

K.D.K.V.M.,RENUKOOT

School Club Activity (2025–26)

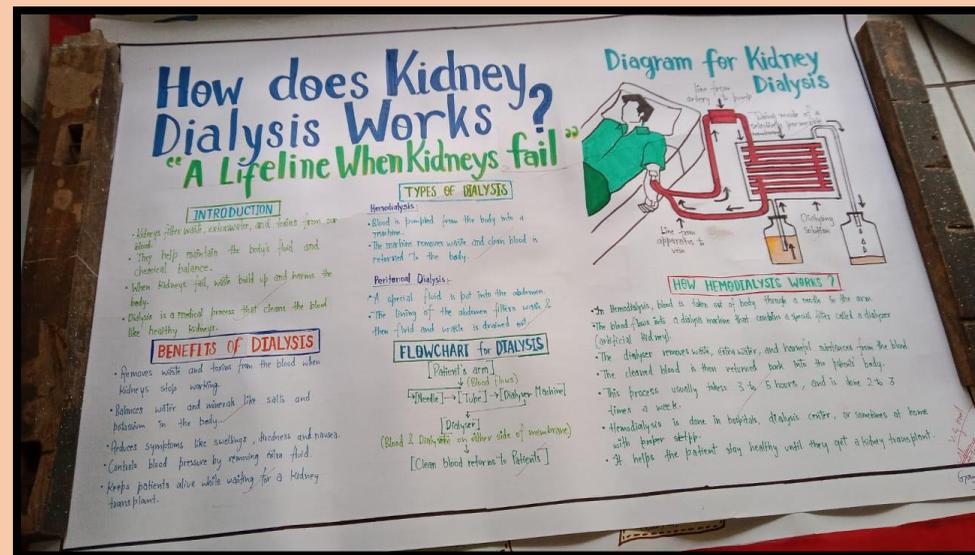
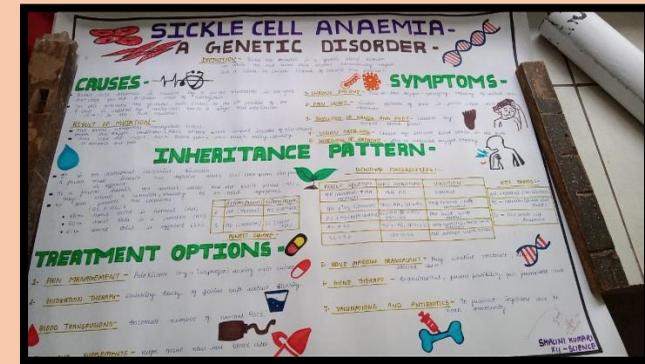
Clubs

