Chapter 1 : AWS Public Sector Summits | Washington, DC | Pre-Day Activities

Strengthening the Services Sector - Needs for Action and Research eral, this phenomenon is referred to as 'outsourcing', which is a rather insufficient concept for the profound.

Background[edit] The focus of a public health intervention is to prevent and manage diseases, injuries and other health conditions through surveillance of cases and the promotion of healthy behaviors , communities and environments. Many diseases are preventable through simple, nonmedical methods. For example, research has shown that the simple act of handwashing with soap can prevent the spread of many contagious diseases. Public health communications programs , vaccination programs and distribution of condoms are examples of common preventive public health measures. Measures such as these have contributed greatly to the health of populations and increases in life expectancy. Public health plays an important role in disease prevention efforts in both the developing world and in developed countries through local health systems and non-governmental organizations. The World Health Organization WHO is the international agency that coordinates and acts on global public health issues. Most countries have their own government public health agencies, sometimes known as ministries of health, to respond to domestic health issues. For example, in the United States , the front line of public health initiatives are state and local health departments. In Canada, the Public Health Agency of Canada is the national agency responsible for public health, emergency preparedness and response, and infectious and chronic disease control and prevention. Current practice[edit] Public health programs[edit] This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Unfortunately, for example, take tobacco: However, public health generally receives significantly less government funding compared with medicine. Three former directors of the Global Smallpox Eradication Programme read the news that smallpox had been globally eradicated, The World Health Organization WHO identifies core functions of public health programs including: In particular, public health surveillance programs can: Antibiotic resistance, also known as drug resistance, was the theme of World Health Day Although the prioritization of pressing public health issues is important, Laurie Garrett argues that there are following consequences. This public health problem of stovepiping is thought to create a lack of funds to combat other existing diseases in a given country. For example, the WHO reports that at least million people worldwide suffer from diabetes. Its incidence is increasing rapidly, and it is projected that the number of diabetes deaths will double by the year Mexico follows behind with Once considered a problem in high-income countries, it is now on the rise in low-income countries, especially in urban settings. Many public health programs are increasingly dedicating attention and resources to the issue of obesity, with objectives to address the underlying causes including healthy diet and physical exercise. Some programs and policies associated with public health promotion and prevention can be controversial. One such example is programs focusing on the prevention of HIV transmission through safe sex campaigns and needle-exchange programmes. Another is the control of tobacco smoking. Changing smoking behavior requires long-term strategies, unlike the fight against communicable diseases , which usually takes a shorter period for effects to be observed. Many nations have implemented major initiatives to cut smoking, such as increased taxation and bans on smoking in some or all public places. Simultaneously, while communicable diseases have historically ranged uppermost as a global health priority, non-communicable diseases and the underlying behavior-related risk factors have been at the bottom. This is changing, however, as illustrated by the United Nations hosting its first General Assembly Special Summit on the issue of non-communicable diseases in September From an evolutionary psychology perspective, over consumption of novel substances that are harmful is due to the activation of an evolved reward system for substances such as drugs, tobacco, alcohol, refined salt, fat, and carbohydrates. New technologies such as modern transportation also cause reduced physical activity. Research has found that behavior is more effectively changed by taking evolutionary motivations into consideration instead of only

