

April 21-22, 2021

Webinar

Acute respiratory infection has increased five times over the year In Bangladesh

Md Al Hasibuzzaman

Ningbo University, School of Medicine, China

Abstract

Last five years data provided by Health Emergency Operation Center and Control room under the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS), respiratory and infectious diseases has recently increased massively in the last five years in Bangladesh. Poverty and lack of education is one of the causes to infectious disease. Because of poverty people are unable to get proper water and health safety. Lack of education make them to spread those disease. Main Cause they are unaware of it. Most common diseases in Bangladesh are winter diseases, like asthma, pneumonia, Dengue fever, diarrhea and others including urinary tract infection, and fever. But most commonly the Infectious Diseases are increasing which are alarming for Bangladesh. According to DGHS, some 54,170 people were infected with various winter diseases in March this year while it was 113,880 in February, 161,733 in January, 152,094 in December 2019, and 148,751 in November 2019. It is 14.54 times higher than the previous year. There should be many more reasons in public health including Air pollution in the country. Hospitals data and experts opinions are mostly elderly people are affected with infectious diseases. Nearly 70% people older than 50 are

mostly come to the hospital in those infections cases. Dengue fever has been seen in 2019 mosquito-borne (*Aedes aegypti*) viral disease associated with urban environments; it manifests as sudden onset of fever and severe headache. Dengue increased in capital Dhaka occasionally produces shock and hemorrhage leading to death in 5% of cases. Accordingly those common disease like Diarrhea, Tuberculosis are commonly occur and spread quickly. Acute respiratory infections among the slum infants of Dhaka city are increasing day by day. In 2011, Mild Respiratory Illness among Young Children Caused by Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A (H5N1) Virus Infection in Bangladesh. Which reminder that the chances of airborne exposure are too quickly become of high population density.

Biography:

I am a final-year medical student. I want to become a professor and pursue a Ph.D. degree. I think only become a doctor in the future is not enough for me. I want to do Higher education. I am doing Clinical Rotations in The Affiliated Hospital of Medical School of Ningbo University.