

UNICEF

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENFANCE

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO:	Revy_Tuluhungwa, Chief, PSC Service,	13 July 1984
	New York	HANY/88
FROM:	Obediah Mazombwe, PSC Officer, Harare	

SUBJECT

Thank you for your note dated May 14, 1984.

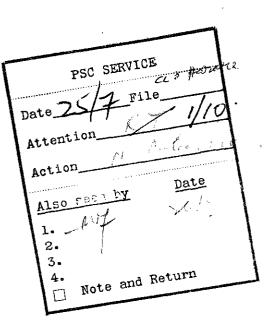
I am attaching two posters and two brochures already in use. The postures are in the vernacular but I have attached some English translations.

Admittedly these are more information giving rather than those which ensure participation, through reaction and debate. We are trying to move more into the latter through radio and newspaper quizes, and the promotion of drama.

I will keep you updated.

Best regards.

cc. Juan Braun PSC Regional Advisor Nairobi



SUPPORT YOUR VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER

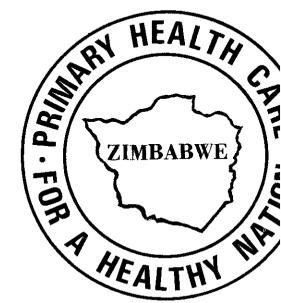


FOR A HEALTHY COMMUNITY

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE

THE VILLAGE
HEALTH WORKER
HELPS
PREVENT
DISEASE

SUPPORT THE VHW FOR GOOD HEALTH





SUPPORT YOUI VILLAGE HEALT WORKER

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

Zimbabwe has adopted the Primary Health Care approach to make essential health care accessible to all individuals and families in the community.

This approach implies a shift of emphasis from the past curative, expensive approach which served limited selected areas, whilst ignoring the rest of the country, to an approach that emphasises prevention, is evenly distributed and involves community participation.



Village Health Worker advises young mother on the health of her child.

Under this approach the health delivery system extends right down to the village level. The Village Health Worker is at the frontline of this system, providing the first contact between the community and the health system. He or she therefore plays a vital role.





Village Health Worker discusses well protection and importance of clean drinking water with community.

YOUR VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER

- 1. Is a village health educator
- 2. Teaches how to prevent diseases
- 3. Treats minor illnesses
- Refers serious illnesses to the clinic or health centre
- 5. Only works part time
- 6. Only receives a small allowance.

THE VHW TREATS THE FOLLOWING ILLNESSES

Headaches Fever Cough Diarrhoea Wounds Scabies

THE VHW ADVISES ON THE FOLLOWING

- 1. Well protection
- 2. Latrine construction
- 3. Home hygiene
- 4. Nutrition
- Immunisation.

Produced by the Ministry of Health in co-operation with UNICEF.

YOUR ROLE AS A COMMUNIT

- Participate in the selection of VHW.
- Follow her instructions on all h matters.
- Assist her with her work at hom in the field.
- Explain to other members of the munity the vital importance of operating with the VHW.



Village Health Worker advises a family on home hy

IN ORDER TO FUNCTION EFFECTION OF THE VILLAGE HEALTH WORNEEDS STRONG SUPPORT FROM HEALTH PERSONNEL: HEALTH A TANTS, MEDICAL ASSISTA NURSES, HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION DOCTORS.

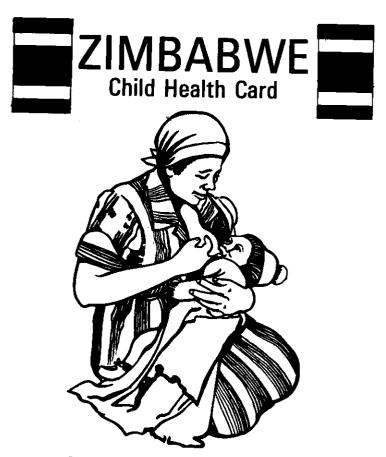


KUDZIVIRIRWA KWEZVIRWERE

The Child Health Card reproduced below is your child's passport to good health.







Breast Feed for at Least 18 months

Every child in Zimbabwe under the age of five should have a card which is a record.



