

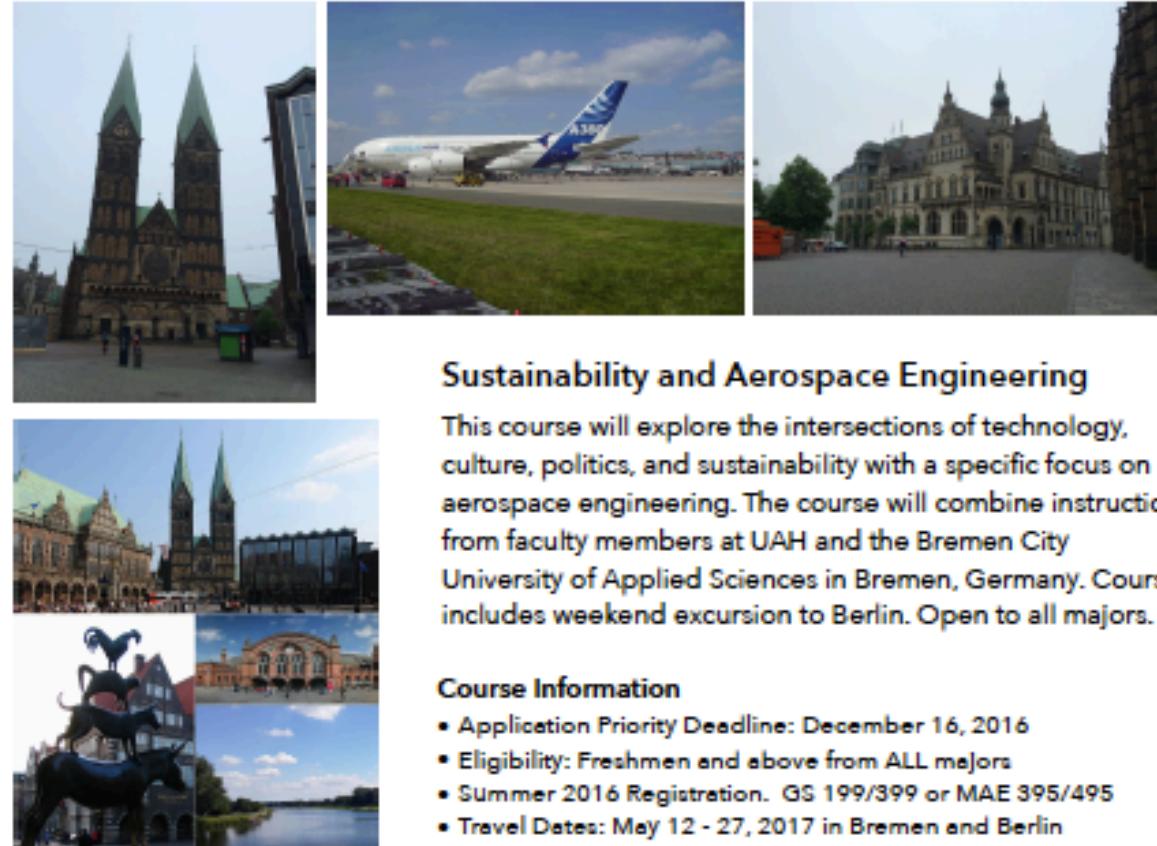
Announcements

- Update on grading
- Thursday: Canvas homework based on posted reading; we will view video in class and discuss



Study Abroad Course

- Info sessions:
- Thursday at noon in SSB 201
- Thursday at 7 in Tech Hall S105



Sustainability and Aerospace Engineering

This course will explore the intersections of technology, culture, politics, and sustainability with a specific focus on aerospace engineering. The course will combine instruction from faculty members at UAH and the Bremen City University of Applied Sciences in Bremen, Germany. Course includes weekend excursion to Berlin. Open to all majors.

