

Key Terms

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1. **Health:** A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.
2. **Public Health:** The science and art of preventing disease; prolonging life; and promoting physical health and mental health and efficiency through organized community efforts towards a sanitary environment, control of community infections, education and hygiene, and the development of social machinery to endure capacity in the community to maintain health. Focus is on the entire population. Example is to promote hand washing.
3. **Global Health:** An area for study, research and practice that places a priority on improving health and achieving equity in health for all people worldwide; health emphasizes transnational health issues, determinants and solutions, involves many disciplines within and beyond the health sciences, and promotes interdisciplinary collaboration and is a synthesis of population based prevention with individual-level clinical care. Example is low birthweight.
4. **First World:** Industrialized, capitalist countries that within Western Europe and US sphere of influence (Canada and Japan) have market economies. Parts of first world can have non-first world conditions, such as Canada's north slums in the US.
5. **Second World:** Those within the former Soviet Union's sphere of influence (Poland and Cuba); have planned economies. This term has been out of use since the end of the Cold War.
6. **Third World:** Low UN development index (parts of Africa, Latin America and Asia), have developing economics; term disliked by many.
7. **Fourth World:** Lack industrial infrastructure, poorest third world nations.
8. **Two-Thirds World:** Indicates that the majority of countries in the world are third world countries.
9. **The South:** Synonym for the last three terms.
10. **Developed and developing countries:** Not a precise term. Controversial, developed = relatively high income per capita, developing = relatively low income.
 - Low income: \$995 or less
 - Lower middle income: \$996-\$3,945
 - Upper middle income: \$3,946-\$12,195
 - High income: \$12,196 or more

11. **Determinants of Health:** The interconnected factors that determine an individual's health status.
12. **Social Capital:** The relationships and social networks of reciprocity that enable social action.
13. **Culture:** A set of rules or standards shared by members of a society, which when acted upon by the members, produce behaviour that falls within a range of variation that members consider proper and acceptable.
14. **Socio-economic Status:** Living conditions, control over life.
15. **Education:** Linked to income and knowledge
16. **Gender Norms:** Different diseases, different treatment by society, different incomes.
17. **Infant Mortality Rate:** The number of deaths of infants under age 1 per 1,000 live births in a given year.
18. **Life expectancy at Birth:** The average number of years a newborn baby could expect to live if current mortality trends were to continue for the rest of the newborn's life.
19. **Maternal Mortality Ratio:** The number of women who die as a result of pregnancy and childbirth complications per 100,000 live births in a given year.
20. **Neonatal Mortality Rate:** The number of deaths to infants under 28 days of age in a given year per 1,000 live births in that year.
21. **Under-5 Mortality Rate:** The probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age 5, expressed as a number per 1,000 live births.
22. **Morbidity:** Sickness or any departure, subjective or objective, from a psychological or physiological state of well-being.
23. **Mortality:** death
24. **Prevalence:** Number of people suffering from a certain health condition over a specified time period.
25. **Incidence:** The rate at which new cases of disease occur in a population.
26. **Health Adjusted Life Expectancy:** Summarizes expected number of years to be lived in what might be termed the equivalent of good health; health expectancy measure.
 - Calculate: Years Ill - Overall Life Expectancy
27. **Disability Adjusted Life Year:** The sum of years lost due to premature death and years lived with disability. Also defined as years of health life lost.
28. **Risk Factors:** An aspect or personal behaviour or life-style, and environmental exposure or an inborn or inherited characteristic that on the basis of epidemiological evidence is known to be associated with health-related conditions considered important to prevent.
 - Malnutrition
29. **Demographic Transition:** Shift from pattern of high fertility and high mortality to low fertility and high mortality.

30. **Epidemiological Transition:** Shift from burden of disease dominated by communicable disease to burden of disease dominated by noncommunicable disease.
31. **Non-Communicable Disease:** Not contagious diseases
 - Cancer, Diabetes, Hypertension, etc.
32. **Communicable Disease:** Contagious diseases
 - Flu, Ebola, Measles, etc.
33. **Primary Care:** First point of contact
34. **Secondary Care:** Provided by some specialist physicians and hospitals
35. **Tertiary Care:** Provided by an array of specialized physicians and specialized hospitals.
36. **Health Sector Expenditure:** Total health expenditure as a share of GDP varies across countries. Wide range of private sector expenditure as share of total expenditure on health. Poorer countries have the highest private expenditure.
37. **Noncommunicable diseases:** Cannot be spread by an infectious agent, they last a long time and they are often disabling and lead to death if not treated appropriately. (Chronic/degenerative)
38. **Ischemic heart disease:** A disturbance of the heart function due to inadequate supply of oxygen to the heart muscle.
39. **Communicable disease:** Synonymous with infectious disease; can be transmitted animal-animal, animal-human or human-human; includes infectious and parasitic diseases.
40. **Case:** An individual with a particular disease
41. **Case fatality rate:** The proportion of people with a particular condition (cases), who die from that condition.
42. **Control (disease control):** Reducing the incidence and prevalence of a disease to an acceptable level.
43. **Elimination (of disease):** Reducing the incidence of a disease in a specific area to zero.
44. **Emerging infectious disease:** A newly discovered disease.
45. **Eradication (of disease):** Termination of all cases of a disease and its transmission globally.
46. **Parasite:** An organism that lives in or on another organism and takes its nourishment from that organism.
47. **Remerging infectious disease:** An existing disease that has increases in incidence, spread to new place or has taken on new forms.
48. **Perinatal:** First week of life
49. **Neonatal:** First month of life
50. **Infant:** First year of life
51. **Under-5:** children 0-4
52. **Role theory:** Social expectations about status in society produces conformity to a role and its related functions

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53. **Obstetric Fistula:** An injury in the birth canal that allows leakage from the bladder or rectum into the vagina leaving a woman permanently incontinent. Often leading to isolation and exclusion from the family and community. Lack of emergency care and prolonged labour can contribute.
54. **Cost-effectiveness analysis:** Important for setting priorities for public health expenditure. Method for comparing the cost of an investment with the amount of health that can be purchased with that investment. Depends, among other things, on the cost of the intervention, the extent to which it can reduce morbidity, mortality and disability and how effectively it can be implemented. Rarely the only tool in making health care decisions.
55. **Human rights:** The rights one has because one is a human being. One person's right means another's duty. Enforcement of rights is tricky. Some countries promote social rights while ignoring political rights.
56. **Apartheid:** Afrikaans word meaning separation; policy of racial segregation in South Africa
57. **Sex trafficking:** The recruitment, harbouring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purpose of committing a sex act.
58. **Child Soldier:** A person under the age of 18 who directly or indirectly participates in an armed conflict as part of an armed force or group.

