



Public Health Security

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ARTICLE INFO

How to Cite:Mehboob, R. (2023). Public Health Security. Pakistan Journal of Health Sciences, 4(01). <https://doi.org/10.54393/pjhs.v4i01.531>

Public health security refers to the ability of a society to protect and promote the health of its population, particularly in the face of emerging health threats. Ensuring public health security is essential for the well-being of communities and is a key responsibility of government agencies and health care systems.

One significant aspect of public health security is the ability to identify, track, and respond to emerging health threats. This includes diseases that are transmitted from person to person, such as infectious diseases like influenza, as well as diseases that are transmitted through the environment, such as waterborne illnesses. In order to effectively respond to these threats, it is important for public health agencies to have access to reliable data and surveillance systems, as well as the resources and capacity to implement effective interventions [1].

Another important aspect of public health security is the ability to prepare for and respond to disasters and emergencies. This includes natural disasters, such as hurricanes and earthquakes, as well as man-made disasters, such as chemical spills or acts of terrorism. Ensuring that communities have the necessary resources and infrastructure in place to respond to these events can save lives and prevent further suffering.

Finally, public health security also involves addressing social and environmental determinants of health, such as poverty, housing, and access to clean water and sanitation. These issues can have a significant impact on the health and well-being of communities and must be addressed in order to ensure the long-term health and security of the population [2].

Public health security is a significant concern in Pakistan, as the country faces a range of health threats, including infectious diseases, environmental hazards, and natural disasters. One of the major public health challenges in Pakistan is the high burden of infectious diseases, such as malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS. The country also faces outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases, such as measles and polio, due to low vaccination rates and inadequate vaccination coverage. Pakistan is also vulnerable to natural disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, and cyclones, which can have a significant impact on the health of the population. In addition to infectious diseases and natural disasters, Pakistan also faces environmental health hazards, such as air pollution and water contamination. Poor air quality has been linked to a range of health problems, including respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, while access to clean water is a major concern in many parts of the country.

In conclusion, public health security is a critical issue that affects the well-being of communities around the world. Ensuring that we have the necessary systems and resources in place to identify, track, and respond to emerging health threats, as well as prepare for and respond to disasters and emergencies, is essential for the health and security of the population.

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