Course Information

- Application Priority Deadline: December 16, 2016
- Eligibility: Freshmen and above from ALL majors
- Summer 2016 Registration: GS 199/399 or MAE 395/495
- Travel Dates: May 12 - 27, 2017 in Bremen and Berlin

Program Details and Costs:

- Instructor: Dr. Brian Landrum (Aerospace Engineering) and Dr. David Johnson (German and Global Studies).
- Costs: UAH Tuition (3 credits) and Travel Expenses: \$1600 program fee (includes accommodations; welcome and farewell meals, local transportation, excursions; and travel health insurance). Roundtrip airfare: est. \$1600. On-site expenses: Est. \$600 (most meals and incidentals).
- No German required.

For more information: Please contact the Office of Study Abroad at studyabroad@uah.edu.

Transitions

- Globalization and locations of production
- Energy and the environment
- The challenge of sustainability

Global Food

Global Studies 200

November 15, 2016

Objectives

- Explore how globalization simultaneously undermines public health and promotes solutions to health problems
- Investigate the “globalization” of disease

“Public Health”

- What is “public health” – definition from WHO
- Why does public health remain such an important topic globally?

Key Issues

- Inescapability AND adaptability of disease (viral and bacterial)
- Global dimensions to all public health issues
- Socio-economic context of health issues
 - Disease as “social construction”
- Threat of global epidemics and how to prevent and handle them

Technology and Development

- Antibiotics and medical care
- Industrial farming and agriculture
- Urbanization
- Global migrations and travel

Additional Factors

- Food-borne illnesses
- Evolution
- Medical Infrastructure
- The Environment

Two sides of globalization

It “giveth”

- Expertise
- Monies for research
- Global networks for distribution of expertise and monies

It “taketh away”

- Easier spread of disease
- Helps create new diseases
- Theft of materials and knowledge (or inadequate compensation for this)
- Access to drugs and vaccines
 - Focus on profit (“bottom line”) instead of people
 - Reinforces the socio-economic disparities



