



# CRIMEA STATE MEDICAL ACADEMY NAMED AFTER S.I GEORGIEVSKY

Presented by

**RAMESH CHANDRA KANTHAN MOSES ALBERT**

**PRAKASH AKSA**

**GROUP NO:195-A**

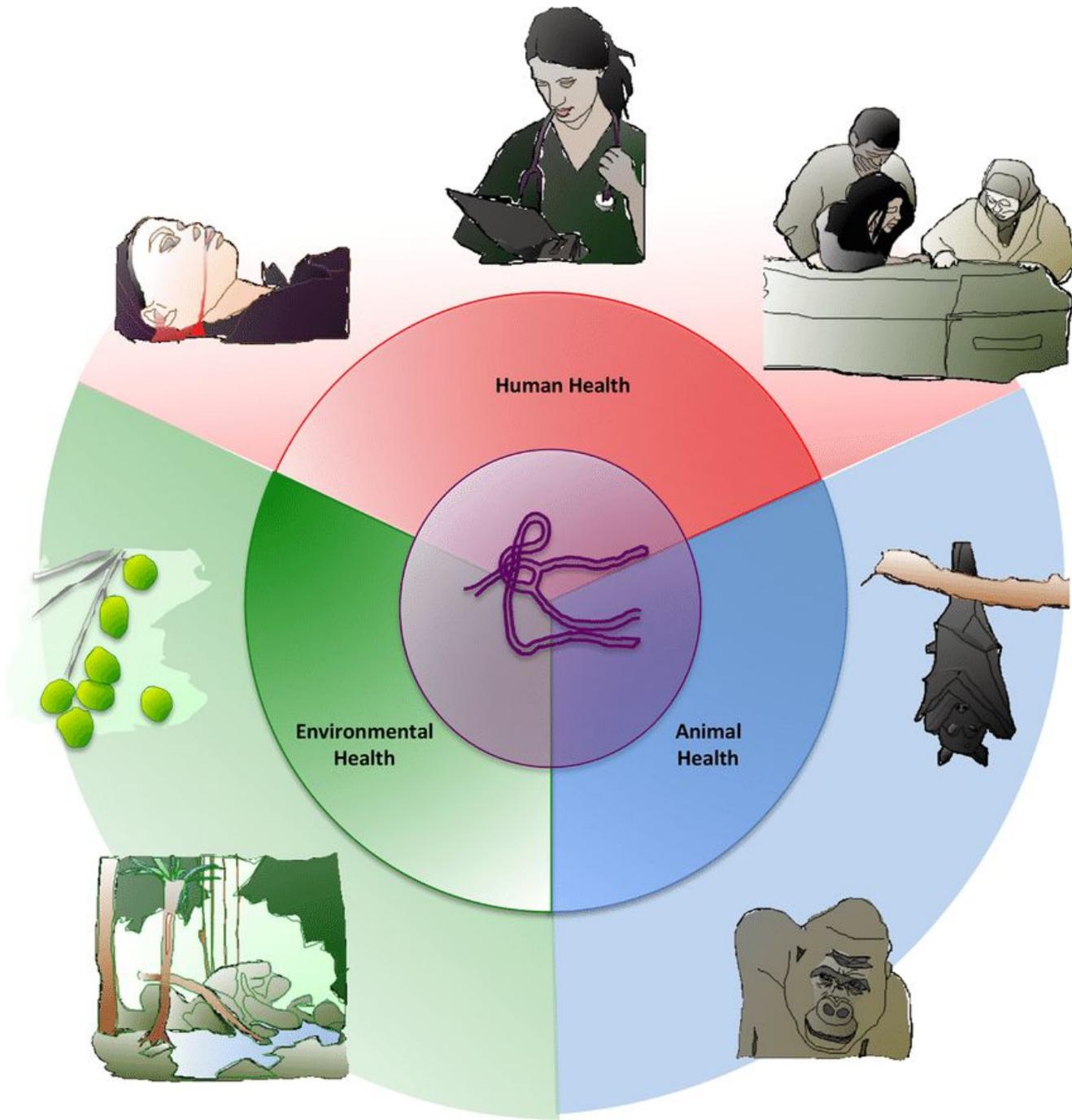
**SCIENTIFIC LEADER: SVETLANA SMIRNOVA**



# THE CONCEPT OF HUMAN HEALTH:

- **Human health**, defined as the complete state of physical, social, and mental well-being and not merely the absence of illness, disease, or infirmity, is as vital a resource as water, food, or energy. **Human health**, defined as the complete state of physical, social, and mental well-being and not merely the absence of illness, disease, or infirmity, is as vital a resource as water, food, or energy.

