

5th International Congress on

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

March 01-02, 2018 Berlin, Germany

Life conditions and infectious diseases: A correlation analysis from mega clinic 2017

Alfonso Magaña, David S Salas Vargas, José A Geraldo Murillo and Dilayaxi Cárdenas Bautista
Autonomous University of Baja California, México

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, 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) for 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.

References

1. Ortiz HL, Pérez SD, Tamez GS. (2015) "Socioeconomic inequality and health in Mexico". *Rev Med Inst Mex Seguro Soc*; 53 (3): 336-47
2. Salgado BA, Estany A., Figueiras A. (2014) "Effect of socio-economic level on mortality in urban areas: critical review and systematic ". *Cad. Saúde Pública*. Aug, 30 (8): 1609-1621.
3. Rodríguez W.U. (2015) "Socioeconomic level and mortality". *Rev Hosp Jua Mex*; 82 (2): 122-125
4. UNDP, (2017) Mexico: Mexico soon; [updated in 2017; Access 09 September 2017]. <http://www.mx.undp.org/content/mexico/es/home/>
5. INEGI. (2015) Mexico: Main causes of mortality due to habitual residence, age groups and sex of the deceased; [updated in 2015, access 09 September of 2017]. <http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/proyectos/registros/vitales/mortalidad/tabulados/ConsultaMortalidad.asp>
6. CONEVAL. (2016) Mexico: Poverty in Mexico; [updated in September 2017; Access September 9, 2017]. <http://www.coneval.org.mx/Medicion/Paginas/PobrezaInicio.asp>

Biography

Alfonso Magaña is on his last year medical student in School of Medicine from Universidad Autonoma de Baja California. He has been part of multiple researches in molecular biology, histology and public health and epidemiology. He has been in a few institutes in research residence in: Laboratorio de Epidemiología y Ecología Molecular from Universidad Autonoma de Baja California, Center for Health and the Environment in University of California Davis and Instituto Nacional de Neurología y Neurocirugía, Dr. Manuel Velasco Suarez, Mexico.

mga.alfonso@gmail.com