



DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

LEADING HEALTH, POPULATION AND FAMILY WELFARE STORIES OF THE DAY

Monday

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Big new Covid wave

Big new Covid wave unlikely but too early to say India in endemic stage: Scientists (The Tribune: 20211025)

<https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/coronavirus/big-new-covid-wave-unlikely-but-too-early-to-say-india-in-endemic-stage-scientists-328103>

The experts said India will continue to experience local increases in Covid cases

India is unlikely to see a Covid wave like the devastating second one unless there is a new immune escaping variant but the lower number of cases does not necessarily mean the pandemic is now endemic, several experts said on Friday.

Giving hope and also injecting a note of caution as the festive season peaks with Diwali just days ahead, they said a dipping Covid graph is only part of the picture and pointed to factors such as the mortality rate, the need for a larger vaccination cover and examples of countries such as UK where numbers are again rising.

A day after India reached the milestone of 100 crore Covid vaccine doses, virologist Shahid Jameel said vaccination rates have improved significantly but more needs to be done.

“I am not sure we are in the endemic state yet... As we celebrate this (100 crore) landmark, there is still some distance to go. We are going towards endemicity, but are not there yet,” Jameel, a visiting professor at Ashoka University in Haryana, told PTI in an email interview.

He also noted that daily confirmed Covid cases in India have been decreasing slowly over the past three months from about 40,000 per day to about 15,000 per day now.

According to Union Health Ministry data on Friday, there were 15,786 new Covid-19 cases, marking 28 straight days of a daily rise of less than 30,000. The death toll climbed to 4,53,042 with 231 deaths.

Jameel, one of India’s best known virologists, also pointed out that the mortality rate in the country remains steady at about 1.2 per cent.

“This tells me that the vaccine coverage in India still needs to increase,” he added.

A disease is described as endemic when it continues to be present within a given geographical area but its impact is manageable.

“There have been some confused claims about this recently... Low cases for some time do not necessarily mean endemicity. It is possible that endemicity is close in some parts of the country, but the data needed to confirm this is not easily available,” added Murad Banaji, senior lecturer in mathematics at UK’s Middlesex University who has been closely tracking India’s Covid graph and has done several model studies.

“For example, we do not know how many current infections are occurring amongst people who have been vaccinated or infected before,” Banaji told PTI.

He added that nobody knows what an “endemic future” would look like or what levels of Covid to expect. What is likely is that measures to control transmission will still be needed for some years to come.

Epidemiologist Ramanan Laxminaryan concurred, saying there can be periodic flare-ups even with an endemic disease as is being observed in the UK.

“I believe we should wait for another two months before determining whether Covid-19 poses a significant future threat to the country,” Laxminarayan, director of the Centre for Disease Dynamics, Economics & Policy in Washington, told PTI in an email interview.

In the UK, Jameel noted, the caseload has increased from about 30,000 cases per day in mid-September to almost 50,000 cases per day. However, the mortality rate has fallen from 2 per cent in mid-July to about 0.2 per cent now.

In the US, after reaching almost 200,000 cases per day in early September, the cases are now down to about 80,000 per day. However, mortality rate remains the same as earlier in the year.

The experts said India will continue to experience local increases in Covid cases even though it is unlikely to see another overwhelming surge in infections like it did during the second wave when the country’s healthcare system was overwhelmed and thousands died.

Banaji said there have been a large number of recent infections, and vaccination has been proceeding at a reasonable pace.

“...These both reduce the likelihood of a major new wave in the next few months,” he explained.

“New variants could potentially still pose a challenge. Any new variant which spreads much more easily, especially amongst people who are vaccinated or have been previously infected, could lead to new surges.”

Hopefully, he added, India will not see a wave on the scale of April-June 2021 ever again, although there could be some increase in transmission during festival season. —PTI

Covid-19: New antibody treatment

Covid-19: New antibody treatment could offer up to 18 months' protection against severe disease (The Tribune: 20211025)

<https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/coronavirus/covid-19-new-antibody-treatment-could-offer-up-to-18-months-protection-against-severe-disease-327571>

The new treatment, AZD7442, uses special antibodies called monoclonal antibodies

Covid-19: New antibody treatment could offer up to 18 months' protection against severe disease

Photo for representational purpose only. iStock

A new treatment could soon help protect people from developing severe Covid. AstraZeneca has just released results from a phase-3 clinical trial – the final stage of testing before a drug is authorised – that suggest its new Covid treatment, AZD7442, is effective at reducing severe disease or death in non-hospitalised Covid patients.

