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THE PEDIATRIC PATIENT - THE RIGHT TO HEALTH

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*When a child laughs, the whole world laughs – Janusz
Korczak*

Abstract

The pediatric patient represents a group of vulnerable patients from several points of view, for this reason the UN (United Nations Organization) and UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) carefully analyze and support the rights of the child, the right to health is essential for a good development of future adults. Health status is determined by genetic factors and environmental factors – socioeconomic, geographic and cultural. In 2019, 30 years have passed since the Convention on the Rights of the Child, therefore we consider it useful to bring to the fore the essential right of the child to health.

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THE CHILD'S RIGHT TO HEALTH

Nicknamed "the great friend" of children, the pediatrician, pedagogue and writer Janusz Korczak brings to the fore for the first time the idea that a child is a complete person, not one in the process of becoming, therefore he needs the same rights as adults. (Janusz Korczak, 1978/ Luca A.C., Begezsan I.B, Iordache C. 2012). Thus Korczak introduces the idea of recognizing children's rights, and Eglantyne Jepp gives birth in 1919 to the Save the Children organization, which is currently a world-renowned organization that defends children's rights. Waltraut Kerber-Ganse (2015). In 1924, the Declaration of the Rights of the Child was adopted, promulgated by the League of Nations, and in 1959 an extension of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child was made. William I.Hitchcock (2015).

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) defines childhood as the age range from birth to 18 years for all human beings. This convention presents the 42 rights of the child. Nastasi, B; Naser, S. (2020)/ Savethechildren/ Jeffrey Goldhagen; Andrew Clarke; Peter Dixon; Ana Isabel Guerreiro; Gerison Landsdown; Ziba Vaghri (2020).

The convention was adopted on November 20, 1989, and Romania was among the first states to accede to this convention, in 1990 through Law no. 18 of September 28, and 14 years later, Romania adopted a law for the promotion and defense of human rights minors, Law no. 272/2004. Nistor Gheorghita (2020)/Save the Children

Children's right to health is influenced by their right to a minimum package of conditions that represent the foundation for a healthy organism, thus, providing a shelter, access to food, water and a minimum package of medical care are the duties of governments for the pediatric population. You D, Nwe JR, Waedlaw T. (2012)

Article 24 of Law 272/2004 presents the child's right to health, in a country where infant mortality is twice as high as the European Union average, the emphasis on promoting and respecting children's rights is essential. Poverty in our country prevents the access of a large number of children to basic rights.

The modernization of neonatology departments, the access of pregnant women to medical check-ups are the first measures to respect the rights of the child. Increased attention to the first 1000 days of each child is the foundation for good growth and development, the promotion of exclusively natural nutrition from the first moment of the newborn's life brings multiple benefits for the child's health, later, the vaccination carried out according to the national vaccination scheme, correctly carried out diversification are important steps for a child's well-being, so the right to health can be achieved

on a larger sample of children. www.who.int/Ventura, A.K(2017)/ Modrek, S; Basu, M; Hardin JS; Bartick, M.C.; Rodriguez, M.D.; Rosenberg (2016) / Luca F.A., Ioan C.A.M., Sasu C., Luca A.C. (2015).

Pediatric obesity is a global health problem, by promoting breastfeeding and correctly carried out diversification, the percentages of pediatric obesity would be reduced. Chivers, P; Hands, B; Parker, H; Bulsara, M; Beillin, L.J.; Kendall, G.E; Oddy, W.H (2010) / Duceac L.D., Calin G., Eva L., Marcu C., Goroftei E.R.B., Dabija M.G. Mitrea G., Luca A.C., Hanganu E., Gutu C., Stafie L., Banu E.A., Grierosu C., Iordache A.C. (2020). The complications of obesity are multiple and major, the appearance of chronic non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, metabolic syndrome, cardiovascular damage or the appearance of depression or low self-esteem are pathologies from which the child can be spared. Jing Yan, Lin Liu, Yun Zhu, Guowei Huang, Peizhog Peter Wang (2014).

