

The contrast and similarities among the "global health," "international health," and "public health" domains

	Global Health	International Health	Public Health
Geographical reach	Focuses on issues that directly or indirectly affect health but that can transcend national boundaries	Focuses on health issues of countries other than one's own, especially those of low income and middle income	Focuses on issues that affect the health of the population of a particular community or country
Level of cooperation	Development and implementation of solutions often require global cooperation	Development and implementation of solutions usually require binational cooperation	Development and implementation of solutions do not usually require global cooperation
Individuals or populations	Embraces both prevention in populations and clinical care of individuals	Embraces both prevention in populations and clinical care of individuals	Mainly focuses on prevention programs for populations
Access to health	Health equity among nations and for all people is a major objective	Seeks to help people of other nations	Health equity within a nation or community is a major objective
Range of disciplines	Highly interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary within and beyond health sciences	Embraces a few disciplines but has not emphasized multidisciplinary	Encourages multidisciplinary approaches, particularly within health sciences and with social sciences

What is Global Health?

مجال الدراسة والبحث والممارسة يعطي الأولوية لتحسين الصحة وتحقيق المساواة في الصحة لجميع الناس في جميع أنحاء العالم

- An area for study, research, and practice that places a priority on improving health and achieving equity in health for all people worldwide.
- Global health emphasizes transnational health issues, determinants, and solutions; involves many disciplines within and beyond health sciences and promotes interdisciplinary collaboration; and is a synthesis of population-based prevention with individual-level clinical care.

تؤكد الصحة العالمية على قضايا الصحة العامة العموم والعدالة والمساواة. يضمن العديد من التخصصات داخل مجال الصحة العالمية وعرض التعاون متعدد التخصصات. وهو عبارة عن توليفة من الأولوية المرتكزة على السكان مع الرعاية السريرية على المستوى الفردي.

Reference: Koplan JP, Bond TC, Merson MH, Reddy KS, Rodriguez MH, Sewankambo NK, et al. Towards a common definition of global health. *Lancet*. 2009;373:1993-5

- Public Health:** Developed as a discipline in the mid 19th century in UK, Europe and US. Concerned more with national issues.
 - Data and evidence to support action, focus on populations, social justice and equity, emphasis on preventions vs cure.
- International Health:** Developed during past decades, came to be more concerned with
 - the diseases (e.g. tropical diseases) and conditions (war, natural disasters) of middle and low income countries.
 - Tended to denote a one way flow of 'good ideas'.
- Global Health:** More recent in its origin and emphasises a greater scope of health problems and solutions
 - that transcend national boundaries
 - requiring greater inter-disciplinary approach

Inequalities vs. Inequities

التفاوتات الصحية - "التوزيع غير المتكافئ للصحة بين أو بين السكان". يمكن أن يشمل ذلك اختلافات مثل أن كبار السن يميلون إلى طلب أدوية أكثر من البالغين الأصغر سنًا ، أو تختلف الاحتياجات الصحية للنساء عن الرجال بسبب الحمل

Health Inequalities - "the uneven distribution of health in or between populations." This can include differences like older adults tend to require more medications than younger adults, or the health needs of women are different than men, due to pregnancy.

Health Inequities - "the presence of systematic disparities in health between more and less advantaged social groups." For example, populations in poor countries tend to have higher rates of childhood mortality than populations in wealthy countries.

التفاوتات الصحية - "وجود تفاوتات منهجية في الصحة بين الفئات الاجتماعية الأكثر والأقل حظًا". على سبيل المثال ، يميل السكان في البلدان الفقيرة إلى ارتفاع معدلات وفيات الأطفال عن السكان في البلدان الغنية

Examples of the types of community health problems investigated by epidemiologists:

- A measles outbreak on a small college campus
- A global influenza pandemic
- An increase in homicide in a community
- A national surge in violence
- An increase in the number of cancer cases

Epidemiologists answer questions, such as:

- Who is sick?
- What are their symptoms?
- When did they get sick?
- Where were they exposed to the illness?

An Introduction to Epidemiology

يصف ما يوجد في مجتمع ما حسب متغيرات الشخص أو المكان أو الوقت

DESCRIPTIVE EPI

- Describes what exists in a population by person, place, or time variables.
- Descriptive studies are useful in demonstrating trends and generating hypotheses about disease causation.
- The epidemiologist collects information to characterize and summarize the health event or problem.