Science
Club

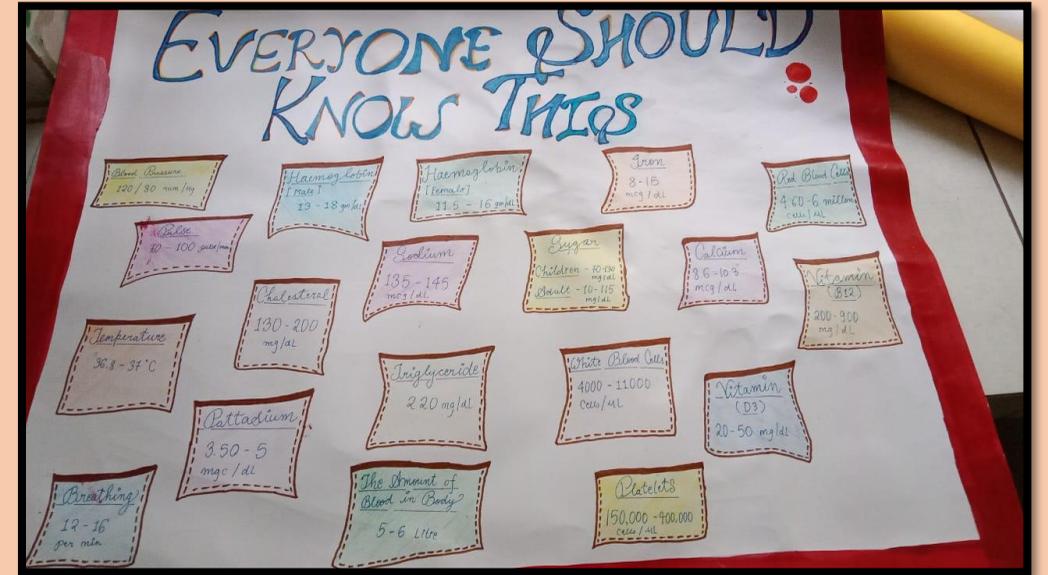
Images



Science Club



Science Club



