

Public health

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Public Health One firmly believes that randomized clinical trials are definitely cost effective since the effort entails taking random samples as participants for supposed clinical trials with the aim of determining any reliability, credibility or validity to support various health-related issues: whether this be drug-use, or effect of a particular proposed vaccine or immunization to an identified population. The process therefore entails considerable amounts of expenses allocated from the budget earmarked for health expenditures. As such, rather than apportioning a substantial amount for these trials, the funds that are supposedly earmarked for these could be channeled to other priority and urgent health concerns, such as greater access to health care of marginalized groups and improved availability of least expensive medicines to more people, as needed.

In evaluating a particular illness or disease, consumers are more alarmed at information that indicates that the illness significantly affects more people at a defined time frame. The apparent reason for this is that these illnesses that could be easily spread and inflicts a greater number of people are more risky and dangerous; since these illnesses are not immediately treated, as required. As such, consumers are more alarmed at health information which discloses greater vulnerability of a defined population according to risk factors and the extent of immediate exposure and contraction; for fear that they could be afflicted with these illnesses. As such, health organizations are always vigilant on new illnesses that could develop into an epidemic or pandemic proportions.