يقوم عالم الأوبئة بجمع المعلومات لوصف وتكخيص الحدث أو المشكلة الصحية

ANALYTIC EPI

- Makes inferences based on the data they collect. These inferences are the bases for hypotheses, which must be tested using one of two analytical study designs.
- Epidemiologists rely on comparisons between groups to determine what role various risk factors had in causing the problem.
- Two Types of Analytical Study Designs: 1. Cohort study design 2. Case-control study design

نوعان من تصاميم الدراسة التحليلية: 1. تصميم الدراسة الجماعية 2. تصميم دراسة الحالة

→ epidemiology is not useful to predict or prevent adverse health effect.

→ it's not the job of epidemiology to find cures or develop vaccines.

→ epidemiology is cornerstone of public health. serves as foundation + logic of intervention.

→ in fact, several published epidemiology studies are later proven to be wrong due to continuous changes of information with time.

→ epidemiologist only observe not control. { error in measurement of exposure and disease can occur }

How epidemiology is applied in the core processes of public health practice

يتم استخدام أربع عمليات أساسية في مجال علم الأوبئة:

Four core processes are used in the field of epidemiology:

1. Surveillance (المراقبة)
2. Screening (الفرز)
3. Outbreak investigation (التحقيق في الفاشيات)
4. Assessing causation (تقييم السببية)

Basics of Descriptive Epidemiology

The three essential characteristics of disease we look for in descriptive epidemiology are:

- PERSON** → age, gender, habits, socio-economic status, marital state.
- PLACE** → geographical restricted or widespread + climate effect → Relation to environmental exposure
- TIME** → changing or stable (epidemic or endemic) → point source, propagated + seasonal combination.

Two categories of surveillance: **Active surveillance**: Consists of actively searching for cases by proactively calling and visiting hospitals. This type of surveillance is often conducted when an outbreak is detected. **Passive surveillance**: Refers to information provided to the health agency without an initiating action by the agency. This type of surveillance includes traditional reportable disease surveillance, vital statistics, and disease registries.

① * active surveillance: by calling + visiting hospital. this type of surveillance often conducted when an outbreak is detected. * passive: traditional reportable diseases

② * screening: clinical concern or focus to detect unrecognized disease early so we provide (early diagnosis + early treatment)

* Surveillance: to know the causes of diseases (preventive measures)

Screening

1. Defined: The identification of an unrecognized disease or defect by the application of tests, examinations, or other procedures. Screening tests sort out apparently well persons, who probably have a disease from those persons who probably do not.

Outbreak investigation

2. Defined: A multi-step process for determining the dynamics of a disease outbreak and implementing control and prevention measures. Keys to determining an outbreak: • Two or more cases of a disease that are epidemiologically linked. • In some instances of rare diseases or those with high public health impact, one case is enough to qualify as an outbreak (such as botulism). • Syndromic surveillance data alerts the epidemiologist to changes in expected disease patterns.

Assessing Causation

3. It is vital that information gathered through screening and surveillance is entered into a common reporting system that can be accessed by epidemiologists and healthcare practitioners statewide.

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Disease: a pattern of response by a living organism to some form of invasion by a foreign substance or injury which causes an alteration of the organisms normal functioning. also - an abnormal state in which the body is not capable of responding to or carrying on its normally required functions.

Pathogens: organisms or substances such as bacteria, viruses, or parasites that are capable of producing diseases.

Pathogenesis: the development, production, or process of generating a disease.

Pathogenicity: describes the potential ability of a pathogenic substance to cause disease.

Susceptibility: A state in which a person or animal is capable of being infected with a microorganism. The lack of specific protective antibody usually indicates susceptibility to that agent, although reactivation or reinfection to some agents may occur in the presence of antibody.

pathogenesis → تطور المرض (development of disease)

pathogenicity → describe the potential ability of pathogenic substance to cause disease.

Infective diseases are those which the pathogen or agent has the capability to enter, survive, and multiply in the host.

Virulence The severity of disease that the agent causes in the host

Invasiveness The capacity of a microorganism to enter into and grow in or upon tissues of a host.

Incubation period: A period of sub-clinical or non-obvious pathologic changes following an exposure. The incubation period ends with the onset of symptoms.

Latent period: The interval between disease onset and clinical diagnosis.

Prodromal period The time during which a disease process has begun but is not yet clinically manifest.

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* the incubation period ends with the onset of symptom.

* incubation period for communicable disease while latent period for non-communicable.

Endemic: the ongoing, usual level of, or constant presence of a disease in a given population. Or, disease or condition present among a population at all times.

Hyperendemic: persistent level of activity beyond or above the expected prevalence.

