

Intersectional Coordination And Health In Environmental Management

The Encyclopedia of Health Economics offers students, researchers and policymakers objective and detailed empirical analysis and clear reviews of current theories and policies. It helps practitioners such as health care managers and planners by providing accessible overviews into the broad field of health economics, including the economics of designing health service finance and delivery and the organized overview of this diverse field, providing one trusted source for up-to-date research and analysis of this highly charged and fast-moving subject area. Features research-driven articles that are objective, better-crafted, and more detailed than is currently available in journals and handbooks Combines insights and scholarship across the breadth of health economics, where theory and empirical policies, theories and programs in easy-to-understand language

It is only in the past 20 years that the concept of 'recovery' from mental health has been more widely considered and researched. Before then, it was generally considered that 'stability' was the best that anyone suffering from a mental disorder could hope for. But now it is recognised that, throughout their mental illness, many patients develop new beliefs, feelings, values, attitudes, and ways of thinking, and rapidly being accepted and is inserting more hope into mainstream psychiatry and other parts of the mental health care system around the world. Yet, in spite of conceptual and other challenges that this notion raises, including a variety of interpretations, there is scarcely any systematic philosophical discussion of it. This book is unique in addressing philosophical issues - including conceptual and mental illness. Such recovery - particularly in relation to serious mental illness such as schizophrenia - is often not about cure and can mean different things to different people. For example, it can mean symptom alleviation, ability to work, or the striving toward mental well-being (with or without symptoms). The book addresses these different meanings and their philosophical grounds, bringing as perspectives of philosophers, mental health care providers and researchers, among others. The important new work will contribute to further research, reflective practice and policy making in relation to the recovery of people with mental illness.It is essential reading for philosophers of health, psychiatrists, and other mental care providers, as well as policy makers.

Since the 1990s, mainstream political parties have failed to address the problem of growing inequality, resulting in political backlash and the transformation of European party systems. Most attempts to explain the rise of inequality in political science take a far too narrow approach, considering only economic inequality and failing to recognize how multiple manifestations of inequality combine to vary across states. Combining training in public health with a background in political science, Julia Lynch brings a unique perspective to debates about inequality in political science and to public health thinking about the causes of and remedies for health inequalities. Based on case studies of efforts to reduce health inequalities in England, France and Finland, Lynch argues that inequality persists because it is harder to solve.

There is serious concern about the impact of the changing climate. The WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific has taken the initiative in addressing health issues related to climate change, but further action is needed to support efforts to confront climate change in Member States and in various sectors. Health must be mainstreamed into efforts to address climate change, and action must be taken to address the health consequences of climate change. This report synthesizes information and approaches on climate change and health pertinent to Member States in the Western Pacific Region. It also examines efforts and initiatives by various experts and stakeholders, with an in-depth look at experiences in seven Member States that reflect the diversity of the Region. Finally, it offers recommendations for policy-makers.

More and more, health promotion is a crucial component of public health. To the extent that public health interventions are called on to prove their effectiveness and appraised for scientific validity, a practice many in the field consider self-defeating. Health Promotion Evaluation Practices in the Americas cogently demonstrates that scientific rigor and the goals of health promotion are less in conflict than is often claimed. It offers a framework for health promotion evaluation projects across the Americas, and throughout North, Central, and South America (and across the developed-to-developing-world continuum) for a volume that is both diverse in scope and unified in purpose. The book's examples—representing robust theoretical and practical literatures as well as initiatives from Rio de Janeiro to American Indian communities—explain why health promotion evaluation projects require different guiding principles and approaches than health promotion (participation, empowerment, equity, sustainability, intersectional action, multi-strategy, and contextualism), while chapters highlight challenges that must be mastered to keep these principles and scientific objectives in sync, including: (1) Building health promotion values into evaluation research projects; (2) Expanding the use of evaluation to include a wider range of stakeholders; (3) Clarifying the goals of health promotion; and (4) Engaging a wider range of stakeholders. Distinguishing between community-based participation research and evaluation-based participation. (5) Evaluating specifically for equity; (6) Designing initiatives to foster lasting social change. The applied knowledge in Health Promotion Evaluation Practices in the Americas: Values and Research can bring the goals of intervention into sharper focus for practitioners, evaluators, and decision-makers from study findings to real-world action.

