



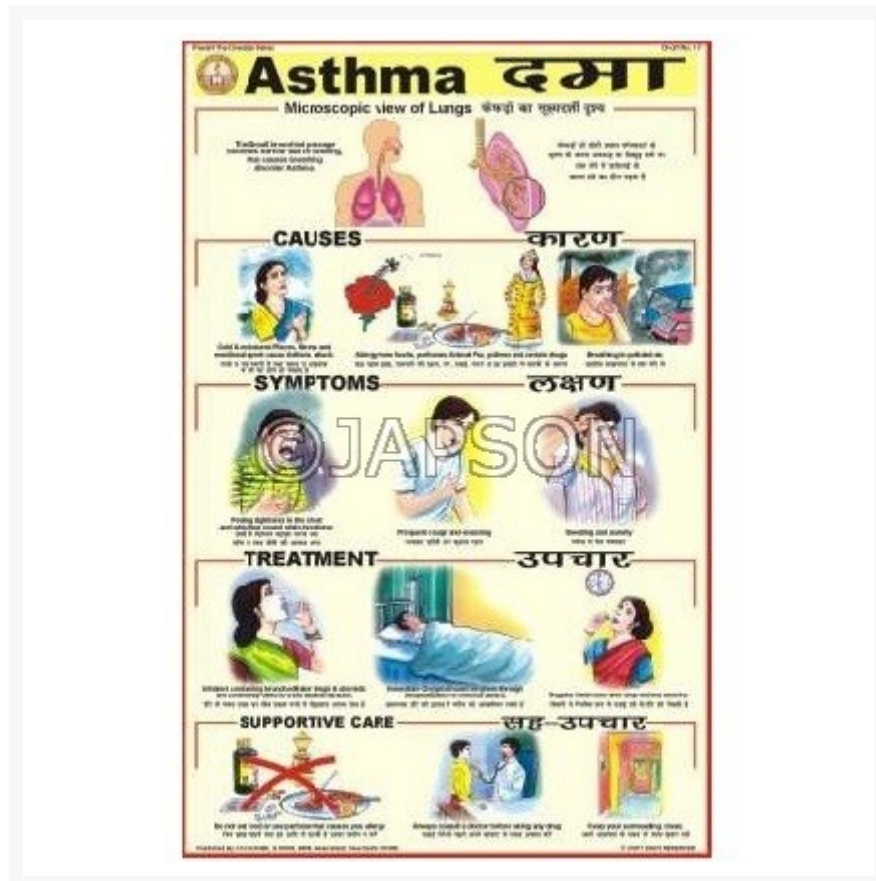
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Prevent The Diseases Charts, School Education

Product Image



Description

Standard Size: 50x75 cms, Set of 10 Charts

Language: English & Hindi Combined

Laminated Paper Charts with Plastic Rollers. These Charts have technically accurate and

detailed description in vivid colours.

Note: Based on minimum order quantity conditions, Charts can be customized to your requirements in terms of CONTENT, LANGUAGE, SIZE, etc. Please write back to us for discussion.

A. Charts, Measles



B. Charts, Typhoid



C. Charts, Food Poisoning

D. Charts, Arthritis

Food Poisoning खाद्य विषाक्तता

CAUSES कारण

Food poisoning is a food-borne illness which occurs when someone eats food or drink contaminated with bacteria, viruses, parasites, or toxins of harmful organisms. (खाद्य विषाक्तता एक खाद्य-जनित रोग है, जो तब होता है जब कोई व्यक्ति भोजन खाता है या पीता है जो हानिकारक जीवाणुओं, विषाक्त पदार्थों, परजीवी या हानिकारक जीवों के विषाक्त पदार्थों से प्रदूषित हो गया हो।)

Bacteria : जीवाणु
 Bacteria are the most common cause of food poisoning. (जीवाणु खाद्य विषाक्तता का सबसे आम कारण हैं।)
 Contaminated food and water. (दूषित भोजन और पानी।)
 Improper food handling. (असंगत भोजन संभालना।)
 Spoiled food. (खराब भोजन।)
 Raw food. (खुराक भोजन।)

Viruses : विषाक्त पदार्थ
 Viruses are also a common cause of food poisoning. (विषाक्त पदार्थ भी खाद्य विषाक्तता का एक आम कारण हैं।)
 Contaminated food and water. (दूषित भोजन और पानी।)
 Improper food handling. (असंगत भोजन संभालना।)
 Spoiled food. (खराब भोजन।)
 Raw food. (खुराक भोजन।)

SYMPTOMS लक्षण

Symptoms of food poisoning include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal pain. (खाद्य विषाक्तता के लक्षणों में उल्टी, मतली, दस्त, और पेट दर्द शामिल हैं।)

