



សាកលវិទ្យាល័យ ពុទ្ធិសាស្ត្រ

**UNIVERSITY OF PUTHISAstra**

Honor Self    Respect Others    Develop Society

# Bachelor Program

Community Health  
Nursing

Community  
Diagnosis

Lecturer: Ms. Pay Soklim, MSc. GHD, BSN, RN



# Course Outline: Total 30 hours

Lecture 10 hours

Practice 20 hours

**Learning outcome:** At the end, you will be able to:

- Describe the overview and important of community diagnosis.
- Identify the type of community diagnosis.
- Describe the most common diseases in community.
- Analyze data to identify health status of people in community.
- Diagnose or identify the problem in community.
- Priority the health problem in community.
- Present community mapping



# Course summary (What we will learn)

The Overview and important of community diagnosis

Common disease in community

Process of community diagnosis



# සමූහයන්ගේ සෞඛ්‍ය සේවා විකල්පයන් සහ ප්‍රවණතා

The Overview of  
Community Diagnosis



# The Process of Community Nursing

1. Community Assessment base on data collection

6. Project Evaluation & continuation

2. Data analysis and identify problem

5. Project Intervention

3. Priority Setting

4. Problem Analysis



# Definition of a “Community”

- A cluster of people with at least one common characteristic (geographic location, occupation, ethnicity, housing condition.....)
- A group of people with a common characteristic or interest living together within a larger society.



# Community health

**Community health** deals with all the services that is aimed at protecting the health of the community

- Preventive
- Promotive
- Curative
- Rehabilitative

# Dimensions of the Community

□ *Any community having three features:*

*(1) Location,*

*(2) Population*

*(3) Social system*



# Community Profile Relating to **location variables?**

## **Boundaries (incidence of wellness and illness and spread of disease)**

1. Where is the community located?
2. What is its boundaries?
3. Is it part of a larger community?
4. What smaller communities does it include?

