

SIMULATION OF SCHOOL SCREENING/PARENT'S MEETING

Date: 09/02

(1 HOUR)

- OBJECTIVES:**
1. Participants will be able to understand how a School Screening/Parent's Meeting can be used to mobilize a community for action.
 2. Participants will be able to lead a Parent's Meeting.

OVERVIEW FOR TRAINERS:

METHOD	TIME	KNOWLEDGE
<p>Before beginning this lesson, choose somebody to play the role of the doctor who examined the children at the school screening. Give that person a copy of the attached <i>School Screening Case Study</i> as well as copies of the sample <i>Medical Certificates</i> on each child to be distributed to parents. The person chosen to play this role should prepare to present the findings of the case study to the whole group.</p> <p>Story: Mila and her team have been anticipating the meeting that is about to take place for some time. Several months ago they met with district health officials to discuss the concept of a school screening. They then met with the faculty and administration of the school to discuss the concept with them. They also went to the local village council to enlist their cooperation and to stress the importance of community participation. Now the school screening has been done, and the training team is preparing to meet with the parents to report their findings. The whole purpose of the school screening is to identify one health concern and to rally the parents to work collectively to resolve that problem for the sake of their children. This is the moment of truth. The physician who assisted the team has filled out a form for each child showing the results of their screening. This form will be given only to parents who attend this meeting. In addition, the physician has prepared a report on the community as a whole showing which illnesses are most common, and what percentage of the children are affected. The report showed that 80% of children in the community had caries (cavities); that 21% had various skin diseases; 12% had episodes of diarrhea in the last week.</p> <p>The parents have gathered. It is now time to begin our parents meeting. (After giving the above as background, assume the role of the trainer and</p>	5"	

SIMULATION OF SCHOOL SCREENING/PARENT'S MEETING

METHOD	TIME	KNOWLEDGE
introduce yourself as a member of Billy's team. Welcome each participant to the parents meeting by giving them a form with the results of their child's screening (attached). Don't forget to welcome the district health officials, the village council members, the school faculty and administration. Do the rest of this lesson as if you were leading a parent's meeting).		
I. Problems Presented The person chosen to play the role of the physician now presents the findings of the school screening to the community. Have the doctor identify caries (cavities) as the problem affecting more children than any other.	5"	I. <u>Problems Presented</u> Skin Diseases: 21% Episodes of Diarrhea in the last week: 12% Cavities; 80% Malnourishment: 3% Anemia: 5% Enlarged Nodes: 2% Fever: 2% Worms: 15% Eye Problems: 4% Upper Respiratory Infections: 9% Heart Problems: 1%
II. Causes and Hazards of Caries Make a chart like the one shown below and brainstorm with the parents concerning the causes and hazards of the problem of caries. Causes / Hazards	10"	II. <u>Causes and Hazards of Caries</u> Causes: Children not brushing their teeth Children eating too many sweets No toothbrushes No money for toothpaste Children don't understand the importance of tooth brushing Parents not monitoring their children's tooth brushing Hazards: Pain Loss of teeth Gum disease Strep infections and Rheumatic heart disease Bad breath
III. Actions Divide into small groups of 8-12, and have each group consider the causes of caries and make a list of actions that might be taken by the community that would contribute to solving the problem of caries. Report findings to the large group.	15"	III. <u>Actions</u> Teach children the importance of brushing teeth in the school. Teach parents the importance of brushing teeth at the next Parent Teacher Meeting. Make sure every child has what is needed for proper dental hygiene including affordable substitutes for toothbrushes and toothpaste if required.
IV. Make an action plan with the large group including activities, schedule,	20"	IV. <u>Activity / Schedule / Budget / Person</u>

SIMULATION OF SCHOOL SCREENING/PARENT'S MEETING

METHOD	TIME	KNOWLEDGE
and budget. Ask for volunteers to carry out the action plan and give them responsibility.		
V. Thank the other training team members for their contribution to the success of the school screening. Inform the group that the training team has a proposal for a program that will enable the community to work together to improve the quality of life in the village and to resolve problems such as those that have been identified through the school screening. They would like to have a series of meetings to present their ideas if you are interested. Announce the date and time of the first of this series of meetings.	5"	V. <u>Date and Time of First Awareness Meetings.</u>
VI. Lead the group to set a date for a follow up meeting. At that meeting the group can evaluate its progress on the plans they have made together today, and can discuss what action they want to take as a result of the meetings with the training team.		VI. <u>Date and Time of Follow-up Parent's Meeting.</u>

References: World Health Organization. 2007. *Growth Reference Data*. Available from: <http://www.who.int/growthref/en/>

ATTITUDE: Facilitator has the conviction that people need to be actively involved in their own development.

