

Global Health Observatory: A Tool to Strengthen the Health Systems

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DESCRIPTION

Global health is the health of a population in a global context. According to the World Health Organization, health is “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, not merely the absence of disease or infirmity”. Priorities to improve health and achieve health equity for all people worldwide. It often emphasizes the wealth, power and prestige of those who share them. Three determinants are: People who are persistently deprived are significantly disadvantaged by health inequalities and are less likely to have access to certain resources are in poorer health than those who have access to. It is not fair to simply give all individuals the same resources that would be equal.

To achieve health equity, resources must be allocated according to the principle of individual needs. Reducing inequality and protecting against global threats, global issues are global public concerns. This list of global issues represents issues or phenomena that affect people around the world. This includes but is not limited to a wide range of social, economic and environmental issues. Organizations that maintain or publish official lists of global issues include the United Nations and the World Economic Forum. Across borders, including top causes of death and lost life from a global perspective, not to be confused with Global Health. Global health is defined as the field of public health focused on foreign aid activities by developing and developed countries. Global health, also known as geomedicine, international medicine, or global health, is the field of health care, usually with a public health focus, that addresses regional or cross-border health.

Health intervention

Global actions to improve child health and survival include breastfeeding, zinc supplementation, vitamin A fortification, and salt iodination, hygiene measures such as hand washing, immunizations and treatment of severe acute malnutrition. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is a measure of the nutritional status of a population and is often used in long-term refugee situations. Along with the crude mortality rate, it is one of the basic indicators for assessing the severity of humanitarian crises. Infant mortality rate is the mortality rate of children under the age of five. Infant mortality rate, also called infant mortality rate, refers to the probability of dying between birth and her 5th birthday, expressed per 1,000 live births. The Global Health Council has proposed a list of 32 treatments and health interventions that could save tens of millions of lives each year. Many populations face an 'outcome gap', the gap between members of the population who have access to medical care and those who do not. Countries with performance gaps do not have sustainable infrastructure. In Guatemala, the Programa de Accesibilidad a los Medicamentos (“Medicine Access Programme”), part of the public sector, had the lowest average availability (25%) compared to the private sector (35%). In the private sector, the most expensive and cheapest drugs were 22.7 and 10.7 times higher than the international reference prices, respectively. Treatment was largely unaffordable, and a course of the antibiotic ceftriaxone cost him up to 15 wages a day. Pakistan's public sector suffers from chronic shortages and inaccessibility of essential medicines, while medicines are available at prices below international benchmark prices.

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