

# Tropical Medicine - International Health - Global Health



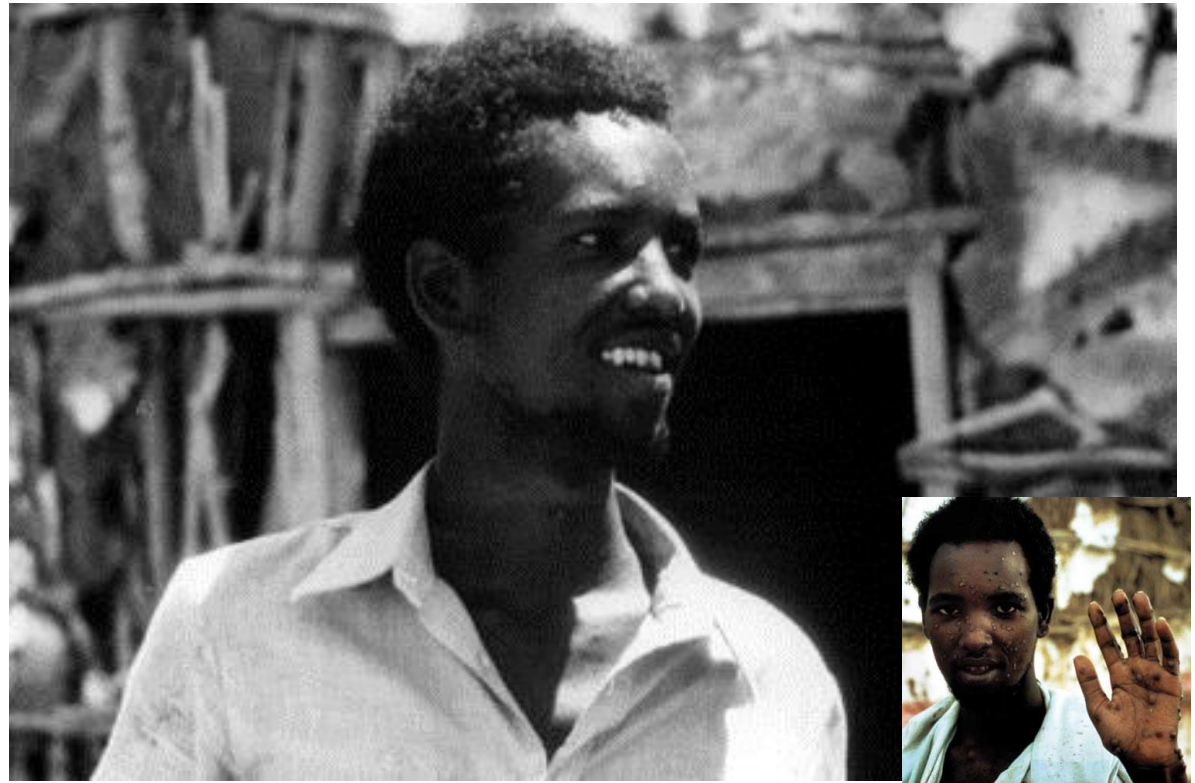
# Globalization- Great plagues world tour

- Plague
- Cholera
- Small pox
- Tuberculosis
- Spanish flu
- HIV AID
- Ebola



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Ali Maow Maalin, last Small Pox case, Somalia , 1978

# Globalizations - Great Epidemics

- Diseases link to tobacco use
- Coronary heart diseases
- Obesity
- Diabetes
- C / Sections
- Road accident

“...sound as a bell”

Wise doctor.  
Wise mother.  
Fortunate youngster.  
Regular physical examinations plus all the methods developed to prevent or inhibit even the once-casual diseases are now routine in American life.  
The magnificent advance made in *guarding* health by fighting illness *before* it strikes is still another proud chapter in the history of the medical profession.



According to a recent Nationwide survey: **More Doctors Smoke Camels than any other Cigarette**

The “T-Zone” for Taste and Throat

Your “T-Zone” is a most critical “laboratory” when it comes to cigarettes. Try the rich, full flavor of Camel’s smooth tobacco on your taste. See how your throat reacts to Camel’s cool mildness. Like millions of other smokers, you too may say, “Camels are my ‘T-Zone’ to a ‘T!’”