The treatment contains antibodies, which are usually produced naturally in response to a Covid infection or vaccination. They work by recognising specific parts of SARS-CoV-2 – the virus that causes Covid – and either attack these directly or bind to them to stop the virus from working and flag it for destruction by other parts of the immune system.

After they've done their job of clearing the virus, the antibodies remain in the body for a period of time, making up part of our immunological memory. If what they target is encountered again, they can leap into action.

The new treatment, AZD7442, uses special antibodies called monoclonal antibodies. These are antibodies produced in a lab that imitate the body's natural defences – in this case mimicking the immune system's response to Covid.

Artificially developing antibodies to fight disease isn't a new technique. This technology is already used to treat many diseases, including leukaemia, breast cancer and lupus. In fact, this isn't even the first time the technique has been used for Covid. The first Covid monoclonal antibody treatment was approved in the UK in August 2021.

How does AstraZeneca's treatment work?

AZD7442 is a cocktail of two monoclonal antibodies – tixagevimab and cilgavimab – that are designed to reduce the severity of a SARS-CoV-2 infection and so prevent people from getting severely ill.

Both of these antibodies bind to different parts of virus's spike proteins, which cover its outer surface and are what the virus uses to infect cells. It's thought that attaching to these proteins is what gives the medicine its effect, as this stops the virus from being able to get inside cells and reproduce.

The two monoclonal antibodies in the cocktail are based on antibodies taken from patients who survived COVID. Scientists at AstraZeneca took blood samples from patients and isolated immune cells called B cells, which are the antibody factories of the human body. They then grew more of these B cells in the lab, and used them to make large quantities of the two antibodies, which they had identified as specifically targeting the coronavirus's spike protein.

But the key difference between this and other antibody-based treatments is that in AZD7442, the antibodies have been modified so they stay in the body for longer.

Studies using similarly modified antibodies against another respiratory virus – respiratory syncytial virus – have shown that this approach gives long-term protection, with the modified antibodies having triple the durability of conventional antibodies. It's hoped that a single dose of AZD7442 could offer 12 to 18 months protection from severe Covid, though we'll have to wait to see exactly how long protection lasts.

How well does it work?

AstraZeneca's phase-3 trial investigated the effectiveness of the treatment when given to patients who were infected with SARS-CoV-2.

The study looked at 822 participants who were over the age of 18. Only around 13% were 65 years and over, but 90% had health conditions that put them at high risk of severe Covid, such as cancer, diabetes, obesity, chronic lung disease or asthma, cardiovascular disease or a weakened immune system.

The trial results show that of the 407 people who received AZD7442, 18 developed severe Covid or died, compared with 37 of the 415 people who received a placebo. This suggests that those in the AZD7442 group were 50% less likely to develop severe Covid than those taking a placebo.

The trial also looked specifically at patients who received treatment quickly – that is, within five days of their symptoms starting. In this group, AZD7442 reduced the risk of severe disease or death by 67%, suggesting that early treatment with AZD7442 provides greater protection.

It's important to note, however, that these results have been released by AstraZeneca but don't yet appear to have been formally reviewed by other scientists. So any findings need to be treated with caution.

How useful will it be?

These results suggest that AZD7442 could be a valuable tool for patients in need of instant immunity against Covid, such as those who have not responded to vaccines because of a weakened immune system or those in other high-risk groups.

However, more detail of the characteristics of the patients who did and did not benefit from the medicine is required to fully understand who will benefit most from receiving this drug.

And when considering how useful AZD7442 could be, it's important to consider when in the course of the disease the treatment will be given. For many, severe disease with Covid isn't caused by the virus replicating, but by the immune system going awry.

This means that to prevent severe disease, drugs such as AZD7442 need to be given early in infection, before the overzealous immune response kicks in. Give them too late, and treatments like this that target the virus directly are unlikely to offer much benefit (unlike those that can control inflammation and immune overreaction, such as dexamethasone or tocilizumab).

But one thing that could help the treatment be deployed early during infection is the fact that it only needs to be injected into a muscle, rather than be given intravenously. This means it can be given at a clinic, without patients needing to come into hospital.