Lack of education is another factor that comes between the child and the right to health, Romania has the highest school dropout rate in the European Union. Often children from rural areas who drop out of school will start working from an early age, thus, the right to a well-being is canceled, children will frequently develop respiratory infections that will become increasingly difficult to manage, osteoarticular problems, frequent accidents on the job of work, some even vital. Llewellyn, A; Simmonds, M; Owen, CG; Woolacott, N (2016) / Skinner, AC; Perrin, EM; Moss, LA; Skelton, JA. (2015) By limiting access to education, the child's access to health is also limited. Government programs through which all children benefit from education are needed in as large a number as possible and as well managed as possible.

Poverty also intervenes between the child and the right to health, children from low-income families are prone to malnutrition, either underweight or overweight, cheap foods are rich in calories and poor in essential nutrients for good development. Studies conducted on children from all over the world show a greater risk of developing obesity among children from disadvantaged backgrounds due to wrong food choices, which are based on poverty and lack of food education. Zenk SN, Powell LM (2008)/ Patterson R, Risby A, Chan M-Y (2012)/ Lalonde, B; Robitaille, E. L. (2012) / Botezatu C., Duceac L.D., Mastalier, B., Stafie L., Jitareanu C.M., Luca A.C., Tarca E., Mitrea G., Iordache A.C., Patrascu, T. (2018).

The right to health of teenage girls is also poorly represented, Romania ranks 2nd in the EU in terms of the number of teenage pregnancies, annually, globally in developing areas, approximately 21 million teenage girls aged between 15 - 19-year-olds get pregnant, and of these, approximately 12

million give birth, under the age of 15, approximately 777,000 girls are born annually, it should be noted that these percentages do not include the pregnancies of teenage girls who have abortions. Michaela Iuliana Nanu, Ecaterina Stativa; Daniela Valceanu; Marina Ruxandra Otelea (2021)

The main cause of mortality in the female sex, age group 15-19 years is represented by complications during pregnancy and childbirth. Promoting contraceptive measures and access to these means of contraception free of charge is a way to support the right to health of teenagers. Sexual education at the level of pre-university education is a measure to support the right of people up to the age of 18 to health, sexually transmitted diseases are diseases that can have repercussions for the whole life. Neal, Matthews, Frost, et al. (2015) / WHO (2018) Discrimination of minority groups and their beliefs is another factor that intervenes between the child and the right to health, the Roma population is the most representative minority at the level of the European Union. Cristea, Latea, Chelcea, (1997).

The Roma, in their belief, consider the disease as a shame, this reason will often prevent them from going to the doctor on time with their children, and the discrimination they feel from the outside is another risk factor for the children's health. Discrimination can cause minority children to drop out of school and contributes to the emergence of depressive illnesses through marginalization. Gabriel Gurman (2017) / Astarăstoae, V; Gavrilovici, C; Vicol, M.C; Gergely, D; Ioan, S (2013)/ Lise G. M., Hanssens, Ignaas Devisch; Sara Willems (2016)/ Gabriel Roman; Rodica Gramma; Angela- Mariana Enache; Andrada - Viorica Parvu (2012) / Duceac L.D., Luca A.C., Mitrea G., Banu, E.A., Ciuhodaru M.I., Ciomaga I., Ichim D.L., Baci G. (2018) / Ichim D.L., Duceac L.D., Marcu C., Iordache A.C., Ciomaga, I.M., Luca A.C. Elena Roxana Goroftei, B., Mitrea G., Damir D., Stafie L. (2019).

In a study carried out on a population in Sub-Saharan Africa, it was concluded that a third of all births worldwide are born in this region, it is worrying that the percentage of those who will die in the first 5 years of life is high, thus 1 out of 9 children lives under 5 years. The special right of children to health is intensively discussed at present, but rather uncertainly represented in the past, only in 2001 in Kenya was presented the special right of children to health, mentioning the fact that in front of a sick child, there would be no discrimination, and children's right to health is the exclusive responsibility of the government and parents. Children Act, 2001 (Act No 8 of 2001) Kenya Law Reports / You (2012) / Elizabeth Oduwoş Sarah JL Edwards (2014).

CONCLUSIONS

Authors consider it essential to promote, support and train qualified personnel to help put children's rights into practice, because this aspect requires increased attention and currently, at the global level, represents a deficit and a challenge at the same time. In our country, the child's right to health is a right conditioned by a multitude of factors, factors that could be eliminated through a good collaboration of the government with the medical staff and qualified people to promote through numerous campaigns the child's right to effective health both in the environment urban as well as rural.

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