TREATMENT & SUPPORTIVE CARE उपचार व सह-उपचार

Most cases of food poisoning resolve on their own within a few days. (अधिकांश खाद्य विषाक्तता के मामले अपने आप कुछ दिनों में ठीक हो जाते हैं।)

Drink plenty of water. (बहुत पानी पीएं।)
Rest. (आराम करें।)
Take small sips of water. (छोटी-छोटी गлотकें पानी पीएं।)
Take small sips of water. (छोटी-छोटी गлотकें पानी पीएं।)
Take small sips of water. (छोटी-छोटी गлотकें पानी पीएं।)

PREVENTION बचाव

Prevention of food poisoning involves proper food handling and storage. (खाद्य विषाक्तता से बचाव का मतलब है भोजन की सही संभालना और भंडारण।)

Wash hands. (हथेली धोएं।)
Wash hands. (हथेली धोएं।)
Wash hands. (हथेली धोएं।)
Wash hands. (हथेली धोएं।)

Arthritis जोड़ों का दर्द

CAUSES कारण

Arthritis is a condition that causes pain and swelling in the joints. (अर्थराइटिस एक ऐसी स्थिति है जो जोड़ों में दर्द और सूजन का कारण बनती है।)

Age. (उम्र।)
Genetics. (आनुवंशिकी।)
Injury. (घात।)
Obesity. (अधिक वजन।)
Overuse of joints. (जोड़ों का अत्यधिक उपयोग।)
Previous injury. (पहले का घात।)
Smoking. (धूम्रपान।)
Surgery. (शल्य चिकित्सा।)
Trauma. (घात।)
Wear and tear. (धूल और घिसावट।)

SYMPTOMS लक्षण

Symptoms of arthritis include joint pain, swelling, and stiffness. (अर्थराइटिस के लक्षणों में जोड़ों में दर्द, सूजन, और कठिनाई शामिल हैं।)

TREATMENT उपचार

Treatment for arthritis includes pain relievers, anti-inflammatory drugs, and physical therapy. (अर्थराइटिस का उपचार दर्द निवारक, anti-inflammatory दवाएं, और शारीरिक चिकित्सा शामिल है।)

SUPPORTIVE CARE सह-उपचार

Supportive care for arthritis includes using assistive devices, maintaining a healthy weight, and staying active. (अर्थराइटिस के लिए सह-उपचार में सहायक उपकरणों का उपयोग, स्वस्थ वजन बनाए रखना, और सक्रिय रहना शामिल है।)

E. Charts, Blood-Pressure

F. Charts, Dysentery

Blood-Pressure रक्तचाप

CAUSES कारण

High blood pressure is a condition that causes the heart to pump blood more forcefully than it should. (उच्च रक्तचाप एक ऐसी स्थिति है जो दिल को अधिक शक्ति से रक्त को पंप करने का कारण बनती है।)

Age. (उम्र।)
Genetics. (आनुवंशिकी।)
Obesity. (अधिक वजन।)
Overuse of joints. (जोड़ों का अत्यधिक उपयोग।)
Previous injury. (पहले का घात।)
Smoking. (धूम्रपान।)
Surgery. (शल्य चिकित्सा।)
Trauma. (घात।)
Wear and tear. (धूल और घिसावट।)

SYMPTOMS लक्षण

Symptoms of high blood pressure include headaches, dizziness, and fatigue. (उच्च रक्तचाप के लक्षणों में सिरदर्द, चक्कर, और थकान शामिल हैं।)

TREATMENT उपचार

Treatment for high blood pressure includes lifestyle changes, such as diet and exercise, and medication. (उच्च रक्तचाप का उपचार जीवनशैली में बदलाव, जैसे कि आहार और व्यायाम, और दवाइयों का उपयोग शामिल है।)

SUPPORTIVE CARE सह-उपचार

Supportive care for high blood pressure includes using assistive devices, maintaining a healthy weight, and staying active. (उच्च रक्तचाप के लिए सह-उपचार में सहायक उपकरणों का उपयोग, स्वस्थ वजन बनाए रखना, और सक्रिय रहना शामिल है।)

Dysentery अतिसार

CAUSES कारण

Dysentery is a condition that causes inflammation and infection of the large intestine. (अतिसार एक ऐसी स्थिति है जो बزر दिमाग में सूजन और संक्रमण का कारण बनती है।)

Age. (उम्र।)
Genetics. (आनुवंशिकी।)
Obesity. (अधिक वजन।)
Overuse of joints. (जोड़ों का अत्यधिक उपयोग।)
Previous injury. (पहले का घात।)
Smoking. (धूम्रपान।)
Surgery. (शल्य चिकित्सा।)
Trauma. (घात।)
Wear and tear. (धूल और घिसावट।)