EPIDEMICS



PANDEMICS



Diseases of Development

- Diabetes
 - Sugar
 - Corn syrup



Donut store in Japan



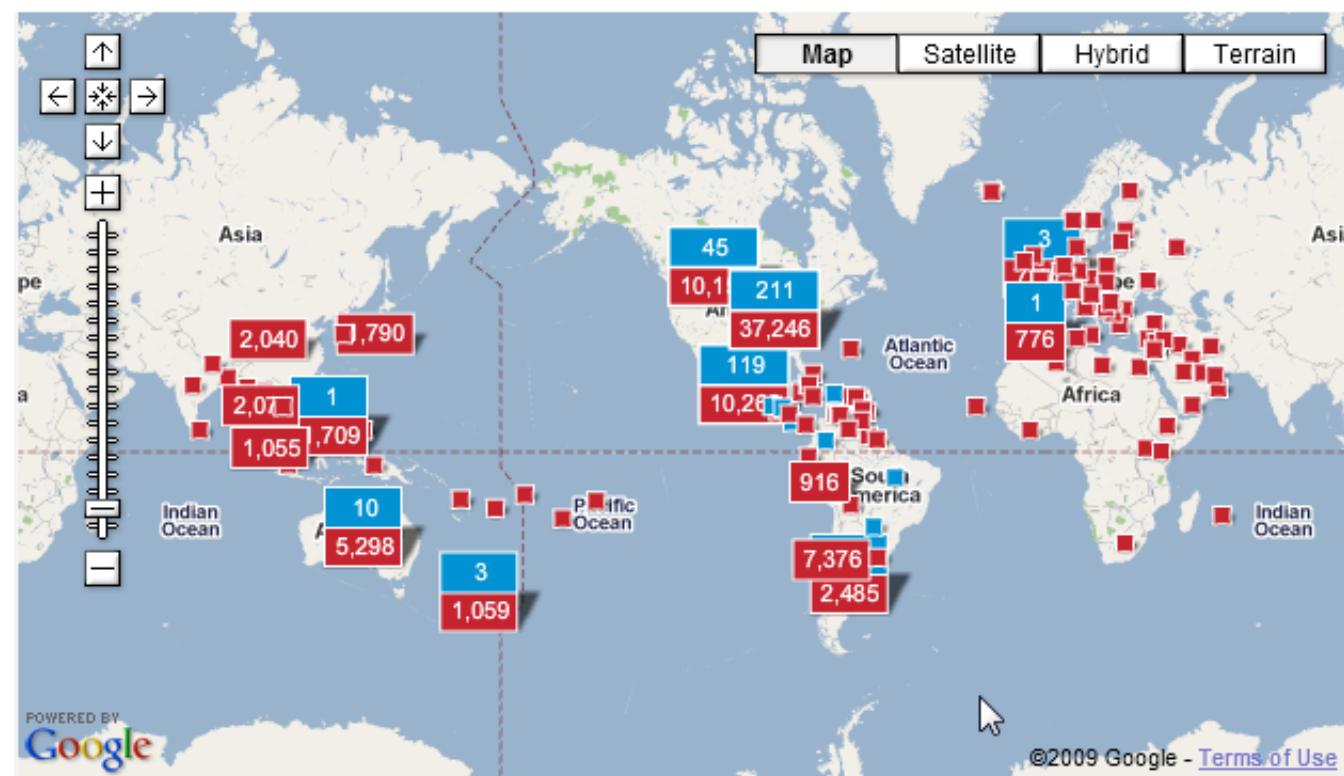
Dunkin' Donuts in Berlin



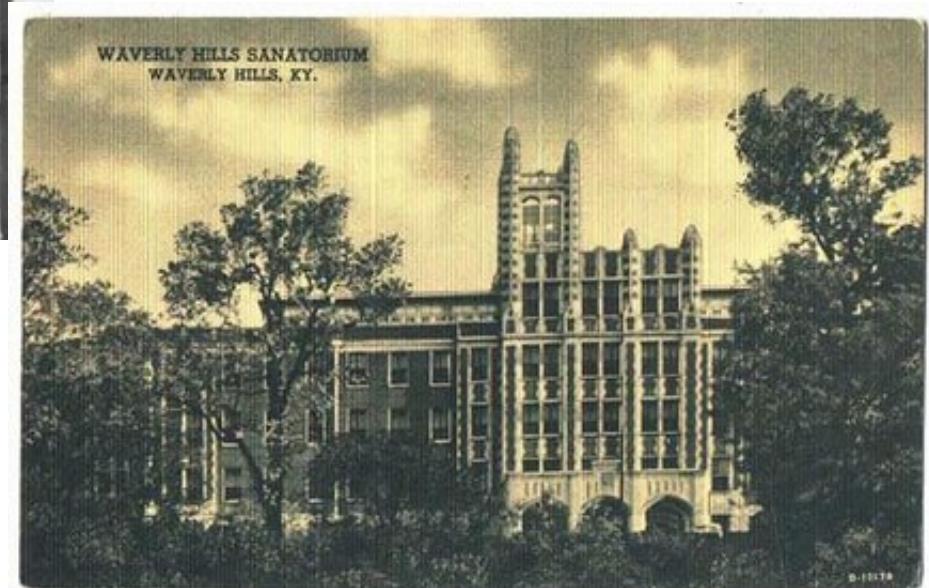
NAURU

Communicable Diseases

