

- Excess body fat accumulation, particularly around the waist
- Shortness of breath
- Snoring
- Trouble sleeping
- Inability to perform simple tasks, which one could easily perform before weight gain



Claron Health International



Website: <u>www.</u> Claronhealth.com Location: Airport Residential 2, First Cl, Accra



Services

- OPD
- Specialist services
- Oil and gas certifications
- Medical screening and wellness talks
- Telemedicine : Clarondoc
- Covid- 19 testing
- Home care with mobile lab and pharmacy
- Emergency services
- Medical staffing
- Health training and audits





QUESTIONS





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