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BACHILLERATO EN CIENCIAS**

**MONOGRAPH
WHAT ARE THE CONSEQUENCES OF INSALUBRITY IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS
OF ECUADOR**

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GRATITUDE

First, I would like to thank three very important people that motivate me to choose this political topic for the monographic work. Thanks to them something woke up in me for the elaboration of this theme. To the professors Odalis Garcia and Hugo Sánchez who motivated and taught me for two years in a row to the subject of biology. And also to Professor Orlando Rodríguez for being aware that everything goes well, correcting my mistakes and clarifying doubts.

I also want to thank God for giving me all the wisdom and strength to do this work. And also to my parents for supporting me and always being for me in difficult and tired moments, for giving me the strength and encouragement not to break this present work.

Finally to thank my friends who were always there helping me last moments for this expensive work.

SUMMARY

In this monographic work we can appreciate what the consequences of unhealthy conditions really are in the hospitals present in the country of Ecuador. It was also discussed what is unhealthy? What are their risks? And this topic was deepened throughout the monograph and its respective chapter. We also take into account the issues with intervention to what type of diseases are more common and prone to those patients who are treated in this hospitals that represent and dominate a deficit of healthiness in their facilities and how they can affect the population health of the country. A survey was also made to some professionals specialized in the health area (Doctors) and with this some conclusions were obtained about the unhealthiness in the country answering certain type of questions such as: if the problematic of unhealthiness belonged to a domain of logistical issue or political will ?, if the problem dealt with had to do with the lack of budget support from the government ?, or that the economic crisis intervened in this? And this is among others that helped to make such conclusions. Thus we can see that the unhealthiness is a matter of controversy that needs to be solved as before but it will not be possible without the help or support of external forces and dedication of the employees or workers who are in charge of combating this great hygiene anomaly.

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INTRODUCTION

The following scientific research, it is sought to know the current conditions of the Ecuadorian hospitals in terms of health work was performed around which are the accepted parameters of health has been of my interest is to develop this issue due to my concern for the Current status of hospitals in Ecuador and my inclination towards the health area I have raised to know what are the factors associated with the problem of health, also give knowledge of its causes and consequences on this controversial issue that demands a lot in the political and health area in public hospitals

It was carried out through a work plan, which provided us with the information for its development, within a society the citizens intercommunicate with each other to delight their social, health, economic and political needs. In the first chapter of my monographic work we do not go into the central theme that is encompassed in unhealthiness, the following questions will also be answered, such as: What is insalubrity? What are the risks to which we expose ourselves with insalubrity in the hospitals We also release the story about What is a hospital? And so on, we are integrating information on the history of the first hospitals in Ecuador, where was their place of origin?, etc.

CHAPTER I

THE UNHEALTHINESS

1.1 WHAT IS INSALUBRITY?

The insalubrity comes from the Greek word "insalubritas" this word is defined as the lack of hygiene, health or cleanliness of a place, as such is considered to be harmful to health to the point of causing serious or fatal infections. the insalubrity is divided into three minimum, medium and maximum degrees, which belong to the said percentages of 10%, 20% and 40% to an additional payment to the salaries of workers who are in a state of unsanitary conditions in their spaces of work, these percentages vary depending on the degree to which the employee's case is

1.1.2.RISKS OF HOSPITAL INSALUBRITY

It is the opposite of what we all think about a hospital, a hospital or medical center has a high risk environment for the health of those who are present there. There are three types of attendant risks in these health care centers, and they are divided into three different sections: biological risks, physical risks and chemical risks.

- Biological risks: This covers all the infections that we can find in a hospital and acquire them to our organism either: tuberculosis, pneumonia, hepatitis B, brucellosis, and nosocomial.

- Phsyscs risks: In these are those coming from the actions of ionizing radiation, cuts, electric shocks, falls and among others.

- Chemical risks: We have as members those coming from chemical substances such as formaldehyde, ethylene oxide, anesthetic gases and many more substances vary for the production of risks in our health.

1.2 HISTORY OF THE FIRST HOSPITALS IN ECUADOR

1.2.1 WHAT IS A HOSPITAL?

The word hospital comes from the Latin "hospitalis" this is a place or space where all kinds of services are carried out attached to the health of an individual, in these spaces, therefore all kinds of diagnoses of diseases are developed and variety is realized of treatments to reintegrate the health of patients, in ancient times the concept of the word hospital related it to an establishment where works of charity were performed not only for the sick as we precede it now but for the elderly, poor and pilgrims, over time the concept of this word was evolving and today is only associated with the care of those with health problems

1.2.3 SAN JUAN DE DIOS HOSPITAL

The San Juan de Dios Hospital was founded on March 9, 1565 by Santillán himself in the city of Quito, this hospital was intended for the attention of people of different racial classes, generally (Indians and whites), without prioritizing some more than to others, there was humanitarian equality.

