

1. Britannica Dictionary — “human being”

Definition: A person Example: “We should do more to help our fellow human beings.”

Encyclopedia Britannica

2. Merriam-Webster — “human being”

Kids Definition: An individual of the species of primate mammal that walks on two feet: a person.

Medical Definition: Human. (i.e., simply refers to a human being)

Merriam-Webster

3. Dictionary.com — “human being”

Definition: Any individual of the genus Homo, especially Homo sapiens; a person. Alternative: A member of any of the races of Homo sapiens; man, woman, or child.

Dictionary.com +1

4. Vocabulary.com

Definition: Any living or extinct member of the family Hominidae characterized by superior intelligence, articulate speech, and erect posture. Examples include modern Homo sapiens and earlier hominids.

Vocabulary.com

5. Oxford Reference — “humanity”

Definition:

The state or quality of being human—including the ability to feel, reason, evoke emotional responses, or form relationships.

Compassion or benevolence.

1. Human Being

Merriam-Webster Dictionary Definition: “an individual of the species of primate mammal that walks on two feet: a person.” Merriam-Webster

2. Human

Merriam-Webster Dictionary Noun: “a bipedal primate mammal (Homo sapiens): a person.” (Also broadly: any living or extinct member of the genus Homo.) Merriam-Webster

3. Health

World Health Organization (WHO) “Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.” Smart Encyclopedia Wikipedia

Merriam-Webster Dictionary Noun: “the condition of an organism or one of its parts in which it performs its vital functions normally or properly: the state of being sound in body or mind; especially: freedom from physical disease and pain.” Merriam-Webster

Encyclopedia Britannica “Health, in humans, the extent of an individual’s continuing physical, emotional, mental, and social ability to cope with his or her environment.” Encyclopedia Britannica

4. Human Health

GEMET (Europe’s environmental terminology reference) “The avoidance of disease and injury and the promotion of normalcy through efficient use of the environment, a properly functioning society, and an inner sense of well-being.” Eionet Portal

5. Causes of Health (Factors Influencing Health)

Although there's no single trusted “definition” of health causes, key factors are consistently cited across sources:

Redsaf.org (referencing WHO principles): “A person’s health reflects complex interactions between genetics, environment and lifestyle.” redsaf.org

Encyclopedia Britannica (on Health vs Disease): Discusses how health is partly determined by biological measures—like blood pressure, body temperature—taken against reference ranges, and how the ability to function in harmony with one’s environment defines health

Common health conditions — short authoritative definitions & sources

Cancer — A large group of diseases where abnormal cells grow uncontrollably, can invade nearby tissue and sometimes spread (metastasize) to other organs. World Health Organization +1

Tuberculosis (TB) — An infection caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, usually affecting the lungs and transmitted through the air; can be latent or active. CDC CDC NDC

Diabetes mellitus — A chronic metabolic disease characterized by elevated blood glucose; Type 1 (insulin deficiency) and Type 2 (insulin resistance or deficiency) are the common forms. World Health Organization NCBI

Hypertension (high blood pressure) — A condition in which blood pressure in the arteries is persistently elevated (commonly referenced thresholds like $\geq 140/90$ mmHg or per newer guidelines $\geq 130/80$ mmHg). World Health Organization NCBI

Coronary artery disease (CAD) / Heart disease — Narrowing or blockage of the coronary arteries (usually from plaque) that reduces blood flow to the heart and can cause angina or heart attacks. CDC NHLBI, NIH

Stroke (cerebrovascular accident) — An emergency caused by loss of blood flow to part of the brain (ischemic) or bleeding into the brain (hemorrhagic), causing sudden neurologic damage. MedlinePlus NCBI

Asthma — A chronic lung disease with airway inflammation and narrowing that causes wheeze, breathlessness, chest tightness and cough. World Health Organization +1

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) — A group of progressive lung diseases (including emphysema and chronic bronchitis) that limit airflow and make breathing difficult; smoking and air pollution are main causes. World Health Organization Mayo Clinic

