

# SEP\_AIN3134

*by* Student Help

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**PUBLIC HEALTH**  
**REPORT**

### **Executive Summary**

The report has focused on the identification and description of 4 different public health interventions located while working in partnership with primary care. In addition, the report provided a discussion of the principles and concepts of public health which could underpin each of the interventions. On the other hand, the report articulated an examination of the evidence concerning one of the interventions along with its potential. Moreover, articulations have been provided in determining a modified way of intervening in the recommendations for improving the quality and outcomes with proper reasons. Furthermore, the report evaluated one of the public health interventions for appraising effective insights into the topical context.

## **1** **Table of Contents**

Introduction .....	3
Part A .....	3
Identification and description of 4 different public health interventions located in working in partnership with primary care .....	3
Disease and health event investigation .....	3
Discussion of the concepts and principles of public health that underpin each of these interventions .....	4
Part B .....	6
2. Examination of the evidence for one of the interventions selected and discussions of its potential.....	6
3. Modification of any one intervention selected including recommendations for improving the quality and outcomes including reasons .....	8
4. Description of the ways of evaluating any one of the public health interventions .....	10
Conclusion .....	11
References .....	12

## Introduction

Public health entails the appraisal of improving the health and well-being of individuals and promoting effective healthy lifestyles. Furthermore, the report shed light on the discussion of <sup>1</sup> the concepts and principles of public health that underpin each of these interventions. Moreover, <sup>2</sup> the examination of the evidence regarding one of the interventions has been provided along with its potential.

## Part A

### *Identification and description of <sup>1</sup> 4 different public health interventions located in working in partnership with primary care*

#### *Surveillance*

Surveillance entails <sup>2</sup> the interventions acknowledged while analysing and interpreting the information concerning the health of respective individuals. Based on the views of Nivette *et al.* (2021), this public health <sup>3</sup> intervention plays a key role in facilitating the control and prevention of the disease. In this context, it can be stated that surveillance can be instrumental in monitoring the health problem within an individual. On the other hand, the deployment of this public health intervention has been instrumental in implementing effective controlling meditation on an individual. As per the views of Allington *et al.* (2021), this signifies that the intervention has been instrumental in providing an accurate picture of the temporal trends of the disease. In addition, surveillance measures help in the determination of the disease for providing adequate measures for generating resilience in primary care.

#### *Disease and <sup>6</sup> health event investigation*

<sup>6</sup> Disease and health event investigation can be regarded as the public health intervention for determining the identification of outbreaks and epidemics at an early period. This signifies that public health officials can gain significant insights into health ailments while investigating the well-being of individuals giving primary health care. As commented by Alzahrani *et al.* (2020), the incorporation of this intervention has been significant in identifying the sources of the outbreak. This signifies that the deployment of this intervention can help in determining the causes of the outbreaks. Moreover, the deployment of this intervention can be instrumental in reducing the risks there are subject to occur in the future while providing primary care.

#### *Outreach*

Outreach can be an instrumental method of providing individual healthcare services. The deployment of this intervention can be instrumental in maintaining traditional healthcare practices and remote services. Furthermore, outreach can be instrumental in managing a range of activities such as conducting healthcare, home visits and telehealth consultations. This signifies that the intervention can be instrumental in providing education and promotion of health behaviours including strategies for reducing the illness.

### **Screening**

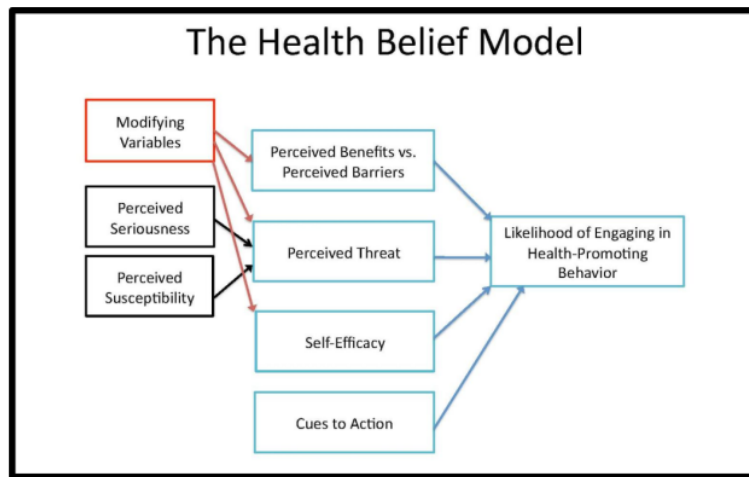
Screening can be considered an indispensable public health intervention whose incorporation can help in detecting health ailments at an early period. Based on the views of Visca *et al.* (2021), this intervention plays a key role in examining the health conditions within the individuals including their mitigation measures. Screening comprises the evaluation of the prevalence of cardiovascular disease through employing Cholesterol tests or the determination of diabetes by conducting blood glucose tests and more.