SKILL: Participants will be able to lead a parent's meeting after a school screening.

EVALUATION: Facilitators will know that participants have learned the content of this lesson when they have conducted a parent's meeting.

MATERIALS:

- Newsprint
- Marking Pens
- Masking Tape
- *School Screening Case Study* handout
- *Medical Certificate* handout
- *School Health Screening Package* handout
- *Sources of Materials* handout
- *Growth Curves* handout

School Screening Case Study

Sample Medical Certificate	
Pupil's Name: Paulo Lagman	Name of School: La Salle
Age: 7	Sex: M
Weight: 30Kg	Hemoglobin: Negative
Urine Findings: Negative	Stool Findings: Negative
Clinical Exam Findings: Cavities	
Medical Advice to Parents: Child should see a dentist to prevent further decay and tooth loss.	
Prescription, if necessary:	

Type of Problem	Number of Male Children Affected out of 47 boys that were examined	Number of Female Children Affected out of 53 girls examined	Total number of cases out of 100	Percentage of children in the community who are affected
Skin Diseases: 21%	12	9	21	21%
Episodes of Diarrhea in the last week: 12%	7	5	12	12%
Cavities: 80%	41	39	80	80%
Moderate to severe Malnourishment: 3%	1	2	3	3%
Anemia: 5%	3	2	5	5%
Enlarged Nodes: 18%	9	9	18	18%
Fevers: 2%	1	1	2	2%
Worms: 15%	9	6	15	15%
Eye Problems: 4%	3	1	4	4%
Upper Respiratory Infections: 9%	4	5	9	9%

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE

NAME OF SCHOOL: _____

PUPIL'S NAME: _____

AGE: _____

SEX: _____

HEIGHT: _____

WEIGHT: _____

HEMOGLOBIN: _____

URINE FINDINGS: _____

STOOL FINDINGS: _____

CLINICAL EXAM FINDINGS: _____

MEDICAL ADVICE TO PARENTS: _____

PRESCRIPTION, IF NECESSARY: _____

SIGNATURE OF CLINICIAN: _____

NOTES

SCHOOL HEALTH SCREENING PACKAGE

PURPOSE FOR DOING HEALTH SCREENING

School screening is done to help the parents see the health problems of their own child as well as seeing that many of the children have the same problems in the community as a whole.

The whole purpose of the screening exercise is to get the parents to chose one problem that they the parents want to work on collectively to solve for their children.

Therefore the most important part of the process is the Parents Meeting. By seeing their own child's problem they want to do something about it. When they see that a good number of the children have the same problem this really moves them to action more then just giving the overall statistics.

STAGE 1: Discuss the concept paper with the District School Health Program Committee (if applicable).

STAGE 2: Discuss the concept paper with the teaching staff of the selected school. Allow the teachers to comment on the ideas contained in the concept paper and take note of important ideas are generated during this meeting.

STAGE 3: The health team, together with the head teacher, make an appointment to discuss the program with the local village committee. This meeting should stress the community participation and prevention aspects of the program.

The importance of the parent's meeting to work out a prevention strategy for their children will, therefore, be explained in great detail. The success of this program will depend, by and large, on the quality of this meeting.

STAGE 4: Make an appointment with the head teacher to specify the actual days for implementing the activities in his/her school. Make sure you have the staff and equipment.

STAGE 5: Do the screening of the children. About 100 to 150 pupils can be examined, for one day, for the following:

1. Height.
2. Weight.
3. Upper arm circumference.
4. Hemoglobin. (Talquist Strips)
5. Stool for immediate microscopic examination.
6. Urine for immediate microscopic examination.
7. Clinical examination which should include answering one or two specific questions, e.g. episodes of diarrhea in the last month, eating habits, etc.
8. Quick physical examination for obvious clinical abnormalities.

Technical Staff

1. Clinician - one medical assistant or RMA.
2. Lab technician or a trained microscopist.
3. Trained nurse.
4. Nursing assistant or health assistant.

