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Routledge Handbook of Global Public Health in Asia Shah M. Griffiths 2014-04-16 Global public health is of growing concern to most governments and populations, nowhere more so than in Asia, the world’s largest and most populous continent. Whilst major advances have been made in controlling infectious diseases through public health measures as well as clinical medical treatments, the world now faces other challenges including ageing populations and the epidemic crisis of obesity and non-communicable diseases. New emerging infections continue to develop and the growing threats to health due to environmental pollution and climate change increase the need for resilience and sustainability. These threats to health are global in nature, and this Handbook will explore perspectives on current public health issues in South, Southeast and East Asia, informing global as well as regional debate. Whilst many books cite Western examples of the development of global public health, this Handbook brings together both Western and Eastern scholarship, creating a new global public health perspective suitable to face modern challenges in promoting the population’s health. This Handbook is essential reading not only for students, professionals and scholars of global public health and related fields but is also written to be accessible to those with a general interest in the health of Asia.

Global Health Impacts of Vector-Borne Disease National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine 2016-09-21 Pathogens transmitted among humans, animals, or plants by insects and arthropod vectors have been responsible for significant morbidity and mortality throughout recorded history. Such vector-borne diseases including malaria, dengue, yellow fever, and plague have been the globe’s most prominent health threat for millennia. As the intensification of global human activities continues, the incidence and prevalence of vector-borne diseases have increased significantly, with a proliferation of new geographic locations, and several newly identified pathogens and vectors have triggered disease outbreaks in plants and animals, including humans. Domestic and international capabilities to detect, identify, and effectively respond to vector-borne diseases are limited. Few vaccines have been developed against vector-borne pathogens. At the same time, drug resistance has developed in vector-borne pathogens while their vectors are increasingly resistant to insecticide controls. Furthermore, the ranks of scientists trained to conduct research in key fields including medical entomology, vector ecology, and tropical medicine have dwindled, threatening prospects for addressing vector-borne diseases now and in the future. In June 2007, as these circumstances became alarmingly apparent, the Forum on Microbial Threats hosted a workshop to explore the dynamic relationships among host, pathogen(s), vector(s), and ecosystems that characterize vector-borne diseases. Revisiting this topic in September 2014, the Forum organized a workshop to examine trends and patterns in the incidence and prevalence of vector-borne diseases in an increasingly interconnected and ecologically disturbed world, as well as recent developments to meet these dynamic threats. Participants examined the emergence and global movement of vector-borne diseases, research priorities for understanding their biology and ecology, and global preparedness for and progress toward their prevention, control, and mitigation. This report summarizes the presentations and discussions from the workshop.

Global Health Justice and Governance Dr. Prah Ruger 2018-05-03 In a world beset by serious and unconscionable health disparities, by dangerous contagions that can circle our globalized planet in hours, and by a bewildering confusion of health actors and systems, humankind needs a new vision, a new architecture, new coordination among renewed systems to ensure central health capabilities to reduce premature death and avoid preventable morbidities. Faced with staggering inequalities, imperiling epidemics, and inadequate systems, the world desperately needs a new global health architecture. Global Health Justice and Governance lays out this vision. International Health and Aid Policies Jean-Pierre Unger 2010-09-23 International health policies of the past two decades have had a major impact on health policy in order to support robust, comprehensive and accessible health care systems in any political environment. Dr. Peter Unger 2001 Doctor Internet is an essential reference for any person who wants to be more actively involved in his or her own medical care. Millions of people (both patients and professionals) are beginning to use the Internet for researching health and medicine.

List of Journals Indexed in Index Medicus National Library of Medicine (U.S.) 1996 Issues for 1977-1979 include also Special Journals being indexed in cooperation with other institutions. Citations from these journals appear in other MEDLARS bibliographies and in MEDLINE, but not in Index Medicus.

Globalization and Health Kawachi 2007 "Globalization and Health" offers analysis of serious global threats to health, the tools that can be used to evaluate these, and the agencies established to respond to them. This work gives an account of the successes and failures, as well as the challenges and opportunities of globalization for public health.

Fertility Decline in Developing Countries, 1960-1997 Ranbeepal Stanford 1989 An invaluable asset for population experts, this book provides a guide to the literature on fertility decline in Latin America, Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa.

