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Commentary

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Global health security and multi sectorial epidemiology

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DESCRIPTION

Epidemiology of public health is the study of the distribution patterns and determinants of health and disease conditions in defined population. It is a cornerstone of public health, shapes policy decisions and evidence based practice through identifying risk factors for disease and targets for preventive healthcare. Epidemiologists help with study design, and statistical analysis of data interpretation and dissemination of results which includes peer review and occasional systematic review. It has helped to develop technique used in clinical and public health studies to a lesser extent, basic research in the biological sciences.

The major regions of epidemiological study include disease causation and surveillance, transmission, environmental epidemiology, forensic and occupational epidemiology, bio monitoring, and comparisons of treatment effects including in clinical trials. It is rely on other scientific disciplines like biology to better understand disease processes, statistics information to make efficient use of the data and draw appropriate conclusions, social sciences to better understand proximate and engineering for exposure assessment. It is the study of systematic and data-driven of the distribution frequency and determinants causes, risk factors of health-related states and events in specified populations.

It is the study of the distribution and determinants of health-related events in specified populations, and the application of this study to the control of health problems. Key terms in this definition reflect a number of important principles of epidemiology. The term epidemiology is now widely applied to cover the description is not only epidemic, infectious disease in general, including related conditions. For example of topics examined through epidemiology include as high blood pressure, mental illness and obesity. Epidemiologists are public health workers who investigate patterns and causes of injury. They seek to reduce the risk and occurrence of negative health outcomes through research, and health policy. It is the technique used to find the causes of health outcomes and diseases in populations. In epidemiology, the patient is the community and individuals are viewed collectively. It is the study of the distribution and determinants causes of health-related states and events in specific populations. It is also the application of this study to the control of health problems.

Epidemiologists count cases of injury, consider the distribution of the cases, and define the affected population. If a problem is identified, they use information data they collect and try to determine its cause and how it is being transmitted. They also recommend how best to control its spread within the population. Epidemiologic studies fall into two categories which is experimental and observational epidemiology. In epidemiology, risk refers to the statistical language probability, of an individual in a described population developing a disease. Pathology is the study of disease. It is the bridge between technology and medicine.

Epidemiology is a corner stone for understanding and improving population health. Their technique underpins medical research, investigates the causes of disease, and evaluates intervention to prevent disease. Now, more than there is a global need for epidemiological expertise. An epidemiologist is not required to have a doctor of medicine degree. Some epidemiologists are licensed physicians; however, this isn't always required for most positions.