Non-technical Staff

1. For weighing - one person.
2. For measuring height - one person.
3. For registering - one person.
4. For assisting the lab technician - two persons.

Note: The non-technical staff listed in Stage 4 can be teachers from the school, senior pupils or the driver.

STAGE 6: Analyze the findings of the screening to ascertain what percentage is found for each problem and prepare report.

Also prepare an individual form for each child showing the results of their screening. This is to be only given out at the Parents Meeting.

Stage 7: Hold Parents Meeting:
Hand out individual child's report to the parents who are attending. If the parent for that child does not attend, the reports are NOT sent home. The purpose is to get as many parents to the meeting so they can take some action.

Discuss what the results mean by problem area.

Present the overall findings for all the children.

The next step is the most important thing in the whole screening process. Ask the Parents "What are they going to do about the results?"

This will lead to a very long discussion of several hours. The end result is to get the parents as a group to chose one problem that they want to attack as parents.

Then at that meeting if time permits or later work out the steps to accomplish their decision.

SOURCES OF MATERIALS

Hemoglobin (Talquist) strips

Available from TALC at <http://www.talcuk.org/accessories/haemoglobin-colour-scale.htm>



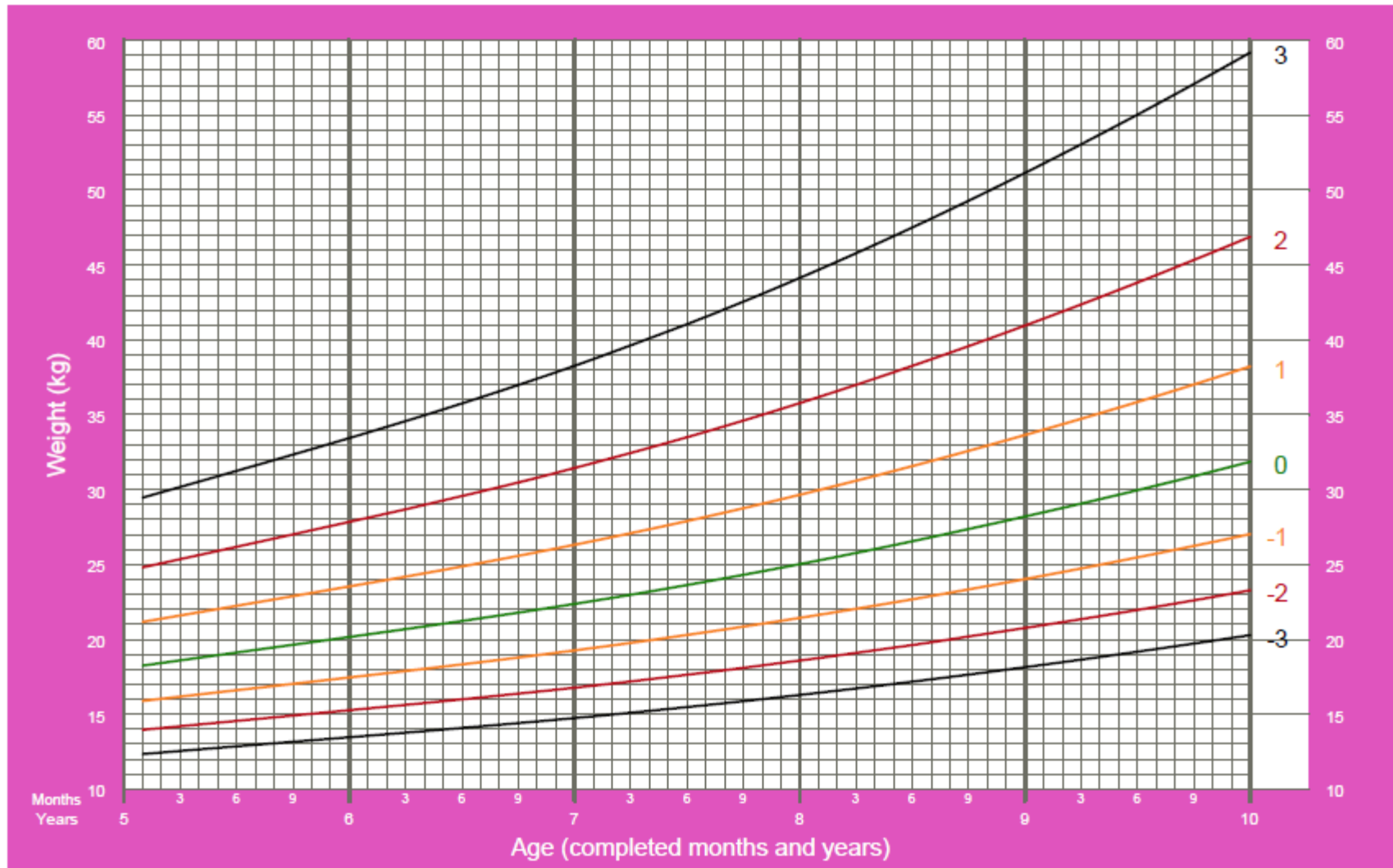
Growth Curves

For the latest World Health Organization growth curves, see <http://www.who.int/growthref/en/>

GROWTH CURVES

Weight-for-age GIRLS

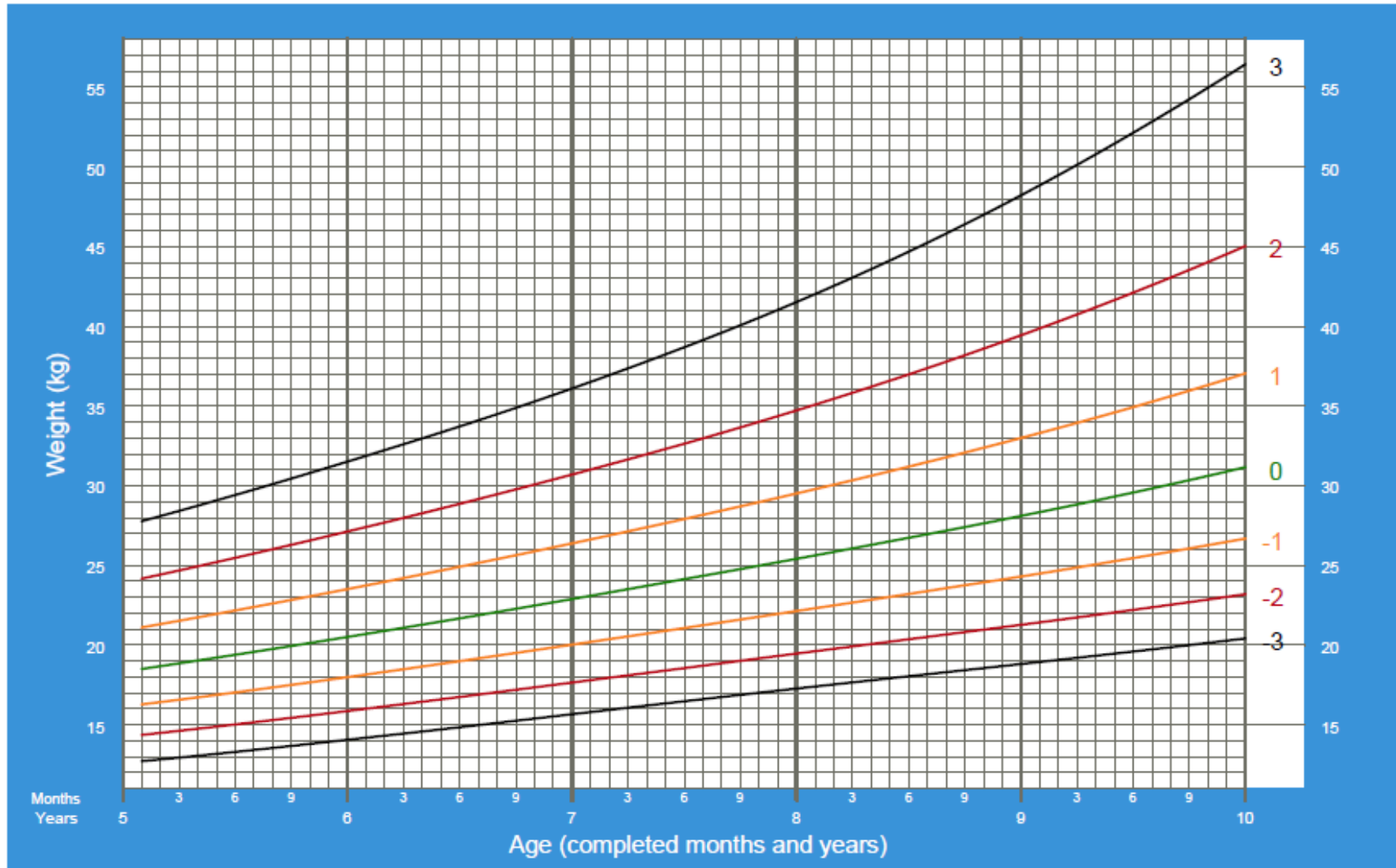
5 to 10 years (z-scores)