Science Club



Garden Club

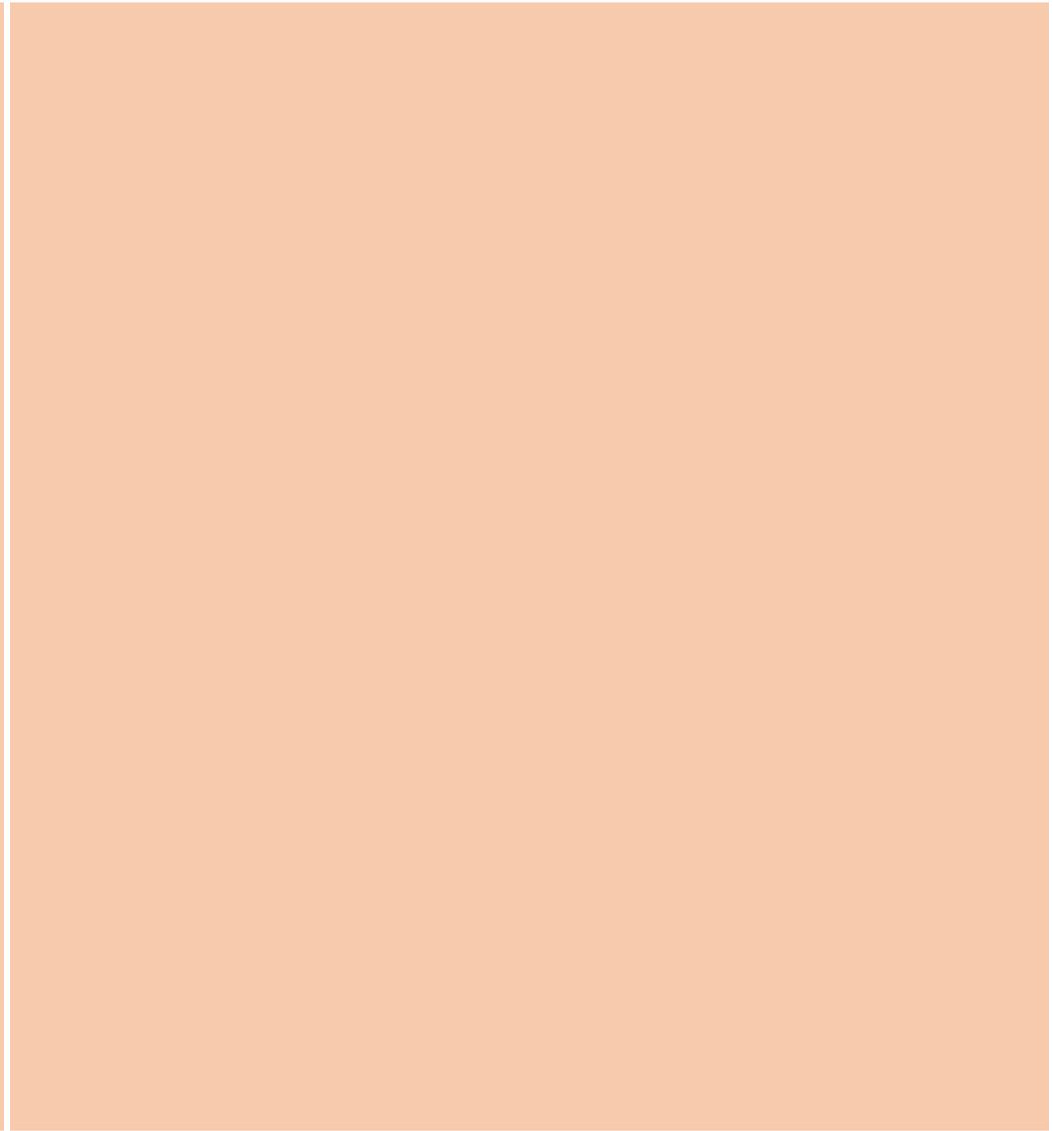
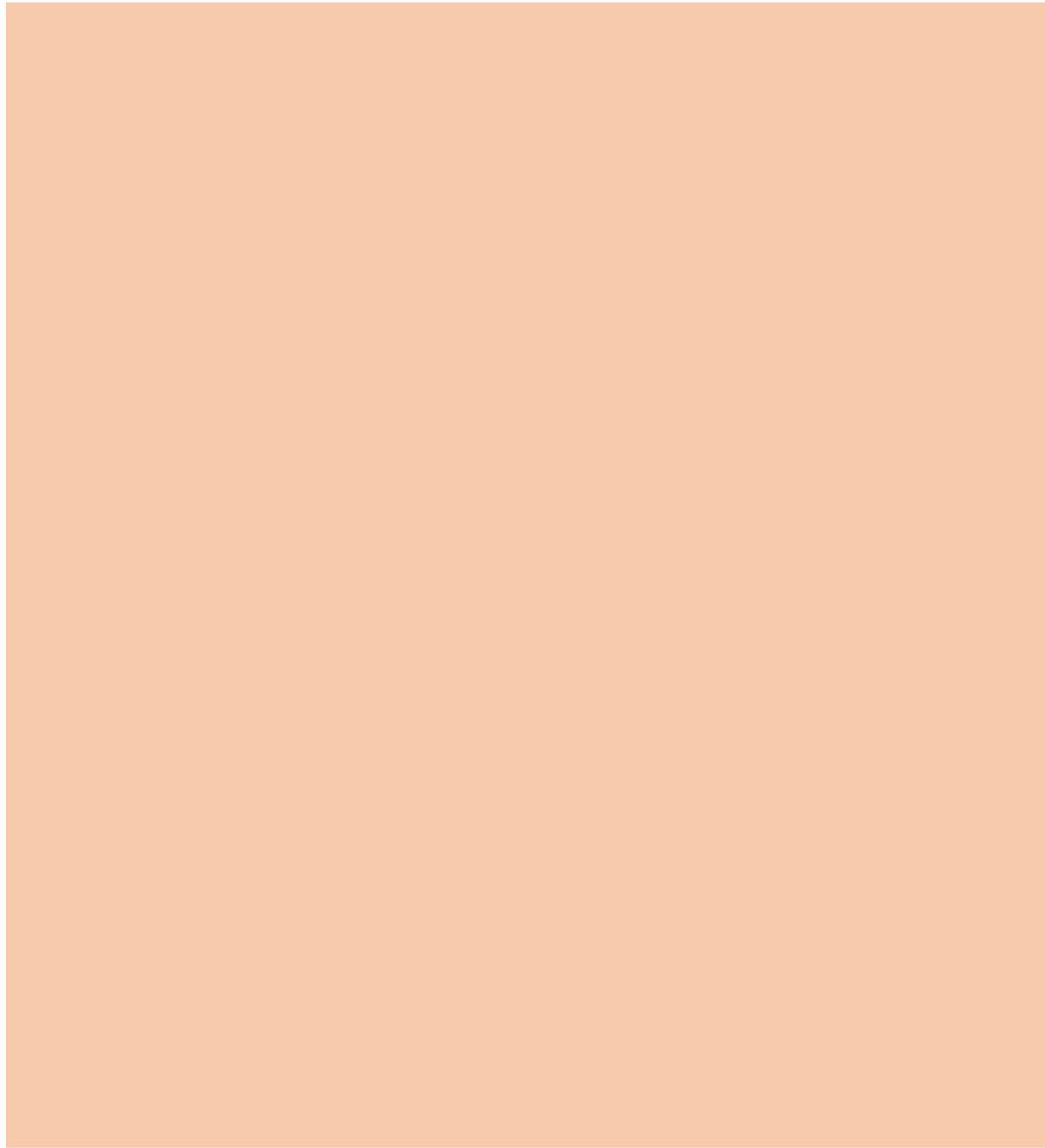