However, monoclonal antibody treatments are notoriously expensive, and the cost of AZD7442 has not yet been released. This could be the biggest barrier to the drug having a big impact worldwide – assuming, of course, that its phase 3 results pass the scrutiny of regulators and the drug is approved. — The Conversation

Pfizer vaccine

Pfizer vaccine very effective against Delta variant in adolescents in Israel: Study(The Tribune: 20211025)

<https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/coronavirus/pfizer-vaccine-very-effective-against-delta-variant-in-adolescents-in-israel-study-327568>

The research was conducted between June and September when Delta variant was the main strain in Israel

The Pfizer/BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine is highly effective at preventing infection and symptomatic disease from the Delta variant among 12- to 18-year-olds, research conducted in Israel shows.

The findings, published in the New England Journal of Medicine, will likely provide further reassurance the shot is effective against the variant among younger people as the US drug watchdog considers authorising use of the vaccine on children as young as five.

The study found the estimated vaccine effectiveness against documented COVID-19 infection in adolescents was 90%, and 93% against symptomatic COVID-19, on days seven to 21 after the second dose.

Israel's Clalit health maintenance organisation and Harvard University researchers reviewed data from 94,354 vaccine recipients aged 12 to 18 who were matched with an identical number of unvaccinated adolescents from the same age group.

The research was conducted between June and September, when the Delta variant was the main strain in Israel.

In a statement late on Wednesday, Clalit said the study was one of the largest peer-reviewed evaluations conducted among the age group of the effectiveness of the vaccine against the Delta variant.

Earlier this week, an analysis released by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) showed the Pfizer Inc /BioNTech vaccine was 93% effective in preventing hospitalisations among those aged 12 to 18.

The Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine is authorised for children as young as 12, and the companies are seeking further approval from the US Food and Drug Administration for use in those as young as five.

A panel of advisers to the FDA is expected to weigh in on data on young children later this month.

In England, the spread of COVID-19 among children is fuelling a rise in cases and causing concern among some scientists that vaccines are being rolled out in schools too slowly. Reuters

Infection surge

Serbia introduces evening Covid passes amid infection surge (The Tribune: 20211025)

<https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/coronavirus/serbia-introduces-evening-covid-passes-amid-infection-surge-327116>

Coronavirus infections also have been rising in neighbouring Croatia

Serbia introduces evening Covid passes amid infection surge

A healthcare worker administers a dose of Pfizer's coronavirus disease vaccine to a woman at Belgrade. Reuters

Serbia on Wednesday introduced Covid-19 passes for indoor venues late at night following weeks of surging infections and relatively low vaccination rates.

Serbian Prime Minister Ana Brnabic said the new measure will take effect on Saturday and will be applied starting from 10 pm in bars, restaurants, nightclubs or any other indoor gatherings.

Medical experts repeatedly have urged Serbian authorities to tighten the country's loose anti-virus measures. Serbia has seen several thousand new infections a day since early October and about 50 virus-related deaths a day.

Infections also have soared in other Central and Eastern European countries where vaccination rates are lower than European Union average.

Brnabic said the introduction of Covid-19 passes will be confirmed at a government session on Thursday. She said late evening hours are when nightclubs have their biggest crowds. The passes will show a person's vaccination status, or if they have recovered from the virus or tested negative recently.

"We hope this will boost vaccinations," said Brnabic after a session of Serbia's pandemic crisis group.

"This is the only way to beat the coronavirus."

Serbia has had more than 1 million infections and nearly 10,000 deaths since the start of the pandemic. Around half of the adults in the country of 7 million have been fully vaccinated.

Coronavirus infections also have been rising in neighbouring Croatia, which on Wednesday reported more than 3,000 new cases, the highest number in months and about 1,000 more than last week.

Croatia also has a vaccination rate around 50% of its adult population. Media reported that people lined up Wednesday at a vaccination site in the capital of Zagreb following the latest uptick in infections. — AP

Beyond vaccine century

Go all out for universal coverage, ramp up production (The Tribune: 20211025)

<https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/editorials/beyond-vaccine-century-328252>

The journey ahead may not be easy, but the vaccination gains achieved over the past nine months should give the nation confidence to deal a decisive blow to the virus. File photo

The administration of 100 crore vaccine doses is a major milestone for India in its valiant fight against the Covid-19 pandemic. The nation has every reason to celebrate this feat, which has been achieved through the joint efforts of Central and state governments, healthcare and frontline workers, scientists and the citizens on the whole. India's vaccination drive, which commenced on January 16, proceeded at a tardy pace early on, mainly because of vaccine hesitancy and shortage of doses. It took the country as many as 85 days to reach the 10-crore mark. Had the inoculation programme gained momentum in March-April itself, the devastating second wave would have caused far less damage and tens of thousands of lives might have been saved. The contrast is stark: India consumed 203 days to cross the 50-crore mark; it then took just 76 days to go past the 100-crore figure.