The ebook edition of this title is Open Access and is freely available to read online. This book presents the scientific findings of a three-year project across 30 EU and EEA countries assessing primary care for children throughout the life-course, drawing from 20 academic partners' analysis of evidence produced by agents in each of the countries.

The anthrax incidents following the 9/11 terrorist attacks put the spotlight on the nation's public health agencies, placing it under an unprecedented scrutiny that added new dimensions to the complex issues considered in this report. The Future of the Public's Health in the 21st Century reaffirms the vision of Healthy People 2010, and outlines a systems approach to assuring the nation's health resources and perspectives of diverse sectors and entities and challenges these groups to work in a concerted, strategic way to promote and protect the public's health. Focusing on diverse partnerships as the framework for public health, the book discusses: The need for a shift from an individual to a population-based approach in practice, research, policy, and community engagement; the need to improve, including its interface with the health care delivery system. The roles nongovernment actors, such as academia, business, local communities and the media can play in creating a healthy nation. Providing an accessible analysis, this book will be important to public health policy-makers and practitioners, business and community leaders, health advocates, educators and journalists.

Workshop Summary

Case Studies of the Struggle for Comprehensive Primary Health Care Regimes of Inequality

Exploring Integration to Improve Population Health: An Examination of National Experiences

Essential Information for Health Professionals

Community Participation in Health and Development in the Americas

Climate Change and Health in the Western Pacific Region

Mental Health Policy, Plans, and Programmes

Structures, Actions and Experiences

Expanding Dimensions, Building Solutions

Encyclopedia of Health Economics

Primary Health Care Strategy and Plan of Action for the Caribbean Community

Provides information on medical care and public health care policy from around the world.

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation asked the Institute of Medicine (IOM) to examine three topics in relation to public health: measurement, the law, and funding. IOM prepared a three book series—one book on each topic—that contain actionable recommendations for public health agencies and other stakeholders that have roles in the health of the U.S. population. For the Public's Health: Revitalizing Law and Policy to Meet New Challenges is the second in the For the Public Health's Series, and reflects on legal and public policy reform on three levels: first, laws that establish the structure, duties, and authorities of public health departments; second, the legal and policy tools to improve the public's health; and third, the health effects of laws and policies from other sectors in and outside government. The book recommends that states enact legislation with appropriate funding to ensure that all public health departments have the mandate and the capacity to effectively deliver the Ten Essential Public Health Services. The book also recommends that states revise their laws to require public health accreditation for state and local health departments through the Public Health Accreditation Board accreditation process. The book urges government agencies to familiarize themselves with the public health and policy interventions at their disposal that can influence behavior and more importantly change conditions—social, economic, and environmental—to improve health. Lastly, the IOM encourages government and private-sector stakeholders to consider health in a wide range of policies (a health in all policies approach) and to evaluate the health effects and costs of major legislation. This book, as well as the other two books in the series, is intended to inform and help federal, state, and local governments, public health agencies, clinical care organizations, the private sector, and community-based organizations.

Ensuring that members of society are healthy and reaching their full potential requires the prevention of disease and injury; the promotion of health and well-being; the assurance of conditions in which people can be healthy; and the provision of timely, effective, and coordinated health care. Achieving substantial and lasting improvements in population health will require a concerted effort from all these entities, aligned with a common goal. The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) requested that the Institute of Medicine (IOM) examine the integration of primary care and public health. Primary Care and Public Health identifies the best examples of effective public health and primary care integration and the factors that promote and sustain these efforts, examines ways by which HRSA and CDC can use provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to promote the integration of primary care and public health, and discusses how HRSA-supported primary care systems and state and local public health departments can effectively integrate and coordinate to improve efforts directed at disease prevention. This report is essential for all health care centers and providers, state and local policy makers, educators, government agencies, and the public for learning how to integrate and improve population health.