- H1N1 – “Swine Flu”
- A global pandemic?
- Fears of economic impact



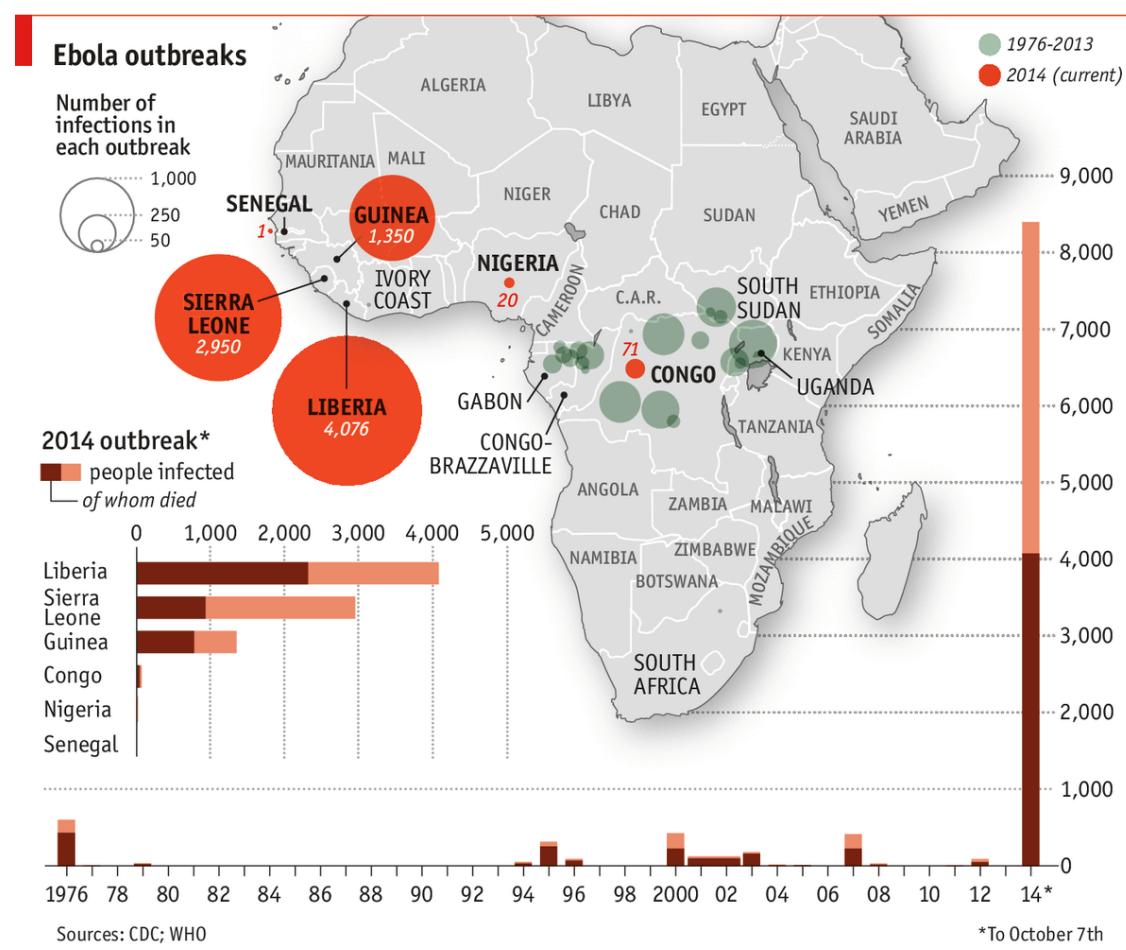
Tuberculosis - “TB”



HIV

- Global impact and challenge ([link](#))
- Efforts to manage disease
 - Access to drugs
- Why impossible to “eradicate”?

