

What is Global Health and Why it was Important to us?

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Abstract

Global Health is the health of populations in the worldwide context; it's been described as "the vicinity of study, research and exercise that locations a concern on enhancing health and reaching fairness in health for all human beings worldwide". The vicinity of study and exercise that locations a concern on improving health and attaining fairness in health for anybody worldwide".

Global health is an important security phenomenon. Populations that are not healthy, where disease can ravage the can ravage groups, can actually create political insecurity, political instability. We also can use global health, not only to improve stability, but as diplomatic tools and many countries do this.

Corona virus: Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus.

Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness. Almost 59 million peoples are affected worldwide with this deadly infectious disease and out of which almost 1.4 million peoples lost their life.

Keywords: Global health; COVID-19; lung infections

- Diarrhoea
- Conjunctivitis
- Headache
- Loss of taste or smell
- A rash on skin, or discolouration of fingers or toes

To Prevent the Spread of COVID-19

- Clean your hands often. Use soap and water, or an alcohol-based hand rub.
- Wear a mask when physical distancing is not possible.
- Cover your nose and mouth with your bent elbow or a tissue when you cough or sneeze.
- Stay home if you feel unwell.
- Maintain a safe distance from anyone who is coughing or sneezing.
- Don't touch your eyes, nose or mouth.
- If you have a fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical attention.

Some respiration infections of worldwide importance include tuberculosis, measles, influenza, pneumonias precipitated through Mycobacterium tuberculosis, Morbillivirus, Haemophilus influenzae and Pneumococci respectively. The unfold of respiration infections is exacerbated through crowded conditions, and poverty is related to greater than a 20-fold boom in the relative burden of lung infections.

Emerging Issues in Global Health

Globally, the rate of deaths from non-communicable causes, such as heart disease, stroke, and injuries, is growing. At the same time, the number of deaths from infectious diseases, such as malaria, tuberculosis, and vaccine-preventable diseases, is decreasing. Many developing countries must now deal with a "dual burden" of disease: they must continue to prevent and control infectious diseases, while also addressing the health threats from non-communicable diseases and environmental health risks. As social and economic conditions in developing countries change and their health systems and surveillance improve, more focus will be needed to address non-communicable diseases, mental health, substance abuse disorders, and, especially, injuries (both intentional and unintentional). Some countries are beginning to establish

COVID-19 Symptoms

Most common symptoms:

- Fever
- Dry cough
- Tiredness

Less common symptoms:

- Aches and pains
- Sore throat

programs to address these issues. For example, Kenya has implemented programs for road traffic safety and violence prevention.

The rise to prominence of the term “global health” has occurred in parallel with the popularization of globalization, an

enhanced awareness of common vulnerabilities, and a feeling of increased shared responsibility for inequalities present in the world today.