



### A Precise note on Global health

Kumah\*

#### Abstract

Global health is that the health of populations within the worldwide context; it's been defined as "the area of study, research and practice that places a priority on improving health and achieving equity in health for all people worldwide". Problems that transcend national borders or have a worldwide political and economic impact are often emphasized. Thus, global health is about worldwide health improvement (including mental health), reduction of disparities, and protection against global threats that disregard national borders. Global health isn't to be confused with international health, which is defined because the branch of public health that specialize in developing nations and aid efforts by industrialized countries. Global health are often measured as a function of varied global diseases and their prevalence within the world and threat to decrease anticipation within the present day.

The predominant agency related to global health (and international health) is that the World Health Organization (WHO). Other important agencies impacting global health include UNICEF and World Food Programme (WFP). The United Nations system has also played a neighborhood with cross-sectoral actions to deal with global health and its underlying socioeconomic determinants with the declaration of the Millennium Development Goals and therefore the newer Sustainable Development Goals.

There are variety of institutions of upper education that provide global health as a neighborhood of study like Harvard University, McGill University, The University of Western Ontario, Johns Hopkins University, University of Oxford, University of Warwick, University of Bonn, Karolinska Institutet and therefore the Balsillie School of world affairs. Transforming Global health was the theme for the celebration of World Pharmacists Day on 25 September 2020.

By understanding psychological factors that influence health, and constructively applying that knowledge, health psychologists can improve health by working directly with individual patients or indirectly in large-scale public health programs. additionally, health psychologists can help train other healthcare professionals (e.g., physicians and nurses) to use the knowledge the discipline has generated, when treating patients. Health psychologists add a spread of settings: alongside other medical professionals in hospitals and clinics, publicly health departments performing on large-scale behavior change and health promotion programs, and in universities and medical schools where they teach and conduct research.

Although its early beginnings are often traced to the sector of psychotherapy, four different divisions within health psychology and one related field, occupational health psychology (OHP), have developed over time. The four divisions include clinical health psychology, public health psychology, community health psychology,

and important health psychology. Professional organizations for the sector of health psychology include Division 38 of the American Psychological Association (APA), the Division of Health Psychology of British Psychological Society (BPS), the ecu Health Psychology Society, and therefore the College of Health Psychologists of the Australian Psychological Society (APS). Advanced credentialing within the US as a clinical health psychologist is provided through the American Board of Professional Psychology.

Recent advances in psychological, medical, and physiological research have led to a replacement way of brooding about health and illness. This conceptualization, which has been labeled the biopsychosocial model, views health and illness because the product of a mixture of things including biological characteristics (e.g., genetic predisposition), behavioral factors (e.g., lifestyle, stress, health beliefs), and social conditions (e.g., cultural influences, family relationships, social support).

Psychologists who strive to know how biological, behavioral, and social factors influence health and illness are called health psychologists. Health psychologists use their knowledge of psychology and health to market general well-being and understand physical illness. they're specially trained to assist people affect the psychological and emotional aspects of health and illness. Health psychologists work with many various health care professionals (e.g., physicians, dentists, nurses, physician's assistants, dietitians, social workers, pharmacists, physical and occupational therapists, and chaplains) to conduct research and supply clinical assessments and treatment services. Many health psychologists specialise in prevention research and interventions designed to market healthier lifestyles and check out to seek out ways to encourage people to enhance their health. for instance, they'll help people to reduce or stop smoking. Health psychologists also use their skills to undertake to enhance the healthcare system. for instance, they'll advise doctors about better ways to speak with their patients. Health psychologists add many various settings including the UK's National Health Service (NHS), private practice, universities, communities, schools and organizations. While many health psychologists provide clinical services as a part of their duties, others function in non-clinical roles, primarily involving teaching and research. Leading journals include Health Psychology, the Journal of Health Psychology, British Journal of Health Psychology, and Applied Psychology: Health and Well-Being. Health psychologists can work with people on a one-to-one basis, in groups, as a family, or at a bigger population level.

**Citation:** Kumah (2021) A Precise note on Global health. Int J Glob Health 4:3. 134.

\*Corresponding author: Kumah, Consultant, World Health Organization, UAE. E-mail: kumh@hotmail.com

Received: May 11, 2021 Accepted: May 18, 2021 Published: May 25, 2021

#### Author Affiliations

Top

Healthy City Research Center, Yonsei University, Wonju, Korea