

Sub: SOCIAL AND PREVENTIVE PHARMACY

Code: BP- 802T

Unit: I

**Topic: : Definition, concepts and evaluation of
public health**

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Scope of subject

- The purpose of this subject is to introduce to students a number of health issues and their challenges.
- Introduce students with a number of national health programmes.
- To discuss the roles of the pharmacist in these contexts.

Learning outcomes

- After the successful completion of this course, the student shall be able to:
 - Acquire high consciousness/realization of current issues related to health and pharmaceutical problems within the country and worldwide.
 - Have a critical way of thinking based on current healthcare development.
 - Evaluate alternative ways of solving problems related to health and pharmaceutical issues
- Course content

What is health

- A state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity
(WHO 1948)
- The extent to which an individual or group is able to realise aspirations, satisfy needs and change or cope with environment
(WHO 1984)

What is Public health

- It was defined by Winslow (1851)
- As the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health and efficiency through organized community measures such as control of infection, sanitation, health education, health services and legislation, etc.

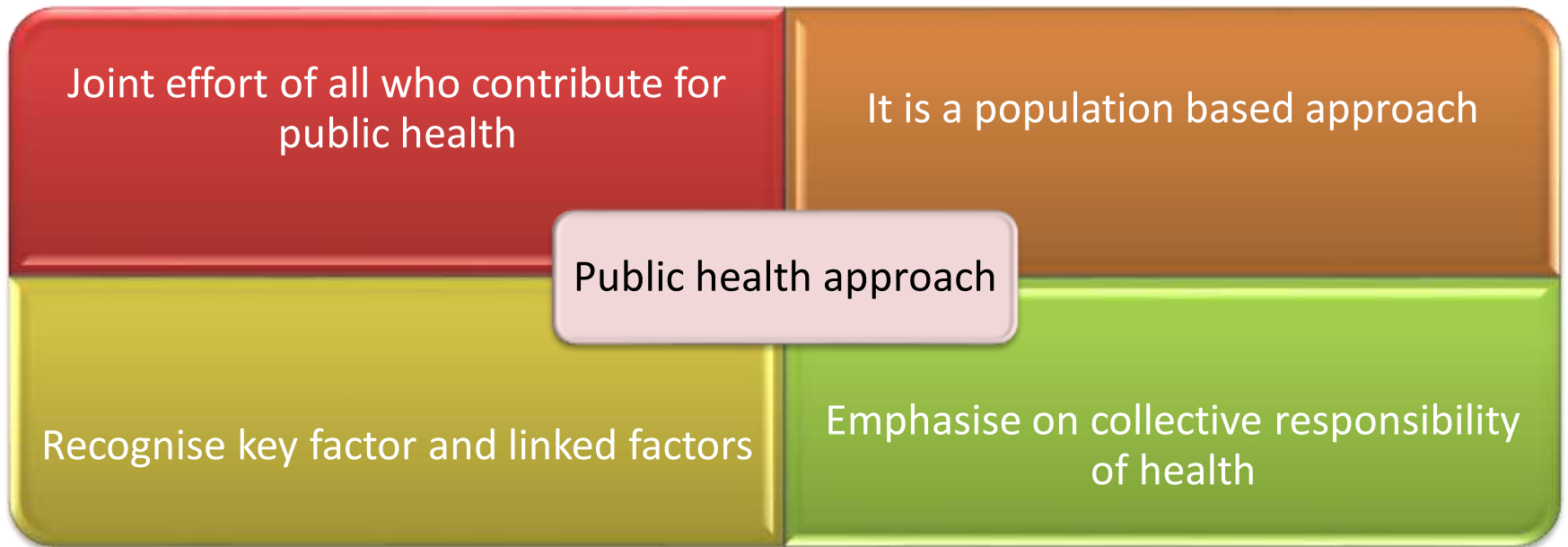
Steps for organized community efforts

- Sanitation of environment
- Control of spread of communicable diseases
- Education of individual for personal hygiene
- Organization of medical and health services for diagnosis and treatment of disease.
- Development of social machinery to ensure standards of living for all and proper maintenance of health

Clinician and Health specialist

- In medical field, **clinician treats** disease or injury of one patient at time.
- In public health a **health specialist prevents** the disease and injury. They identify the cause of disease or injury in community and implement large scale solutions for them

Public health approach



Who can be a Health specialist?

- Physician
- Pharmacist
- Nutritionist
- Microbiologist
- Behavioural scientist
- Environmental researchers
- Health policy analyst
- Epidimologist

Difference between Public health and Healthcare

- Focus on population
- Public health ethic
- Emphasis on prevention of disease at population level
- Joint laboratory and field involvement
- Public sector basis
- Focus on individual patient
- Personal service ethic
- Emphasis on diagnosis and treatment
- Joint laboratory and patient involvement
- Private sector basis