Holoendemic: a disease that is highly prevalent in a population and is commonly acquired early in life in most all of the children of the population.

Epidemic: outbreak or occurrence of one specific disease from a single source, in a group population, community, or geographical area, in excess of the usual level of expectancy.

Pandemic: epidemic that is widespread across a country, continent, or large populace, possible worldwide.

Cluster: A group of cases in a specific time and place that may or may not be greater than the expected rate. Often the aim of investigating clusters is to determine the baseline rate of disease for that time and place. (The word "cluster" is sometimes incorrectly used in place of "epidemic" or "outbreak.")

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* Holoendemic → مرض شائع جداً لديه مناعة صفار عندهم

* Cluster can't be replaced of epidemic or outbreak.

IF I want to measure disease burden (prevalence) ⇒ all cases (new+old)

incidence (new cases during specified time divided by the number of persons at risk)

Disease Transmission

- **Fomites:** inanimate objects that serve as a role in disease transmission.
 - Pencils, pens, doorknobs, infected blankets
 - الفوميت: الأشياء الجامدة التي تعمل كدور في انتقال المرض. أقلام رصاص وأقلام ومقايض أبواب ويطانيات مصابة
- **Vector:** any living non-human carrier of disease that transports and serves the process of disease transmission.
 - Insects: fly, flea, mosquito; rodents; deer
 - ناقل: أي ناقل حي غير بشري للمرض ينقل ويخدم عملية انتقال المرض. الحشرات: الذباب، البراغيث، البعوضة، القوارض الغزلان
- **Reservoirs:** humans, animals, plants, soils or inanimate organic matter (feces or food) in which infectious organisms live and multiply.
 - Humans often serve as reservoir and host
 - الخزانات: البشر والحيوانات والنباتات والتربة أو المواد العضوية غير الحية (البراز أو الغذاء) التي تعيش فيها الكائنات المعدية وتتكاثر. غالباً ما يعمل البشر كخزان ومضيف
- **Zoonosis:** when an animal transmits a disease to a human.
 - مرض حيواني المنشأ: عندما ينقل الحيوان المرض إلى الإنسان.

Disease Transmission

- **Active carrier:** individual exposed to and harbors a disease-causing organism.
- **Convalescent carrier:** exposed to and harbors disease-causing organism (pathogen) and is in the recovery phase but is still infectious.
- **Healthy carrier:** exposed to and harbors pathogen, has not shown any symptoms.
- **Incubatory carrier:** exposed to and harbors a disease and is in the beginning stages of the disease, showing symptoms, and has the ability to transmit the disease
- **Intermittent carrier:** exposed to and harbors disease and can intermittently spread the disease
- **Passive carrier:** exposed to and harbors disease causing organism, but has no signs or symptoms

- الناقل النشط: يتعرض الفرد لكائنات مسببة للمرض ويؤويها.
- حامل النقاها: يتعرض ويؤوي الكائنات الحية المسببة للأمراض (الممرض) وهو في مرحلة الشفاء ولكنه لا يزال معدياً.
- الناقل الصحي: يتعرض لمسببات الأمراض في الموائع ولم تظهر عليه أية أعراض.
- الحاضنة الحاملة: معرضة للمرض وتؤويها وهي في المراحل الأولى من المرض تظهر عليها الأعراض ولديها القدرة على نقل المرض
- الحامل المتقطع: يتعرض للإصابة ويؤوي المرض ويمكن أن ينشر المرض بشكل متقطع
- الناقل السلبي: معرض للإصابة بكائنات حية مسببة للأمراض وتؤويها، ولكن لا تظهر عليه علامات أو أعراض

Immunity and Immunization

- According to CDC, unless 80% or greater of the population is vaccinated, epidemics can occur.
- Three types of immunity possible in humans:
 1. **Acquired Immunity** obtained by having had a dose of a disease that stimulates the natural immune system or artificially stimulating immune system.
 2. **Active Immunity** body produces its own antibodies.
 - can occur through a vaccine or in response to having a similar disease
 - Similar to acquired
 3. **Passive Immunity (natural passive)** acquired through transplacental transfer of a mother's immunity to diseases to the unborn child (also via breastfeeding).

