

Eradication of Small Pox

There has been an improvement on global health worldwide for the last fifty years. The occurrence of globalization, which can be perceived as the 'course of rising economic, state of politics and social relation and worldwide assimilation that occur as resources, traded merchandise, citizens, concept, descriptions, thoughts and morals have been diffusing across nationwide boundaries. There has been a change in the way that countries safeguard and encourage wellbeing in answer to the rising figures of health dangers that are progressively crossing national borders.

What are some of the global health challenges that remain to be addressed?

There has been a rising concern over bioterrorism which have seen the eradication efforts being deemed as low and hence diseases peril is prevalent, and there are concerns over retention of the retention of the disease strains in some labs, world wide. The issue of global health with measures directed towards eradication of more serious diseases remains a major one due to complexities of the universal interactions. The issue of monetary fundings also a concern that needs to be addressed.

How might one define: health, public health, and global health?

Health. This refers to a condition of physical, mental and emotional wellbeing of a person. It entails the proper functioning of one's body. This does not mean absence of illness or infirmity.

Public health: This refers to efforts defined by society to guard, uphold, and reinstate the people's wellbeing. It is the blend of sciences, expertise, and values that are aimed at the upholding and development of the wellbeing of all the public through united or community actions.

Global health: This refers to wellbeing of human populations in a worldwide perspective and exceeds the aspects and apprehension of individual countries. It has been referred as 'the region of study, investigation and act that puts main concern on developing wellbeing and accomplishing justness in wellbeing for entire people globally.

What are some examples of public health activities?

Public health activities touch on the following areas: ecological health (which entails food guard, radiation defense, solid waste managing, dangerous waste managing and water quality). Behavioral health teaching which entails education on unwanted pregnancy, cancer screening, alcohol and drug abuse, tobacco use, suicide avoidance. Biostatistics and epidemiology is another area concerned in determining the risks of an illness or injury, determining who is at danger of an illness or injury and evaluating new illness treatment or injury. Other areas are concerned in nutrition, Global wellbeing, and Public Health strategy.

What are some examples of global health issues?

The global health issues revolve around social, economic, and environment. The social issues are the health concerns and disease prevention strategies including immunization. The environmental issues entails global pollution prevention awareness. The economic issues entails establishment of facilities such as health facilities and support for the poor countries in terms of proper health enhancement.

What are the key differences between the approach of medicine and the approach of public health?

The obvious disparity is that in public health, one is needs to think worldwide in provisions of the large population, while in medicine the center of attention at any time is typically on an person as a patient. In medicine the drug prescription and treatment is directed

towards an individual patient while public health entails application of wide range of activities such as epidemiology, statistics and policy evaluation at greater perspective.

What are some of the most important challenges to health globally?

The development in global health can be credited to a number of challenges such as the lack of global health management; the call for to have inventiveness, power and resources; need for partnership and harmonization of numerous players; the lack of financial support and priority location and finally the requirement for responsibility, clearness, enforcement and monitoring.

Why should everyone be concerned about critical global health issues?

Global health touches more on humanity and the social wellbeing of people world wide. People are the resources needed for social and global change and hence concern about their health should be greatly considered.

Millennium Development Goals

These are projected goals which are a series of action strategies stipulated under the United Nations to for achievement by year 2015 for each of its member countries. The Government of Spain in 2006, signed a major accord with UN to give fund for the next four years in the UN scheme, towards major Millennium Development Goals and linked development goals in selected segments and countries.

Define eradication and elimination.

Eradication and elimination refers to the process of complete removal and bringing to an end of a certain existing condition through a clear and finite means.

Describe the characteristics of small pox that made it an appropriate candidate for eradication.

Small pox was a proper candidate for eradication due to the fact that the disease was communicable, without an adjoining vector, hence no pool creation. Its clear rash enhanced direct diagnosis and those who survived acquired immune protection for life. The long duration amid getting small pox and being infectious signifies that the outbreak was halted, and due to the fact that the victims usually took a bed rest means that few would be infected due to reduced interaction. Another factor which made eradication possible is the fact that a large number of people could be vaccinated within a period of below five years, reducing transmission where there was an outbreak. The nature of the vaccine which required no cold storage is another factor, which enhanced the eradication process. Also the fact that the vaccine viability survived for a long duration was desirable. Another fact is that the vaccine coverage provided the doctors with time to separate the sufferers and devise immediate vaccination to the localised population.

In 1965, why didn't the World Health Organization immediately undertake a full-scale eradication program after endorsement by the World Health Assembly?

There was essentially lack of financial support for cars, those who supplied and the equipments. There was lack of essential finance in WHO headquarters. Eradication, basically dependent on donors support and nothing could be done in cases of shortage. The national campaigns proposed by WHO provided a reason for the donors to withhold their support.

What were some of the keys to the eradication of smallpox? What lessons does the smallpox eradication program suggest for other global health programs?

The eradication move was enhanced by the proposed WHO terms of vaccinating the whole population and not a part as was earlier done. The setting up of Smallpox Eradication Unit, in particular gave a way forward in directing leadership for global concerns. This was later emphasized by the US government move in provision of technical support in material for the success of the campaign. The division of WHO budget and the direction of the effort by WHO to the affected countries, designing proper programs for the approach, devising of a case reporting program and intensification efforts in research saw the achievement of eradication of the disease. There is rising concern about other programs for example HIV/Aids eradication moves. The case study suggests a proper and coordinated effort at a global level in order to eliminate the condition.

Explain how this case study relates to this week's topic.

The case study illustrates the concern and the efforts that are needed to be developed by the countries at a global level in the fight against an outbreak. The case particularly illustrates the efforts at global level which in actual facts should start at a local stage. The fact that global health is a concern for every one is a subject that has been well presented in this smallpox eradication case study. It is therefore a prerequisite element that the fight against any global health peril should start at an individual level.