

Market Analysis 2020 on Epidemiology and Public Health

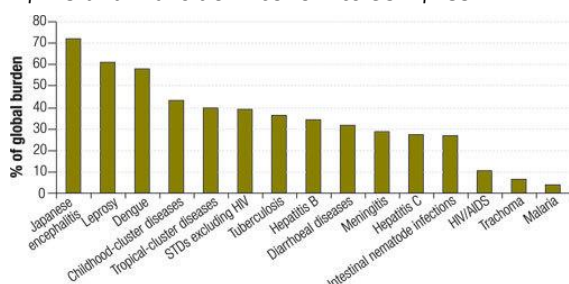
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Hilaris Conferences is pleased to proudly present "Oncology 2020" on February 20-21, 2020 in Paris, France on the theme "Let's make Healthcare a right, not a privilege".

Epidemiology is the study of disease in populations. Veterinarians and others involved in the preventive medicine and public health professions use epidemiological methods for disease surveillance, outbreak investigation, and observational studies to identify risk factors of zoonotic disease in both human and animal populations. Knowledge of these risk factors is used to direct further research investigation and to implement disease control measures. The use of hazard analysis critical control point (HACCP) systems depends greatly on information produced by epidemiological studies. Epidemiological methods are used for disease surveillance to identify which hazards are the most important. Epidemiological studies are also used to identify risk factors which may represent critical control points in the food production system.

The global economic growth in 2019 is 3.0%, with emerging market growth of 4.6% and developed market showing expansion of 2.0%. All the countries undergo significant divergence in healthcare per capita in 2019. Many markets like Argentina, Iran, Mexico and Turkey are showing market risk in 2019 where as the expenditure per capita are high in China and Latin America with qualitative health care systems and high market revenue. A country has to make many establishments to form a base line for global economic performance and stable healthcare conditions such as by establishing health care policies, maintaining political issues and industrial growth. The global health care expenditure in 2017 was USD \$7.724 and in 2022 it will be USD \$10.059(est.). North America USD \$4.175, Western Europe USD \$2.279, Asia & Australia USD \$2.427, Latin America USD \$437, Middle East & Africa USD \$279 and Transition Economics USD \$239.

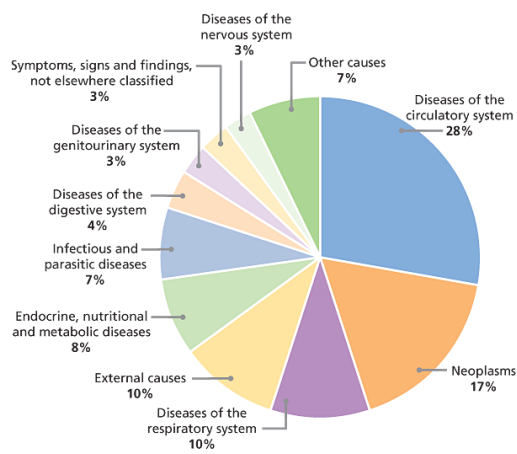


The International Health Regulations Focal Points and Health Authorities in Denmark, Germany, Morocco, The Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Uganda and the United Kingdom have been collaborating to share information about this event, together with the WHO and US CDC.

Contact tracing and monitoring activities for 21 days following the last potential exposure have been initiated in Sierra Leone, Germany, The Netherlands, Uganda and the United Kingdom.

Investigations are ongoing in Sierra Leone in Masanga hospital and surrounding areas in Tonkolili district with a deployment of a national rapid response team, supported by US CDC and WHO.

Several high and low risk contacts have been identified among personal contacts and health care workers. According to Dutch protocols, they will be monitored until 21 days after the last potential exposure. Five high-risk Dutch contacts that were in Sierra Leone have been repatriated through a dedicated flight and are now under monitoring. Dutch low risk contacts in Sierra Leone have been advised to perform self-monitoring in situ.



The Netherlands is a major centre for the European Medical industry. The Dutch medical market was valued at US \$3.4 in 2014. The overall population of the country is about 17 million with an annual healthcare expenditure of about \$97 billion. The total GDP on Healthcare expenditures is about 10.9%, Healthcare expenditure per capita is USD \$5694, Government expenditure on Healthcare is about 87% and Private healthcare expenditure is about 13%, Size of medical device market is USD \$3.4 billion.

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