While congratulating every Indian for the monumental teamwork, PM Narendra Modi has also sounded a note of caution. He has exhorted people to keep following Covid-appropriate behaviour during the festival season, when overcrowding in public places is a common sight. The complacency that crept in after the first wave abated early this year had contributed largely to the havoc wreaked by the second surge.

Around 75 per cent of India's adults have received at least one dose of the Covid vaccine, while over 31 per cent have been administered both shots. One in every four Indian adults is still unvaccinated, at a time when the country is striving to meet the December deadline for inoculating all of them. The Centre will also have to take a call sooner than later on the vaccination of children, besides booster shots for adults. Among the other challenges are ramping up production of Covaxin, which accounts for only 11 per cent of the 100-crore doses given so far, even as the wait for this vaccine's international recognition is getting longer. The journey ahead may not be easy, but the vaccination gains achieved over the past nine months should give the nation confidence to deal a decisive blow to the virus.

New Cases (The Asian Age: 20211025)

<http://onlinepaper.asianage.com/articledetailpage.aspx?id=15921253>

17,362 Covid-19 jabs so far administered to inmates of 3 Delhi jails

AGE CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI, OCT. 24

The Delhi Prisons department on Sunday said that a total of 17,362 doses of Covid-19 vaccine have been administered to the inmates of three jails across the National Capital so far.

According to data shared by the prison department, by Saturday, 11,844 inmates of Tihar jail had been jabbed, with 9,028 of them getting their first and 2,816 their second doses.

"In Rohini jail, 1,073 inmates — 885 first dose and 188 second dose — were administered the vaccine, while in Mandoli jail, 2794 inmates got their first, and 1,651 second dose," the data stated.

The prisons department launched a Covid vaccination drive for inmates over 45 years of age on March 18, while the inoculation of inmates in the 18-44-age group began on May 18.

Since March this year, about 383 coronavirus cases have been reported among inmates of these jails with eight of them succumbing.

A total of 225 prison staff members caught virus at some point since March

with no casualty in the group.

The jail authorities are taking all precautions and following Covid-appropriate behaviour, including social distancing among the inmates, a senior jail official said.

The official said that over 4000 inmates were released from the three jails this year.

"We started the process of releasing inmates from the second week of May. Around 3,800 under-trial prisoners were released on interim bail and around 840 convicts were released on emergency parole from the prisons," he said.

These include inmates who were released last year and surrendered with no adverse report, and also new prisoners who were eligible for interim bail or emergency parole in view of the pandemic, as per the criteria laid down by a high-powered committee on May 4 and May 11.

Last year, around 5,500 under-trial prisoners and 1,184 convicts were released on interim bail and emergency parole from these jails during the virus-induced lockdown.

Covid Cases (The Asian Age: 20211025)

<http://onlinepaper.asianage.com/articledetailpage.aspx?id=15921288>

India records 15,906 Covid cases & 561 deaths in 24 hrs

AGE CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI, OCT. 24

India logged 15,906 new Covid-19 cases in the last 24 hours, taking the total tally to 3,41,75,468. The death toll climbed to 4,54,269 with 561 fresh fatalities in the same time span. The death toll has been higher as Kerala reconciled 399 fatalities from the previous period. The state has logged 65 fresh deaths in the last 24 hours. Of the 561 new fatalities, 464 are from Kerala and 33 from Maharashtra. The total of 4,54,269 deaths reported so far in the country, include 1,39,998 from Maharashtra, 38,002 from Karnataka, 36,004 from Tamil Nadu, 28,229

THE NATIONAL Covid-19 recovery rate, recorded at 98.17 per cent, has been the highest since March 2020. There has been a decrease of 1,134 cases recorded in the total active number of Covid-19 cases in a span of 24 hours.

from Kerala, 25,091 from Delhi, 22,899 from UP and 19,045 from West Bengal. The health ministry said that more than 70 per cent of the deaths were due to comorbidities.

The ministry data shows that the daily rise in new coronavirus infections has been below 30,000 for 30 straight days and less than 50,000 daily for 119 consecutive days now. The

active cases comprise 0.51 per cent of the total infections, the lowest since March 2020.