Yoga & Indoor games and sports club



Yoga & Indoor games and sports club





Art-Craft Club



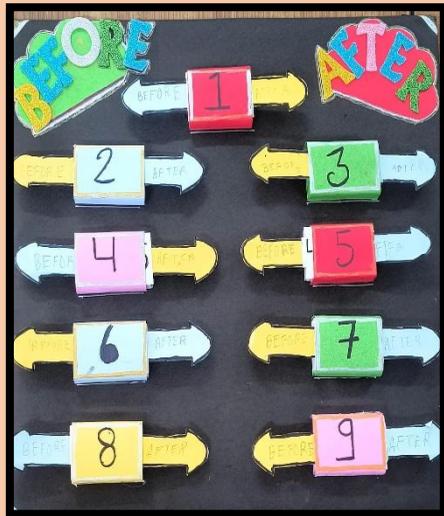
Art-Craft Club



Art-Craft Club



Maths Club



Music & Dance Club



Charity
and
Socio-
Awareness
Club





Charity and Socio- Awareness Club



Charity and Socio- Awareness Club





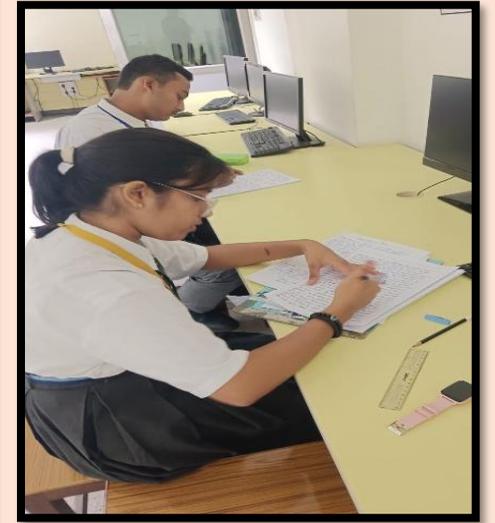
Charity and Socio- Awareness Club



Charity
and
Socio-
Awarenes
s Club



Literary Club





Science Club



WATER CONSERVATION BY

DRIP IRRIGATION SYSTEM

MADE BY:
MOHA KUNDEL
MEDGAON
DISTRICT: RAJASOTA, GUJARAT



SICKLE CELL ANAEMIA - A GENETIC DISORDER -



DEFINITION - Sick cell anaemia is a genetic blood disorder in which the red blood cells are abnormally shaped and do not carry as much oxygen to the rest of the body.

CAUSES -

Sickle cell anaemia is caused by a genetic mutation in the gene that codes for the protein called haemoglobin. In all humans, the gene codes for the production of the protein in red blood cells. The mutation causes a change in the protein.

RESULT OF MUTATION -

- The protein is abnormal and does not carry oxygen as well.
- The abnormal protein causes the red blood cells to become sticky and clump together.
- This causes the red blood cells to block blood vessels and restrict blood flow.

INHERITANCE PATTERN -

- It is an autosomal recessive disorder.
 - A person must inherit two defective genes (one from each parent) to develop the disease.
 - A person with one normal allele and one defective allele is a carrier.
 - Two carriers have a 25% chance of having a child with sickle cell anaemia.
- | Genotype | Phenotype |
|---------------|---------------------|
| AA (Normal) | No disease |
| Aa (Carrier) | No disease |
| aa (Affected) | Sickle cell anaemia |

SYMPTOMS -

- CHRONIC FATIGUE** - Due to the lower oxygen carrying capacity of sickle cells.
- PAIN CRISIS** - Sudden episodes of pain in joints, chest, and abdomen.
- SWELLING OF HANDS AND FEET** - Caused by blood vessel blockage.
- VISUAL PROBLEMS** - Caused by blocked blood vessels in the eyes.
- INCREASED URINATION** - Due to reduced oxygen supply.

GENOTYPE PHENOTYPE:-

Genotype	Phenotype	Condition
AA (Normal)	AA (Normal)	Normal
Aa (Carrier)	Aa (Carrier)	Very faint or no symptoms
aa (Affected)	aa (Affected)	Severe sickle cell anaemia

- KEY TERMS:-**
- AA - Normal (homozygous)
 - Aa - Carrier (heterozygous)
 - aa - Sick (homozygous affected)

TREATMENT OPTIONS -

- PAIN MANAGEMENT** - Painkillers (e.g., paracetamol) during pain crises.
- HYDRATION THERAPY** - Drinking plenty of fluids helps reduce sticking.
- BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS** - Increased number of normal RBCs.

- BONE MARROW TRANSPLANT** - Only curative treatment.
- GENE THERAPY** - Experimental, future possibility for permanent cure.
- VACCINATIONS AND ANTIBIOTICS** - To prevent infections due to weak immunity.

How does Kidney Dialysis Works?

"A Lifeline When Kidneys fail"

INTRODUCTION

- Kidneys filter waste, extra water, and toxins from our blood.
- They help maintain the body's fluid and chemical balance.
- When kidneys fail, waste build up and harms the body.
- Dialysis is a medical process that cleans the blood like healthy kidneys.

