

Discussion fourm 6

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A control measure is any activity that health care experts engage in, for purposes of preventing the spread of a disease or infections (Maloney and Weinberg, 2004). Communication is an important aspect that guides health care experts in determining the sources of an infection or disease (Monroe, 2011). It further guides health care experts in determining the type of control measures to adopt, and how to implement them (Shetty, 2010). For a control measure to be effective, it has to relate with the source and the causes of an outbreak (Maloney and Weinberg, 2004). These are normally identified in the early phases of the emergence of a disease, or an epidemiological ailment. The best communication approach is to open a communication line with environmental investigators, during the early phases of the emergence of an epidemic (Monroe, 2011). These communications should be frequent, and the methods used in communicating should be accessible to all. For example, health care experts should use mobile phones and the internet for communicating (Monroe, 2011).

Use of mobile phone is an easy method of sharing information between environmental experts and public health officers (Monroe, 2011). It is important to denote that most infectious diseases normally emanate because of poor hygiene and environmental condition. This includes conditions such as contaminated water, poor sewerage system, etc (Monroe, 2011). Liaising with environmentalist will help a health worker to identify the various environmental health hazards, which might be a cause of an infectious disease (Shetty, 2010). Furthermore, there is a need of establishing health hotlines. Mobile hotlines will enable people to communicate directly with health care workers, in case of the emergence of

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an infectious disease. This is an efficient and easy method of identifying the source of a disease. All that health care workers have to undertake is to inform the public on the existence of the hotline numbers (Monroe, 2011).

References:

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- Shetty, N. (2010). Infectious Disease: Pathogenesis, Prevention and Case Studies. *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, 16(1), 523-531.