The national Covid-19 recovery rate, recorded at 98.17 per cent, has been the highest since March 2020. There has been a decrease of 1,134 cases recorded in the total active number of Covid-19 cases in a span of 24 hours.

As many as 13,40,158 tests were conducted on Saturday, taking the total cumulative tests conducted so far for detection of the deadly virus in the country to 59,97,71,320. The daily positivity rate was recorded at 1.19 per cent and the weekly positivity rate was also recorded at 1.23 per cent.

Squalene

Squalene: Understanding the compound and its many health benefits (The Indian Express: 20211025)

<https://indianexpress.com/article/lifestyle/health/squalene-understanding-the-compound-and-its-health-benefits-7581778/>

Squalene is a 100 per cent natural compound that is proven to have anti-cancerous, anti-aging and anti-oxidant properties

Squalene, what is Squalene, health benefits of squalene, importance of squalene, what does squalene do, squalene in the body, squalene and heart health, indian express newsO2Live capsules are one of the prominent supplements of squalene. The gel capsules have 100 per cent squalene in it. (Photo: Getty/Thinkstock)

“In India, cardiovascular issues are the leading cause of death. About 75 per cent of deaths take place due to heart-related issues resulting from raised blood pressure and poor diet. Not

consuming a balanced diet full of green leafy vegetables and fruits can cause this. It becomes essential that we pay attention to what we are consuming,” says Dr Praveen Jacob, Senior Consultant, TheLifekart.in.

This is where squalene comes to help as our modern lifestyle has completely modified our eating habits for the worse, he says.

“Squalene is a 100 per cent natural compound that is proven to have anti-cancerous, anti-aging and anti-oxidant properties besides helping the human body with the synthesis of cholesterol, steroid hormones and vitamin D,” the expert says.

Squalene is present in small amounts in the human body. Newborns show the highest amount of squalene in their blood with this amount rapidly decreasing over the years. This concentration of squalene in the blood drops drastically between the ages of 30 and 40. “But don’t worry. Olives are the richest source of squalene. Squalene can also be found in oil extracted from amaranthus. This is a pseudo-grain having seeds and leaves with a great content of oil for a cereal. Squalene has the capacity to increase good cholesterol (HDL) and to reduce bad cholesterol (LDL). Even O2Live capsules are one of the prominent supplements of squalene. The gel capsules have 100 per cent squalene in it,” he says.

Incorporating these below-mentioned steps can reduce your risk of heart disease:

- Limit the intake of fried fast food and processed foods.
- Instead of consuming energy from saturated fats (such as butter, coconut oil and cream), replace it with healthy unsaturated fats from seeds and plants (such as extra virgin olive oil, avocado, sunflower, canola, safflower, peanut, soybean and sesame) and foods such as nuts, seeds, avocado, olives and soy.
- Fill your plate with more and a variety of plant foods such as vegetables, fruits and wholegrain cereals.
- Limit the consumption of refined sources of carbohydrates with higher glycaemic indices including foods with added sugars.
- Unprocessed red meats should be avoided completely and even other meats should be consumed within 350 grams per week. Say no to processed meat such as sausages, ham, salami and prosciutto.
- Ask your meat seller to remove all visible fat from meat and skin from the chicken.
- Ensure you are consuming legumes regularly like baked beans, soybeans, lentils and tofu. Consume them without salt.
- Instead of consuming packaged fried snacks, snack on a handful of raw, unsalted nuts on most days of the week.
- If you love to consume fish, eat it at least once per week.

- Cut down your salt intake. Replace salt at the table and in cooking, with herbs and spices for flavour.
- Check the sodium content of foods and choose the lowest sodium products.
- Make sure you are keeping a check on cholesterol levels. If you have elevated cholesterol levels, shift to low-fat or non-fat dairy products and have no more than seven eggs per week.
- Reduce the intake of alcohol. A high alcohol intake increases blood pressure and can increase triglycerides in the blood.

COVID-19 vaccination

COVID-19 vaccination | Gap between first and second doses starkest in India (The Hindu: 20211025)

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/covid-19-vaccination-gap-between-first-and-second-doses-starkest-in-india/article37142782.ece>

Experts point to 12-16 week gap between doses of Covishield.

India has delivered over a billion vaccine doses, making it the second-highest dispenser of COVID-19 vaccines globally but the gap between the proportion of population that has got at least one dose and two doses is widest in India.

