

Iran to implement 'Family Health' plan in 59 cities: *Minister*

Social Desk

The Iranian Minister of Health has announced the implementation of the "Family Health" plan in 59 cities across the country. Under this initiative, individuals are assigned a unique file based on their national code. Family doctors maintain these files and record patients' medical conditions, referring them to specialized care if necessary.

Notably, if someone is hospitalized through this system, their treatment expenses are covered by insurance at an impressive rate of 95 percent, as reported by Tasnim News Agency.

Minister Einollahi expressed appreciation for the efforts made by health journalists in enhancing society's level of health literacy. Journalists play a crucial role in addressing lifestyle issues and raising awareness about topics like increased consumption of high-calorie fast foods influenced by Western dietary patterns – contributing to a rise in infectious diseases.

By fostering hope within communities, journalists strengthen social capital while countering attempts by foreign media outlets to erode trust in government institutions.

Einollahi emphasized journalism as both an art and a mission, highlighting its significance within health reporting specifically. Recognizing its challenges and often limited profitability, he called for improved welfare packages for journalists including service benefits and supplementary insurance coverage for themselves and their families. The minister also acknowledged the role played by journalists as storytellers of hope, vitality, and resilience during the COVID-19 pandemic while making valuable contributions to public health. Reflecting on Iran's response to COVID-19, Einollahi stated that despite challenging sanctions situations, the country successfully administered 1.6 million vaccine doses daily. He highlighted the achievements made under the current administration in controlling the

pandemic with vaccination rates positively impacting decreased COVID-19 related deaths. While Iran experienced approximately 122,000 deaths until December 2021 due to COVID-19, that number reduced significantly to 22,000 since the beginning of this year.

Expressing gratitude for healthcare workers' sacrifices during these difficult times, Einollahi acknowledged that around 350 individuals from various medical professions, including doctors, nurses, and service personnel, lost their lives while serving on the frontline of the pandemic.

Proudly sharing a notable accomplishment, Einollahi revealed that Iran is the only country in the region capable of producing six different types of COVID-19 vaccines using various platforms. This achievement has positioned Iran ahead of neighboring nations in terms of health indicators – recognition received from the World Health Organization. Furthermore, the Minister highlighted that not only



does Iran meet its own population's healthcare needs but it has also become a sought-after destination for treatment by individuals from neighboring countries. This marks a significant shift from pre-Revolution times when Iranians often traveled abroad for medical care.

Einollahi also emphasized cultural factors' significance regarding childbirth.

Despite stable financial situations, many individuals choose not to have children – a trend that requires attention. The Minister expressed concerns about population decline

within the country and stressed that if this issue is not addressed within the next six years, Iran will face severe challenges and move towards becoming an aging society.

MEHR

Autopsy reveals Tara's cause of death

Social Desk

The results of the autopsy conducted on a 4-year-old male cheetah in the Turan region have been released, revealing that anemia was the primary cause of death.

The young male cheetah, named Tara, tragically passed away recently. Tara, son of Talkhab, died due to severe anemia caused by leeches. During the examination, approximately 30 leeches were found attached to the roof of his mouth, with a significant number discovered at the back of his throat, Fars News Agency reported.

In Tehran's autopsy report, it was revealed that necrosis had affected part of Tara's heart and extensive bleeding occurred in his cerebellum - lead-

ing to loss of balance. Ascites or emphysema in the lungs indicated heart failure and severe ultra-acute anemia resulting from weakness likely caused by multiple leeches present in his mouth and esophagus.

This specific male cheetah was born in 2019 and initially identified within Turan National Park area through camera traps operated by Semnan Province's General Environment Department.

While there is no available information about Talkhab's mother and her presence has not been captured on camera traps, Faraz, her brother, still resides within Turan National Park. The fate and gender status of another sibling named

Turang remain unknown.