This hospital was inaugurated in a particular place, it was in a house belonging to Mr. Pedro de Ruanes, but three years later in 1558 it was moved to its determined building that had been built in a designated two-story manner and two pavilions.

Initially it was named as the Hospital of the Holy Mercy of Our Lord Jesus Christ.

This obtained the virtue of having been the first hospital that I do not stop attending work from the day of its opening until the day of its closure due to the aging of its building (labor sector).

1.2.3 SANTA CATALINA - LUIS VERNAZA HOSPITAL

The origin of the Luis Vernaza Hospital dates back to the time of Charles II, King of Spain, who thanks to one of his ordinances was the creation and foundation of

Hospitals in all the Spanish and Indian towns, this is done with the intention of giving attention to the people with health problems and encourage Christian charity.

It was inaugurated on November 25, 1564 in honor of the celebration of the figure whose party was held that day, at the beginning it was baptized with the name of Santa Catalina de Mártir, this hospital was the first hospital in operation at the Royal Hearing of Quito and one of the few belonging to the public buildings of the 16th century in the city of Guayaquil.

At the time of 1896 the main building of the hospital (called then the civil building) was consumed by the raging flames of a fire caused in the city, thanks to this terrible event was made its new construction with wood material in the date of August 10, 1904, so that later in 1918 the construction was carried out with cement.

The 12 of August of 1942 was the last occasion in which the hospital decided to change of name definitively and this time it was in honor to one of the most renowned benefactors of the hospitable center that, Don Luis Vernaza.

CHAPTER II

COMMON DISEASES IN HOSPITALS

1.1 APPENDICITIS

The appendix is an organ of the human body that has a very peculiar cylinder shape that is found in the digestive system in the lower right part of the abdomen, it measures eight cm in length, it has a rosy color and four millimeters in diameter, over the years the doctors have concluded that this body does not have a known function, but a study carried out in 2009 decreed that the main function of this is to harbor bacteria, this refers to the possibility that certain microbes can evolve to dominate and encourage the work of the intestinal flora that each of us possesses in our body, allowing the normalization of the functions of this body.

In the appendix we can see a particular disease called appendicitis, this disease is divided into four different stages, these stages are performed in a period of 24-36 hours

- Catarrhal appendicitis
 - Phlegmonous appendicitis
 - Gangrenous appendicitis
 - Perforated appendicitis
-
- Catarrhal or Simple Appendicitis: This occurs when the organ is blocked with the mucus that is secreted, as it is excreted to any part of the intestine, can not continue with its process of fluidization, as a result of this causes a large amount of bacteria that are part of the intestinal flora inside and that's when the inflammatory process begins. At this stage the appendix shows a normal outward appearance and only inflammation can be verified with the use of a microscope.
 - Phlemonose or fibrinous appendicitis: This happens when the size of the appendix is increasing little by little thanks to the greater pressure inside, at this stage there comes an instant when its pressure is high that the blood can not water inside the appendix, the appearance at this stage is red and enlarged.
 - Gangrene appendicitis: It is a variety of purulent inflammation of the appendix, if we let advance this inflammation can come first gangrene to the tissues and then the gangrene of the whole organ where it causes the definitive deterioration of the organ inside the abdomen, its external

aspect has parts in which can already be seen a funereal color to the black organ there are times where you can secrete pus inside it.

- Perforated appendicitis: In the last stage it can be seen that the walls of the appendix are broken and all the pus and feces inside the abdominal cavity are released. The consequences of this process would be peritonitis and this could put the health at great risk. , even cause death.

1.1.1 Causes:

- Hyperplasia of lymphoid follicles
- Appendicolite or fecalite
- Strange bodies
- Micro-organisms or parasites
- Tumors

1.1.1 Consequences:

- Abdominal abscess
- Diffuse peritonitis
- PileFlebitis

2.PNEUMONIA

Pneumonia is an infection to the lungs that can affect either or both of these causes. The inflammation of the air sacs can fill them with fluid or pus (purulent material) which causes cough with phlegm or pus, this infection varies by The age of the infected patient, from mild to life-threatening, is more serious in infants, young children, elderly people over 65 years old or people with weakened immune systems.