International Politics in the Arctic Geir Hanssenland 2017-10-30 As the ice around the Arctic landmass recedes, the territory is becoming a flashpoint in world affairs. New trade routes, cuttings thousands of miles off journeys, are available, and the Arctic is thought to be home to enormous gas and oil reserves. The territorial lines are new and hairy. This book looks at how Russia deals with the outside world vis a vis the Arctic. Given Russia’s recent bold foreign policy interventions, these are crucial issues and the realpolitik practised by the Russian state is essential for understanding the Arctic’s future. Here, Geir Hanssenland brings together decades of cutting-edge research - investigating the political contexts and international tensions surrounding Russia’s actions. Hanssenland looks specifically at ‘region-building’ and international politics of fishing and climate change, on nuclear safety and nature preservation, and also analyses the diplomatic relations surrounding Norway and Canada, as well as at the governance of the Barents Sea. The Politics of the Arctic is a crucial addition to our understanding of contemporary International Relations concerning the Polar North.

Infectious Disease Movement in a Borderless World Institute of Medicine 2010-03-10 Modern transportation allows people, animals, and plants—and the pathogens they carry—to travel more easily than ever before. The ease and speed of travel, tourism, and international trade connect once-remote areas with one another, eliminating many of the geographic and cultural barriers that once limited the spread of disease. Because of our global interconnectedness through transportation, tourism and trade, infectious diseases emerge more frequently; spread greater distances; pass more easily between humans and animals; and evolve into new and more virulent strains. The IOM’s Forum on Microbial Threats hosted the workshop “Globalization, Movement of Pathogens (and Their Hosts) and the Revised International Health Regulations” December 16-17, 2008 in order to explore issues related to infectious disease spread in a “borderless” world. Participants discussed the global emergence, establishment, and surveillance of infectious diseases; the complex relationship between travel, trade, tourism, and the spread of infectious diseases; national and international policies for mitigating disease movement locally and globally; and obstacles and opportunities for detecting and containing these potentially wide-reaching and devastating diseases. This document summarizes the workshop.

Textbook of International Health: Global Health in a Dynamic World Institute of Medicine 2009-04-08 This classic text, formerly known as the "Basch" textbook, now completely revised in an updated new edition, brings together information that students and professionals working in the wide variety of disciplines concerned with international health will find in no other single source. It synthesizes historical, cultural, environmental, economic and political considerations to provide a comprehensive global overview of the many factors that determine the health of individuals and populations. The major determinants of health status in all regions of the world are discussed, and interventions undertaken at community, national, and international levels are described. The new edition features a revised new authorship committed to updating and expanding the entire content while retaining the core elements of Basch’s excellent text.

An Introduction to Global Health Delivery Josa Mukherjee 2021-10-22 "In 2019, a child born in Japan will live to the age of 84, whereas a child born in Sierra Leone will only live until the age of 54.1. Similar disparities exist between rich and poor communities within countries. These differences in life expectancy are
Managing Global Health Security. A. Kamradt-Scott 2015-04-14 Drawing on insights from international organization and securitization theory, the author investigates the World Health Organization and how its approach to global health security has changed and adapted since its creation in 1948. He also examines the organization’s prospects for managing global health security now and into the future.

Exploring Partnership Governance in Global Health. National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine 2018-06-11 Solving the world’s health challenges requires multidisciplinary collaborations that bring together the talents, experiences, resources, and ideas from multiple sectors. These collaborations in global health frequency occur through public-private partnerships (PPPs) in which public and private parties share risks, responsibilities, and decision-making processes with the objective of collectively and more effectively addressing a common goal. However, these numerous stakeholders bring varying strengths and resources to global health partnerships, but they also bring their own organizational cultures, regulations, and expectations. Managing partnerships among them is complex and requires intentional and thoughtful governance. Over the last several decades, as the number of interested stakeholders, resources invested, and initiatives launched within the global health field has grown, effective governance of global health PPPs has become increasingly critical. To explore the role of governance in PPPs for global health, the Forum on Public-Private Partnerships for Global Health and Safety convened a workshop. Participants explored best practices, common challenges, and lessons learned in the varying approaches to partnership governance.

This also highlighted key issues in the governance of PPPs for global health with the goal of increasing their effectiveness in improving health outcomes. This publication summarizes the presentations and discussions from the workshop.

Exploring Partnership Governance in Global Health: Proceedings of a Workshop. National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine 2018-06-11 This publication summarizes the presentations and discussions from the workshop.

Cooperation in International Health. Paul F. Riesch 1999 An overview of factors from all disciplines affecting the health of individuals and populations. Major determinants of health status around the world and interventions undertaken at community, national, and international levels are described in this comprehensive text.