In the early stages of planning the Third International Conference in System Science in Health Care, the steering committee members, most of whom had participated in the first conference in Paris (1976) and the second in Montreal (1980), made some basic decisions about organization of subject matter. The earlier meetings had been very successful in bringing together specialists from the health professions and the traditional sciences. In addition to physicians and nurses, these were representatives of the disciplines of the behavioral sciences, system theory, economics, engineering, and the emergency fields of management and information science—all concerned with the development of health resources in a broad system context. The reported research and experience of the many disciplines represented had dealt with one or more of three concerns: 1) a major health problem, such as cardiovascular disease, or an important population at risk, such as the elderly or children or workers; 2) some generic aspect of organization and decision making, including trial and evaluation of innovative health strategies; and 3) the methodology of research and analysis in system of health service. The challenge to the conference organizers lay in the eliciting and arranging of experiences in such a way that the health services could be seen as purposeful, living, evolving systems.

How are public health services in Europe organized and financed? With European health systems facing a plethora of challenges that can be addressed through public health interventions there is renewed interest in strengthening public health services. Yet there are enormous gaps in our knowledge. How many people work in public health? How much money is spent on public health? What does it actually achieve? None of these questions can be answered easily. This volume brings together current knowledge on the organization and financing of public health services in Europe. It is based on country reports on the organization and financing of public health services in nine European countries and an in-depth analysis of the involvement of public health services in addressing three contemporary public health challenges (alcohol obesity and antimicrobial resistance). The focus is on four core dimensions of public health services: organization financing, the public health workforce and quality assurance. The questions the volume seeks to answer are: o How are public health services in Europe organized? Are there good practices that can be emulated? What policy options are available? o How much is spent on public health services? Where do resources come from? And what was the impact of the economic crisis? o What do we know about the public health workforce? How can it be strengthened? o How is the quality of public health services being assured? What should quality assurance systems for public health services look like? This study is the result of close collaboration between the European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies and the WHO Regional Office for Europe Division of Health Systems and Public Health. It accompanies two other Observatory publications: Organization and financing of public health services in Europe: country reports and The role of public health organizations in addressing public health problems in Europe: the case of obesity alcohol and antimicrobial resistance.

Sexually transmitted diseases, unintended pregnancies, infertility, and other reproductive problems are a growing concern around the world, especially in developing countries. Reproductive Health in Developing Countries describes the magnitude of these problems and what is known about the effectiveness of interventions in the following areas: Infectious diseases. Immediate priorities for combating sexually transmitted and reproductive tract diseases are identified. Intended pregnancies and births. The panel reports on the state of family planning and pays to provide services. Healthy pregnancy and delivery. The book explores the myths and substantive socio-economic problems that underlie maternal deaths. Healthy sexuality. Such issues as sexual violence and the practice of female genital mutilation are discussed in terms of the cultural contexts in which they occur. Addressing the design and delivery of reproductive health services, this volume presents lessons learned from past programs and offers principles for deciding how to spend limited available funds. Reproductive Health in Developing Countries will be of special interest to policymakers, health care professionals, and researchers working on reproductive issues in the developing world.

This book is the result of the WHO European Working Group on Health Promotion Evaluation which examined the current range of qualitative and quantitative evaluation methods to provide guidance to policy-makers and practitioners. It includes an extensive case study of the Netherlands.

Intersectional Coordination Between Health and Agriculture

Reproductive Health in Developing Countries

Reproductive Health in Developing Countries: An Analysis of Selected Case Studies

Values and Research

Intersectional Coordination and Health in Environmental Management

Primary Care and Public Health

Principles and Processes

Synthesis of Evidence, Profiles of Selected Countries and Policy Direction

EBOOK: Facets of Public Health in Europe

Country Coordination and Facilitation (CCF)

Evaluation in Health Promotion

The Political Economy of Health and Health Systems

Addressing the challenges the health crisis requires collaboration from multiple sectors and stakeholders with complementary roles. The CCF approach to human resources for health requires establishing and supporting the necessary governance structures for intersectional coordination and collaboration to plan, implement and monitor health workforce development and retention at the country level, while working through one national HRH plan for an integrated health workforce response. [adapted from foreword].