2007 WHO Reference

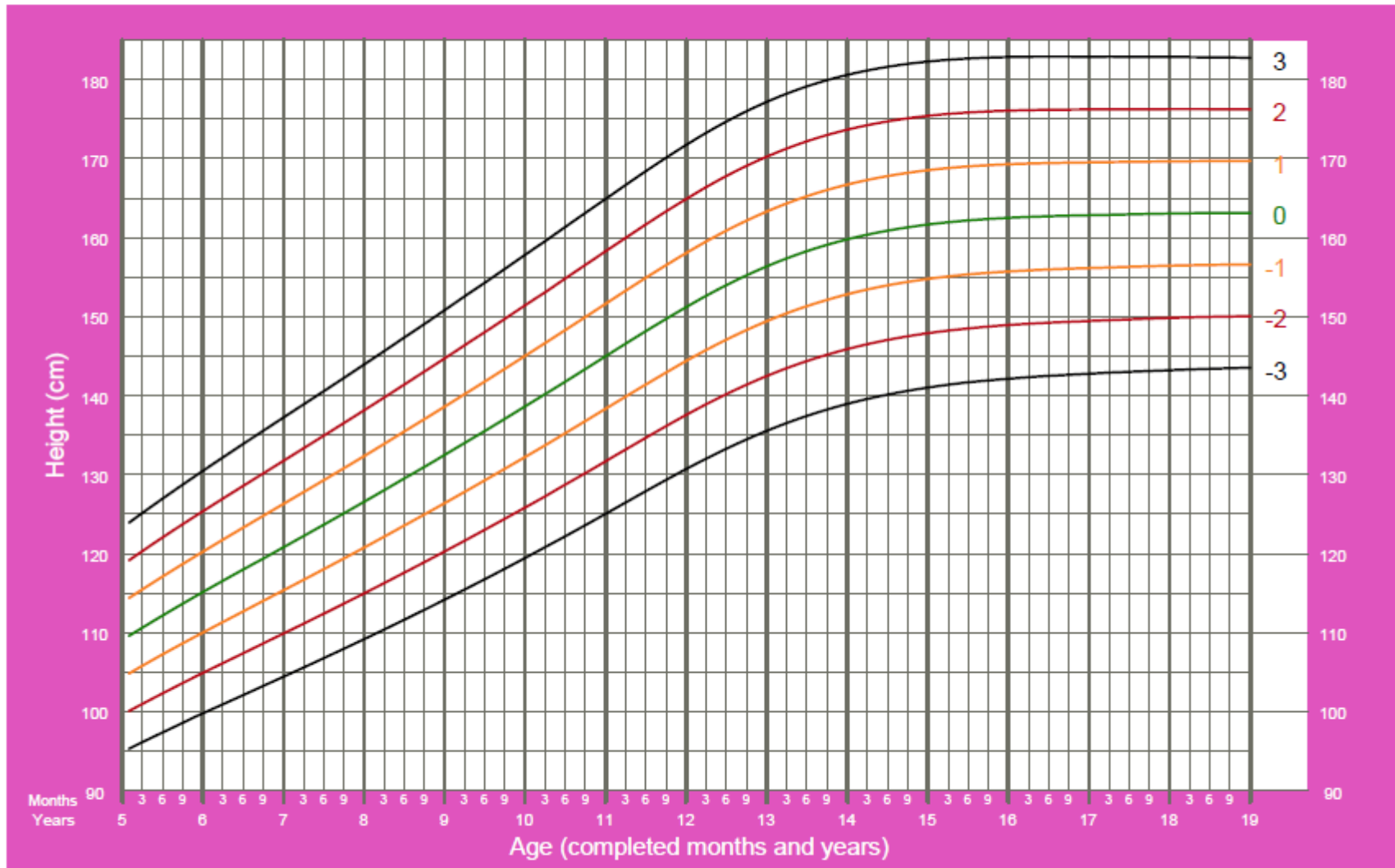
Weight-for-age BOYS

5 to 10 years (z-scores)