The Fourth Industrial Revolution. Klaus Schwab 2017 Between the 18th and 19th centuries, Britain experienced massive leaps in technological, scientific, and economical advancement

Textbook of Global Health. Anne-Emmanuella Birn 2017-01-24 THE CRITICAL WORK IN GLOBAL HEALTH. NOW COMpletely REVISED AND UPDATED “This book compels us to better understand the contexts in which health problems emerge and the forces that underlie and propel them.” -Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Mipilo Tutu HNY. Diabetes. Ebola. Zika. Each of these health problems is rooted in a confluence of social, political, economic, and biomedic factors that together inform our understanding of global health. The imperative for those who study global health is to understand these factors individually and, especially, synergistically. Fully revised and updated, this fourth edition of Oxford’s Textbook of Global Health offers a critical examination of the array of societal factors that shape health within and across countries, including how health inequities cause consequences that must be addressed by public health, international aid, and social and economic policymaking.

This text equips students, activists, and health professionals with the building blocks for a contextualized understanding of global health, including essential threads that are combined in no other work: - historical dynamics of the field - the political economy of health and development - analysis of the current global health crisis, including its actors, agencies, and activities - societal determinants of health, from global trade and investment treaties to social policies to living and working conditions - the role of health data and measuring health inequities - the role of trade/investment and financial liberalization, precarious work, and environmental degradation and contamination - principles of health systems and the politics of health financing - community, national, and transnational social justice approaches to building healthy societies and practicing global health ethically and equitably. Through this approach the Textbook of Global Health encourages the reader - be it student, professional, or advocate - to embrace a wider view of the global health paradigm, one that draws from political economy considerations at the national, and transnational levels. It is essential and current reading for anyone working in or around global health.

International Geneva Yearbook. Ludwik Dembinski 2013-06-29 Ludwik Dembinski Richard O’Regan Editor Chairman, Editorial Committee The present volume is a complete revision of International Geneva 1985 which was published on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the United Na tions and which was generally received as a useful and informative contribution to the essential reference works on Geneva. Geneva, although a relatively small city with no more than 350,000 inhabitants, probably has a higher concentration of international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, than any other location in the world. There is a hectic international life with an unceasing round of conferences, meetings and negotiations on virtually the entire spectrum of human activity and most fields of international co-operation. The aim of the present publication is to provide all those directly involved or interested in international activities and international organizations with an up-to-date guide that can help them find their way through the labyrinth of interna tional institutions and issues.

The International Journal of Indian Psychology, Volume 4, Issue 2, No. 92 UIIP.In 2017-03-29 Journal of the National Cancer Institute 1998-07 National Health Systems of the World Milton J. Roemer 1993-01-14 This is the companion to the comprehensive review of national health systems presented in Volume I. In that volume, the author analyzed the resources, organization, financing, management, and delivery of health services in 68 countries at diverse levels of economic development and political ideology. In Volume II, the principal issues in health systems across countries are carefully examined. These issues are categorized according to the several components by which national health systems may be analyzed. In the general field of health resources, Roemer discusses physicians and traditional healers, nurses, pharmacists, auxiliary health personnel, the background and distribution of hospitals and health centers, and the production and consumption of drugs. The sections of this important work elucidate the various issues surrounding the world's health systems. The scope and functions of Ministries of Health and social security programs for health care in different types of health systems are reviewed. The book recognizes the contributions of voluntary health agencies, as well as the characteristics of major services in the private sector of national economies. The serious implications of private profit in health systems and the benefits and difficulties of public/private sector relationships are also examined. This authoritative volume presents a global analysis of economic and management support for national health systems including a discussion of world-wide expenditures according to the source of financing and the purposes for which money is spent. Special attention is also given to experiences in the delivery of health service including ambulatory and primary care, and equivalent analyses are made of world-wide delivery of hospital services, regionalization, and long-term care. Volume II concludes with a review of international health activities from the 19th century International Sanitary Conferences up to the present era of the World Health Organization. This critical work probes the political factors involved in this evolution. The last chapter summarizes major social trends in society, along with major trends in the health system components: resources, programs, economic support, management, and delivery of services.

Public Health Genomics and International W windshield. E. William 2016-03-30 In the 21st century, the genome of the human genome was cracked open, creating a frenzy of anticipation (and more than a little commercial buzz) about the role that genetic modification would play in years to come. This burgeoning field is poised to redefine old paradigms and reshape industries such as medicine, agriculture, pharmacology, and biotechnology.