In the United States, some populations suffer from far greater disparities in health than others. Those disparities are caused not only by fundamental differences in health status across segments of the population, but also because of inequities in factors that impact health status, so-called determinants of health. Only part of an individual's health status depends on his or her behavior and choice; community-wide problems like poverty, unemployment, poor education, inadequate housing, poor public transportation, interpersonal violence, and decaying neighborhoods also contribute to health inequities, as well as the historic and ongoing interplay of structures, policies, and norms that shape lives. When these factors are not optimal in a community, it does not mean they are intractable: such inequities can be mitigated by social policies that can shape health in powerful ways. Communities in Action: Pathways to Health Equity seeks to delineate the causes of and the solutions to health inequities in the United States. This report focuses on what communities can do to promote health equity, what actions are needed by the many and varied stakeholders that are part of communities or support them, as well as the root causes and structural barriers that need to be overcome.

"Health 2020 is the new health policy framework of the WHO European Region. The policy aims at significantly improving the health and well-being of populations, reducing health inequalities, strengthening public health and ensuring sustainable people-centred health systems. Health 2020 is for the whole of government and the whole of society. It envisages actions and outcomes well beyond the boundaries of the health sector and beyond the remit of the ministry of health. Health 2020 therefore proposes reaching out and working together with other ministries, departments, sectors, organizations, stakeholders and civil society organizations. Health 2020 also proposes reaching out to, and working together with, citizens, patients and consumers, providing more opportunities for empowerment. Progress towards all these goals will be achieved by policy action in four areas: investing in health through life-course approach and empowering citizens; tackling Europe's major disease burdens of noncommunicable and communicable diseases; strengthening people-centred health systems and public health capacities, including preparedness and response capacity for dealing with emergencies; and creating supportive environments and resilient communities. This volume presents in a practical way an analysis of how to reach out and work together. It focuses and gives clear advice on intersectional governance structures that can facilitate intersectional action. It is hoped that the volume will help WHO Member States assess and revise their practices of intersectional collaboration, and inspire new ways of reaching out and working together. We also hope that it will encourage the exchange of good practices between countries. The book was developed in parallel with Health 2020 and it has continuously informed the technical consultations with Member States and experts that have taken place over the last two years. It comes as part of a package of studies that has provided scientific background to the development of Health 2020, including a study on governance for health in the 21st century and a review of social determinants and the health divide, both of which also provide examples on how to implement whole-of-society and whole-of-government approaches."--P. [ix].

Public health has had positive results in the last two centuries when it comes to reducing the impact and prevalence of infectious disease. However, much remains to be done to reduce non-communicable diseases such as heart disease and cancer, which make up the major disease burden of the WHO European Region. This book takes a broad but detailed approach to public health in Europe and offers the most comprehensive analysis of this region currently available. It considers a huge range of key topics in public health and includes chapters on the following topics: Screening Health Promotion Tackling social determinants of health Health Impact Assessment The Public Health Workforce Public Health Research In addition to these topics and themes the authors consider the existing public health structures, capacities and services across a range of European countries;

Identifying what needs to be done to strengthen public health action and improve public health outcomes. Reflecting the broad geographical scope of the entire WHO European region this book uses examples from a diverse range of countries to illustrate different approaches to public health. This is an essential reference for those studying or working in the field of public health, especially those with an interest in European practice. This title is in the European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies Series. Grassroot level research study of Andhra Pradesh, India.

The Encyclopedic Reference of Public Health presents the most important definitions, principles and general perspectives of public health, written by experts of the different fields. The work includes more than 2,500 alphabetical entries. Entries comprise review-style articles, detailed essays and short definitions. Numerous figures and tables enhance understanding of this little-understood topic. Solidly structured and inclusive, this two-volume reference is an invaluable tool for clinical scientists and practitioners in academia, health care and industry, as well as students, teachers and interested laypersons.