### **Discussion of <sup>1</sup>the concepts and principles of public health that underpin each of these interventions**

<sup>7</sup>The concepts and principles of public health entail the protection required for maintaining the health of entire communities. Moreover, the concepts and principles of public health play a key role in maintaining proper aspects of sanitation, which involves the provision of clear water, air and related ecological aspects (Cdcfoundation, 2023). This helps in maintaining a healthy lifestyle and paves an impetus towards the abidance of public health interventions for consolidating resilience within the community. The principles of public health play a key role in mitigating unprecedented circumstances as well as <sup>3</sup>their recording impact in the future. This signifies that the concepts and principle of public health plays a key role in monitoring the health conditions of individuals. On the other hand, the prevalence of the determination of significant ailments can be conducted by appraising the aspects of surveillance as a key public health intervention. As per the views of Peres *et al.* (2019), the investigation of significant aspects of primary health care can be consolidated by the implementation of educational programs, policies and administration of services whose implementation can be instrumental in treating the affected individuals. This signifies that the proportion of adequate health care can be maintained by the determination of the causes of the ailments and promotion of health care, equity, quality and accessibility. On the other hand, the corresponding principles can be instrumental in maintaining better standards of health care and providing an advantage towards the promotion of healthy lifestyles and prevention of

injury. This signifies that the intervention plays a key role in providing accurate data regarding the ailments which have impacted the well-being of the individual.

Autonomy, beneficence, nonmaleficence, and justice are considered significant principles of public health risks which play an indispensable role in apprehending precautionary principles and strategies for reducing environmental concerns. This signifies that the implementation of the principles of public health plays a key role in facilitating resilience and well-being in the community. As commented by Swire-Thompson and Lazer (2020), this signifies that the aspect of screening can be consolidated by appraising the resilient measures undertaken for determining the severity of the risk within the individual. Moreover, the clarification of corresponding obligations and disciplines associated with public health can be concepts and principles of public health. This signifies that the manifestation of infectious disease chronic ailments and related hindrances can be provided with adequate mitigation measures and sustenance of resilience within the community. As opined by Bargain and Aminjonov (2020), the possibility of spreading awareness of health ailments can help educate individuals and appraise the regulations required for maintaining a better lifestyle. This signifies that the principles of adequate public health can be instrumental for that is the determination of unprecedented outbreaks which are susceptible to occurring in the future. On the other hand, the importance of gaining an insight into the disease and its impact can be advocated in the environment by implementing the core principles of public health (Ncbi.nlm.nih.gov, 2023). The respective principles of public health can thus help in maintaining adequate levels of equity, participation, effectiveness, social justice, efficiency, acceptability, affordability and accessibility of public health practices. In addition, these principles have been instrumental in inculcating the practices along with the provision of adequate strategies required for manifesting a significant communal value. On the other hand the application of the "**Health Beliefs Model**", helps in conducting health needs assessment for determination of the individuals of a confined population who are facing risk (Ruralhealthinfo.org, 2023). Moreover, the model can demonstrate actions through skill development activities and enhancing self-efficacy and livelihood as well.



**Figure 1: “The Health Belief Model”**

(Source: Ruralhealthinfo.org, 2023)

## Part B

### *2. Examination of the evidence for one of the interventions selected and discussions of its potential*

The deployment of evidence of public health can be significant in fostering adequate connectivity as well as dissemination of awareness among healthcare seekers and corresponding healthcare professionals. Based on the views of Patrick and Simpson (2020), this signifies that this piece of evidence can help in maintaining adequate dignity and participation of individuals towards availing medical services. In this regard the provision of education, preventative medicines, monitoring and controlling of environmental dangers.

