April 22-23, 2019
Athens, Greece

LIFE CONDITIONS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES: A CORRELATION ANALYSIS FROM MEGA CLINICA (2015-2018)
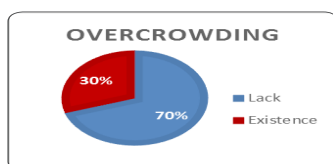
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Life conditions are considered by the World Health Organization, and the Pan-American Health Organization, as determinants of health, associated with the emergence of diseases. We discovered in Maneadero, Ensenada, Baja California, the conditions of sub-developed countries with dirt floors, absent of public services, among others. It is a population highly susceptible to diseases, and a wide outcome of clinical manifestations. They present a higher prevalence on chronic-degenerative illness as rich countries. That is why Mexico is in an epidemiological transition, showing health problems, because poverty is highly prevalent (43.6% of population), and significant prevalence of contagious diseases, but, also non-transmissible, like cardiovascular disease as the first cause of death. We realized a descriptive-analytical and transversal study, with a random population of 29 subjects from nearly 400 patients in our data bank who attended a medical program (Clinica Movil) from July 13-16 of 2017. Inclusion criteria: patients would have filled a questionnaire (from INEGI: ENGASTO 2012) to evaluate economic conditions and medical history. We analyzed the data on Excel software, and made a correlational analysis through odds ratio (OR). Our results showed the highest frequency of diseases on: chronic-degenerative, musculoskeletal and infectious. Population in overcrowding has an OR=2 for infectious diseases, those without medical attention has an OR=3.5 to have a second disease and OR=2.77 for a lack of money to eat in the last three months. We conclude there is a relationship between health determinants and disease, perhaps not the main etiology, but, improve life conditions, it is essential in the attempt of decrease prevalence and control diseases.
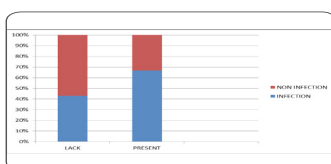
Biography

David Salas-Vargas has completed his Ph.D. at the age of 35 years at the Autonomous University of Baja California (UABC), Mexico. He was the Dean of the School of Health Sciences for almost eight years. He is currently the Coordinator of Postgraduate and Research Studies at the School of Health Sciences at UABC and lecture Epidemiology to undergraduate and post-graduate students.

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Figure 1: Percentage of overcrowding in communities attended, compared to national (11.9%) and state (8.5%) mean

Figure 2: Percentage of patients who did not receive medical treatment from previous illness, and present a second disease within last year. OR=3.5