This far-reaching volume analyzes the social, cultural, political, and economic factors contributing to mental health issues and shaping treatment options in the Asian and Pacific world. Multiple lenses examine complex experiences and needs in this vast region, identifying not only cultural issues at the individual and collective levels, but also the impacts of colonial history, effects of war and disasters, and the current climate of globalization on mental illness and its care. These concerns are located in the larger context of physical health and its determinants, worldwide goals such as reducing global poverty, and the evolving mental health response to meet rising challenges affecting the diverse populations of the region. Chapters focus on countries in East, Southeast, and South Asia plus Oceania and Australia, describing: · National history of psychiatry and its acceptance. · Present-day mental health practice and services. · Mental/physical health impact of recent social change. · Disparities in accessibility, service delivery, and quality of care. · Collaborations with indigenous and community approaches to healing. · Current mental health resources, the state of policy, and areas for intervention. A welcome addition to the global health literature, Mental Health in Asia and the Pacific brings historical depth and present-day insight to practitioners providing services in this diverse area of the world as well as researchers and policymakers studying the region.

Troisième Conférence Internationale sur la Science des Systèmes dans le Domaine de la Santé

Country Reports

The World Health Report 2008

Issues and Opportunities in Primary Health Care for Children in Europe

Encyclopedia of Public Health

Independent Inquiry Into Inequalities in Health

Mental Health in Asia and the Pacific

Report of a Meeting of Regional Programme Managers : New Delhi, India, 25--27 November 2014

Going Interprofessional

The Social Determinants of Health in India

Pathways to Health Equity

Intersectional Collaboration in the Healthy Families Planning Project in Okinawa

Intersectional Coordination in Rural Health Care

This Report addresses an issue which is fundamentally a matter of social justice; namely that although the last 20 years have brought a marked increase in prosperity and substantial reductions in mortality to the people of this country as a whole, the gap in health between those at the top and bottom of the social scale has widened. Yet there is convincing evidence that, provided an appropriate agenda of policies can be defined and given priority, many of these inequalities are remediable. The same is true for those that exist between the various ethnic groups and between the sexes.

Revitalizing Health for All examines thirteen cases of efforts to implement CPHC reforms from around the globe including Australia, Brazil, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iran, South Africa, and more.

An explicit mental health policy is an essential and powerful tool for a mental health section in a ministry of health. When properly formulated and implemented through plans and programs, policy can have a significant impact on the mental health of populations. This module sets out practical steps for the development of policies, plans and programmes and for their implementation. Specific examples from countries are used to illustrate the process of developing policy, plans and programs throughout the module. Also available: WHO Mental Health Policy and Service Guidance Package--14 modules Other mental health topics in the package: Improving Access and Use of Psychotropic Medicines Child and Adolescent Mental Health Policies and Plans Mental Health Context Mental Health Financing Advocacy for Mental Health Quality Improvement for Mental Health Organization of Services for Mental Health Planning and Budgeting to Deliver Services for Mental Health Mental Health Legislation and Human Rights Mental Health Policies and Programmes in the Workplace Mental Health Information Systems Human Resources and Training in Mental Health Monitoring and Evaluation of Mental Health Policies and Plans Health Sciences & Professions

Adolescents are a great human resource that could become the engine of national growth and prosperity. This potential can only be realized if society can ensure that they remain healthy. WHO has been playing a leadership role to strengthen the health sector response to the health needs of these adolescents. However, prevention of risk behaviours among adolescents requires contributions from several sectors outside the health sector. A meeting of the national programme managers of the South-East Asia Region was held in New Delhi, India, on 25-27 November 2014. The objective of this meeting was to review the status of adolescent health (AH) in SEAR countries and to promote implementation of adolescent-friendly health services (AFHS) by strengthening partnerships and intersectional coordination. Presentations and discussions were conducted on thematic areas in AH. Innovative approaches and experiences with multisectoral partnerships for AH programmes were shared. Group sessions were conducted to review and formulate regional AH indicators. This meeting report presents the summary of activities undertaken during this meeting and its conclusions and recommendations.

Social justice is a matter of life and death. It affects the way people live, their consequent chance of illness, and their risk of premature death. We watch in wonder as life expectancy and good health continue to increase in parts of the world and in alarm as they fall to improve in others.