- “**Health** is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.”



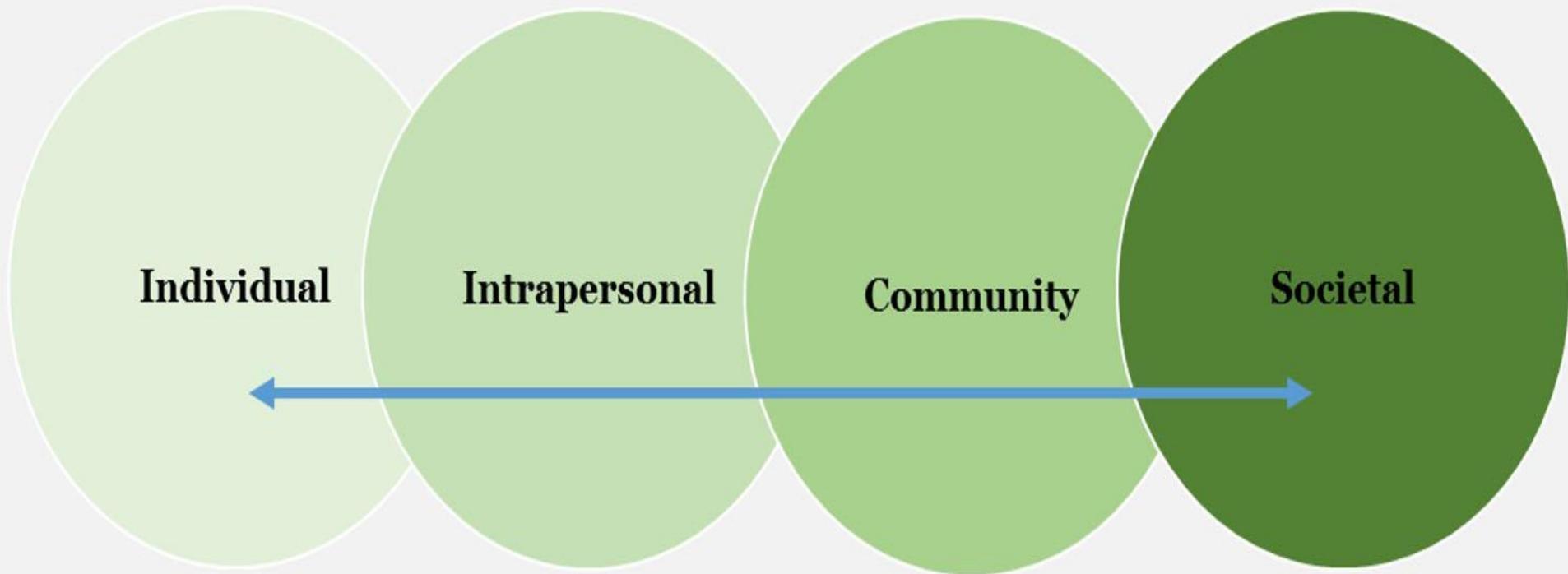
# Individual and PUBLIC HEALTH:

- The relationship between **individual** and population **health** is partially built on the broad dichotomization of medicine into clinical medicine and **public health**. Potential drawbacks of current views include seeing both **individual** and population **health** as absolute and independent concepts.

# DIFFERENCE:

- The biggest **difference between public health** and medicine is that **public health** deals with **health** from the perspective of populations, while medicine deals with **health** from the perspective of **individuals**. In medicine, the patient is the **individual** person. In **public health**, the patient is the entire community.