Height-for-age GIRLS

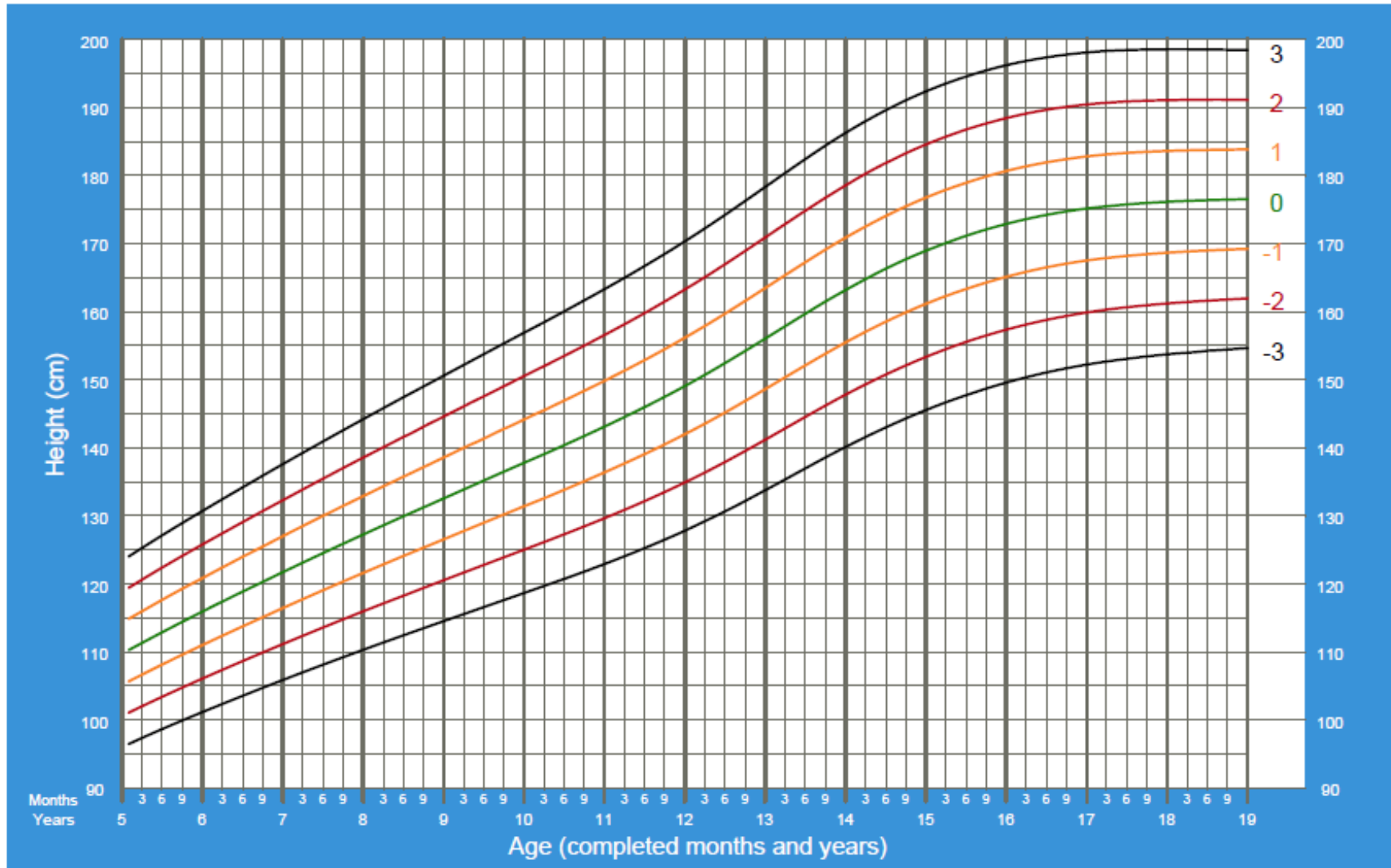
5 to 19 years (z-scores)



2007 WHO Reference

Height-for-age BOYS

5 to 19 years (z-scores)



2007 WHO Reference