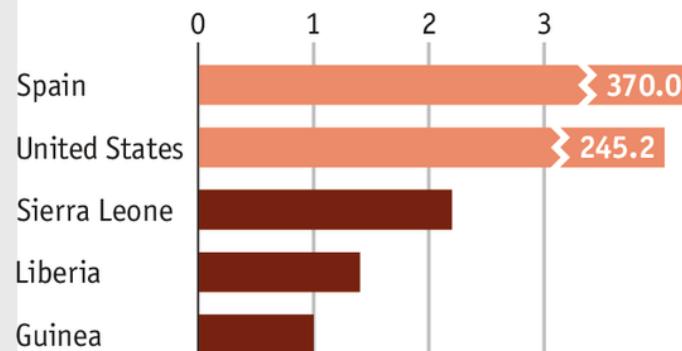
Ebola



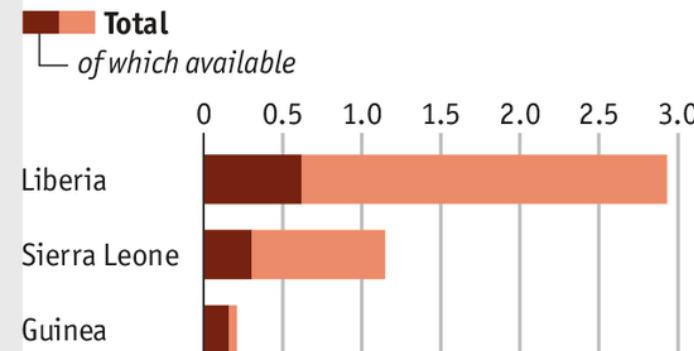
A question of available resources

Health-care systems

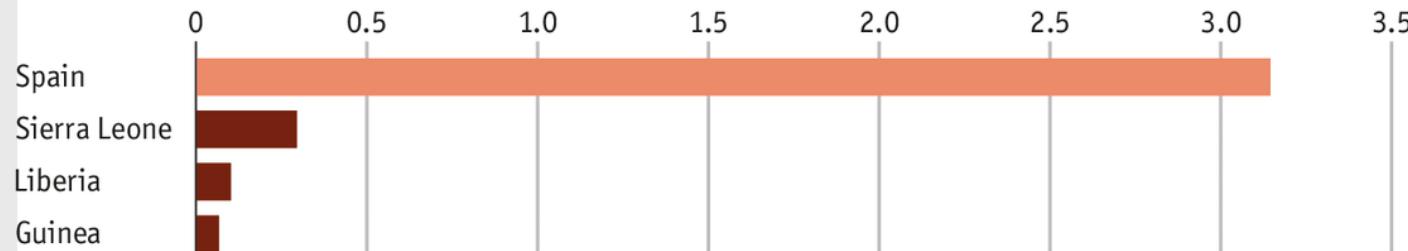
Doctors per 100,000 population, 2012*



Number of beds required, '000, latest estimates



Health spending per person, at purchasing-power parity, 2012, \$ '000



Source: WHO

*Or latest available

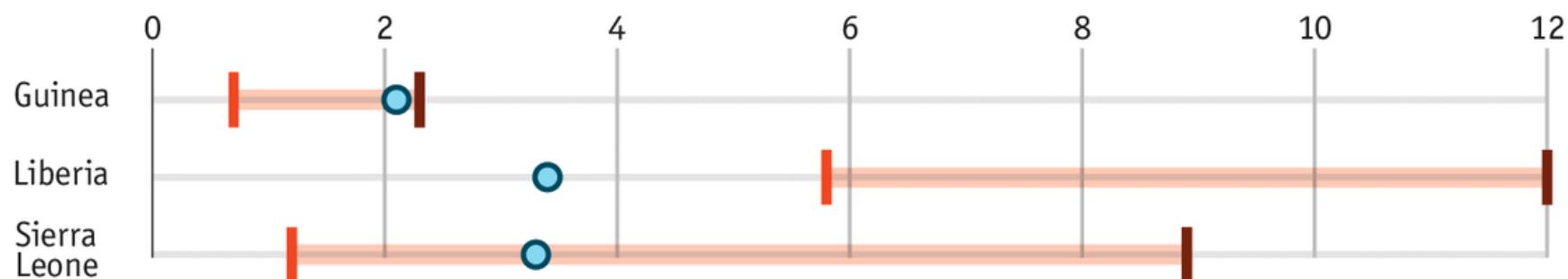
Economic impact

Economic impact of ebola

Estimated lost GDP (as % of 2013 GDP)

