



**NARAYANA**  
COLLEGE OF NURSING



**LEVELS OF  
PREVENTION IN  
EPIDEMIOLOGY**



**PRESENTED BY**

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## **LEVELS OF PREVENTION:**

- ❖ **Primordial prevention**
- ❖ **Primary prevention**
- ❖ **Secondary prevention**
- ❖ **Tertiary prevention**

## PREMORDIAL INFECTION:

According to WHO premordial concept has been emphasized in the prevention of chronic disease. The efforts are directed towards the discouraging the people from adopting harmful life styles through individual and mass education.

## PRIMARY PREVENTION:

Primary prevention is the action  
Taken during the period of

Pre pathogenesis i.e. before the occurrence of the  
disease.

primary prevention includes:

- Health promotion
- Specific protection





## HEALTH PROMOTION:

- Health education
- Environmental modification
- Behavioral changes
- Life style changes
- Nutritional intervention

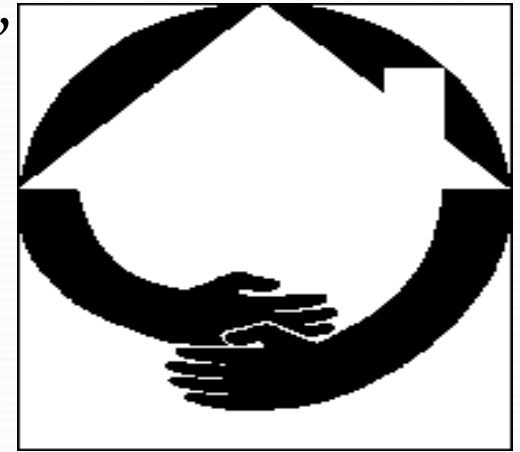
## HEALTH EDUCATION:

The main aim is to inform and motivate People to adopt and sustain healthy Life style and to make use of health Services in case of alteration in health. So, as to control and improve the health status.



## ENVIRONMENTAL MODIFICATIONS:

- It includes provision of safe drinking water, Control of noise pollution and control of air pollution etc.
- Alteration in environment doesn't require any physician as the interventions are non clinical.
- These efforts should be taken by the people as well as by the government.





## BEHAVIORAL CHANGES:

- If an individual behavior is related to drinking alcohol , smoking etc.
- Primary prevention in other words concerned with the attitude of an individual towards health.





## LIFE STYLE CHANGES:

- People should adopt the life style pattern which promotes their health. Life style includes all activities such as eating, drinking exercising, rest and sleep.



## NUTRITIONAL INTERVENTION:

- People should be provided adequate nutrition especially vulnerable groups, in order to prevent the occurrence of disease.
- The people who belong to poor socio economic status are also vulnerable to the nutritional deficiency disorders.



- In order to promote the health by food distribution and nutritional improvement there are certain programs such as child feeding program mid day meal program and food fortification.



## SPECIFIC PROTECTION:

- Active immunization:
- Passive immunization:
  - ✓ Normal human immunoglobulin
  - ✓ Specific human immunoglobulin
  - ✓ Antisera or antitoxins



## SECONDARY PREVENTION:

Early diagnosis and treatment:

- Assess the disease process
- Restores the health
- Treat the disease before irreversible

Referral:

## TERTIARY PREVENTION:

- Disability limitation
- Rehabilitation



*Thank  
you*