

# Health Security in The Third World

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## –What is Global Health Security?

–Global health security is the existence of strong public health systems that can prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease threats, wherever they occur in the world.

–The traditional definition of what was generally known as “global health security” or GHS is including primarily bioterrorism and in a much broader sense, we are dealing with human security. The world is interdependent and we must manage our activities jointly, find common ground, and together deal with the threats with which we are confronted. As Ebola Virus, Zika Virus, and Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) ,A threat to one (person, region, country, continent ) can easily develop into a threat to all.

–Today’s top global health security risks include:

- Emergence and spread of new infectious diseases
- Ever-increasing globalization of travel and trade, enabling disease to spread
- Rise of drug-resistant, disease-causing pathogens.

– four core areas to fight top global health security risks:

1. systems to quickly catch outbreaks before they spread
2. Laboratory networks to diagnose diseases and identify new pathogens.
3. Workforce development of frontline staff to identify, track, and contain outbreaks at their source
4. Emergency Management systems to coordinate response efforts when crises occur.

–Global public health security is defined as the activities required, to minimize the danger and impact public health events that endanger people's health across geographical regions and international boundaries.

–Population growth, rapid urbanization, and environmental drop, are disrupting the equilibrium of the microbial world.

–example: New diseases, like COVID-19, : Billions of passengers travel on airplanes each year, increasing the opportunities for the rapid international spread of infectious agents/factors and their vectors.

–Dependence on chemicals ; climate change and air pollution...etc.  
with the globalization of food production increases, so does the risk of foodborne diseases. As the world's population becomes more

mobile and increases its economic interdependence, these global health threat increase and traditional defences at national borders cannot protect against the disease or vector.

–Pandemics, health emergencies and weak health systems not only cost lives but pose/form some of the greatest risks to the global economy and security faced today.

–The term “health security” is tied to how we as humans can effectively respond to global challenges.

– OR ; International health security (IHS), also referred to as “global health security” or “public health security,” consists of topics that are directly or indirectly tied to the well-being of humankind and “safety from harm”. however, the primary domain can be defined much more broadly when someone see the potential impact of various human-made and non-human-made events or factors on “health security” (from the global health perspective).

## The mechanism for sustainable development

–The international health security improvement cycle: **safety & surveillance** through prevention, detection and assessment; **action** through reporting, response, and addressing needs.



1. Prevention: The foundation of a sustainable IHS; is a focus on prevention; to ensure that an best environment exists for the avoidance of factors lead to the emergence or re-emergence of threats.
2. Detection: An organized methodology for collecting key information that facilitates the discovery of a broad group of potential threats.
3. Assessment: An organized approach toward evaluating potential threats and categorizing such potential threats into a reportable database.

4. Reporting: A communication procedure consisting of categorized items that are grouped according to threat types.
5. Response: An organized and highly coordinated series of steps designed to deal with any potential threats .
6. Addressing needs: A structured process that designed to provide resources (financial and nonfinancial) required to effectively deal with the threats.
7. Cycle repeats: Once completed, the process returns to the preventive focus, with detection of new threats that lead to new/additional operational cycles.



# National Health Security Strategy/U.S.A

Every four years, government develops the National Health Security Strategy (NHSS) to establish a strategic approach to develop the security of the nation's health in times of crisis.

The NHSS provides (GOVERNMENT) a roadmap to strengthen and adapt health care, public health, and emergency response no matter the threat.

## NHSS Strategic Goals:

Strategic Goal 1: Improve health care and public health systems to prepare for and respond to health emergencies, including those that arise from unknown threats.

Strategic Goal 2: Improve capabilities to protect against of health security threats, including emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, especially zoonotic diseases.

Strategic Goal 3: Ensure a sustainable public health base that can develop safe medical System.

