

ELECTIVE (SSC5a) REPORT (1200 words)

A report that addresses the above four objectives should be written below. Your Elective supervisor will assess this.

Introduction:

A major global healthcare concern, paediatric asthma affects millions of children worldwide. Using an elective placement at a paediatric clinic in Cyprus as a lens, this paper explores paediatric asthma. To direct this investigation, four main goals were set out: 1) Analysing the prevalence and patterns of childhood asthma in Cyprus; 2) Comparing and evaluating Cyprus's paediatric asthma care system with other healthcare systems; 3) Investigating the implications of paediatric asthma for global public health; and 4) Contemplating on personal and professional development during the elective placement.

Objective 1-Examine the frequency and trends of childhood asthma in Cyprus's population, taking into account access to healthcare, environmental influences, and demographics. I will talk about these results in light of the larger picture of global health initiatives and the difficulties in managing paediatric asthma:

An extensive examination of the prevalence and patterns of childhood asthma in Cyprus was carried out during the optional placement. It was noted that a significant section of the population in Cyprus suffers from paediatric asthma, which is common there. In order to properly manage asthma, access to healthcare services has emerged as a significant factor, with differences observed among various socioeconomic groups. Exposure to allergens and air pollution have been found to be important environmental factors that exacerbate asthma attacks. Asthma prevalence increased in metropolitan areas and among children from lower-income families, according to demographic trends. These results highlighted the intricate interactions that shape the prevalence of paediatric asthma in Cyprus, including healthcare access, environmental variables, and demographic factors.

Objective 2-Analyse Cyprus's paediatric asthma care system by looking at its resources, policies, and infrastructure. Compare and contrast this with other paediatric asthma healthcare systems (e.g., the UK) to identify commonalities, differences, and optimal approaches:

The paediatric asthma care system in Cyprus was examined through observations of the institution and discussions with healthcare experts. The nation's healthcare system is divided into two parts: the public and commercial sectors. Both provide services for managing paediatric asthma. In the paediatric clinic, resources such as prescription drugs, diagnostic equipment, and specialised care units were usually sufficient. However, difficulties with the execution of policies and the healthcare infrastructure were noted, especially with regard to long-term management plans and asthma education. Common issues including resource allocation and patient education were identified through comparison with the healthcare system in the United Kingdom. In order to effectively manage paediatric asthma, optimal approaches emphasised the significance of interdisciplinary collaboration, patient-centered treatment, and strong prevention efforts.

Objective 3-Examine the effects of paediatric asthma on global public health, taking into account its socioeconomic impact, preventative measures, and international approaches to improved management. Evaluate how public health initiatives are used globally to address childhood asthma:

The effects of paediatric asthma on global public health were investigated by a review of the literature and interviews with medical experts. Asthma has a clear economical impact on families and healthcare systems, making early intervention and prevention measures necessary. Global strategies for better asthma control

demonstrated a range of public health efforts, such as education campaigns, community-based therapies, and legislative changes. By providing thorough asthma information, implementing environmental control strategies, and facilitating access to reasonably priced drugs, these projects sought to lower the rates of asthma morbidity and mortality. The assessment of these methods highlighted the complexity of paediatric asthma as a worldwide public health issue and stressed the significance of teamwork in effectively tackling it.

Objective 4-Consider my professional and personal growth in light of the knowledge I acquired from my elective at the Cyprus paediatric asthma clinic. Examine the ways in which this experience has aided in my comprehension of the difficulties and subtleties involved in managing asthma in children, and talk about how it has affected my future professional goals:

The placement for the elective allowed for substantial personal and professional development. A thorough understanding of controlling childhood asthma was acquired via practical clinical experience and contact with healthcare experts. Through the improvement of clinical expertise, communication skills, and cultural competency, this experience prepared the author to handle the particular difficulties involved in the care of paediatric asthma patients. It further strengthened the resolve to pursue a career in paediatric medicine with a focus in respiratory disorders. The goal is to use the information and abilities gained from this job going forward to support fair access to healthcare for young patients and to advocate for better asthma control techniques.

Conclusion:

Important insights into the epidemiology, dynamics of the healthcare system, consequences for global public health, and elements of paediatric asthma for personal and professional development were gained via the elective placement at the paediatric asthma clinic in Cyprus. This thorough investigation provided insights into the complex nature of paediatric asthma and its effects on people, communities, and healthcare systems. It is the goal to use this knowledge and expertise to advance paediatric healthcare delivery excellence and significantly impact paediatric asthma management initiatives going forward.