

Globalization and infectious diseases

Sociology



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The Asians were segregated from the Canadians and the increase in racialization spread even more and the effects are still being felt to date.

The conclusion from this article is that globalization has increased the spread of infectious diseases thousands of miles away from the area of origination and this is leading to other unwarranted and unwanted effects such as racism. The race that the infectious disease originates from is discriminated against and segregated as well as blamed for the spread of the disease or infection just like the Chinese were segregated by the Canadians in Toronto even though the disease spread as a result of interaction and connectedness but leads to inequality.

Brown, T. (2011). 'Vulnerability is universal': Considering the place of 'security' and 'vulnerability' within contemporary global health discourse. *Social Sciences & Medicine*, 72: 319-326.

The global health standards have been and continue to be affected by the increase in the multiple threats of infectious diseases all over the world. With global connectedness and interactions increasing, their traditional border defenses and securities are weakening and hence allowing people the movement all over the world hence continuing to spread the infectious diseases everywhere. What this does is to increase the vulnerability of the people and exposing them to more diseases, spreads the panic over the diseases and eventually becoming an epidemiological threat to the health of the people.

Fighting of these diseases has become even harder for the world because of the increase in environmental degradation, intensive farming practices, rapid urbanization as well as misusing of antimicrobials. All these contribute to humanity becoming more vulnerable to the diseases and dying in large

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numbers and unevenly from the area, the disease originates from. The spread of the disease and its containment also brings about the issue of vulnerability. The nations around the globe have lesser ability to contain the speed at which the diseases and infections spread are at a much more disadvantage and this further exposes the inequalities that such disease spread globally brings to the people.

In the disease SARS, for example, the most affected population was that which was much more vulnerable as it lacked the ability to move fast and contain the spread. If China during that time was economically stable, it would have quarantined the disease and prevent it from spreading at such a fast rate globally as it did. Some nations lost more people as they lacked better health institutions to handle the problem and minimize vulnerability.