Public Health Genomics and International W windshield. E. William 2016-03-30 Drawing on insights from international organization and securitization theory, the author investigates the World Health Organization and how its approach to global health security has changed and adapted since its creation in 1948. He also examines the organization’s prospects for managing global health security now and into the future.

Biomedical Engineering for Global Health. Rebecca Richards-Kortum 2010 Can technology and innovation transform world health? Connecting undergraduate students with global problems, Rebecca Richards-Kortum examines the interplay between biomedical technology design and the medical, regulatory, economic, social, and ethical issues surrounding global health. Driven by case studies, including cancer screening, imaging technologies, implantable devices and vaccines, students learn how the complexities and variation across the globe affect the design of devices and therapies. A wealth of learning features, including classroom activities, project assignments, homework problems and weblinks within the book and online, provide a full teaching package. For visionary general science and biomedical engineering courses, this book will inspire students to engage in solving global issues that face us all.

The World Health Organization Marcos Cuello 2019-04-11 A history of the World Health Organization, covering major achievements in its seventy years while also highlighting the organization’s internal tensions. This account by three leading historians of medicine examines how well the organization has pursued its aim of everywhere, everyone attaining the highest possible level of health.

The Routledge Handbook of Global Public Health: Richard Parker 2012-12-16 The Routledge Handbook of Global Public Health addresses emerging issues and conceptualizations in global health, expanding upon the critical concepts of this rapidly evolving field. It provides an authoritative overview for students, practitioners, researchers, and policy makers concerned with public health around the globe.

Health Norms and the Governance of Global Development. Anders Gramm 2021-02-23 This book maps the emergence of health in global development discourse and governance since 1990. It argues that health norms have emerged, diffused, and subsequently become institutionalised through the various direct and indirect negotiation processes that created the global development goals. Covid-19, Ebola, and HIV/AIDS are prime illustrations of the fact that health is supremely political. Governments – whether they are local, national, international, or multilateral – make decisions about their policy responses, coordinate their response, and channel the necessary resources. Such decisions are informed by local and global conditions as well as sets of values, norms, and standards that determine policy and interventions. As states and regions become more interconnected, the political of health are increasingly relevant to the sustainable future envisioned by global governance. This book explains how considerations of global health have come to inform and influence the United Nations development agenda. It identifies processes, actors, institutions, and interactions in global health by analysing two related case studies: the Millennium Project in Latin America, and the World Health Organization's ambitious agenda for health in 2000.
Health of people with disabilities, from sexual health education and access to information to STDs and possible sexual exploitation. The book concludes with a

Global Health Watch 2005-2006 2005 Global Health Watch 2005—a collaboration of civil society activists, community groups, health workers and scholars—has compiled this alternative world health report. It is a hard-hitting, evidence-based analysis of the political economy of health and health care. It offers a comprehensive survey of current knowledge and thinking in the key areas that influence health, focusing throughout on the health and welfare of poor and vulnerable groups in all countries. These issues range from climate change, water and nutrition to national health policies and services and the brain drain of health professionals from South to North.

Global Health for All is a deeply historical and ethnographically rich analysis of health at a global scale. It combines sixteen inquiries into actors, institutions, objects, and ideas at the centers and margins of global health, to give a uniquely collaborative account of empowerment and the role of public health in the context of the world’s development.

The Third Edition (formerly titled International Public Health) brings together contributions from the world’s leading authorities into a single comprehensive text. It thoroughly examines the wide range of global health challenges facing low and middle income countries today and the various approaches nations adopt to deal with them. These challenges include measurement of health status, infectious and chronic diseases, injuries, nutrition, reproductive health, global environmental health and complex emergencies. This thorough revision also explores emerging health systems, their financing, and management, and the roles of nation states, international agencies, the private sector and nongovernmental organizations in promoting health. Your students will come away with a clear understanding of how globalization is impacting on global health, and of the relationship between health and economic development.

Historical Dictionary of the World Health Organization Kelley Lee 2013 "The World Health Organization's history spans more than six decades. The past twenty years has been a particularly busy period in the organization's development, given the transition from international to global health cooperation and thus the need to adapt to major changes in its operating environment. Consequently, the WHO has been a direct part of new institutional arrangements and has shared experiences and programs in response to rival initiatives, leading to many changes— not only to the names of specific parts of the WHO but also to the nature of their activities." This second edition explores the organization's institutional complexity. —Back cover.

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