According to the Bloomberg Tracker which maps vaccination trends globally, 82% of China's population has got at least one dose and 76% two doses — a ratio of 1.1. In the United States this ratio is 1.15 (66.2% with at least one dose and

COVID-19 vaccines

Explained | Will the 2-18 age group in India get COVID-19 vaccines soon? India (The Hindu: 20211025)

<https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/health/explained-will-the-2-18-age-group-in-india-get-covid-19-vaccines-soon/article37144219.ece>

What will the final approval depend on?

The story so far: The Subject Expert Committee, which is advising the Drugs Controller-General of India (DCGI), has recommended that it grant emergency

Several hospitals reopen Covid-19 wards after uptick in number of cases

NEW DELHI: Even as the overall Covid situation remains stable, after the onset of the ongoing festival season, some hospitals have already started reporting an uptick in the number of cases.

While the absolute number of patients still remains low, many hospitals have reopened their Covid wards with some seeing even 20-25% more patients this week, as against a week ago. A doctor reported that while there were five cases in his hospital in the past two months, the previous week saw the same number. Some rise in infections is expected as mobility increases and a slackness creeps in, but cases are being watched carefully, the doctor said.

Most doctors maintain that vaccination has helped to keep the situation remain under control and serious cases are few. However, the next two-three weeks will be crucial and actual manifestation of the infection will begin after that, they say.

Other virus

The other virus: Occupancy high in top Delhi hospitals (The Times of India: 20211025)

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/several-hospitals-reopen-covid-19-wards-after-uptick-in-number-of-cases/articleshow/87245278.cms>

The number of dengue cases has increased by 20-30% in Delhi over the past few weeks. Hospitals say the demands for beds, which had reduced significantly as Covid-19 cases reduced from July onwards, have also gone up.

The other virus: Occupancy high in top Delhi hospitals

“We are seeing a sudden increase in cases and have reopened the Covid ward this week, which we had to shut down earlier as there were hardly any cases and instead we were witnessing a rush of dengue cases,” says Dr Charu Dutt Arora, consultant physician and Covid-care expert at Asian Institute of Medical Sciences.

Doctors also recommend increase in testing to assess the exact situation and keep a watch on any possible mutation.

Despite surge in Cov cases, experts allay 3rd wave fears

Ranchi: Though the number of active Covid cases has gone up from 55 to 202 in the last four days, healthcare experts are of the view that the detection of an underlying infection is behind the surge of cases and it cannot be viewed as the arrival of a third wave of coronavirus. As per state health

“Delhi is still largely stable but in last one week it has begun to trickle as there is a slight increase in number of cases,” says Dr Suranjit Chatterjee, senior consultant (internal medicine) at Indraprastha Apollo Hospitals.

Medical Colleges in

Modi UP visit live updates: PM reaches Uttar Pradesh, inaugurates 9 Medical Colleges in Siddharth Nagar(The Times of India: 20211025)

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/modi-up-visit-live-updates-pm-to-launch-pradhan-mantri-atmanirbhar-swasth-bharat-yojana-medical-college-in-siddharthnagar-varanasi/liveblog/87247343.cms>

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Monday left for Uttar Pradesh's Siddharthnagar and Varanasi to launch Pradhan Mantri Atmanirbhar Swasth Bharat Yojana and to inaugurate medical colleges in the state. S...READ MORE

Opening 9 medical colleges in a day is no small thing. These medical colleges will benefit both present, future generations. Under PM Modi, medical education governance has improved... GoI has opened 157 medical colleges in the country...: Union health minister Mansukh Mandaviya

8 Medical Colleges have been sanctioned under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for 'Establishment of new medical colleges attached with district/ referral hospitals'" and 1 Medical College at Jaunpur has been made functional by the state government through its own resources.

Nine medical colleges to be inaugurated are situated in the districts of Siddharthnagar, Etah, Hardoi, Pratapgarh, Fatehpur, Deoria, Ghazipur, Mirzapur and Jaunpur.

At around 10.30 am in Siddharthnagar, Prime Minister will inaugurate nine medical colleges in the state and at 1.15 pm he will launch Pradhan Mantri Atmanirbhar Swasth Bharat Yojana in Varanasi.

Prime Minister Atmanirbhar Swasth Bharat Yojana (PMASBY) will be one of the largest pan-India schemes for strengthening healthcare infrastructure across the country. It will be in addition to the National Health Mission.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi will visit Uttar Pradesh on Monday and launch Pradhan Mantri Atmanirbhar Swasth Bharat Yojana in Varanasi at 1.15 pm, said Prime Minister's Office.