2.1Symptoms of pneumonia:

Chest pain when breathing or coughing

- Disorientation or changes in mental perception (in adults 65 years of age or older)
- Cough that can produce phlegm
- Fatigue
- Fever, perspiration and chills with tremor
- Body temperature lower than normal (in adults over 65 and people with a weak immune system)
- Nausea, vomiting or diarrhea
- Difficulty breathing

Causes:

- Bacteria
- Bacteria type organisms

- Mushrooms
- Virus

There are several germs that can cause pneumonia, whether bacteria or viruses that are found in the air we breathe, the way we acquire it, the germ varies from where we are. For example there are several ways to specify how we find them:

- Pneumonia acquired in a hospital
- Pneumonia acquired by aspiration
- Pneumonia acquired in the community (the most common)

1.1.3 Consequences

Even after receiving the treatment against this infection there are patients who are in a high risk range who suffer complications after said process, which are:

- Bacteria in the bloodstream (bacteremia)
- Difficulty breathing • Accumulation of fluid around the lungs (pleural effusion)
- Pulmonary abscess

1.1.4 Prevention

To contribute to the prevention of this disease, patients are advised to:

- Get vaccinated
- Practice good hygiene

- No Smoking
- Ensure vaccination of children

STOMACH FLU: Gastroenteritis is a group of disorders produced by an inflammation of the intestinal membrane (gastric and intestinal mucosa), in more than 90% of cases are due to infectious cause this is usually given by the contact of the mouth with both hands even the same foods. It can also be known as acute diarrhea. This is when the diarrhea is persistent, that is, it lasts two or more than two weeks, it can be acquired by rotavirus outbreaks or salmonella gastroenteritis.

Symptom: The symptomatology varies according to the origin of the gastroenteritis at the beginning occurs with a loss of slight appetite, nausea or vomiting, intestinal sounds may appear, cramps and diarrhea, the patient may also experience headache, fatigue, fever, fatigue, pain in the articulations, this presents the typical picture of fever and diarrhea that is called dysentery, this inflammation can also present pains when evacuating feces (defecate), in the anal region and this as a consequence of the inflammation of the rectal mucosa (rectal tenesmus).

Causes:

The causes of gastroenteritis can be multiple since behind a diarrheic decay is always a gastrointestinal disease, but this can also be developed by viruses and bacteria then we will see what are the viruses that can cause it:

- Norovirus
- Rotavirus
- Astrovirus
- Coronavirus
- Adenovirus

In bacteria we can classify them in different types:

- Secretor type
- Invasive type
- Penetrating type or non-precise mixed mechanism

And finally the parasites also called in this case protozoa that are classified as:

- The disease of giardiasis or lambliaosis
- Amebiasis disease

Consequences:

The major consequence and high severity that can cause this disease is dehydration and among other complications are:

- Shock due to lack of blood volume (hypovolemic)
- Septicemia that can lead to septic shock
- Intestinal perforation
- Hypoglycemia

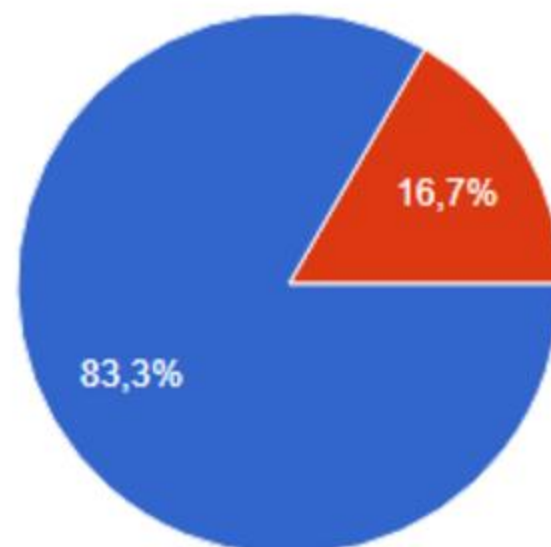
Prevention:

- Check the expiration dates of the food
- Do not allow the presence of animals in the kitchen
- Refrain from refrigerated foods
- Do not drink unpurified water
- Do not drink caffeinated beverages that favor the secretion of intestinal flora
- Cook food properly (this way we make sure to eliminate most bacteria from the food)
- Be very aware of the hygiene of bathroom

