

Exploration about Polio among Bahauddin Zakariya University Students

Muhammad Imran Qadir & Hira Raheem Akbar*

Institute of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan. *Correspondence: hiraraheem68@gmail.com

Article Received: 29 August 2018

Article Accepted: 28 November 2018

Article Published: 21 January 2019

ABSTRACT

The basic and foremost purpose of my research was to aware people about polio disease, so that many lives could be saved by vaccination against polio. Polio, also termed as poliomyelitis is an infectious and fatal disease. The causative agent of polio is poliovirus. It can be paralytic or non-paralytic disorder. Approximate 1 percent of poliomyelitis can results into paralytic polio. Smaller than 1 percent Paralytic polio leads to the permanent paralysis of infected person and one cannot make a move of his her body s part. Infected individuals acquire critical indications that results in damage to spinal cord, brain which causes numbness, infection, severe, muscle pain, and paralysis can't move parts of body or fragility in legs, arms or body. After completion of my project, I found that according to 100% persons it was a viral disease, neither bacterial disease nor fungal disease and could be cured by using medicines. About 80% of persons said that it was a genetic disease and 20% said that it was transmitted through blood transfusion or person to person contact.

Key Words: Polio, Paralytic and non-paralytic polio, Blood Transfusion.

INTRODUCTION

Polio, also termed as poliomyelitis is an infectious and fatal disease. The causative agent of polio is poliovirus. It can be paralytic or non-paralytic disorder. Approximate 1 percent of poliomyelitis can results into paralytic polio. Smaller than 1 percent Paralytic polio leads to the permanent paralysis of infected person and one cannot make a move of his her body s part. Infected individuals acquire critical indications that results in damage to spinal cord, brain which causes numbness, infection, severe, muscle pain, and paralysis can't move parts of body or fragility in legs, arms or body. In case of non-paralytic polio, there are no visible symptoms in most of the infected individuals (72 persons out of 100). The symptoms of individuals infected with poliovirus will have indications which include temperature, inflammation in throat, fatigue, headache and stomachache.

Polio virus is transmitted from one person to the other through contact as it is a deadly virus. It only cause infection to humans. It is highly contagious virus and inhabits in infected individuals intestine and oesophagus and gut. Persons with no indications of poliovirus can transmit it to others and make them unwell. Identification of polio is done by taking into account its indications. Doctors do the physical examination of the neck and back of being inflexible and hard to bend while lying horizontally. There are some laboratory tests by taking samples of faeces, throat and cerebrospinal fluid of the infected person for poliovirus.

Efforts for eliminating polio permanently from World began in 1988, which were further led by World Health Organization (WHO), Rotary Foundation and United Nation Children's Fund (UNICEF). According to (WHO) World Health Organization, polio has been eliminated from all over the World except Afghanistan, Pakistan and Nijeria. There are vaccines available against polio so that immunity can be developed in childrens.



OBJECTIVE:

The basic and foremost purpose of my research was to aware people about polio disease, so that many lives could be saved by vaccination against polio.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

Total 100 subjects take part in my project. The subjects were students in Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, Pakistan. I first took the approval of subjects and took their opinion about polio disease by filling questionnaire.

AWARENESS ABOUT POLIO AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

 Table 1: Questionnaire to explore awareness about etiology of Polio

Polio is a	Yes	No
A. Polio is a Viral disease		
B. Polio is a Bacterial disease		
C. Polio is a Fungal disease		
D. Polio is a Genetic disease		
E. Polio is a Metabolic disease		

Table 2: Survey form to explore views about prevalence of Polio

Ever experienced Polio	Yes	No
1. You		
2. Your family member		
3. Your relative		
4. Your neighbor		
5. Your friend		

Table 3: Questionnaire to take opinion about transmission of Polio

Polio is transmitted by	Yes	No
1. Contacts or blood transfusion		
2. From parents to offspring		

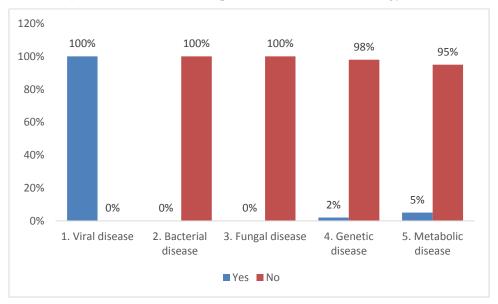
Table 4: Survey form to evaluate views about treatment of Polio

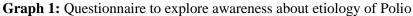
Polio may be treated by	Yes	No
Medicines		
Surgery		
No need of treatment		



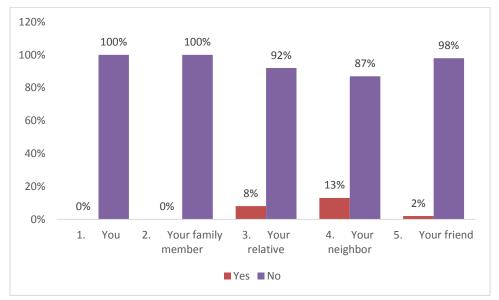
RESULTS:

Results of Table: 1 are shown in Graph: 1. 100% persons said that polio is a viral disease and 0% persons said that it is neither bacterial disease nor fungal disease. 2% persons said that it is genetic disease and 5% said that it is metabolic disease.