## Individual

- Biological and personal histories
- Factors such as age, education, income
- Attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors of an individual and how those affect individual health

## Intrapersonal

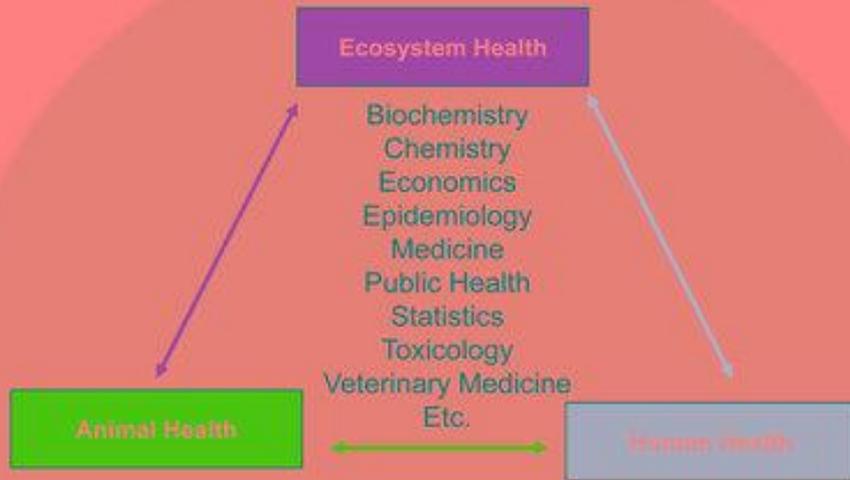
- A person's relationships, partners, family, etc.

## Community

- Schools, workplaces, neighborhoods, etc.

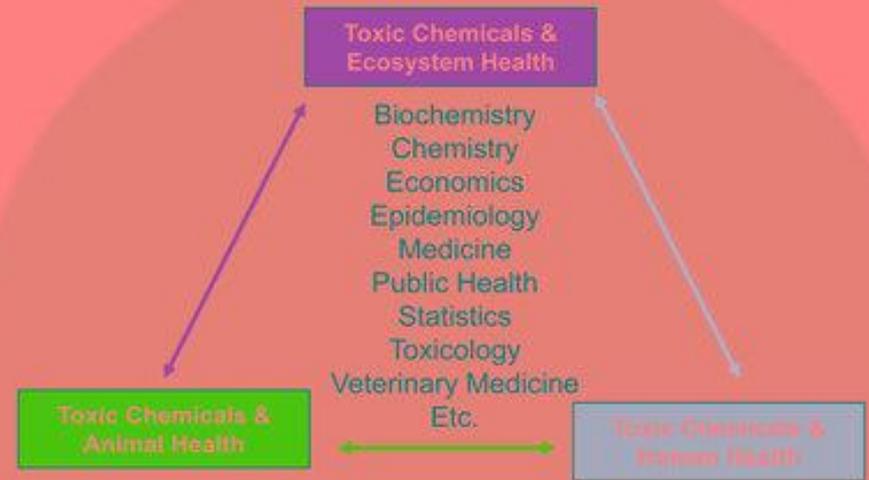
## Societal

- Social and cultural norms
- Health, economic, educational, social policies that influence health