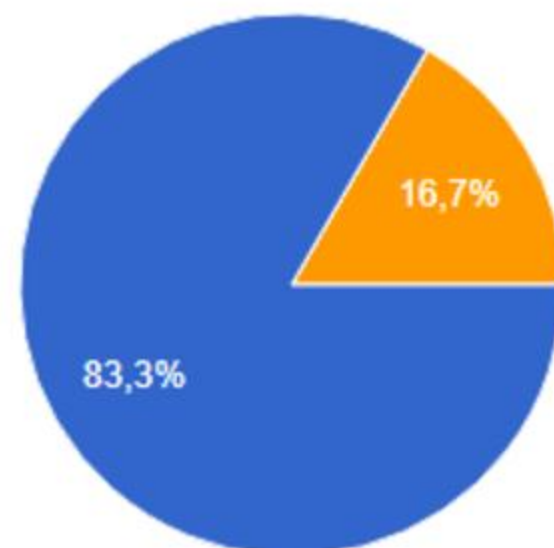
CHAPTER III

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According to the survey that is applied in my monographic work with the evaluation of the following question, it was reached a point that 83.3% agree that the problem of unhealthiness is a problem of the will of the policy, this is answered by a government in which we live, there is no fixed support for the hospitals requirements of their aid and they are already in an economic, material or professional way that prioritizes other types of problems that do not intervene beyond the well-being of the population.

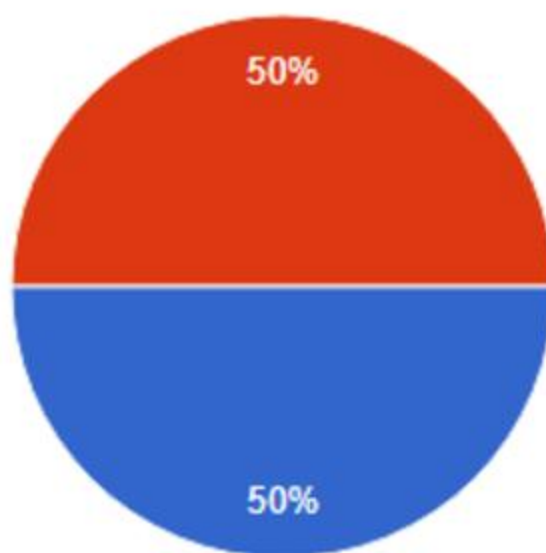


the second question we can see that 83.3% agree that the unhealthiness of hospitals greatly influences the budget crisis in which the country lives and that the respondents are in agreement that good hospital hygiene can not be maintained if the If the hand of the government does not intervene since these hospitals depend a lot on the help of the government (since they belong to them) and can not reduce the situation of this mortality rate in which we live today and the most affected of this situation is the people of low social classes since they do not have the necessary money to be able to pay a private hospital.



In the third question we have in the survey we can see that it has reached a 50% probability that the professionals surveyed believe that they should imitate a hospital experience that occurred in the region, this not only globalizes the issue of unhealthiness in itself, but also to the good works that some hospitals have done, such as the free vaccination for newborns and children against deadly diseases that are very common in their ages. from another point of view it can also be observed that the other 50% detonated the answer that no, because in our country unfortunately certain episodes of the

lack of hygiene have occurred in hospitals and the consequence of this has been the death of patients For example, in the year 2011 at the beginning of February, the death of 9 infants in the hospital of the Francisco Ycaza Bustamante child is one of the faults for which the professionals indicate that it would not be recommended to imitate some type of hospital experience.



In the fourth question we can see that the respondents reached the 100% conclusion that there is a significant difference in healthiness between urban and rural hospitals, this suggests that the government has more interest in these hospitals since there is a majority of population in the cities than in the towns, also due to the fact that the country prefers to maintain a good social status with the other countries and prefers to have the most visited places by professional colleagues with a good health index, if this is wrong because the country does not continue with the human rights that deserve the citizens of the smallest peoples of Ecuador because in some way or another they take away the right to have a life and their own personal security.



In the fifth question the professional respondents are 100% agreed that hospitals to present some type of problem or consequence because of unhealthiness lose a certain amount of their ranking or social status as external persons (citizens) learn of this problem occurred in any hospital type your professional interest will decline because the inhabitants are aware that in that hospital instead of curing patients can spread another type of disease thanks to this or likewise cause their death instantly and the hospital itself wash hands and blame the patient instead of performing a medical malpractice so that only see in this case the word 'affected' that or that who committed the failure of lack of hygiene that spread the entry of a virus or some bacteria.



