

In this week's readings, you read about global diseases, including:

COVID-19

HIV/AIDS

Tuberculosis

Malaria

Cholera

As of the year 2017, the UN estimates that the global human population will reach 9.8 billion by 2050 (more on these statistics here:

[https://www.un.org/development/desa/en/news/population/world-population-prospects-](https://www.un.org/development/desa/en/news/population/world-population-prospects-2017.html)

2017.html). After reading what you have this week about global diseases, tell the class what you feel will happen in terms of the emergence and the spread of these global diseases. What can be done to prevent global diseases like these? If the spread of them is inevitable, how can they safely be contained?

As the world is getting populated with each passing second, the UN estimates are around 9.8 million by the year 2050. With this growing population, the chances of spread of global diseases like COVID-19, HIV, T.B., malaria and cholera are also increased. The emergence of these diseases and how to effectively control them is the most important issue for the next upcoming years. The increase in population will likely cause crowded living spaces in most of the developing as well as some developed countries. It might result into lack of clean water, nutritious food leading to healthcare issues. The lack of access to quality healthcare could enable the rapid transmission of these diseases both locally and internationally.

These outbreaks can be limited by research and investments in the sector of public health. The disease surveillance system should be modified accordingly to timely detect the disease. It is also vital to ensure the global availability of vaccines and treatment options. Widespread access of healthcare facilities, clean water and sanitation also help in promoting health. The global procedures for travel restrictions and quarantines should also be made and implemented in case of outbreaks.

We also know that it is inevitable to stop outbreaks from emerging due to interconnectivity of the world. However, to safely manage their containment when they do occur, rapid mobilization of resources, coordinated response plans between nations, and prioritizing research into advanced detection, prevention and treatment methods would be vital.

Hence, the pressures of population growth and spread of diseases reinforce the need to prioritize building resilient healthcare systems and promoting a One Health approach that recognizes the linkages between human, animal and environmental health. Failing to do so could result in catastrophic consequences that transcend borders in our increasingly interconnected world.

Reference:

World population projected to reach 9.8 billion in 2050, and 11.2 billion in 2100 | UN DESA | United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2017). Un.org.
<https://www.un.org/development/desa/en/news/population/world-population-prospects-2017.html>