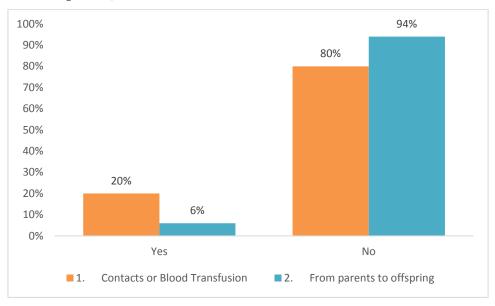
Results of Table: 2 are shown in Graph: 2. It was found that 100% persons and their family never suffered from polio. 8% said that their relatives experienced polio and 13% said that their neighbors suffered from polio and 2% said that their friends suffered from polio.



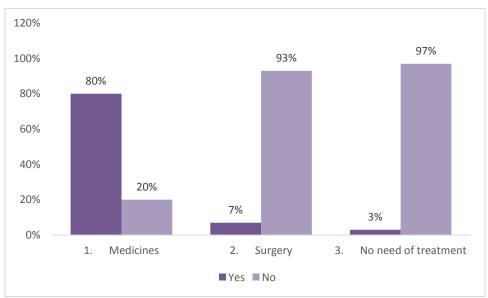
Graph 2: Questionnaire to evaluate views about prevalence of Polio



Results of Table: 3 are shown in Graph: 3. It was found that 20% persons said that polio is transmitted through blood transfusion and 6% said that is can be transmitted from parents to off springs.



Graph 3: Questionnaire to evaluate views about transmission of Polio



Graph 4: Questionnaire to evaluate views about Hope for Polio

Results of Table: 4 are shown in Graph: 4. It was found that 80% persons said that there is need of medicines, 7% said that there is need of surgery and 3% said that there is no need of treatment.

DISCUSSION:

Survey form based research studies have given an important advancement in recent researches (1-11). Many foundations like WHO, UNICEF and Rotary Foundation have worked on this project before.



CONCLUSION:

After completion of my project, I found that according to 100% persons it was a viral disease, neither bacterial disease nor fungal disease and could be cured by using medicines. About 80% of persons said that it was a genetic disease and 20% said that it was transmitted thorugh blood transfusion or person to person contact and polio is actually transmitted through contact. Neither of them had ever suffered from polio.

REFERENCES

1. Khan MU, Ahmad A, Salman S, Ayub M, Aqeel T, Haq NU, Saleem F, Khan MU. Muslim scholars' knowledge, attitudes and perceived barriers towards polio immunization in Pakistan. Journal of religion and health. 2017 Apr 1;56(2):635-48.

2.Kabir M, Afzal MS. Epidemiology of polio virus infection in Pakistan and possible risk factors for its transmission. Asian Pacific journal of tropical medicine. 2016 Nov 1;9(11):1044-7.

3. Qadir MI, Javid A (2018) Awareness about Crohn's Disease in biotechnology students. Glo Adv Res J Med Medical Sci, 7(3): 062-064.

4. Qadir MI, Saleem A (2018) Awareness about ischemic heart disease in university biotechnology students. Glo Adv Res J Med Medical Sci, 7(3): 059-061.

5. Qadir MI, Ishfaq S (2018) Awareness about hypertension in biology students. Int J Mod Pharma Res, 7(2): 08-10.

6. Qadir MI, Mehwish (2018) Awareness about psoriasis disease. Int J Mod Pharma Res, 7(2): 17-18.

7. Qadir MI, Shahzad R (2018) Awareness about obesity in postgraduate students of biotechnology. Int J Mod Pharma Res, 7(2): 14-16.

8. Qadir MI, Rizvi M (2018) Awareness about thalassemia in post graduate students. MOJ Lymphology & Phlebology, 2(1): 14-16.

9. Qadir MI, Ghalia BA (2018) Awareness survey about colorectal cancer in students of M. Phil Biotechnology at Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan. Nov Appro in Can Study, 1(3): NACS.000514.2018.

10. Qadir MI, Saba G (2018) Awareness about intestinal cancer in university student. Nov Appro in Can Study, 1(3): NACS.000515.2018.

11. Ma L, Cai W, Sun M, Cun Y, Zhou J, Liu J, Hu W, Zhang X, Song S, Jiang S, Liao G. Analyzed immunogenicity of fractional doses of Sabin-inactivated poliovirus vaccine (sIPV) with intradermal delivery in rats. Human vaccines & immunotherapeutics. 2016 Dec 1;12(12):3125-31.