## **Health services locations (availability and accessibility)**

1. Where are the main health services?
2. Are there necessary health services **outside** the community? Where?

# Understanding the Community profile

Understand location

Understand population

Understand social system

# **A- Location:** Community Profile Relating to **location variables?**

## **Geographic features**

### **Climate**

1. Is the community prepared to cope with emergencies?

### **Plant and animals**

1. What plants and animals pose possible threat to health?

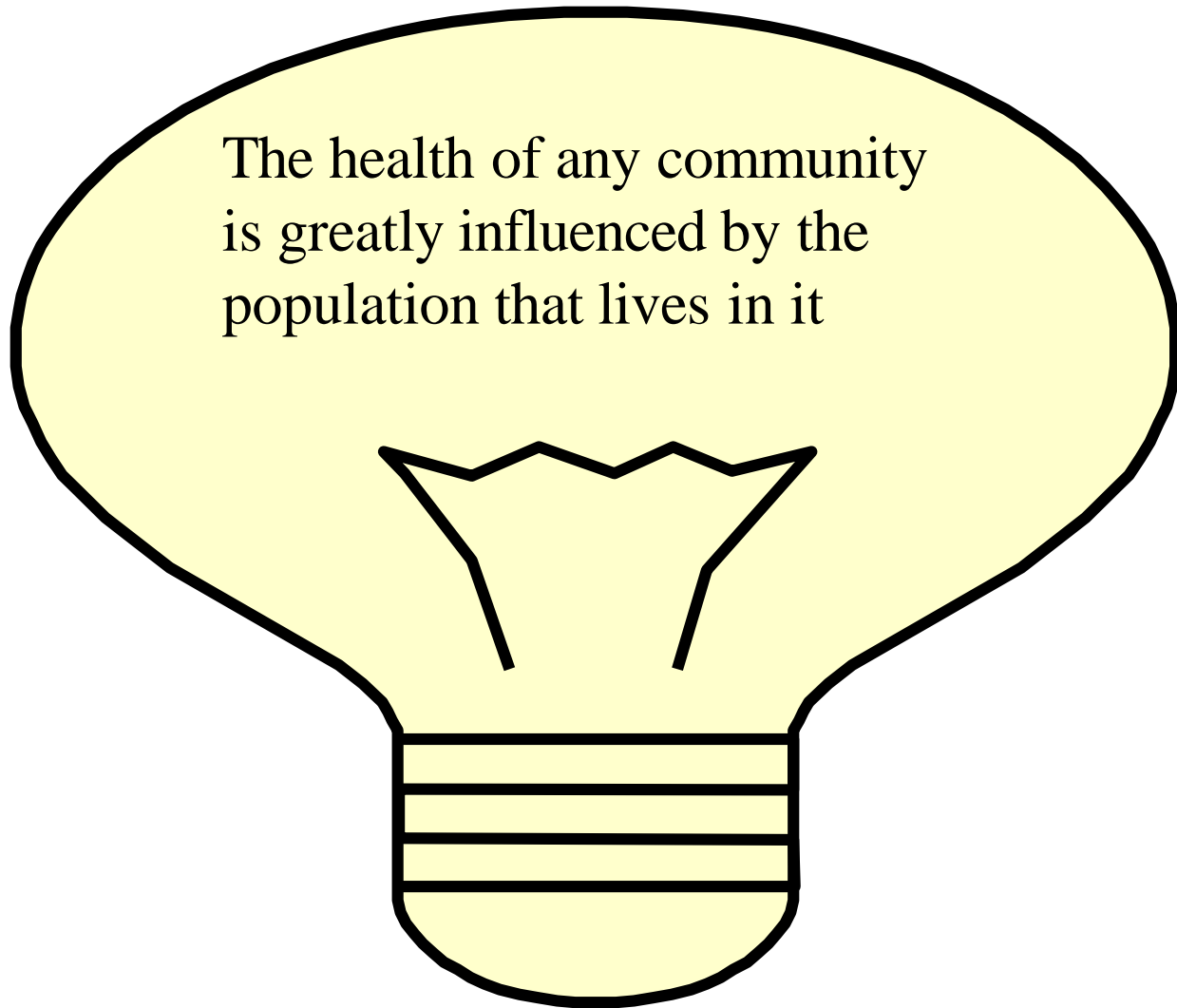
### **Human- made environment**

1. What are the major industries?
2. How have air, land, water been affected by humans?
3. What is the quality of housing?
4. Access to health institutions?



# B. Population

The health of any community  
is greatly influenced by the  
population that lives in it



# B- Population Variables

- **Size:** Affects number and size of health care institutions
  - Homogeneity of population and its needs
  - What is the population? Is it urban suburban or rural?
- **Density:** What is the density per square mile? Increased density increases stress. High and low density affect the availability of health services
- **Composition:** What is the age composition? Sex composition? Marital status? Occupations and %
- **Rate of growth or decline:** How has population size changed over the past two decades? Health implications of this change?

# C. Social System

- the circumstances in which people are born, grow up, live, work, and age, as well as the systems put in place to deal with illness.

These circumstances are in turn shaped by a wider set of forces: economics, social policies, and politics.

[http://www.who.int/social\\_determinants/en/](http://www.who.int/social_determinants/en/)