The application of the disease and health event investigation can be considered significant evidence regarding the interventions of public health. As per the views of Nurunnabi *et al.* (2020), particular evidence plays a key role in determining insights into health ailments as well as investigating the well-being of individuals while giving primary health care. The deployment of this evidence can be instrumental for tackling the health challenges which are subject to occur within a population as well as helping in addressing the fundamental determinants of behaviour and health. On the other hand, as commented by Macassa (2022), the “disease and health event” investigation strives to ascertain the sources of threat and identifies relevant cases. Furthermore, health intervention plays a key role in determining the control measures for addressing the threats which are subject to occur within the community. As opined by Tseng *et al.* (2020), the ability in appraising the confirmation of a diagnosis



through rigorous laboratory testing can help determine the causes of any health-related ambiguity. This signifies that disease and health investigation plays a key role in preventing the dissemination of health-related threats and also provides for gaining significant help among the individuals of the community. As opined by Anghel *et al.* (2019), the application of this intervention helps in providing accurate information regarding the measures which are to be undertaken among the public for sustaining better health. This signifies that disease and health event investigation plays a key role in analysing the severity of the disease and providing significant strategies for their mitigation.

The investigation into the process regarding the verification identification of the sources of threat can be undertaken by incorporating this piece of evidence. Based on the views of Galbusera *et al.* (2021), the corresponding measures thus undertaken can help in communicating the awareness among the public which further assets in fostering resilience in the society. The dawn of the new era has witnessed the emergence of significant infectious diseases which have disrupted the health care system and caused a chaotic ambience within the society. In this regard, the implementation of the Disease and health event management can play a significant role in conducting an epidemiological investigation of the causes (Ncbi.nlm.nih.gov, 2023). Moreover, the resources for the disease and the provision of the respective recommendations and coordination of the responses can be provided by the implementation of this public health intervention. In this regard, it can be stated that the application of this intervention can help in incorporating tools such as computerised databases for monitoring health ailments as well as provision of strategies for removing such implications.

On the other hand, the application of specialised diagnostic and library investigations can help in determining the causes of illness and subsequent pathogens. In this regard, the implementation of this evidence can help in including the direct provision of vaccines and corresponding control measures whose application can be instrumental in enhancing the health status of respective individuals. As per the views of Teo and Rafiq (2021), this signifies that the incorporation of disease and health event investigation has been an effective intervention for reducing susceptible risks while providing primary care in the future. However, the corresponding individuals who incorporate this intervention are required to avail effective training and practice for carrying out respective methods in reducing the corresponding implications.

On the other hand, the evidence can monitor the alterations of respective policies and regulations which impact the provision of primary care. This study can be instrumental in

enhancing the individual aspects of working architecture acknowledged by healthcare professionals concerning the prevalent trends in medical practice. Furthermore, it can be recommended that the evidence can improve the coordination of the response. As commented by Wimalawansa (2019), the implementation of the civilians can help in collaborating with local partners whose contribution can help in monitoring the outbreaks of respective diseases and provision of resources required for their mitigation. In addition, this approach can help in spreading awareness of any issue among a larger section of society which helps in obtaining enough assistance for lowering the corresponding health obligations.

### ***3. Modification of any one intervention selected including recommendations for improving the quality and outcomes including reasons***

The impact of this intervention has been significant for determining the occurrence of any outbreak whose importance has been instrumental in fostering resilience within society. Based on the views of Hoogendijk *et al.* (2019), significant alterations have been instrumental in fostering resilience in the community to a further extent. For instance, the demonstration of the epidemiological aspects such as tutorials and blog posts can enlighten the intellect of the minds of the healthcare practitioners in sorting out the best strategies for curbing the health implications manifested through outbreaks. This modification can be instrumental for appraising the strategies required for addressing the issues and ensuring their mitigation to a significant extent.

The intervention to implement the investigation of susceptible diseases can be instrumental for healthcare professionals in conducting group discussions for conveying individual insights regarding the strategies for curbing such ailments. As per the views of Correia *et al.* (2022), the recommendations can the dissemination of the awareness of using sanitisers and disinfectants in public facilities. On the other hand, banners and hoardings can be effective in educating the people of the community regarding the impact of the identified disease. In this regard, healthcare seekers can gain insight into the rules and regulations which can be followed for generating self-resilience practices.

Collaboration with healthcare agencies can play a significant role in providing potential legal ramifications of reported risks and their perseverance in society. As commented by Sun and Medaglia (2019), this strategy can pave the way towards generating an impetus in appraising resilient measures for controlling the internal management system of healthcare centres for prompting the actions acknowledged for mitigating the risks. In addition, adequate health management guidelines can be undertaken for investigating the dissemination of harmful

pathogens which are subject to manifestation within respective individuals. This signifies that the prevalence of contemporary public health challenges that ushers a mountainous terrain can be reduced significantly. Moreover, the objective of this public health intervention includes the analysis of the information regarding threats to the healthy population. As opined by Peres *et al.* (2019), the implementation of this piece of public health intervention can be further developed by hiring medicinal practitioners and associated experts, whose contribution can be instrumental in generating an epidemiologic and statistical evaluation of the prevailing health conduction of the public. Moreover, a systematic approach for facilitating the development of health attributes can be indispensable for aiding the evaluation of the clusters of health-related ailments (Cdc.gov, 2023). In this regard, the generation of significant health-related strategies can help in accelerating the likelihood towards entailing safety among the public.

