



Análisis histórico epidemiológico de la pandemia de gripa de 1918-1919 en Boyacá, un siglo después [

2019

text (article)

Analítica

Introduction: The flu of 1918-1919 caused the highest mortality in the history of pandemics; there is an estimate that 50 million people died. We conducted a historical-epidemiological study from documentary sources, contrasted with a statistical analysis of 142,963 deaths recorded in the church books of 94 municipalities of Boyaca and the census of the years 1912, 1918 and 1928. Developing: From the historical records consulted, we reconstructed the social health reality of Boyaca, as well as the chronological development of the pandemic. Boyaca knew the flu before the pandemic (1918-1919). During it, the church books recorded 20,102 deaths; the flu was responsible for 3,305. Of those cases, 80.9 % occurred in the last three months of 1918; the most affected population were children of less than four years of age. Conclusions: After the pandemic, the flu became endemic in Boyaca. In the pandemic period, the average mortality rate in municipalities located above 2000 masl was three times higher than those below this height. The conditions of poverty and overcrowding accentuated the lethality of the pandemic; the hygiene directives to face them were inefficient. The relief and the Patriotic Health Board were the only ones that carried out effective actions

Introduction: The flu of 1918-1919 caused the highest mortality in the history of pandemics; there is an estimate that 50 million people died. We conducted a historical-epidemiological study from documentary sources, contrasted with a statistical analysis of 142,963 deaths recorded in the church books of 94 municipalities of Boyaca and the census of the years 1912, 1918 and 1928. Developing: From the historical records consulted, we reconstructed the social health reality of Boyaca, as well as the chronological development of the pandemic. Boyaca knew the flu before the pandemic (1918-1919). During it, the church books recorded 20,102 deaths; the flu was responsible for 3,305. Of those cases, 80.9 % occurred in the last three months of 1918; the most affected population were children of less than four years of age. Conclusions: After the pandemic, the flu became endemic in Boyaca. In the pandemic period, the average mortality rate in municipalities located above 2000 masl was three times higher than those below this height. The conditions of poverty and overcrowding accentuated the lethality of the pandemic; the hygiene directives to face them were inefficient. The relief and the Patriotic Health Board were the only ones that carried out effective actions

Introduction: The flu of 1918-1919 caused the highest mortality in the history of pandemics; there is an estimate that 50 million people died. We conducted a historical-epidemiological study from documentary sources, contrasted with a statistical analysis of 142,963 deaths recorded in the church books of 94 municipalities of Boyaca and the census of the years 1912, 1918 and 1928. Developing: From the historical records consulted, we reconstructed the social health reality of Boyaca, as well as the chronological development of the pandemic. Boyaca knew the flu before the pandemic (1918-1919). During it, the church

books recorded 20,102 deaths; the flu was responsible for 3,305. Of those cases, 80.9 % occurred in the last three months of 1918; the most affected population were children of less than four years of age. Conclusions: After the pandemic, the flu became endemic in Boyaca. In the pandemic period, the average mortality rate in municipalities located above 2000 masl was three times higher than those below this height. The conditions of poverty and overcrowding accentuated the lethality of the pandemic; the hygiene directives to face them were inefficient. The relief and the Patriotic Health Board were the only ones that carried out effective actions

<https://rebiunoda.pro.baratznet.cloud:28443/OpacDiscovery/public/catalog/detail/b2FpOmNlOGVlcmF0aW9uOmVzLmJhcmF0ei5yZW4vMzEyMDE1MDQ>

Título: Análisis histórico epidemiológico de la pandemia de gripa de 1918-1919 en Boyacá, un siglo después
electronic resource]

Editorial: 2019

Tipo Audiovisual: epidemiología pandemia de gripa de 1918 epidemiología histórica Boyacá epidemiología
epidemiology Influenza pandemic of 1918 historical epidemiology Boyacá epidemiology epidemiologia pandemia
de gripe de 1918 epidemiologia histórica Boyacá epidemiologia

Documento fuente: Ciencias de la salud, ISSN 1692-7273, Vol. 17, N°. 2, 2019, pags. 334-351

Nota general: application/pdf

Restricciones de acceso: Open access content. Open access content star

Condiciones de uso y reproducción: LICENCIA DE USO: Los documentos a texto completo incluidos en Dialnet son de acceso libre y propiedad de sus autores y/o editores. Por tanto, cualquier acto de reproducción, distribución, comunicación pública y/o transformación total o parcial requiere el consentimiento expreso y escrito de aquéllos. Cualquier enlace al texto completo de estos documentos deberá hacerse a través de la URL oficial de éstos en Dialnet. Más información: <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/info/derechosOAI> | INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS STATEMENT: Full text documents hosted by Dialnet are protected by copyright and/or related rights. This digital object is accessible without charge, but its use is subject to the licensing conditions set by its authors or editors. Unless expressly stated otherwise in the licensing conditions, you are free to linking, browsing, printing and making a copy for your own personal purposes. All other acts of reproduction and communication to the public are subject to the licensing conditions expressed by editors and authors and require consent from them. Any link to this document should be made using its official URL in Dialnet. More info: <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/info/derechosOAI>

Lengua: Spanish

Enlace a fuente de información: Ciencias de la salud, ISSN 1692-7273, Vol. 17, N°. 2, 2019, pags. 334-351

Baratz Innovación Documental

- Gran Vía, 59 28013 Madrid
- (+34) 91 456 03 60
- informa@baratz.es