One Health

A



One Environmental Health

B

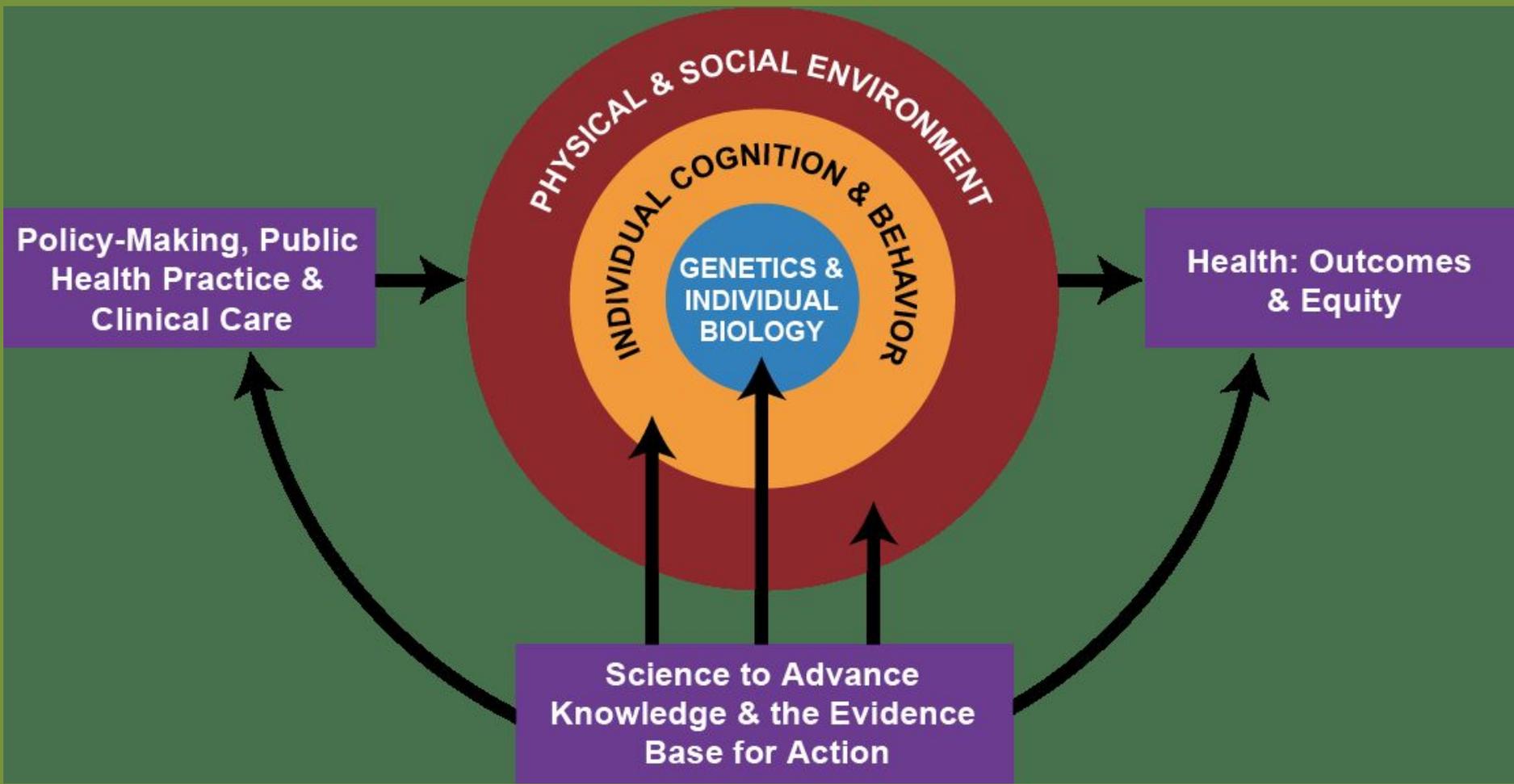
## CDC'S LIST OF 10 ESSENTIAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

