

Global Health BSc Welcome!

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Introductory module, September 2012



Overview of the morning

- Welcome
- Brief introduction
 - What is global health?
 - What's important in global health?

BREAK

- Overview of the BSc programme
 - General Q&As
 - Expectations



Let's start to get to know each other...



Speed dating

- Stand up, find someone you don't know
 - Ask them their name
 - Why they are doing global health
 - What was the last book they read



Introduce each other to the group





So what is global health?

Thinking about global health

- Spend 5 minutes reading the article by Ruiz Cantero*
- Think about the case study – what happened to the woman?
- What could have been different
- Discuss with your neighbour(s)

*Ruiz Cantero et al. J Epidemiol Community Health 2007;61:370–371

What does this mean?

"The physical distance between villages and healthcare centres can be used as a metaphor for other existing distances, such as the economic and cultural ones"



So what is global health?

Global health

- There are 7 billion people in the world
 - About one billion live a long and healthy life
 - About one billion go hungry
- Ghana:
 - "Take the death of this small boy this morning, for example. The boy died of measles. We all know he could have been cured at the hospital. But the parents had no money and so the boy died a slow and painful death, not of measles but out of poverty."

Global health definitions

- the health of populations in a global context and transcends the perspectives and concerns of individual nations (WHO 2006)
- the area of study, research and practice that places a priority on improving health and achieving equity in health for all people worldwide (Koplan 2009)
- health problems, issues, and concerns that transcend national boundaries, may be influenced by circumstances or experiences in other countries, and are best addressed by co-operative actions and solutions

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Global, international and public health

	Global health	International health	Public health
Geographical reach	Focuses on issues that directly or indirectly affect health but that can transcend national boundaries	Focuses on health issues of countries other than one's own, especially those of low-income and middle-income	Focuses on issues that affect the health of the population of a particular community or country
Level of cooperation	Development and implementation of solutions often requires global cooperation	Development and implementation of solutions usually requires binational cooperation	Development and implementation of solutions does not usually require global cooperation
Individuals or populations	Embraces both prevention in populations and clinical care of individuals	Embraces both prevention in populations and clinical care of individuals	Mainly focused on prevention programmes for populations
Access to health	Health equity among nations and for all people is a major objective	Seeks to help people of other nations	Health equity within a nation or community is a major objective
Range of disciplines	Highly interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary within and beyond health sciences	Embraces a few disciplines but has not emphasised multidisciplinary	Encourages multidisciplinary approaches, particularly within health sciences and with social sciences

Table: Comparison of global, international, and public health

Koplan et al 2009

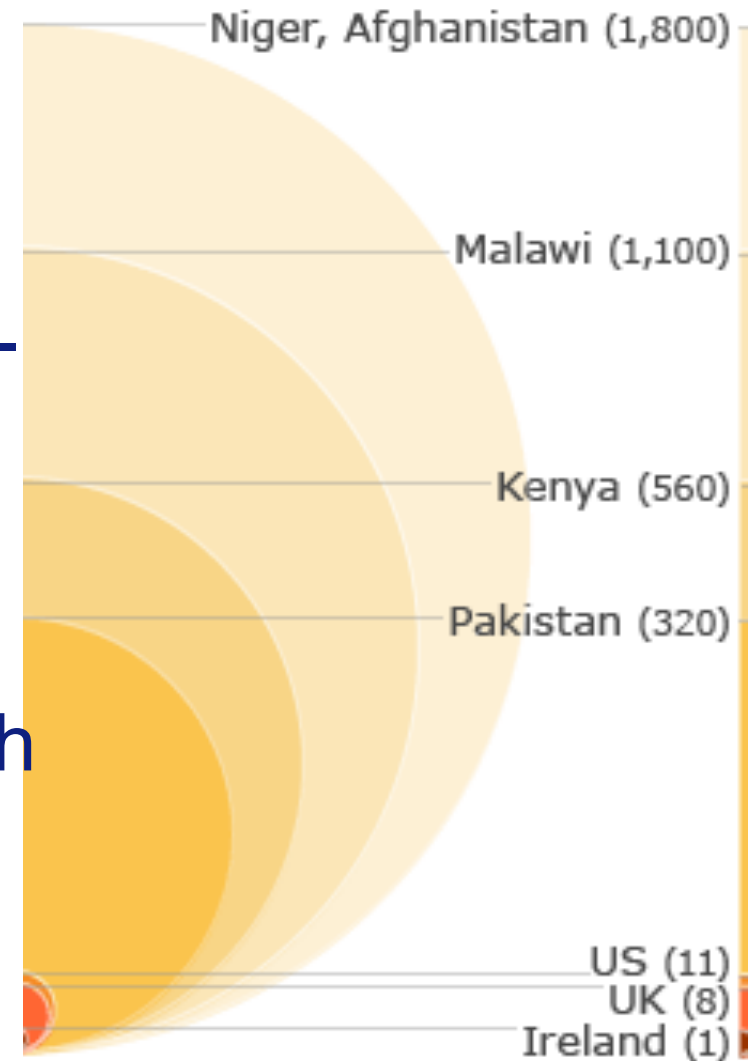
Global health is about: unequal distributions

Proportion	Sub-Saharan Africa	North America
Population	10%	5%
Global burden disease	25%	3%
Health workers	3%	30%

The scale of maternal mortality

- A woman dies each minute -- day in, day out
- Maternal mortality is the public health indicator with the greatest gap between rich and poor countries

How countries compare
Maternal Mortality Rates 2005*



*Deaths per 100,000 births
Source: United Nations Population Fund

Global health is about: shared threats



Global health is about: co-operation



GATES

Vaccine Innovation

AWARD



global health
workforce
alliance



What is different about a BSc?

- Teaching
- Learning
- Thinking
- Science
- Responsibility

Reading on scope/definition of global health

- Piot P, Garnett G. Health is global. *Lancet* 2009,374:1122-1123
- Koplan JP, Bond TC, Merson MH, Reddy KS, Rodriguez MH, Sewankambo NK, Wasserheit JN. Towards a common definition of global health. *Lancet* 2009,373:1993-1995

“Crash” course on methods

Date		Topic
Tue 25 th Sept	9.30 – 11.00	#1: Measuring and comparing global health
Wed 26 th Sept	9.00 – 10.00	#2: Interpreting evidence in global health
Mon 1 st Oct	11.00 – 12.30	#3: Types of study in global health
Wed 3 rd Oct	10.30 – 12.00	#4: The Politics of evidence

Thank you

“When it comes to global health, there is no ‘them’ ... only ‘us’”
Global Health Council

