

## Evolution of New Outcomes in Public Health

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### Description

Public health has been defined as "the science and art of disease prevention" that prolongs life and improves quality of life through organized efforts and informed decisions by society, organizations (public and private), communities and individuals.

Analyze the determinants of the health of a population and the threats to which it is exposed are the basis of public health. The population can be as small as a handful of people, or as large as a city or an entire city in the event of a pandemic, it can span multiple continents, health considerations physical, mental, and social well-being.

Public health is an interdisciplinary field. For example, epidemiology, biostatistics, social sciences, and health management are relevant. Other important subareas are environmental health, community health, behavioural health, health economics, public policy, mental health, health education, health policy, occupational safety, disability, gender-specific health problems and sexual and reproductive health. Public health, along with primary, secondary, and tertiary care, is part of the general health system of a country. Public health is implemented through the monitoring of cases and health indicators, in addition to promoting healthy behaviors. Joint public health initiatives include promoting hand washing and breastfeeding, vaccination, suicide prevention, smoking cessation, obesity education, improving access to health care and distribution of condoms to help prevent the spread of cancer and contain sexually transmitted diseases.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is the nation's leading public health agency committed to saving lives

and protecting the health of Americans. CDC protects the United States by controlling outbreaks; Make sure food and water are safe; Help people avoid the leading causes of death, such as heart disease, cancer, stroke, and diabetes; and work globally to reduce threats to the country's health. When a threat to national health security arises, the CDC may not immediately know why or how many people are affected, but the agency has world-class experience in figuring out what makes people sick and what makes about it. CDC is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to respond to natural or man-made events. By communicating with state and local health authorities across the country, CDC can identify disease patterns and respond when necessary. CDC monitors health, informs decision makers, and provides information to people so they can take responsibility for their own health. CDC also trains and guides state and local public health laboratories to ensure that laboratories can safely detect and respond to dangerous health threats.

CDC works to empower state and local health authorities and promote proven health programs. Headquartered in Atlanta, the CDC employs more than 14,000 people in nearly 170 professions, serving all 50 states and more than 50 countries. Public health services work to track outbreaks, prevent injuries, and understand why some of us are more likely to be in poor health than others. The many facets of public health include advocating for laws that encourage seatbelt use and smoke-free indoors. Public health interest has also focused on diseases such as cancer, cardiovascular disease, thrombosis, lung disease, and arthritis. There is growing evidence that several of these disorders are caused by environmental factors.