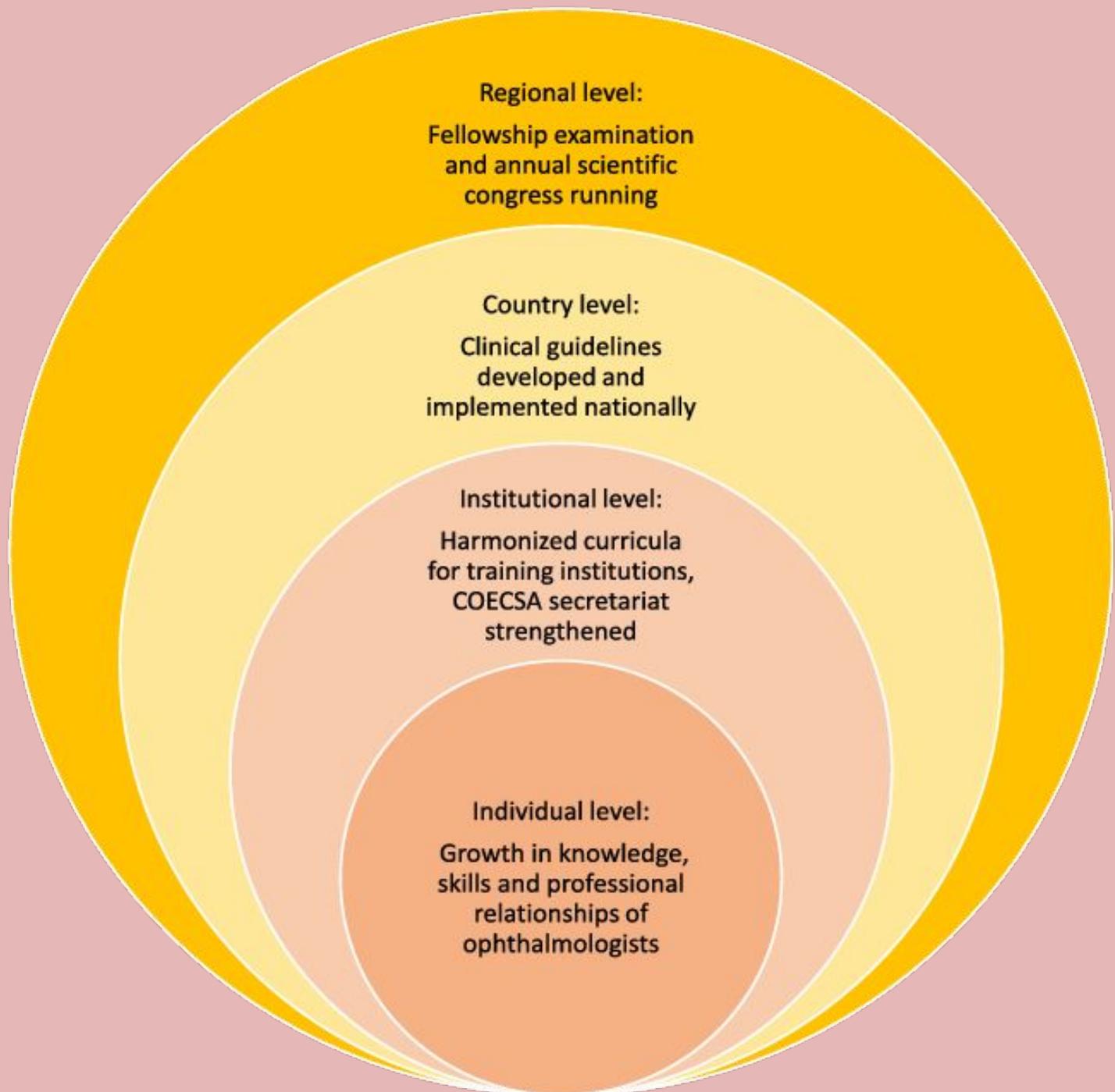
- 1** Monitor health status to identify and solve community health problems.
- 2** Diagnose and investigate health problems and health hazards in the community.
- 3** Inform, educate and empower people about health issues.
- 4** Mobilize community partnerships and action to identify and solve health problems.
- 5** Develop policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts.
- 6** Enforce laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety.
- 7** Link people to needed personal health services and assure the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable.
- 8** Assure competent public and personal health care workforces.
- 9** Evaluate effectiveness, accessibility and quality of personal and population-based health services.
- 10** Conduct research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems.

