**Diploma in Public Health**

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**MODULE 4 ASSIGNMENT**

1. Define Data. Data are statistical facts collected directly or indirectly for references and analysis and for which the operation are base. Why is it paramount for Public health professional to take Comprehensive individual data? Public health professional use comprehensive individual data to visualized the broaden patterns and trends and use those trends to identify variations in the health of the given populations

2. Identify six institutions or organizations that provide health services in a country or

State and briefly discuss the roles played each of them

Below are some of the health partners operating in our state and their major roles?

Medicine San Frontiers MSF\_F: the major activities of this agency is mainly curative program, being out –patient, In-patient and outreach programme. Most of the things they do are administration and management of pediatric, adult wards as well as TB/HIV and paternity and child malnutrition program.

GOAl: These are also partners doing the same as MSF\_F, but however, the different is that GOAL management and provide support to the outpost clinic deep in the village level taking the health services closer to the people compare to MSF which provide strongest medical services but only concentrated in the town making it difficult for the people from a very far health to reach the services.

International Rescue Committee (IRC): Provide the health services also as the same as the institutions mention above, apart from supporting primary health care center, IRC also focus on improving nutrition status for both women and children at different level.

International Medial corps (IMC) This health partner is purely supporting primary health care center at the village level and TB/HIV program.

Health link: This organization also exist to support both nutrition and curative program. They run outside clinic like primary health care and nutrition center.

National Ministry of Health and state ministry of health: This institutions also exists to support and coordination the activities of the health at the country and state level. They provide policies and standard operating procedures on how the health activities can be implemented in the country and state as well.

3. Discuss the principles of Public health in the concept of health systems management

Principle of health education: this tent to sensitize the public about the availability health related illnesses in the community. It’s done through community services announcement, mass media campaign and newspapers. It add on the community the power of behaviors change and communication and increases the community of the diseases.

Principle Preventive medicine: this involve screening, vaccination and many more. The campaign as mentioned in the first paragraph is the major initiative of preventive medicine too as it make community aware of what is happening and strengthen community initiative to prevent the further spread of the diseases.

Control and monitoring of environmental danger: environmental danger as the name suggest is the danger impose on air as pollution using various different means of air pollution, soil which is also being degraded by different human action and finally the water pollution is also the one of the major cause of all water borne diseases. All these pollution and one of the health system management problem is public health not manage well will cause al the diseases we see today in the world we live in.

Proper hygiene and sanitation. In hygiene and sanitation, if not manage well in health system, will bring a serious threat to public health. In relations to sanitation and hygiene, disease flow from poor sanitation which lead to poor personal and environmental hygiene. Hence the proper management and good hygiene practices and proper management of sanitation facilities can bring about a good health to the population health reduces illnesses.

4. Give merits and demerits of Public Health Surveillance

Merits

Data of public health surveillance equitably share and properly analysis will help to prevent and mitigate the effect and of infectious diseases.

These data can also be use as tools to help in controlling the spread of infectious diseases globally.

They also help the health partners in proper planning, evaluation and implementation of the health prevention strategies.

Demerits

The data collected may not be reliable and cannot give the right information’s.

5. As a newly employed health research manager, briefly explain what types of

Epidemiological studies you would think of in order to describe the association between

The occurrence of disease and factors that influence the occurrence.

As a health manager in that context, I will a cohort studies for the reason given below.

Cohort studies: this studies initially classify patients into two groups based on their exposure status. Cohorts ate followed over tine to see who develops the diseases in the exposed and non-exposed groups. Cohort studies can be retrospective or prospective. With cohort studies, incidences can easily be calculated from a cohort studies as you begin with exposed and unexposed patients, unlike a case control studies where you start with the disease and non-disease patients. Relative risks is the measure of effect for a cohort study. However, below factors influence the occurrence of the diseases in any given societies. Heredity, this related to genetics inherited diseases life style, this related to how people lives, what they do, what they drinks, and the habit, environment like where we grow up and lives have strong effect on our health, and socioeconomic like education, incomes and other related social factors.

References

I use the studies materials provide from AIMPS but with no references details and my own knowledge of public health.