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It seems apparent that health is regarded as a universal value. However, there have been a number a global health problems that pose a considerable threat to human health. According to Quinn and Samet (2010), the HIV epidemic is one of the most acute health problems of modern society. The situation with the spread of HIV infection has ceased to be a problem of certain regions but has become a large-scale epidemic.
Enhanced mechanisms of HIV transmission requires the development and implementation of new forms and methods of preventive work. Educational approaches along with the promotion of voluntary counselling and testing seems to be an effective strategy for improving global health (Quinn & Samet, 2010). The high incidence of HIV infection and accompanying diseases such as hepatitis, tuberculosis and various infections requires coordination of public organizations and institutions as well as medical personnel. It is imperative to determine an integrated medical and social multidisciplinary approach to issues of diagnosis, treatment and prevention of infections (Feldbaum et al., 2010). A significant increase in the spread of highly dangerous pandemics such as HIV / AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and ebola have demonstrated insufficient efforts in nursing practice. Main body coordinating the efforts of the medical professional community at the international level to confront global epidemic is the World Health Organisation. Within a few decades, WHO has achieved a number of successes, such as the eradication of smallpox and a significant reduction in the incidence of poliomyelitis (Feldbaum et al., 2010).
The global epidemic is a serious problem facing the international community. To address this issue, effective measures within the public health system are required. It is clear that such a large-scale international activity is impossible without systematic collaboration of medical workers, since it helps to mobilize substantial intellectual and organizational resources.

## References

Feldbaum, H., Lee, K., & Michaud, J. (2010). Global health and foreign policy. Epidemiologic Reviews 32(1), 82–92.
Quinn, T. C., and Samet, J. M. (2010). Epidemiologic approaches to global health. Epidemiologic Reviews 32(1), 1-4.