Source: CDC



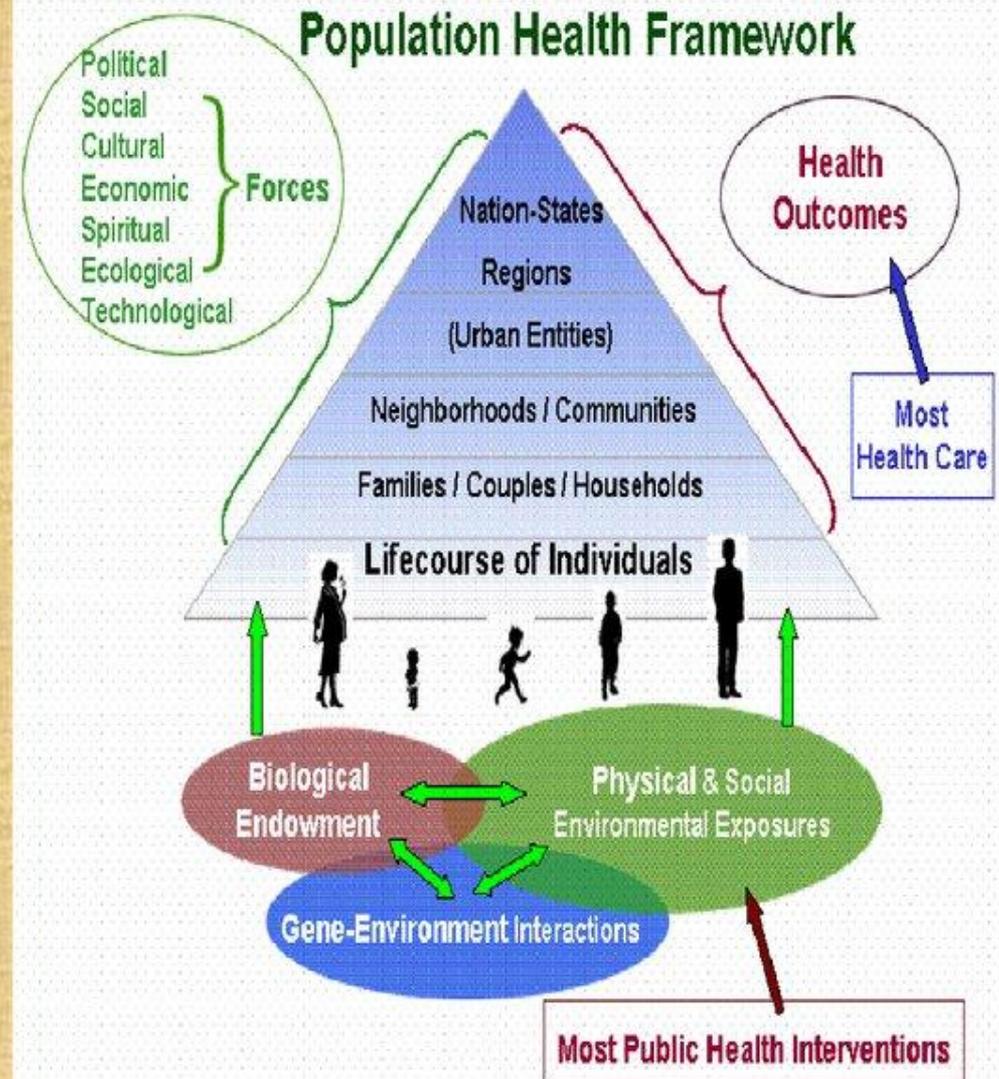
# PUBLIC HEALTH





# WHO levels of health' study:

- 1 level – health of the individual human.
- 2 level – health of small or ethnic groups – group health.
- 3 level – population health, that is of people, who live in the state, city, region and etc. )
- 4 level – public health – public health, health of country, continent, of the world, of population, in whole.



# Methods of its evaluation:



- Effective program evaluation is a systematic way to improve and account for public health actions by involving procedures that are useful, feasible, ethical, and accurate. The Framework for Evaluation in Public Health<sup>[1]</sup> guides public health professionals in their use of program evaluation. It is a practical, nonprescriptive tool, designed to summarize and organize essential elements of program evaluation.



- Describe the **Program**: Everyone has to agree on what the **program** is designed to do. Lay out its objectives as well as the full process of reaching those objectives. Focus the **Evaluation**: Decide what you're specifically **evaluating**. This should be determined by what's most important to the stakeholders.