Health and welfare professionals increasingly have to collaborate and co-ordinate their practice in order to provide a more integrated service for the consumer. Going Inter-Professional brings together academics, professionals and researchers to assess the implications for all the professions involved and the practical developments in hospitals, general practice and community care. Individual contributors look at: * the theoretical background to inter-professional work * education and management issues * inter-professional practice issues in work with children, disabled, elderly and mentally ill people * the implications for careers * developments in Australia, Western Europe and the USA

Volume 1: A - H Volume 2: I - Z

Primary Health Care : Now More Than Ever

Communities in Action

Zoonoses, Food Safety and Foot-and-mouth Disease : Final Report and Proceedings : XII Inter-American Meeting, at the Ministerial Level, on Health and Agriculture (RIMS XII), Sao Paulo, Brazil, 2-4 May 2001

The Final Summarised Results of the Models of Child Health Appraised (MOCHA) Project

Closing the Gap in a Generation

Health Equity Through Action on the Social Determinants of Health : Commission on Social Determinants of Health Final Report

Intersectional Governance for Health in All Policies

The Future of the Public's Health in the 21st Century

Applying a Health Lens to Decision Making in Non-Health Sectors

Strengthening Intersectional Collaboration for Adolescent Health

Third International Conference on System Science in Health Care

Principles and Perspectives

Drawing from the work of academics and practitioners from ten states across the country, this edited volume showcases and synthesises the diversity and richness of efforts to understand and act on the social determinants of health in India, the conditions in which we are born, grow, live work and age. Such an effort is salient in the current era of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), which have foregrounded the issue of equity and the need for a comprehensive, multi-sectoral agenda for health and development. In India, particularly in the last decade, there have been myriad efforts to more critically theorise and intervene in areas with bearing on health, like conflict, nutrition or urbanisation, or to address the concerns of vulnerable groups like women, children and the elderly. From these efforts emerge lessons of convergence for academic and policymaking institutions in India who are looking to operationalise and bring life to the SDG agenda in India and across the world in low and middle income country settings. The book comprises eleven chapters and six short commentaries that appear in conversation with each other, as well as an annexure of validated, ready-to-use indicators for monitoring of social determinants of health.

This publication details proceedings and provides a report of the 12th meeting on health and agriculture, conducted at ministerial level, in Sao Paulo, Brazil, May 2001. The meeting itself focused discussion on the role of community participation in developing health markets and food safety, as well as that on zoonoses that affect the economy and public health, such as brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, foot-and-mouth disease and other emerging zoonoses. It also offered an overview of the progress made by countries in veterinary public health and animal health through their co-operation with the Pan American Health Organization, as well as promoting the regional consolidation of intersectional action between the health and agricultural sectors.

Health is influenced by a wide range of factors, many of which fall outside of the health care delivery sector. These determinants of health include, for example, the characteristics of how people live, work, learn, and play. Decision and policy making in areas such as transportation, housing, and education at different levels of government, and in the private sector, can have far-reaching impacts on health. Throughout the United States there has been increasing dialogue on incorporating a health perspective into policies, programs, and projects outside the health field. Applying a Health Lens to Decision Making in Non-Health Sectors is the summary of a workshop convened in September 2012 by the Institute of Medicine Roundtable on Population Health Improvement to foster cross-sectoral dialogue and consider the opportunities for and barriers to improving the conditions for health in the course of achieving other societal objectives (e.g., economic development, efficient public transit). The roundtable engaged members, outside experts, and stakeholders on three core issues: supporting fruitful interaction between primary care and public health; strengthening governmental public health; and exploring community action in transforming the conditions that influence the public's health. This report is a discussion of health in all policies approaches to promote consideration for potential health effects in policy making in many relevant domains, such as education, transportation, and housing.

Revitalizing Health for All

Intersectional Coordination for Health

Health Promotion Evaluation Practices in the Americas

Zoonoses, Food Safety and Foot-and-mouth Disease - Final Report and Proceedings

Report

Organization and Financing of Public Health Services in Europe

Intersectional Coordination Between Health & Agriculture

Revitalizing Law and Policy to Meet New Challenges

Historical and Cultural Perspectives

Study of Inter-sectoral Coordination in School Health in Thailand

For the Public's Health

Concepts, Processes, and Indicators

Working Together for Health and Welfare