

RAJENDRA ACADEMY FOR TEACHERS' EDUCATION

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A Composite Unit of M.Ed., B.Ed. & D.El.Ed.
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<u>ABOUT OUR INSTITUTION</u>



THE AREA IS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAM PANCHAYAT OF GOPALPUR, KANKSA. IT IS OUR EXTREME PLEASURE TO INTRODUCE RATE (RAJENDRA ACADEMY FOR TEACHERS' EDUCATION) UNDER RAJENDRANATH EDUCATIONAL AND WELFARE TRUST (REWT), ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 2012. SINCE ITS INCEPTION, RAJENDRA ACADEMY FOR TEACHERS' EDUCATION AFFILIATED TO WBUTTEPA, THE UNIVERSITY OF BURDWAN, AND WEST BENGAL BOARD OF PRIMARY EDUCATION RUNS ITS COMPOSITE UNIT OF PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS' TRAINING COURSES OF M.ED, B.ED AND D.EL.ED. OUR COLLEGE STUDENTS TAKE AN ACTIVE ROLE EVERY YEAR IN SPREADING AWARENESS ABOUT DENGUE PREVENTION. THROUGH VARIOUS INITIATIVES SUCH AS STREET PLAYS, RALLIES, POSTER CAMPAIGNS, AND CLEANLINESS DRIVES, THEY EDUCATE THE COMMUNITY ABOUT THE DANGERS OF DENGUE AND THE IMPORTANCE OF PREVENTIVE MEASURES. THEIR EFFORTS CONTRIBUTE TO CREATING A HEALTHIER ENVIRONMENT BY ENCOURAGING PEOPLE TO ELIMINATE MOSQUITO BREEDING GROUNDS AND ADOPT PROTECTIVE PRACTICES. THIS ANNUAL AWARENESS CAMPAIGN REFLECTS OUR COMMITMENT TO SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

DENGUE IS A MOSQUITO-BORNE VIRAL INFECTION THAT AFFECTS MILLIONS OF PEOPLE WORLDWIDE. IT IS CAUSED BY THE DENGUE VIRUS (DENV), WHICH IS TRANSMITTED THROUGH THE BITE OF INFECTED AEDES AEGYPTI AND AEDES ALBOPICTUS MOSQUITOES. DENGUE CAN RANGE FROM MILD FLU-LIKE SYMPTOMS TO SEVERE COMPLICATIONS, INCLUDING DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER (DHF) AND DENGUE SHOCK SYNDROME (DSS).



CAUSES & SYMPTOMS

Dengue is caused by the dengue virus, which has four serotypes (DENV-1, DENV-2, DENV-3, and DENV-4). When a mosquito bites a person infected with the virus, it becomes a carrier and transmits the virus to others through subsequent bites.

Symptoms usually appear 4–10 days after being bitten by an infected mosquito. Common symptoms include:

- 1. High fever (104°F or 40°C)
- 2. Severe headache
- 3. Pain behind the eyes
- 4. Joint and muscle pain (also called "breakbone fever")
- 5. Skin rash
- 6. Nausea and vomiting
- 7. Fatigue and weakness
- 8. Mild bleeding (nosebleeds, gum bleeding, or easy bruising)

In severe cases, dengue can cause internal bleeding, organ failure, or shock, which may be life-threatening.



PREVENTION & TREATMENT

<u>There is no specific antiviral treatment for dengue, so prevention is crucial.</u> Effective measures include:-

- AVOID MOSQUITO BITES: USE MOSQUITO REPELLENTS, WEAR LONG-SLEEVED CLOTHES, AND SLEEP UNDER MOSQUITO NETS.
- ELIMINATE BREEDING SITES: REGULARLY CLEAN AND COVER WATER STORAGE CONTAINERS TO PREVENT MOSQUITO BREEDING.
- USE MOSQUITO CONTROL METHODS: SPRAY INSECTICIDES AND USE LARVICIDES IN STAGNANT WATER AREAS.
- COMMUNITY AWARENESS: EDUCATE PEOPLE ABOUT DENGUE
 PREVENTION AND ENCOURAGE PARTICIPATION IN CLEANLINESS DRIVES.

<u>There is no specific cure for dengue, but supportive care can help manage symptoms:</u>

- REST AND HYDRATION: DRINK PLENTY OF FLUIDS TO PREVENT DEHYDRATION.
- FEVER CONTROL: TAKE PARACETAMOL (ACETAMINOPHEN) FOR FEVER AND PAIN RELIEF. AVOID ASPIRIN AND IBUPROFEN, AS THEY CAN INCREASE BLEEDING RISKS.
- MEDICAL ATTENTION: SEVERE DENGUE REQUIRES HOSPITALIZATION, INTRAVENOUS FLUIDS, AND CLOSE MONITORING.



STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN DENGUE PREVENTION AWARENESS

STUDENTS PLAY A CRUCIAL ROLE IN SPREADING AWARENESS ABOUT DENGUE PREVENTION. THEIR ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT IN EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGNS, STREET PLAYS, AND CLEANLINESS DRIVES HELPS INFORM COMMUNITIES ABOUT THE DANGERS OF DENGUE AND THE IMPORTANCE OF PREVENTIVE MEASURES.





Dengue Awareness Activities by Students

Street Drama

One of the most effective ways students can raise awareness is through street plays. These plays can showcase:

- HOW MOSQUITOES BREED IN STAGNANT WATER.
- THE IMPORTANCE OF KEEPING THE SURROUNDINGS CLEAN.
- PREVENTIVE MEASURES LIKE USING MOSQUITO NETS AND REPELLENTS.
- SYMPTOMS OF DENGUE AND WHEN TO SEEK MEDICAL HELP.

By performing in public places such as markets, parks, and near schools, students can effectively educate a large audience.







POSTER & SLOGAN COMPETITIONS







CLEANLINESS DRIVES

REMOVING STAGNANT WATER FROM POTS, OLD TIRES, AND DRAINS. ENCOURAGING NEIGHBORS TO KEEP THEIR SURROUNDINGS CLEAN. COORDINATING WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES FOR FOGGING AND SPRAYING INSECTICIDES.







Awareness Rallies and Door-to-Door Campaigns

STUDENTS CAN ORGANIZE RALLIES WITH BANNERS AND LOUDSPEAKERS TO SPREAD MESSAGES ABOUT DENGUE PREVENTION. THEY CAN ALSO VISIT HOMES TO EDUCATE FAMILIES ON:

- HOW TO IDENTIFY MOSQUITO BREEDING SPOTS.
- THE IMPORTANCE OF USING MOSQUITO NETS AND REPELLENTS.
- WHEN TO SEEK MEDICAL HELP IF SYMPTOMS APPEAR.







	Conclusion	
tropical as measures impact. P	s a serious health concern, especially in not subtropical regions. Preventive and early diagnosis can help reduce its ublic awareness and active participation for the combastic control efforts are essential to combastic to combastic control.	s n