The identification process for Talkhab and her family has sparked curiosity among wildlife enthusiasts and Iran's environmental community regarding name attribution accuracy. Initially assigned as Khorshid in 2016, when she was recognized as an immature cub, alongside her mother Parieh and brother Faraz, subsequent events led to proper re-identification as Talkhab.

As investigations into this unfortunate incident continue, conservationists are determined to gain a better understanding of circumstances surrounding Tara's death while shedding light on potential threats

faced by cheetahs within Turan region's ecosystem.

Maximum heat limit for human body identified



GETTY IMAGES

Scientists have identified the maximum mix of heat and humidity a human body can survive.

Even a healthy young person will die after enduring six hours of 35-degree Celsius (95 Fahrenheit) warmth when coupled with 100 percent humidity, but new research shows that threshold could be significantly lower, according to Science Alert.

At this point sweat – the

body's main tool for bringing down its core temperature – no longer evaporates off the skin, eventually leading to heatstroke, organ failure and death.

This critical limit, which occurs at 35 degrees of what is known as "wet bulb temperature," has only been breached around a dozen times, mostly in South Asia and the Persian Gulf, as per Colin Raymond of NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

None of those instances lasted more than two hours, meaning there have never been any "mass mortality events" linked to this limit of human survival, said Raymond, who led a major study on the subject.

But extreme heat does not need to be anywhere near that level to kill people, and everyone has a different threshold depending on their age, health and other social and economic factors,

experts say. For example, more than 61,000 people are estimated to have died due to the heat last summer in Europe, where there is rarely enough humidity to create dangerous wet bulb temperatures.

But as global temperatures rise – last month was confirmed on Tuesday as the hottest in recorded history – scientists warn that dangerous wet bulb events will also become more common.

Maisa, Eram Zoo's calf, doing fine

Social Desk

World Elephant Day, which is celebrated every year on August 12, is named with the aim of spreading awareness about the danger of extinction of these

valuable, useful animals in the wild.

Maisa, the offspring of two Sri Lankan elephants, which transferred to Iran a few years ago, now is two years old and is under necessary veterinary care and regular round-the-clock monitoring, according to ISNA.

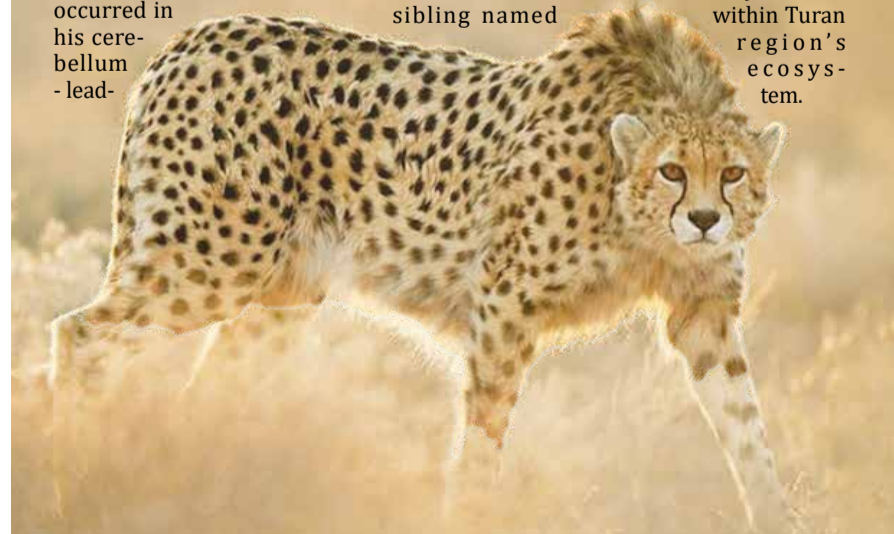
Zoo elephants usually consume 60-80 kg of a combination of fruits, vegetables and fodder daily and since Maisa's consumption of



ISNA

milk is greatly reduced, she eats between 20 and 30 kg of vegetables and

fruits daily, as per Mehdi Sa'adat, director of Eram Zoo.



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