# c. Social System

## Social system variables:

Health system

Family systems

Economic system

Educational system

Religious system

Welfare system

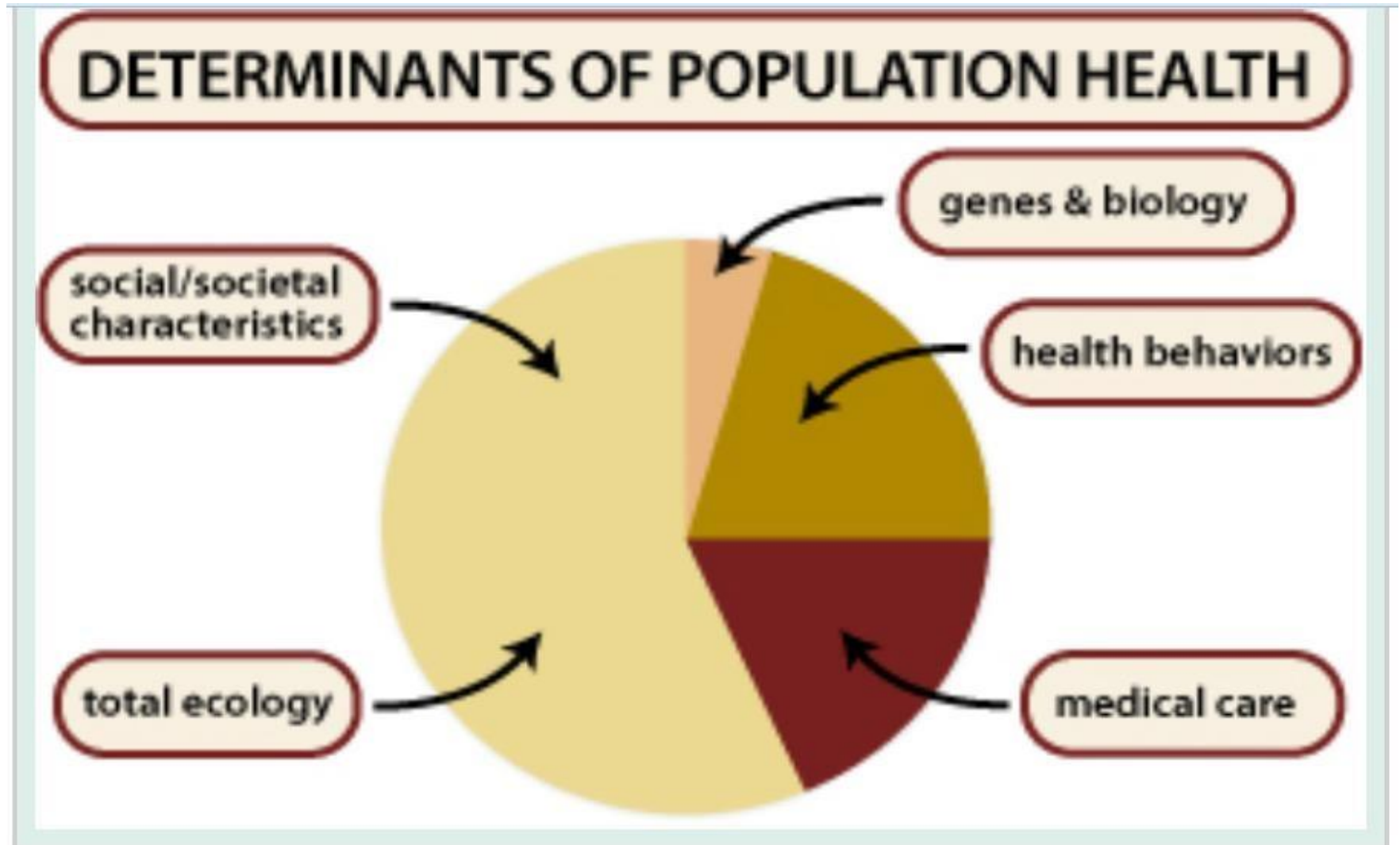
Political system

Recreational system

Legal system

Communication system

<http://www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/FAQ.html#a>





What is community diagnosis?

**What is  
community  
diagnosis?**

# According to WHO definition

it is “a quantitative and qualitative description of the health of citizens and the factors which influence their health. It identifies problems, proposes areas for improvement and stimulates action”.

# Community Diagnosis

- Community diagnosis is a comprehensive assessment of health status of the community in relation to its social, physical and biological environment.

# Community Diagnosis

- It should be the first stage in planning health programs for the betterment and the improvement of any community.
- It includes:
  - Definition of the community's demographic characteristics .
  - Environment .
  - Health status ..
  - Available health and social services.

# The purpose of Community Diagnosis

The purpose of community diagnosis is to define existing problems, determine available resources and set priorities for planning, implementing and evaluating health action, by and for the community.

# Importance of Community Diagnosis



# Importance of Community Diagnosis

- ❑ Provides baseline information about the health status of community residents.
- ❑ Ensures that decisions are based on solid information and evidence.
- ❑ Helps set priorities.
- ❑ Helps Regional Health Authorities assess outcomes and results in the longer term.
- ❑ Gets community members, stakeholders and a wide variety of partners

# Importance of Community Diagnosis

- involved in the decision-making process, helps them understand the difficult choices that need to be made, and builds support and commitment for addressing health needs on a community-wide basis.
- Can be used to guide policy and program development.
- Can assist in mapping out links and interdependence to other sectors.
- Can provide insight into the fundamental causes and pathways of identify opportunities for disease prevention, health promotion and health protection.



# Health Indicators

Indicator (health indicator): A key statistic that indicates or points to another measure.

Health indicators are summary measures that are designed to describe particular aspects of health or health system performance.

# Classification of health Indicators

- Mortality indicators
- Morbidity indicators
- Disability rates
- Nutritional status indicators
- Health care delivery indicators
- Utilization rates
- Indicators of social and mental health
- Environmental indicators
- Socio-economic indicators
- Health policy indicators
- Indicators of quality of life
- Other indicators

# Indicator Types: WHO Classification

- ❑ Health Status Indicators: Mortality, Morbidity
- ❑ Health Services Coverage Statistics
- ❑ Risk Factors Statistics
- ❑ Health Systems Statistics

# Types of Community Diagnosis



# Types of Community diagnosis

- **Comprehensive community diagnosis**
  - Aims to obtain general information about the community
  
- **Problem Oriented community diagnosis**
  - Responds to a particular needs

# Reference

- <http://www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/FAQ.html#a>
- <http://www.who.int/whosis/indicatordefinitions/en/index.html>
- [http://www.who.int/social\\_determinants/en/](http://www.who.int/social_determinants/en/)

# Thank You !