2. (a) Tuberculosis

This is a highly contagious disease Signs and Symptoms:

- loss of weight
- Fever
- Coughing

It is caused by a bacteria.

(b) Polio (Poliomyelitis)

Polio is a virus infection most common in children under the age of two years. Signs and Symptoms:

- A cold with fever
- Vomitina
- Sore muscles
- Weakness to one or both legs
- Paralysis of one or both legs.

(The affected limb becomes thinner than the other and does not grow as fast as the other one.)

(c) Diphteria.

This affects the throat, nose or lips. Signs and Symptoms:

- A cold with fever
- Head ache
- Sore throat
- The neck may swell

The child can choke and die.

(d) Whooping Cough

Signs and Symptoms:

- Starts like a cold with fever
- A runny nose
- Coughing
- -Two weeks later coughing with a whooping sound.
- Vomiting after the whoop

Small babies may die without developing the typical whoop.

(e) Tetanus

In the new-born, tetanus germs enter through the umbilical cord.

Signs and Symptoms:

- Child begins to cry continuously and is unable to suck
- Stiffness of the neck
- Lock jaw
- Convulsions

(f) Measles

This severe virus infection is dangerous in children who are poorly nourished or have T.B. (Tuberculosis)

Signs and Symptoms:

- A cold with fever
- Runny nose
- Red, sore eyes
- Coughing
- The child becomes increasingly ill
- May have diarrhoea
- A rash which lasts about 5 days.

Produced by:

ZEPI,
Ministry of Health and
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF),
Harare,
Zimbabwe.

THE ZIMBABWE

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION

- 1. It is the intention of the Ministry of Health to ensure that by the year 1990 the immunization programme in Zimbabwe will reach all children. This will protect the children against six diseases.
- 2. WHATARETHESE DISEASES WHICH KILL AND LAME THE CHILDREN OF ZIMBABWE BUT WHICH CAN BE PREVENTED?
 - (a) Tuberculosis Rurindi
 - (b) Poliomyelitis Mheta Makumbo
 - (c) Diphtheria Kuzvimba Pahuro
 - (d) Whooping Cough Chipembwe
 - (e) Tetanus- Kuoma Mutezo
 - (f) Measles Gwirikwiti
- SIMPLE, SURE PROTECTION—IMMUNIZATION
 Go to your nearest clinic or health centre to have
 your children vaccinated while they are healthy so
 that they stay healthy, strong, and happy.



The most important vaccines for children are:

- (a) DPT.
- (b) POLIO.
- (c) B.C.G.
- (d) MEASLES
- (e) TETANUS.
- (a) D.P.T. For diphtheria, whooping cough (pertussis), and tetanus three injections are given: first at 3 months and second at 4 months and third at 5 months. The child may have a slight fever and pain at injection time.
- (b) POLIO. The child is given drops in the mouth once each month at third, fourth and fifth month after birth. The drops are sweet.
- (c) B.C.G. For tuberculosis (TB). A single injection is given into the skin of the shoulder. Vaccination is done at birth or first as early as possible after birth of child. The vaccine makes a sore and leaves a scar.
- (d) MEASLES. One injection is given when child is 9 months of age.
- (e) TETANUS. Everyone should be vaccinated against tetanus—especially pregnant mothers, so that their babies will be protected against tetanus of the newborn. For adults and children over 12 years old — see your nearest clinic or health centre.

INFORMATION ON THE SIX DISEASES:

(1)Infectious childhood diseases can kill or will have after effects that leave the survivers handcapped for life. Immunisation can prevent infection of these diseases. 2. (a)

(b)

(c)

AND YOUR FAMILY,

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE

SHARE THIS BROCHURE WITH YOUR FRIENDS

EVERY ZIMBABWEAN
SHOULD KNOW
ABOUT IMMUNISATION

Kudzivirirwa kwezvirwere muZimbabwe

Ukuvikelwa kwemikhuhlane eZimbabwe INFORM YOUR
FRIENDS AND
RELATIVES ABOUT
THE SIX DISEASES

"YOU CAN HELP TOO"



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Notes

4 pp

With covering memo from Obediah Mazombwe, PSC Officer, UNICEF, Harare. The poster was not scanned.

Print Name of Person Submit Image

Signature of Person Submit

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