BENEFITS OF DIALYSIS

- Removes waste and toxins from the blood when kidneys stop working.
- Balances water and minerals like salts and potassium in the body.
- Reduces symptoms like swellings, tiredness and nausea.
- Controls blood pressure by removing extra fluid.
- Keeps patients alive while waiting for a kidney transplant.

TYPES OF DIALYSIS

Hemodialysis:

- Blood is pumped from the body into a machine.
- The machine removes waste and clean blood is returned to the body.

Peritoneal Dialysis:

- A special fluid is put into the abdomen.
- The lining of the abdomen filters waste & then fluid and waste is drained out.

FLOWCHART for DIALYSIS

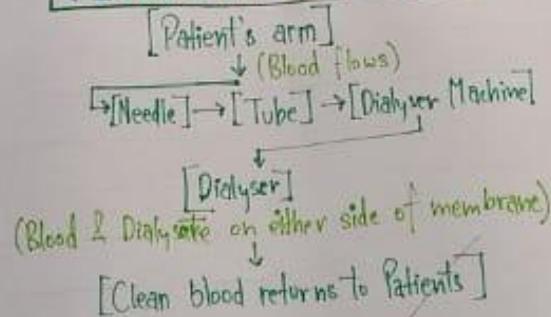
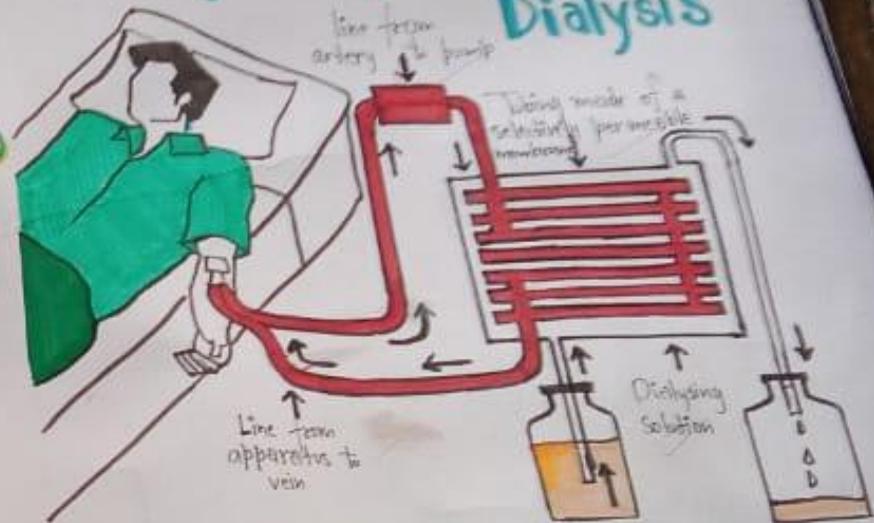


Diagram for Kidney Dialysis



HOW HEMODIALYSIS WORKS?

- In Hemodialysis, blood is taken out of body through a needle in the arm.
- The blood flows into a dialysis machine that contains a special filter called a dialyser (artificial kidney).
- The dialyser removes waste, extra water, and harmful substances from the blood.
- The cleaned blood is then returned back into the patient's body.
- This process usually takes 3 to 5 hours, and is done 2 to 3 times a week.
- Hemodialysis is done in hospitals, dialysis center, or sometimes at home with proper setup.
- It helps the patient stay healthy until they get a kidney transplant.