SYMPTOMS लक्षण

Symptoms of dysentery include bloody stool, abdominal pain, and fever. (अतिसार के लक्षणों में खून युक्त दस्त, पेट दर्द, और बुखार शामिल हैं।)

TREATMENT उपचार

Treatment for dysentery includes antibiotics, pain relievers, and fluids. (अतिसार का उपचार एंटीबायोटिक, दर्द निवारक, और तरल पदार्थों का उपयोग शामिल है।)

SUPPORTIVE CARE सह-उपचार

Supportive care for dysentery includes using assistive devices, maintaining a healthy weight, and staying active. (अतिसार के लिए सह-उपचार में सहायक उपकरणों का उपयोग, स्वस्थ वजन बनाए रखना, और सक्रिय रहना शामिल है।)

G. Charts, Cholera

H. Charts, Leprosy



I. Charts, Poliomyelitis (Polio)

J. Charts, Cancer



K. Charts, Plague

L. Charts, Viral Diseases



M. Charts, Dengue

N. Charts, Jaundice



O. Charts, Hepatitis

P. Charts, Asthma



Q. Charts, Tuberculosis

R. Charts, Influenza



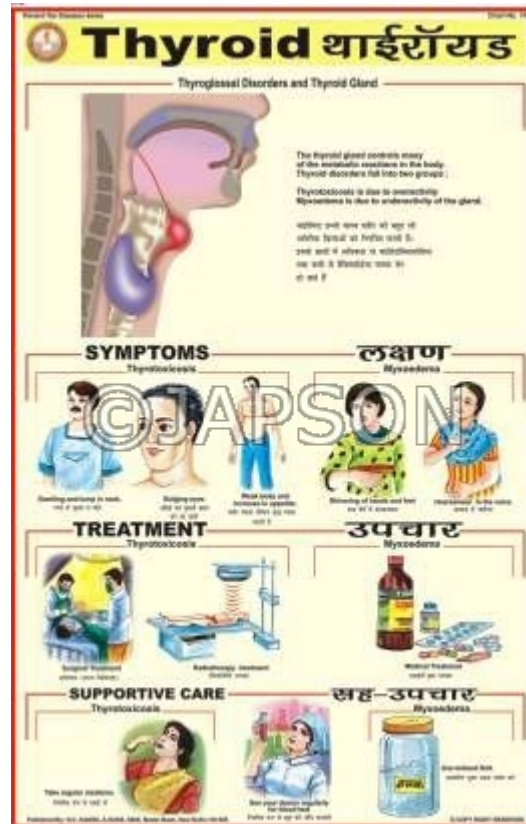
S. Charts, Heart Attack

T. Charts, AIDS



U. Charts, Diabetes

V. Charts, Thyroid



W. Charts, Chicken Pox

X. Charts, Malaria

Chicken Pox चेचक

Varicella zoster Virus Cause of Chicken Pox — विरल: वायरस — चेचक रोग का कारण

Chickenpox caused by the varicella zoster virus spreads in water. It is a highly contagious disease and is common in children. It is caused by the varicella zoster virus.

CAUSES **कारण**

Transmission to the child occurs through contact with the infected person or through the air. It is caused by the varicella zoster virus.

SYMPTOMS **लक्षण**

It is characterized by the appearance of small, itchy, red spots on the skin. These spots are called blisters. They are caused by the varicella zoster virus.

TREATMENT **उपचार**

There is no specific treatment for chickenpox. The disease is self-limiting and usually resolves within 7-10 days. It is caused by the varicella zoster virus.

SUPPORTIVE CARE **सह-उपचार**

Keep the child hydrated and avoid scratching the blisters. Use calamine lotion to soothe the itching. It is caused by the varicella zoster virus.

Malaria मलेरिया

Malaria **मलेरिया**

It is a parasitic infection caused by the Plasmodium parasite. It is transmitted through the bite of a mosquito. It is caused by the Plasmodium parasite.

CAUSES **कारण**

It is caused by the bite of a mosquito. The mosquito carries the Plasmodium parasite in its body. It is caused by the Plasmodium parasite.

SYMPTOMS **लक्षण**

It is characterized by fever, chills, and sweating. The fever is usually periodic and lasts for 3-4 days. It is caused by the Plasmodium parasite.

TREATMENT **उपचार**

Antimalarial drugs are used to treat malaria. These drugs kill the Plasmodium parasite in the body. It is caused by the Plasmodium parasite.

SUPPORTIVE CARE **सह-उपचार**

Keep the patient hydrated and rest. Avoid mosquito bites. Use mosquito nets and repellents. It is caused by the Plasmodium parasite.

Disclaimer

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