presenting information about health effects. The marketing industry has long known the importance of associating products with high status and attractiveness to others. Films are increasingly being recognized as a public health tool [15]. In fact, film festivals and competitions have been established to specifically promote films about health. Political concerns can lead government officials to hide the real numbers of people affected by disease in their regions, such as upcoming elections. Therefore, scientific neutrality in making public health policy is critical; it can ensure treatment needs are met regardless of political and economic conditions. As argued by Paul E. Farmer, structural interventions could possibly have a large impact, and yet there are numerous problems as to why this strategy has yet to be incorporated into the health system. One of the main reasons that he suggests could be the fact that physicians are not properly trained to carry out structural interventions, meaning that the ground level health care professionals cannot implement these improvements. While structural interventions can not be the only area for improvement, the lack of coordination between socioeconomic factors and health care for the poor could be counterproductive, and end up causing greater inequity between the health care services received by the rich and by the poor. Unless health care is no longer treated as a commodity, global public health will ultimately not be achieved. Only about one-third focused on seeking measurable changes in the populations they serve i. What this research showcases is that if agencies are only focused on accomplishing tasks i. The term is used in three senses. In the first sense, "Public Health 2. These private organizations recognize the need for free and easy to access health materials often building libraries of educational articles. In the developing world, public health infrastructures are still forming. There may not be enough trained health workers, monetary resources or, in some cases, sufficient knowledge to provide even a basic level of medical care and disease prevention. However, expenditures on health care should not be confused with spending on public health. Public health measures may not generally be considered "health care" in the strictest sense. For example, mandating the use of seat belts in cars can save countless lives and contribute to the health of a population, but typically money spent enforcing this rule would not count as money spent on health care. Large parts of the developing world remained plagued by largely preventable or treatable infectious diseases. In addition to this however, many developing countries are also experiencing an epidemiological shift and polarization in which populations are now experiencing more of the effects of chronic diseases as life expectancy increases with, the poorer communities being heavily affected by both chronic and infectious diseases. The WHO reports that a lack of exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months of life contributes to over a million avoidable child deaths each year. Each day brings new front-page headlines about public health: Since the s, the growing field of population health has broadened the focus of public health from individual behaviors and risk factors to population-level issues such as inequality , poverty, and education. Modern public health is often concerned with addressing determinants of health across a population. There is a recognition that our health is affected by many factors including where we live, genetics, our income, our educational status and our social relationships; these are known as " social determinants of health ". The upstream drivers such as environment, education, employment, income, food security, housing, social inclusion and many others effect the distribution of health between and within populations and are often shaped by policy. The poorest generally suffer the worst health, but even the middle classes will generally have worse health outcomes than those of a higher social stratum. Health aid in developing countries[edit] Main article: Aid Health aid to developing countries is an important source of public health funding for many developing countries. Proponents of aid claim that health aid from wealthy countries is necessary in order for developing countries to escape the poverty trap. The positive impacts of these initiatives can be seen in the eradication of smallpox and polio; however, critics claim that misuse or misplacement of funds may cause many of these efforts to never come into fruition. Sustainable Development Goals To address current and future challenges in addressing health issues in the world, the United Nations have developed the Sustainable Development Goals building off of the Millennium Development Goals of to be completed by These goals hope to lessen the burden of disease and inequality faced by developing countries and lead to a healthier future. The links between the various sustainable development goals and

public health are numerous and well established: Living below the poverty line is attributed to poorer health outcomes and can be even worse for persons living in developing countries where extreme poverty is more common. The World Health Organization estimates that Public health efforts are impeded by this, as a lack of education can lead to poorer health outcomes. This is shown by children of mothers who have no education having a lower survival rate compared to children born to mothers with primary or greater levels of education. Combating these inequalities has shown to also lead to better public health outcome. In studies done by the World Bank on populations in developing countries, it was found that when women had more control over household resources, the children benefit through better access to food, healthcare, and education. Global Health Initiatives The U. Global Health Initiative was created in by President Obama in an attempt to have a more holistic, comprehensive approach to improving global health as opposed to previous, disease-specific interventions. Women, girls, and gender equality Strategic coordination and integration Strengthen and leverage key multilaterals and other partners Country-ownership Improve metrics, monitoring, and evaluation Promote research and innovation [48] The aid effectiveness agenda is a useful tool for measuring the impact of these large scale programs such as The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization GAVI which have been successful in achieving rapid and visible results. The training typically requires a university degree with a focus on core disciplines of biostatistics , epidemiology , health services administration , health policy , health education , behavioral science , gender issues, sexual and reproductive health, public health nutrition and environmental and occupational health. Operational structures are formulated by strategic principles, with educational and career pathways guided by competency frameworks, all requiring modulation according to local, national and global realities. It is critically important for the health of populations that nations assess their public health human resource needs and develop their ability to deliver this capacity, and not depend on other countries to supply it. The report focused more on research than practical education. By , schools of public health were established at Columbia , Harvard and Yale on the Hopkins model. By there were twenty nine schools of public health in the US, enrolling around fifteen thousand students. In the beginning, students who enrolled in public health schools typically had already obtained a medical degree; public health school training was largely a second degree for medical professionals. Professional degrees of public health Schools of public health offer a variety of degrees which generally fall into two categories: DrPH is regarded as a professional degree and PhD as more of an academic degree. Professional degrees are oriented towards practice in public health settings. The Master of Public Health , Doctor of Public Health , Doctor of Health Science DHSc and the Master of Health Care Administration are examples of degrees which are geared towards people who want careers as practitioners of public health in health departments, managed care and community-based organizations, hospitals and consulting firms, among others. Master of Public Health degrees broadly fall into two categories, those that put more emphasis on an understanding of epidemiology and statistics as the scientific basis of public health practice and those that include a more eclectic range of methodologies. A Master of Science of Public Health is similar to an MPH but is considered an academic degree as opposed to a professional degree and places more emphasis on scientific methods and research. The doctoral programs are distinct from the MPH and other professional programs by the addition of advanced coursework and the nature and scope of a dissertation research project. Currently, there are approximately 68 chapters throughout the United States and Puerto Rico. Public health has early roots in antiquity. From the beginnings of human civilization , it was recognized that polluted water and lack of proper waste disposal spread communicable diseases theory of miasma. Early religions attempted to regulate behavior that specifically related to health, from types of food eaten, to regulating certain indulgent behaviors, such as drinking alcohol or sexual relations. Leaders were responsible for the health of their subjects to ensure social stability, prosperity , and maintain order.