*healthy carrier is the same as passive carrier

(المحاضرة الثالثة)

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❖ The WHO uses 3 broad category definitions for causes of death and disability :

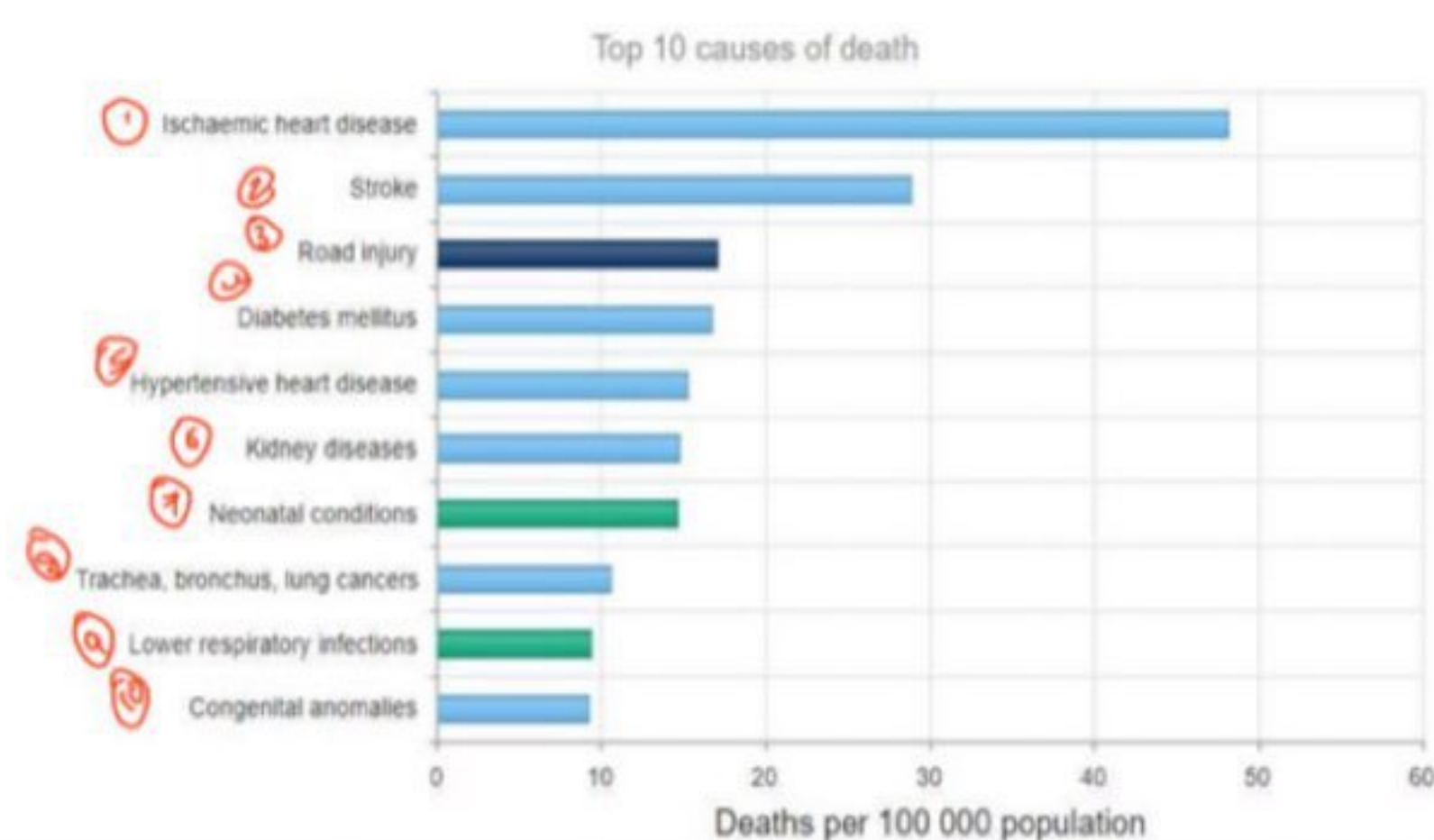
1. **The first category is a broad term for communicable disease with maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions.** Maternal conditions refer to any cause of death during pregnancy and labor. Perinatal conditions refer to death that occurs in the child during or just after birth, such as birth asphyxia, and low birth weight. Nutritional conditions refer to caloric malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies that may lead to death.
2. **The second category is noncommunicable diseases,** such as heart attacks, stroke, and cancer.
3. **The third category is injuries,** including motor vehicle accidents, homicide, and suicide.

- Communicable disease is still a disproportionate burden in developing countries.
- Non-communicable disease plays a role in both developed and developing countries.