Oxidative stress

Orange juice potential in fighting inflammation, oxidative stress ((New Kerala: 20211025)

A recent study indicates that orange juice has the potential to help fight inflammation and oxidative stress in adults. The findings of the study wer-> View it--> <https://www.newkerala.com/news/2021/152196.htm>

Breastfeeding

New study suggests that breastfeeding may help prevent cognitive decline ((New Kerala: 20211025)

A new study led by researchers at UCLA Health has found that women over the age of 50 who had breastfed their babies performed better on cognitive tests -> View it--> <https://www.newkerala.com/news/2021/152179.htm>

Sleeping

Good night's sleep can help mitigate infant obesity risks: Study ((New Kerala: 20211025)

New research from investigators at Brigham and Women's Hospital, Massachusetts General Hospital and collaborators suggests that newborns who sleep longer and wak-> View it--> <https://www.newkerala.com/news/2021/152139.htm>

Maternal cholesterol

Study: Maternal cholesterol during pregnancy linked with heart attack severity ((New Kerala: 20211025)

Washington, October 24: A recent study has found that high maternal cholesterol in pregnancy is associated with more serious heart attacks in young adult offspring. The-> View it--> <https://www.newkerala.com/news/2021/152092.htm>

Dengue

चिकित्सकों के अनुसार, डेंगू की जांच पहले दिन कराने से फायदा नहीं, बुखार आने के कम से कम 36 घंटे बाद जांच कराएँ विशेषज्ञ बोले- दूसरे बुखारों से कई मायने में अलग है डेंगू (Hindustan: 20211025)

<https://epaper.livehindustan.com/>



।सफ प्लेटलेट्स महत्वपूर्ण नहा ह ।।पडना आर ।।लपर फा क्षतिग्रस्त होने से बचाना ज्यादा अहम है । क्योंकि प्लेटलेट्स का तो इलाज है, लेकिन रक्त वाहिकाओं की लाइन क्षतिग्रस्त होने से बचाना अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है ।



- ठंड लगने के तुरंत बाद अचानक तेज बुखार आना
- सिर, मांसपेशियों, जोड़ों में दर्द होना
- बहुत ज्यादा कमजोर लगना, भूख न लगना और जी मितल मुँह का स्वाद होना
- गले में हल्का-हल्का दर्द होना



सिर्फ प्लेटलेट्स महत्वपूर्ण नहीं

संत परमानंद अस्पताल के डॉ. अरुण मूंथड़ा बताते हैं कि डेंगू में सिर्फ प्लेटलेट्स महत्वपूर्ण नहीं हैं। किडनी और लिवर को क्षतिग्रस्त होने से बचाना ज्यादा अहम है। क्योंकि प्लेटलेट्स का तो इलाज है, लेकिन रक्त वाहिकाओं की लाइन क्षतिग्रस्त होने से बचाना अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

सामान्य मरीज के लक्षण

- ठंड लगने के बाद अचानक तेज बुखार आना
- सिर, मांसपेशियों और जोड़ों में दर्द होना
- बहुत ज्यादा कमजोरी लगना, भूख न लगना और जी मितलाना और मुंह का स्वाद खराब होना
- गले में हल्का-सा दर्द होना

गंभीर मरीज के लक्षण

- त्वचा पर गहरे नीले-काले रंग के छोटे या बड़े चकते पड़ना
- मरीज का रक्तचाप एकदम से कम हो जाना
- नाक और मसूढ़ों से खून आना
- मरीज की शौच या उलटी में खून आना

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डेंगू के प्रकोप के बीच इससे बचाव के लिए यह समझना जरूरी है कि डेंगू बुखार अन्य कारणों से होने वाले बुखार से कई मामले में अलग है। डेंगू के न केवल कुछ अलग लक्षण होते हैं, बल्कि इसका इलाज भी अलग तरह से होता है। इसके मरीजों को अलग तरह की सावधानियां भी बरतनी पड़ती हैं। कोरोना, फ्लू, मलेरिया, चिकनगुनिया और अन्य कारणों से होने वाले बुखार और लक्षणों की डेंगू के कारण हुए बुखार से काफी समानता होती। ऐसे में मरीज शुरू में यह नहीं समझ पाता कि उसे किस कारण बुखार है।