2014

2015: *Low estimate* *High estimate*



Source: World Bank

Economist.com/graphicdetail

Ebola in perspective

Deaths per day

Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone combined

From EBOLA Lassa fever* Tuberculosis
Dec 2013 to:
Aug 11th 4 14

Oct 7th 13

Diarrhoea
404

Malaria
552

HIV/AIDS
685

Sources: WHO; US Centres for Disease Control and Prevention; *The Economist*

Economist.com/graphicdetail

*West Africa

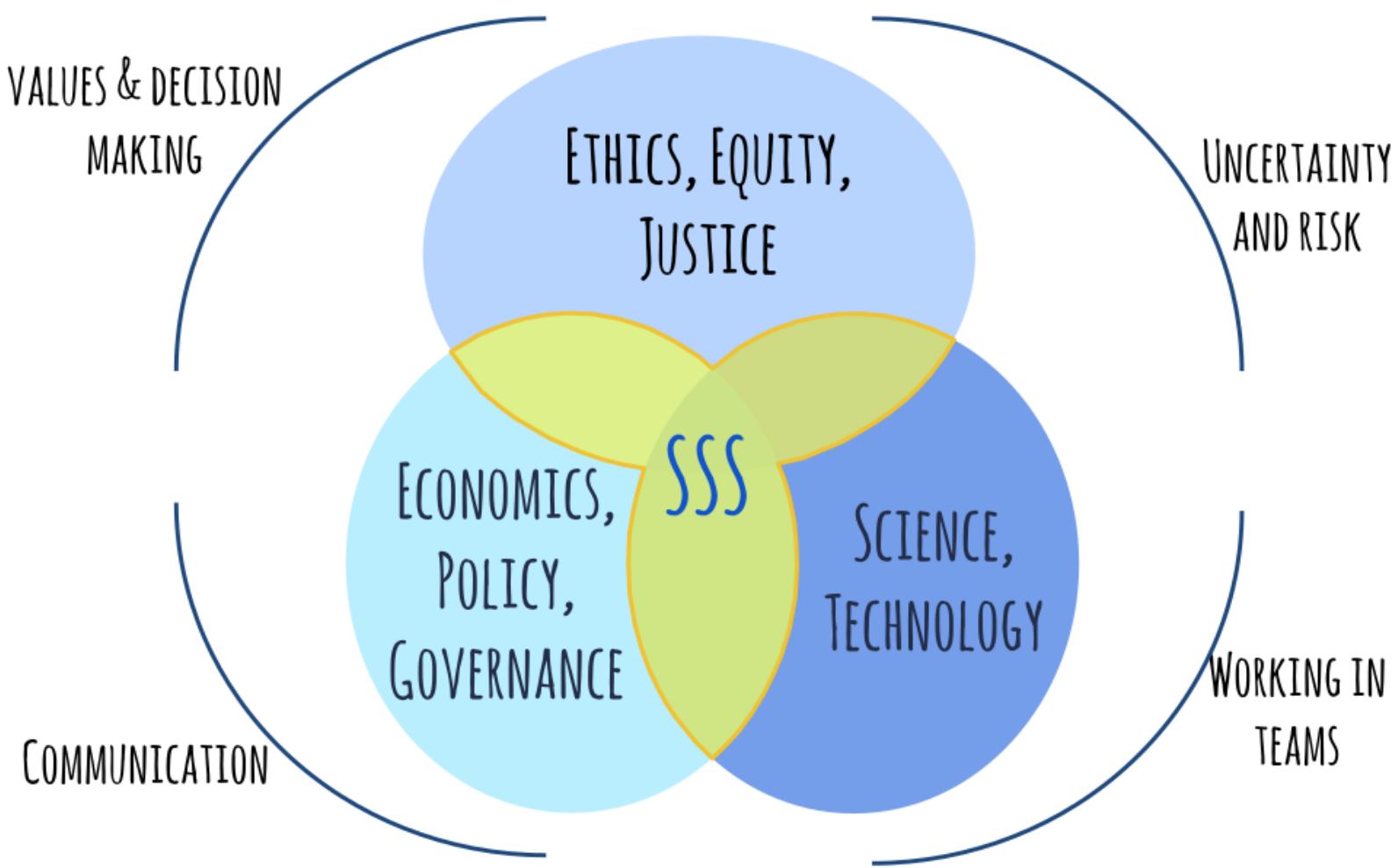
Ebola - what we can conclude

- The human tragedy
- The fear and the hysteria
- Reveals the “inequalities” between developing and developed world
 - Education, information, infrastructure ([VIDEO](#))

Can we “de-globalize” disease?

- How can we mitigate the global spread of disease?
- Greater surveillance? Travel bans?
- Science and economic development
- Who is responsible for (global) health?

Global health and sustainability



Conclusions

- Globalization and health – it giveth and taketh away
- Complexities of global public health
- Infrastructure, access, resources = key for managing the challenges of disease and pandemics