EVERYONE SHOULD KNOW THIS

Blood Pressure
120/80 mm/Hg

Pulse
70 - 100 pulses/min

Temperature
36.8 - 37°C

Breathing
12 - 16
per min

Haemoglobin
[Male]
13 - 18 gm/dl

Cholesterol
130 - 200
mg/dL

Potassium
3.50 - 5
mg/dL

The Amount of
Blood in Body
5 - 6 Litre

Haemoglobin
[Female]
11.5 - 16 gm/dL

Sodium
135 - 145
mcg/dL

Triglyceride
220 mg/dL

Iron
8 - 15
mcg/dL

Sugar
Children - 70 - 130
mg/dL
Adult - 70 - 115
mg/dL

White Blood Cells
4000 - 11000
cells/ μ L

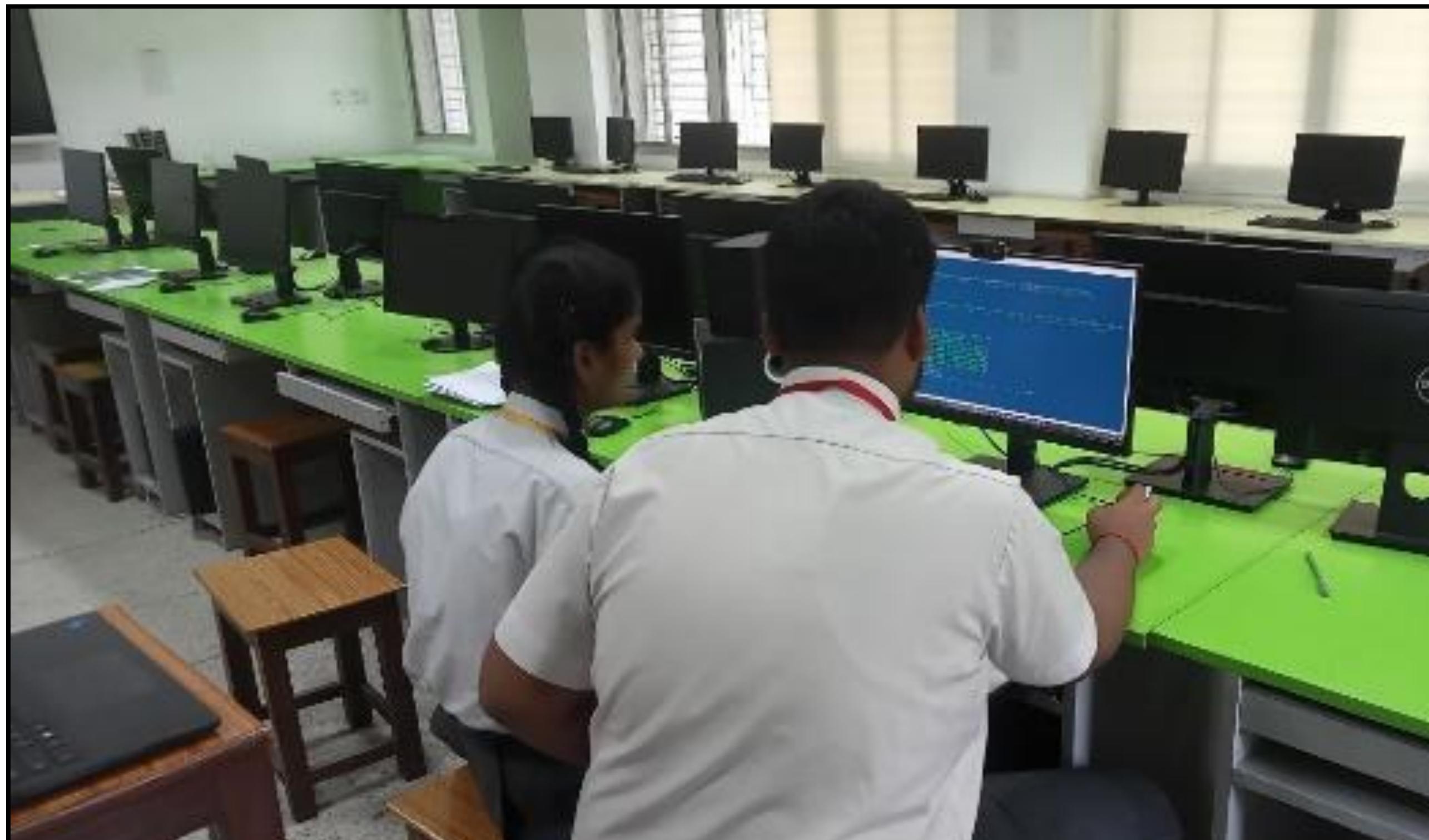
Platelets
150,000 - 400,000
cells/ μ L

Red Blood Cells
4.60 - 6 million
cells/ μ L

Calcium
8.6 - 10.3
mcg/dL

Vitamin
(B12)
200 - 900
mg/dL

Vitamin
(D3)
20 - 50 mg/dL







SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
NATURE PROVIDES A FREE LUNCH BUT ONLY IF WE CLEAN UP AFTER

STEAM POWER GENERATOR

Y-MART

SMART CITY

GENSEC

GENERATOR

BOILER

ELECTRICAL ENERGY

STEAM ENERGY

Made by -
[unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear]



Garden Club







Yoga &
Indoor games and
sports club









Art-Craft Club





Maths Club



Music & Dance Club





Charity and Socio-Awareness Club







Literary Club