• **Note: we are required to know the top 10 causes of death globally in order :**

1. Ischemic heart disease
2. Stroke
3. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
4. Lower respiratory infections
5. Neonatal conditions
6. Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
7. Alzheimer's disease and other dementias
8. Diarrheal diseases
9. Diabetes mellitus
10. Kidney diseases

Top 10 causes of death in Jordan for both sexes aged all ages (2019)



• You need to know the top 10 causes of death in Jordan for both sexes and across all ages.

Life Expectancy in Jordan

Its compatible with life expectancy around the globe.

You should memorize these numbers, sadly.

BOTH SEXES	FEMALES	MALES
75.0 years (life expectancy at birth, both sexes combined)	76.8 years (life expectancy at birth, females)	73.3 years (life expectancy at birth, males)

Life Expectancy in the World

BOTH SEXES	FEMALES	MALES
73.2 years (life expectancy at birth, both sexes combined)	75.6 years (life expectancy at birth, females)	70.8 years (life expectancy at birth, males)

- Know that in general:
- The life expectancy of females is higher than that of males.

- Know that if ALL together (fertility rate decreases, death rate decreases and life expectancy increases) THIS IS A GOOD SIGN for the community.
- BUT if the fertility rate decreases (ONLY) this a bad sign, as this affects the age groups in the population (more elderly than youth).

Know the top 5 countries ranked by life expectancy WITHOUT knowing numbers, only their arrangement from highest to lowest.

#	Country	Life Expectancy (both sexes)	Females Life Expectancy	Males Life Expectancy
1	Hong Kong	85.29	88.17	82.38
2	Japan	85.09	88.09	81.91
3	Macao	84.68	87.62	81.73
4	Switzerland	84.25	86.82	81.62
5	Singapore	84.07	86.15	82.06
95	Jordan	75.01	76.82	73.28

only Jordan in the world

- the top 3 causes of death in female :
- Ischemic heart disease
 - stroke
 - hypertensive

→ the top 3 causes of death in both

- road injuries
- Inter-personal violence
- self-harm

→ the top 3 causes of death in male :

- Ischemic heart disease.
- Road injury
- Stroke

→ total Fertility rate in Jordan 2.8

→ median age in Jordan is 23.8

هي أربع؟ خير لك وأبقي
- سبحان الله - الحمد لله - لا إله إلا الله - الله أكبر

* top causes of death in low-income

- lower respiratory

① neonatal condition

* top causes of death in lower-middle income

- Ischemic heart disease
- stroke
- neonatal

* top causes of death in upper-middle income

- Ischemic heart disease
- stroke
- chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

* top causes of death in high-income

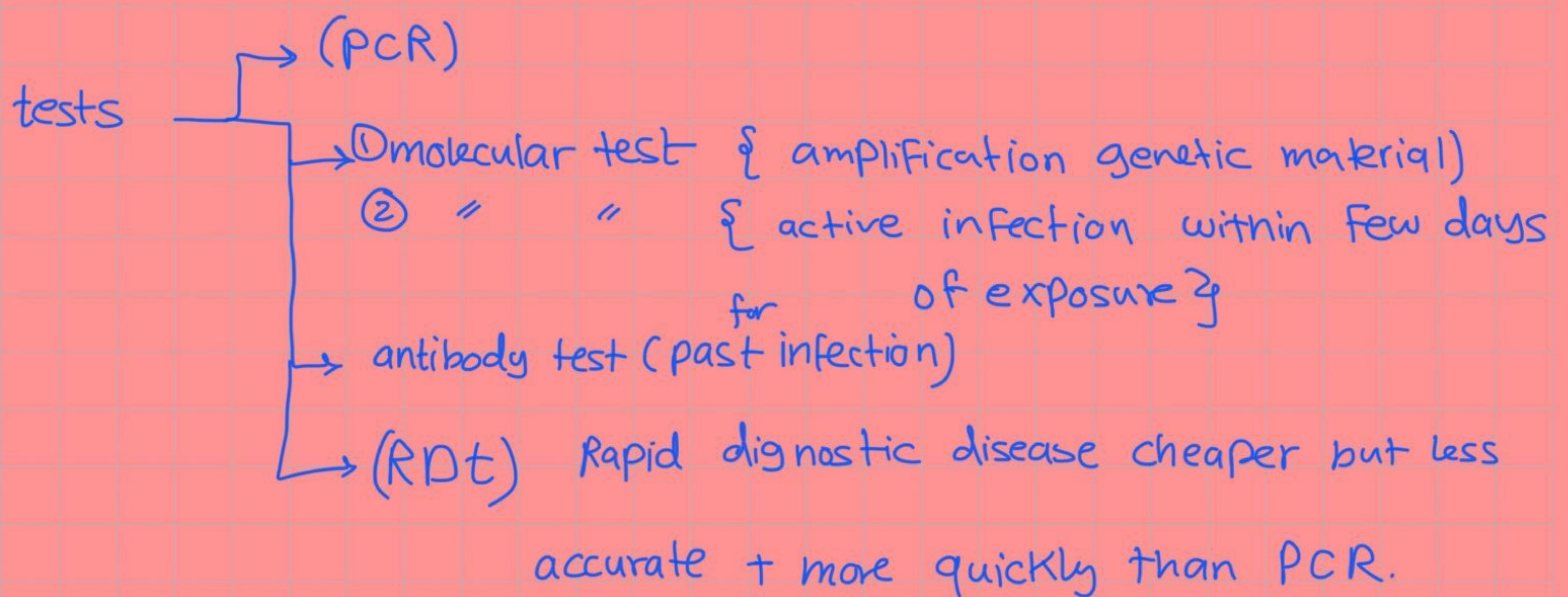
- Ischemic heart disease
- Alzheimer disease
- stroke