CONCLUSIONS

At the end of this monographic work it is concluded that:

The conclusion of the first chapter we can recapitulate that it means the subject itself, we explain that it is unhealthy its causes, consequences, its risks to the staff that works in a hospital with given conditions, it was investigated about what is a hospital its textual providence , also the first chapter in globalized a part of the history of our Ecuadorian country was investigated and talked about the history of our first hospitals

such as Luis Vernaza Hospital, San Juan de Dios Hospital and others. Giving to know a little of the problematic that will be treating throughout the monographic work for any type of readers of the present work.

In the second chapter was discussed the most common diseases and prone to make patients sick in hospitals, they spoke of gastroenteritis its causes, consequences and prevention of the disease, the digestive system in which the infection is found we enter to this disease since this is the one that can cause a not so happy end if it is not treated quickly and as a consequence of this death since the organ involved in this which is the appendix by not retreating quickly can explode and cause a disease mortal called the peritonitis this is when it arrives at the moment when the appendix explodes and is in charge of releasing bacteria and toxins to the whole human body and beginning to rot until it reaches the point of not serving and only dying. Another disease that was investigated was pneumonia, this disease is not so easy to recover and if it is not treated in time it was investigated, I explain its causes, consequences and its prevention, this disease for society are common and dangerous that there are some hospital campaigns that provide vaccines to the inhabitants who do not have the economic possibilities to cope with the amount of money that would be spent on curing it. The conclusion of this is we must be more cautious with the issue of health since it is not a game and we only have one life.

In the third chapter it was concluded with the help of a survey that the problem of unhealthiness in which Ecuadorians live has to do with many factors but there is a common factor that thanks to this unleashes any other amount of factors, the one that carries out this unleashing is the lack of budget in the hospitals since thanks this can not support the care centers as it should be, it is degraded in the same in the lack of authorized personnel that can perform this type of works, also the lack of disinfectant products that propagate hygiene and prevent the unleashing of diseases that make possible the cause of unhealthiness.

RECOMMENDATIONS

At the end of this work it is recommended that:

- The recipients of this monograph are advised that with everything recapitulated about this monographic work, they should take more precautions when choosing a hospital to go to because, as we have seen, we can not be 100% sure of a high rate of hospitalization. healthiness that the hospital maintains.

- Recipients are also invited to become aware of this problem, which represents a high level of danger, as this can cause the death of their own patients without knowing their relatives' cause.
- The recipients of this monograph are also informed that they will also be informed of the history of their first hospitals that populated the country of Ecuador, their place of origin and among others.
- The recipients of this monograph are advised that when they read and analyze it they find a comfortable position for them since they will need time to start studying it and read it page by page.
- The recipients of this monograph will be reminded at the time of the third chapter that they also have a voice to make a great change in our country for the health of our own inhabitants.
- To the recipients of this monograph (a certain type of recipient in particular, belonging to the ministry of public health) that Ecuadorian citizens are suffering from this type of problems because of their lack of interest, so it is asked in advance to put letters in the case.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

MedlinePlus, MP *Pneumonia* recovered from: <http://cort.as/-BOfX>

Pneumonia is an infection in one or both of the lungs. Many germs, such as bacteria, viruses, and fungi, can cause pneumonia. You can also get

pneumonia by inhaling a liquid or chemical. People most at risk are older than 65 or younger than 2 years of age, or already have health problems.

Medline Plus MP *Gastroenteritis* recovered from: <http://cort.as/-BOgr>

Have you ever had the "stomach flu?" What you probably had was gastroenteritis - not a type of flu at all. Gastroenteritis is an inflammation of the lining of the intestines caused by a virus, bacteria or parasites. Viral gastroenteritis is the second most common illness in the U.S. The cause is often a [norovirus infection](#). It spreads through contaminated food or water, and contact with an infected person. The best prevention is frequent hand washing.

MedlinePlus MD *appendicitis* recovered from: <http://cort.as/-BOh7>

The appendix is a small, tube-like organ attached to the first part of the large intestine. It is located in the lower right part of the abdomen. It has no known function. A blockage inside of the appendix causes appendicitis. The blockage leads to increased pressure, problems with blood flow, and

inflammation. If the blockage is not treated, the appendix can burst and spread infection into the abdomen. This causes a condition called peritonitis.

Junta de beneficencia de Guayaquil JBG *Luis Vernaza Hospital is an anniversary, celebrates 450 years of foundation recovered from:* <http://cort.as/-BOhK>

Is the oldest hospital in Ecuador. It was founded in 1564 as the Royal Hospital of Guayaquil. It was titled Santa Catalina Virgen y Mártir and later, the Royal Hospital and passed to the regular order as of the Charity of San Juan de Dios during the Spanish colony.

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