

# Global Health 101

## I. Basic Principles of Global Health

Basic frameworks for understanding global health issues and the improvement of health at a population level:

1. Measuring Health  
Measures of health status such as mortality of children under 5, life-expectancy, and health adjusted life expectancy (HALEs)
2. Determinants of Health  
Demographic and epidemiological transitions as well as the biological, behavioral, environmental, geographical, medical and socio-economic determinants of health
3. Health and Socio-Economic Development  
The health and development link, equity and social justice, and the principles of cost-effectiveness analysis in health.

## II. Health and Society

Cross-cutting issues underlying the strategies and organization for delivery of health care and population health services:

1. Human Rights, Ethics and Global Health  
Basic principles of human rights and research ethics, and ethical decision making, related to global health
2. Healthcare and Public Health Systems  
The organization and functions of health systems in developing and developed countries including connections between healthcare and public health, comparative health care systems, and critical health system challenges.
3. Culture and Health  
Cultural factors influencing the structure and function of healthcare and public health systems as well as individual health behaviors, choices of interventions, and utilization of services

## III. The Burden of Morbidity and Mortality

Approaches to reducing morbidity and mortality including measuring the burden of diseases and other conditions; identification of risk factors; and evidence-based identification of cost-effective interventions to reduce morbidity and mortality. Understanding of the biological principles relevant to key conditions included in each of the areas below is essential.

1. Environment
2. Nutrition
3. Gender and Health
4. Child Health

5. Communicable Diseases
6. Non-Communicable Diseases
7. Unintentional and Intentional Injuries

#### **IV. Global Cooperation for Health**

Approaches to global cooperation to address health issues that cross national borders and/or require consistent multinational approaches for successful intervention

1. Disasters and Complex Humanitarian Emergencies  
Issues of preparedness, emergency response, and post-disaster management
2. Science and Technological Innovation for Global Health  
Global structures and incentives for encouraging innovative approaches to health problems and dissemination of innovation
3. Global Institutions and Global Cooperation  
Current and potential structures for collaboration for improving health, including multi-national, bilateral, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), foundations, and public-private partnerships