Pneumonia — Infection that inflames the air sacs (alveoli) in one or both lungs, which may fill with fluid or pus and cause cough, fever and breathing difficulty. NHLBI, NIH Cleveland Clinic

Influenza (flu) — An acute contagious respiratory infection caused by influenza viruses, producing fever, cough, sore throat, body aches and fatigue. Vaccination is the main prevention. World Health

Organization CDC

Malaria — A life-threatening disease caused by Plasmodium parasites, transmitted by infected female Anopheles mosquitoes; preventable and treatable. World Health Organization Mayo Clinic

HIV / AIDS — HIV is a virus that attacks the immune system's CD4 cells; advanced untreated infection can progress to AIDS, when the immune system is severely weakened. World Health Organization HIV.gov

Fever — A temporary rise in body temperature, commonly a sign of infection and part of the immune response; clinical guidance varies by age and severity. Mayo Clinic +1

Headache — Pain in the head or face; types include tension-type headache, migraine, cluster headache, etc.; many causes (infections, stress, dehydration, vision problems, medication overuse). Cleveland Clinic nhs.uk

Depression — A common mental health disorder characterized by persistent low mood or loss of interest/pleasure, affecting daily functioning. World Health Organization

Anxiety disorders — Disorders involving excessive, persistent fear or anxiety that interferes with daily life; different subtypes (GAD, panic disorder, phobias, etc.). National Institute of Mental Health American Psychiatric Association

Obesity / Overweight — Excessive fat accumulation presenting a health risk; commonly screened by BMI (≥ 25 overweight, ≥ 30 obese in adults), associated with many NCDs. World Health Organization Cleveland Clinic

Arthritis — Broad term for joint inflammation causing pain, swelling and stiffness; many types (osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, juvenile forms). NIAMS NHS Inform

Alzheimer's disease (dementia) — A progressive brain disorder (most common cause of dementia) that gradually destroys memory and thinking skills and interferes with daily life. Alzheimer's Association National Institute on Aging

Sepsis — A life-threatening organ dysfunction caused by the body's dysregulated response to infection; medical emergency requiring prompt treatment.

Kidney disease / Chronic kidney disease (CKD) — Persistent abnormal kidney structure or function (for ≥ 3 months), commonly measured by reduced glomerular filtration rate (eGFR < 60 mL/min/1.73 m²) or markers of kidney damage; CKD is progressive and may lead to kidney failure. KDIGO NCBI

Liver disease — Any condition that impairs normal liver structure or function (examples: fatty liver, hepatitis, cirrhosis); severe disease can progress to liver failure and may require transplant. Mayo Clinic +1

Thyroid disorders — Conditions in which the thyroid gland produces too much (hyperthyroidism) or too little (hypothyroidism) thyroid hormone, or develops structural problems (nodules, goiter), affecting metabolism, growth and multiple organ systems. MedlinePlus American Thyroid Association

Epilepsy — A brain disorder marked by a tendency to have recurrent, unprovoked seizures (epilepsy is typically diagnosed after two unprovoked seizures); seizures are caused by transient abnormal electrical activity in the brain. Epilepsy Foundation World Health Organization

Dengue (dengue fever) — A mosquito-borne viral infection (dengue viruses) that causes acute febrile illness with muscle/joint pain, rash and sometimes severe complications (severe dengue) that can be life-threatening. World Health Organization CDC

COVID-19 — The disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus; it ranges from mild respiratory illness to severe pneumonia/organ failure and is primarily spread between people in close contact. World Health Organization CDC

Gout — A type of inflammatory arthritis caused by deposition of uric acid crystals in joints and surrounding tissue, producing sudden, painful attacks of joint pain and swelling (commonly the big toe). Mayo Clinic Mayo Clinic Health System

Osteoporosis — A skeletal disease marked by low bone mineral density and deterioration of bone microstructure, which increases the risk of fragility fractures. NIAMS NCBI

Urinary tract infection (UTI) — Infection affecting any part of the urinary tract (urethra, bladder, ureters, kidneys); clinical definitions classify symptomatic bladder infection (cystitis), pyelonephritis (kidney), and catheter-associated or asymptomatic bacteriuria per surveillance guidance.