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ABSTRACT:

Public health activities are performed at many levels from local to national to global. The organization and agencies devoted to public health at these different levels share many of the same function including disease surveillance, policy development, and provision of access to health care, to better understand how all these agencies fit to gather to provide public health service this chapter will look at public health organization within the united states and organization that exist for international public health needs. Agencies of particular interest to pharmacist, such as the food and drug administration, will be emphasized, to illustrate how the various agencies work, a case study based loosely on the 2002-03 SARS pandemic will be used.

Keywords: safety public health, support poor people.

INTRODUCTION:

The primary site of action for most public health intervention is within individual communities or neighborhood, this local is where the members of the population and the public health practitioner interact. For issues that are unique to the community or do not spread beyond the community, the local approach is effective. However many public health problems extend beyond local borders, for example toxic waste pills infectious disease wars and natural disasters. Any of these problems many require involvement of countries, state the nation or even other countries to fully understand the scope of the problems and respond to it. National and global organization can often facilitate communication among the affected population. Provide access to expertise not available locally and coordinate efforts to respond. The most effective response to public health problems are those that involve local, state national and international. Many international out break of infectious disease often begin as a single episode of illness or injury spread if not contained. In the case of an outbreak of a new viral disease.

WHAT IS GLOBLE PHARMACY:

The nature of contemporary pharmacy means that all graduate are de facto working in a highly globalised profession. In the UK the roles most commonly undertaken by pharmacy graduates are those in community and hospital practice, with a smaller proportion perusing a career in academia or the pharmaceutical industry. Pharmacist in the UK and elsewhere are likely to encounter increasingly diverse patient populations. they will also be involved in the managements of disease that have generally been associated with other region but now have increased prevalence in the UK.(e.g TB) Pharmacist also engage with and are part of the international pharmaceutical industry and supply chain. They encounter problems such as resistance to existing drug or recreational drug becoming drugs abuse, which highlight the complex issues of international regulation and global markets. Medicines supplies through unregistered online pharmacies, online advertising of prescription drugs direct to consumer website, and distribution of SSFFC falsely labeled. Formulation and use of medicines health care system and health priority and roles of health profession including pharmacy.

Solution that have been utilized in high-income countries. However, it is unknown how evidence based practices from the global north translate to the global south. Implementation science is the field of understanding how to translate evidence into everyday practice and can be utilized across public health issues from medication safety to mobile health. While implementation science is stimulating research opportunities in the community and primary care settings for pharmacy in the United States, there is a lack of research regarding the effective implementation and evaluation of pharmacy services within developing countries. There is a need for the appropriate monitoring and evaluation of pharmacy based public health services so that these can be adopted and scaled up accordingly. Implementation research for strengthening pharmacy systems and delivery processes in low to middle income countries can help provide the data needed for government leaders to support the integration of pharmacists into public health services. As pharmacists develop their niche within global public health, there will be the need to understand how and why pharmacy services can improve the health and well-being of communities throughout the world in resource limited settings.

Global health pharmacist roles



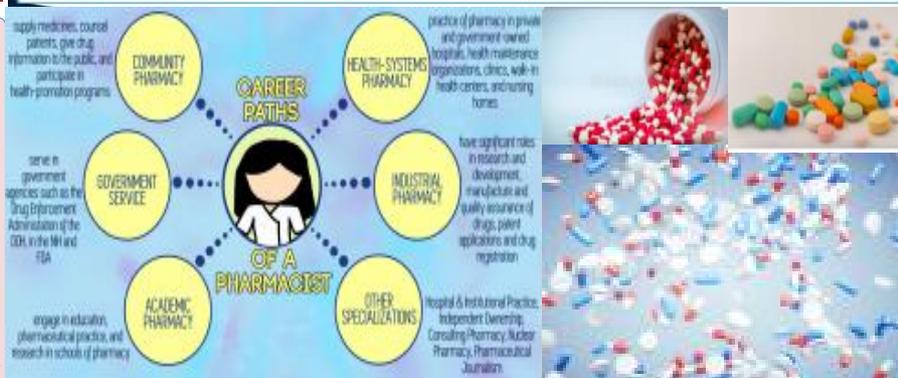
1)Recognize and utilize pharmacist as part of the public health workforce: As done in development countries, formal recognition of pharmacist by association governments in developing countries as part of public health workforce can provide the confidence needed for pharmacist act in global health workforce shortage and the lack of appropriately trained providers in limited resource setting maximizing the skill and knowledge of pharmacist can fill local gaps in care and provide a platform for different level of professional development including global health engagement.

The above suggested areas rational use medications, safety and supply chain management are areas governments and organization should explore further role of pharmacist.

2) Incorporate global public health principles in pharmacy education:

Pharmacist have the technical skill and competencies based on medication expertise to contribute to global health efforts, they often lack the foundational public health knowledge needed to maximize themselves as global health practitioners. In order to implement and scale public health services, students and pharmacist should be appropriately trained in basic public health competencies to better able understand how patient fit into population and how to effectively manage the health of community. This model has been successfully incorporated in the accreditation standard of pharmacy school across several developed countries should including united state and united kingdom, potential to lead change other setting as well. The complementary knowledge and skill in public health can empower pharmacist to serve as global health leaders their community and abroad.

3) Utilize implementation science method in pharmacy across limited resource settings: Many of the above mentioned challenges in low resource settings have potential



Conclusion: Global issues, including development priorities, cross international boundaries and encompass different governmental sectors, disciplines, types of organisation and activities. Good health is not only a result of, but also a condition for, socio-economic development, security, and human rights. It is fundamental to the quality of life and well-being of people everywhere. In terms of health needs, medicines use and pharmacy practice, there is much that is common between countries, especially regionally. However, there is also much that is diverse both between countries and between population groups within any country. Access to, and ensuring appropriate use of, medicines is central to the professional roles of pharmacists.

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