Chapter 2 : European Union - Wikipedia

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Area possibly settled up to c. Area settled up to BCE. Europe in the Early Middle Ages Medieval Christendom [30] [31] and the political power of the Papacy [32] [33] are also often cited as conducive to European integration and unity. The objective of the Congress was to settle the many issues arising from the French Revolutionary Wars , the Napoleonic Wars , and the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire. A day will come when all nations on our continent will form a European brotherhood A day will come when we shall see During the interwar period , the consciousness that national markets in Europe were interdependent though confrontational, along with the observation of a larger and growing US market on the other side of the ocean, nourished the urge for the economic integration of the continent. In , the latter gave a speech in favour of a European Union before the assembly of the League of Nations , precursor of the United Nations. However, the Council focused primarily on values - human rights and democracy - rather than on economic or trade issues, and was always envisaged as a forum where sovereign governments could choose to work together, with no supra-national authority. It raised great hopes of further European integration, and there were fevered debates in the two years that followed as to how this could be achieved. But in , disappointed at what they saw as the lack of progress within the Council of Europe, six nations decided to go further and created the European Coal and Steel Community , which was declared to be "a first step in the federation of Europe". They also signed another pact creating the European Atomic Energy Community Euratom for co-operation in developing nuclear energy. Both treaties came into force in Euratom was to integrate sectors in nuclear energy while the EEC would develop a customs union among members. Nevertheless, in an agreement was reached and on 1 July the Merger Treaty created a single set of institutions for the three communities, which were collectively referred to as the European Communities. In , the first direct elections to the European Parliament were held. In , after the fall of the Eastern Bloc , the former East Germany became part of the Communities as part of a reunified Germany. Seven countries have since joined. With further enlargement planned to include the former communist states of Central and Eastern Europe, as well as Cyprus and Malta , the Copenhagen criteria for candidate members to join the EU were agreed upon in June The expansion of the EU introduced a new level of complexity and discord. In , euro banknotes and coins replaced national currencies in 12 of the member states. Since then, the eurozone has increased to encompass 19 countries. The euro currency became the second largest reserve currency in the world. The same year, Slovenia adopted the euro, [60] followed in by Cyprus and Malta , by Slovakia in , by Estonia.

Chapter 3 : Arts And Healing | Americans for the Arts

Service Sector Service Research Service Process Intellectual Capital Service Type These keywords were added by machine and not by the authors. This process is experimental and the keywords may be updated as the learning algorithm improves.

Chapter 4 : Parkinson's Advocacy Awards Presented to Community Leaders | Parkinson's Disease

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Chapter 5 : U.S. Faces Crisis in Cancer Care, Says New IOM Report

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Chapter 6 : Public health - Wikipedia

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