

Emerging Role of Global Factors to Improve People's Health

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DESCRIPTION

Health effects of global factors "Global health" refers to the well-being of people all over the world. The World Health Organization defines health as "a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, rather than merely the absence of disease and infirmity." Several definitions have been used for various purposes over time. Health can be improved by reducing or avoiding unhealthy activities or situations like smoking or too much stress, as well as by encouraging healthy activities like regular exercise and getting enough sleep. Health can be affected by individual choices, like whether to participate in a high-risk activity. However, health can also be affected by structural factors, like whether society is designed to make it easier or harder for people to access essential healthcare services.

However, one factor that transcends individual and group choices is genetic disorders. It has been defined as "the field of study, research, and practice that prioritizes improving health and achieving equity in health for all people worldwide." It is frequently emphasized that issues affect people all over the world and go beyond national borders. Consequently, aspects include improving global health (including mental health), reducing disparities, and protecting against global threats that do not respect national borders. The most common causes of death and the global number of years lost are two examples of these aspects.

Health equity is built on having access to the social determinants of health, specifically wealth, power, and prestige. People who have been consistently deprived of these three determinants are significantly disadvantaged by health inequities, and their health outcomes are worse than those of those who have access to particular resources. It is unfair to simply provide everyone with the same resources; equality would be achieved. In order to achieve

health equity, resources must be distributed in accordance with each individual's requirements. An issue that is of global public concern is called a global issue. This list of global issues includes, but is not limited to, widespread social issues, economic issues, and environmental issues. These issues or phenomena affect people all over the world.

Climate change has both direct and indirect effects on human health, such as extreme weather that kills and injures people and as a result of crop failure or a lack of clean water to drink. A wide range of climate change risks pose a threat to population health. The following are the three main categories of health risks: i) Direct effects like heat waves and natural disasters that are mediated by shifts in ecological systems and ii) Relationships brought about by climate change (like crop yields, mosquito ecology, marine productivity); and iii) More diffuse (indirect) effects like poverty, displacement, and mental health issues.

More specifically, the relationship between heat (global warming) and health is influenced by the following factors: impacts on mental health, labor capacity, and physical activity, as well as the risk of heat waves and heat-related mortality among vulnerable populations. Certain regions may see an increase in a number of climate-sensitive infectious diseases, such as cholera, which is spread by water, diseases caused by vibrio pathogens, and mosquito-borne diseases. In the case of wildfires, extreme weather events like floods, hurricanes, droughts, and fires also have a significant impact on health in the form of injuries, illnesses, and air pollution. Two additional effects of climate change on health are migration and displacement caused by rising sea levels; Problems include food insecurity and malnutrition, a decrease in the availability of potable water, an increase in harmful algal blooms in lakes and oceans, and an increase in ozone levels as an additional air pollutant during heat waves.

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