• The makers of Camels take an understandable pride in the results of a nationwide survey among 115,597 doctors by three leading independent research organizations. When queried about the cigarette they themselves smoked, the cigarette named most by the doctors was... Camel. And these doctors represented every branch of medicine—general physicians, surgeons, diagnosticians, and specialists.  
Like you, doctors smoke for pleasure. The rich, full flavor and cool mildness of Camel’s superb blend of costlier tobaccos are just as appealing to them as to you. Compare Camels—in your own “T-Zone.”



**CAMELS** Costlier Tobaccos

# Tropical Medicine - International Health - Global Health

- Colonial medicine
  - Military medicine
  - Infectious diseases
  - Public Health
- Public Health
  - Humanitarian help
  - Infectious diseases
  - Tropical diseases
  - Geographic focus on under developed countries
  - Single diseases program and vertical programs
- Aiming at reducing inequities, poverty and marginality
  - Considering social determinants of health, diseases and health care delivery
  - Globalization of health issues and solutions
  - Movements of populations
  - Solidarity
  - Equity

differences



similarities

## Towards a common definition of global health



*Jeffrey P Koplan, T Christopher Bond, Michael H Merson, K Srinath Reddy, Mario Henry Rodriguez, Nelson K Sewankambo, Judith N Wasserheit, for the Consortium of Universities for Global Health Executive Board\**

Global health is fashionable. It provokes a great deal of media, student, and faculty interest, has driven the establishment or restructuring of several academic programmes, is supported by governments as a crucial component of foreign policy<sup>1</sup> and has become a major

communicable infections, the education of the individual in personal hygiene, the organization of medical and nursing services for the early diagnosis and preventive treatment of disease, and the development of social machinery which will ensure every individual in the

*Lancet* 2009; 373: 1993–95

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# Global Health

- **is** an area for study, research, and practice that places a priority on improving health and achieving equity in health for all people worldwide.
- **emphasizes** transnational health issues, determinants, and solutions;
- **involves** many disciplines within and beyond the health sciences
- **promotes** interdisciplinary collaboration;
- **is** a synthesis of population-based prevention with individual-level clinical care.

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Health for all

Health by all

Health everywhere



	<b>Global health</b>	<b>International health</b>	<b>Public health</b>
<b>Geographical reach</b>	Focuses on issues that directly or indirectly affect health but that can transcend national boundaries	Focuses on health issues of countries other than one's own, especially those of low-income and middle-income	Focuses on issues that affect the health of the population of a particular community or country
<b>Level of cooperation</b>	Development and implementation of solutions often requires global cooperation	Development and implementation of solutions usually requires binational cooperation	Development and implementation of solutions does not usually require global cooperation
<b>Individuals or populations</b>	Embraces both prevention in populations and clinical care of individuals	Embraces both prevention in populations and clinical care of individuals	Mainly focused on prevention programmes for populations
<b>Access to health</b>	Health equity among nations and for all people is a major objective	Seeks to help people of other nations	Health equity within a nation or community is a major objective
<b>Range of disciplines</b>	Highly interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary within and beyond health sciences	Embraces a few disciplines but has not emphasised multidisciplinary	Encourages multidisciplinary approaches, particularly within health sciences and with social sciences

**Table: Comparison of global, international, and public health**

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# Global Health Committee of the CFPC challenges:

## 1. Social responsibility:

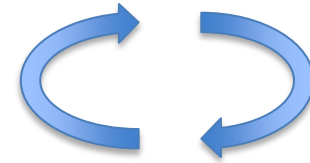
1. Local to global, global to local

## 2. Engaging the CFPC membership

## 3. Post graduate education Education:

1. Continuing professional development

2. Post graduate core and enhanced competencies



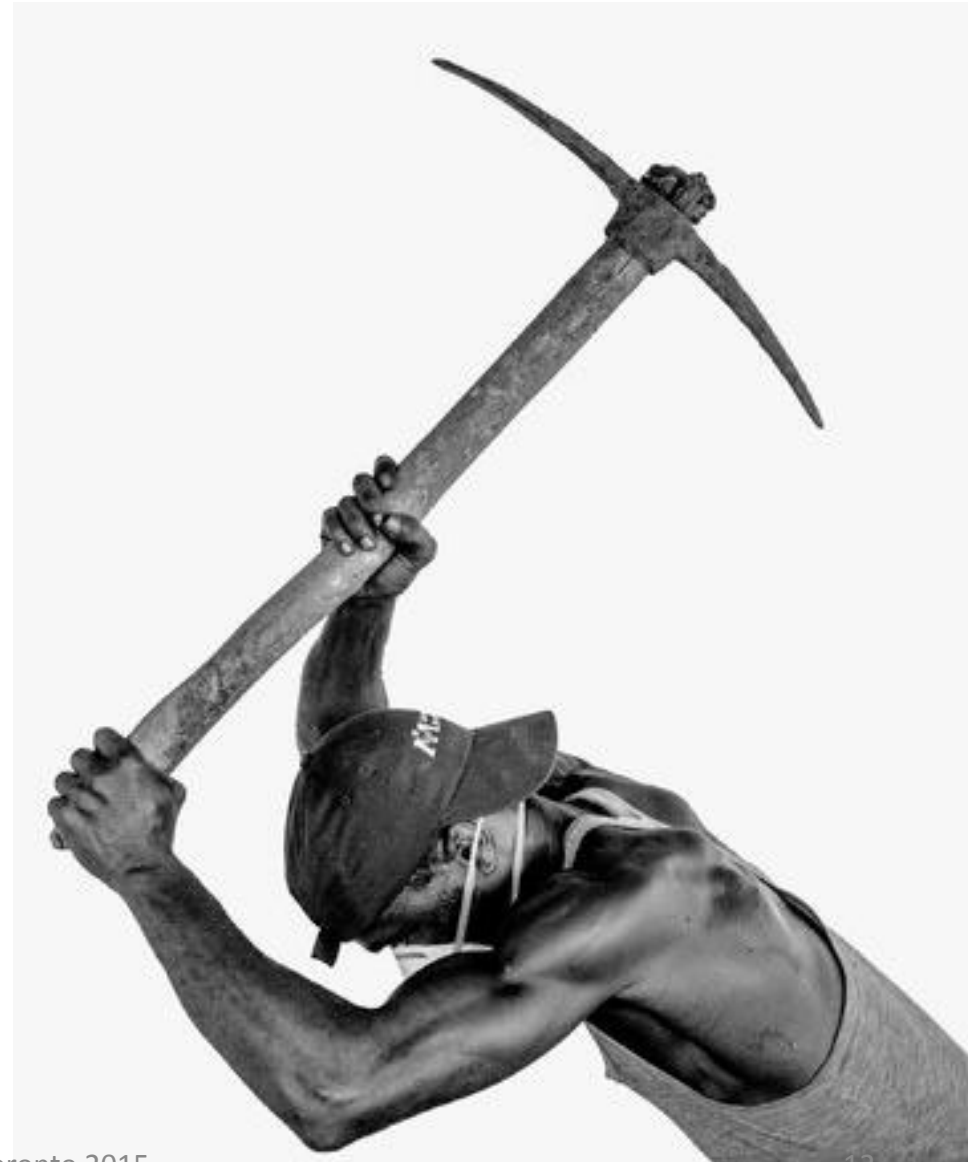
## Group discussions

# Médecine Tropicale-Santé Internationale- Santé Mondiale



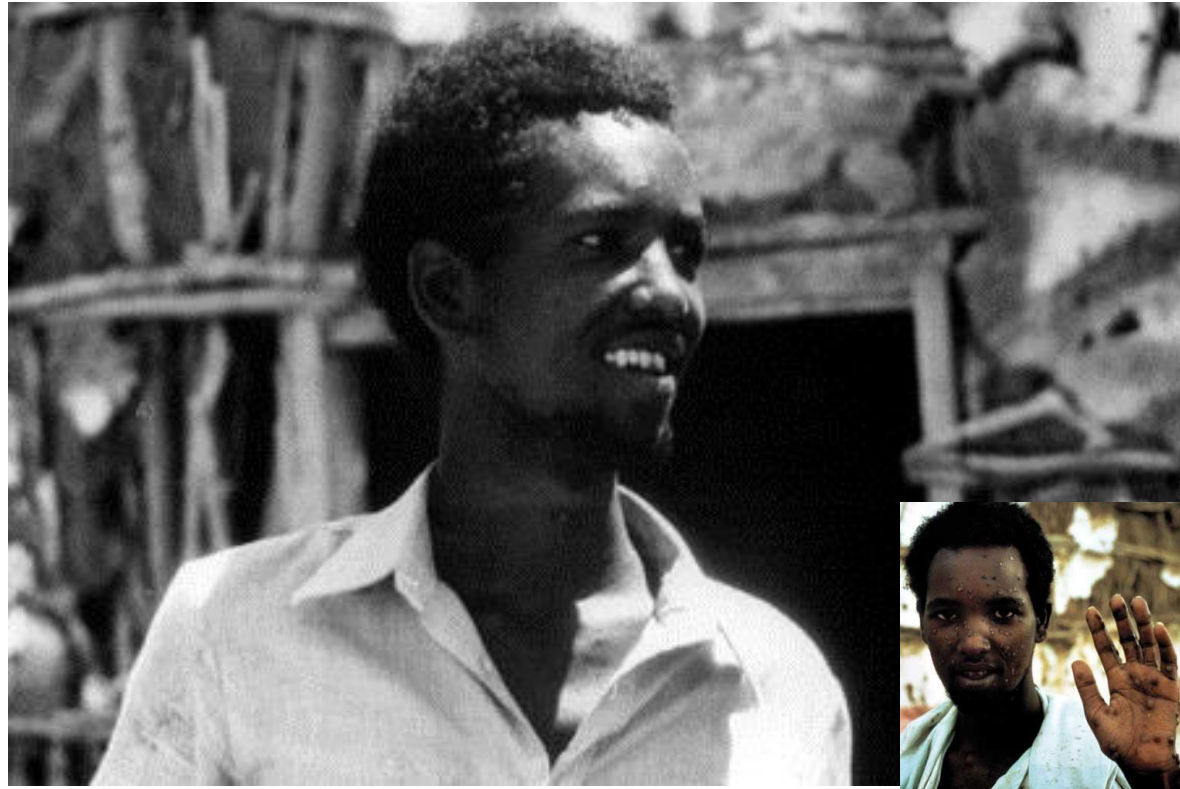
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- Variole
- Tuberculose
- Grippe espagnole
- VIH SIDA
- Ébola



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Ali Maow Maalin, le dernier cas de variole en Somalie, 1978.

# Mondialisation - Grandes épidémies

- Tabagisme
- Maladie coronarienne
- Obésité
- Diabète
- Césarienne
- Accidents de la route



# Médecine tropicale - Santé internationale - Santé mondiale

- Médecine coloniale
- Médecine militaire
- Maladies infectieuses
- Santé publique
- Santé publique
- Aide humanitaire
- Maladies infectieuses et tropicales
- À l'étranger, en pays sous développés
- Programmes verticaux, en silo
- Visant à réduire la pauvreté, la marginalité et les iniquités
- Tient compte de déterminants sociaux de la santé, la maladie et des soins de santé
- Mondialisation des problèmes et des solutions
- Mouvements de populations
- Solidarité
- Équité

différences



similarités

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# La Santé mondiale

- **Est** un domaine d'étude, de recherche et de pratique qui priorise l'amélioration de la santé et l'équité pour la santé, pour tous, à l'échelle mondiale.
- **Met l'emphase** sur les problème de santé, les déterminants et les solutions qui dépassent les frontières nationales.
- **Implique** plusieurs disciplines à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur des sciences de la santé.
- **Fait** la promotion des collaborations interdisciplinaires.
- **Fait** le liens entre la prévention avec une approche populationnelle et les soins individuels.

Santé pour tous

Santé par tous

santé partout

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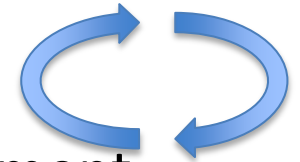
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# Défis du Comité de Santé mondiale du CMFC :

## 1. Responsabilité sociale:

1. Du local au mondial, du mondial au local; comment faire le lien?



## 2. Favoriser l'engagement des membres du CMFC

## 3. Formation post doctorale

1. Développement professionnel continu

2. Compétences de base et compétences avancées

## Discussions de groupe