(Covid-19) أهم المعلومات للإنسان لدراسة طفلة

- * anyone can get Covid-19 at any age and become ill or die at any stage
- * smokers develop more symptoms since Covid-19 attack the lungs and smoking already impaired the lungs, making harder to fight Covid-19.
- * No current studies about if the smokers have high risk to get Covid-19 but [smoking increase the possibility of transmission of this disease]
- * Physically near within 6 feet + direct contact with Covid-19 patients are at greater risk of infection.
- * infections occur mainly through exposure to respiratory droplet.
- * transmission in Coronavirus is {airborne transmission}
- * transmission of Corona-virus as the same as the transmission of measles + tuberculosis + chicken pox. + {transmission of Covid-19 occur in enclosed space}
- * Close contact at higher risk than airborne transmission. to get Covid-19.
- * transmission of the virus through contaminated surface less common than (droplet + physical contact)
- * wearing masking + social distance more important than wearing gloves
- * paper + plastic + surgical gloves { can carry the virus for longest time)
- * the prolong use of medical mask doesn't cause CO₂ intoxication, Nor oxygen deficiency.
- * most of people who get infected with Covid-19 recovered from it.
- * thermal scanner can't detect Covid-19
- * spraying + introducing bleach will not protect you from Covid-19
- * sun or temperatures higher than 25°C doesn't prevent nor cure Covid-19
- * Being able to hold your breath for 10 seconds without sneezing or coughing doesn't mean you are free from disease.
- * Covid-19 transmitted in any climate { cold weather can't kill the virus }

- * taking hot bath doesn't prevent the new coronavirus disease.
- * new coronavirus can't be transmitted through mosquito bites
- * Hand dryers are not effective in killing covid-19
- * rinsing your nose with saline has not protected people from infection with new coronavirus
- * garlic can't help you or treat you from covid-19
- * don't wear mask during playing sport because sweat make you difficult to breathe + promote the growth of microorganisms
- * Reinfection can occur during first 90 days + { can be multiple times }
- * at least 60% of alcohol can help you avoid getting sick.
- * coronavirus family considered **Zoonotic virus**.
- * spreading covid-19 from person to animal has higher possibility of spreading the disease from human to animal (risk is very low) !!! but it can be spread
- * Secondary bacterial infection can be as a complication of covid-19
- * Antibiotic doesn't treat covid-19
- * **Quarantine** (people who are contact with someone who is infected) = 14 days
- * **Isolation** :- people who get infected
- 10 days \Rightarrow if you infected and not develop symptom
- 10 days + additional 3 day (if you have symptom)
- * you can't get infected from covid-19 vaccine.
- * Not everyone experience the side effect and you don't need to show any side effect in order to be protected.
- * you can mix and match different covid-19 vaccines.

- * thrombosis could happen but very rare, Blood clot occurring 3 → 30 days after vaccination.
- * Covid-19 tends to change very slowly than other HIV, influenza viruses
- * vitamins can't treat covid-19
- * Hydroxychloroquine doesn't reduce the mortality of hospitalised covid-19 patient.
- * dexamethasone + Hydrocortisone are recommended only for severe and critically ill patients.
- * water or swimming can't transmit covid-19.



- * No stop breastfeeding if the mom has the Covid-19
- * by vaccines you protect yourself and people around you.

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