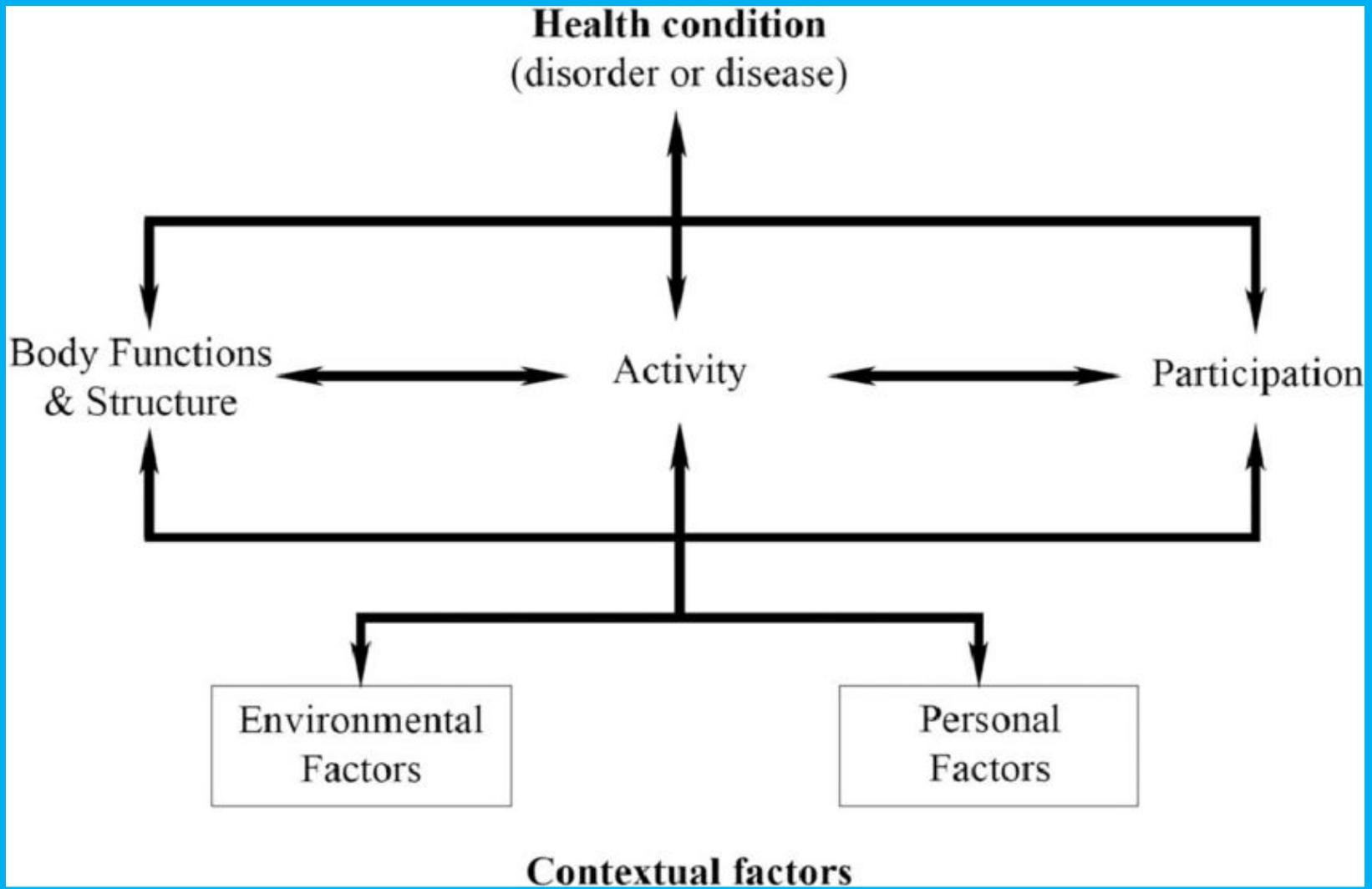


# Classification of diseases by environmental factors

- **Lifestyle disease such as cardiovascular disease, diseases caused by substance abuse such as alcoholism, and smoking-related disease. Disease caused by physical factors in the environment, such as skin cancer caused by excessive exposure to ultraviolet radiation in sunlight.**

- There are many different types of **environmental disease** including: ... **Disease** caused by physical factors in the **environment**, such as skin cancer caused by excessive exposure to ultraviolet radiation in sunlight. **Disease** caused by exposure to toxic or irritant chemicals in the **environment** such as toxic metals.

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# Prevention

- **1.Environmental** monitoring.
- 2. Cost of **illness**.
- 3. Risk **factors**.



**THANK  
YOU**

The image features a central white square with the text "THANK YOU" in a bold, black, sans-serif font. The square is surrounded by a vibrant yellow background. The white square is filled with various abstract, colorful shapes and patterns, including wavy lines in shades of blue, red, and purple, as well as clusters of small dots in blue, red, and purple. The overall design is modern and celebratory.