The estimation of the population concerning the genders can help in providing medical assistance for establishing a definitive cause-and-effect relationship in society. Based on the views of Reeves *et al.* (2019), this strategy can play a significant role in managing better relationships between healthcare seekers and medical practitioners. On the other hand, the intervention can be incorporated by abiding by the “principles of risk perception”, which facilitates the determination of the advanced severity aspects. In addition, the principles can be significant towards evoking feelings of dread among the public (Cdc.gov, 2023). In this regard, the corresponding modification of the piece of evidence can be significant towards gaining courage among the public in appraising safety and not being exposed to any unprecedented risks. Therefore, the consolidation of respective relationships can be significant for communicating with respective healthcare seekers for gaining insight into their healthcare conditions and provision of corresponding mitigation strategies.

The implementation of the Disease and health event investigation can play a major role in providing corresponding resilient measures and the maintenance of the well-being of the corresponding individual. As per the views of Keel *et al.* (2020), rapid advancements in medical technologies aided by the implementation of Artificial Intelligence can be significant for adhering to the genetic underpinnings of health and ill health improvements. This strategy can be instrumental in maintaining a higher degree of effectiveness for developing cures and improving the lives of those with chronic diseases. This signifies that the occurrence of susceptible breakthroughs while providing respective healthcare practices can be detected and a variety of pharmaceuticals and other developments in biomedical science can be engaged for fostering the betterment of mankind. These involve concerning multi-state outbreaks and

provide relevant strategies for lowering the levels of contamination which have been subject to arise from relevant resources.

#### ***4. Description of the ways of evaluating any one of the public health interventions***

The intervention regarding the appraisal of “Disease and health event investigation” has been instrumental for fostering resilience within the community through the demonstration of the respective epidemiological aspects for fostering resilience. Based on the views of Hoogendijk *et al.* (2019), it can be evaluated that the deployment of this intervention can be instrumental for conducting the best strategies for curbing the health implications manifested through outbreaks. On the other hand, the piece of intervention can be instrumental for providing education, preventative medicines, monitoring and controlling of environmental dangers. As opined by Lee *et al.* (2021), this signifies that the healthcare professionals can enlighten their intellect and intervene in the redressal against potential legal ramifications of reported risks and their perseverance in society. On the other hand, the deployment of this intervention can help in establishing a definitive cause-and-effect relationship in society.

The evaluation of the intervention describes its ability to control the intrinsic attributes of healthcare centres through the acknowledgement of the strategies for mitigating the risks. As per the views of Huff and Singh (2020), this signifies that the deployment of this intervention can be indispensable for generating an epidemiologic and statistical evaluation of the prevailing health conduction of the public. This strategy can help in consolidating better relationships between healthcare seekers and medical practitioners. Moreover, it can be evaluated that “Disease and health event investigation” plays a key role in gaining an insight into the sources of threat and identifies relevant cases diagnosis. As commented by Perera and Agboola (2019), the corresponding methods are conducted through rigorous laboratory testing which assists in determining the causes of any health-related ambiguity. In addition, it has been articulated that the modification of one of the selected interventions have been helpful for improving the quality and outcomes with proper reasons. In this regard, the implementation of the aforementioned intervention has also articulated the description of the ways in evaluating any one of the public health interventions. On the other hand, the intervention includes the appraisal of computerised databases, which can help in monitoring health ailments as well as providing relevant strategies for removing such implications. This signifies that the importance of fostering resilience within society can be appraised by determining the occurrence of any outbreak and sorting out the best strategies for curbing the health implications. In addition, the incorporation of disease and health event investigation

has been an effective intervention for reducing susceptible risks while providing primary care in the future.

### **Conclusion**

The report has concluded that principles of public health can thus help in maintaining adequate levels of equity, participation, effectiveness, social justice, efficiency, acceptability, affordability and accessibility of public health practices. In this regard, it can be concluded that the deployment of the intervention of Disease and health event investigation can be instrumental in reducing the risks there are subject to occur in the future while providing primary care.

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