



Impact of the Environment on the Health

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ABSTRACT

Health is the integrative exertion of multiple discipline effective locally, countrywide and internationally to achieve most favorable health for people, animals and the environment. As the human inhabitants continue to augment transversely the world, the crossing point of people, animals and the environment becomes more significant and impactful. For the past few years, the one Health concept has brought together experts in the areas of animal and human health. It has provided a new synthesis for public health and veterinary communities across the world. Health initiatives have majorly focused on veterinarians, medical doctors and public health professional. However, the Environmental Health profession has a major role to play in Health activities based on Uganda's experiences.

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Introduction

Health themes have been included all through many literature, although gaps related to the move toward stay. Health initiative have majorly focused on veterinarians, medical doctors and public health professionals. There is overwhelming substantiation among environmental health practitioners (EHPs) that One Health disease reporting concepts are essential to the early revealing of, and revival from contagion disease events. but, the local public health is not organized, and probably oblivious of their liability to be the originator of zoonotic transferable disease in sequence intelligence compulsory to build such early occasion mitigation possible. In the new age group, the speed at which infections can spread globally and transition into deadly pandemics means that surveillance must be able to monitor infections that have the potential to cause epidemics and also imprison mysterious intimidation that may come out from a wide range of sources. There is consequently necessitate for a multiplicity of intervention to talk to the circumstances. Eddt et al. highlighted the importance of creating a community-focused, integrated disease preclusion strategy that caution people about the risks connected with food, water, animal and polluted environmental media, both prior to and during epidemic and pandemic events. This is one of the roles of environmental health practice who have a major part to play in Health initiatives. definitely in Uganda, environmental health practice carry out a number of duties which contribute towards Health described in this research paper. environmental health practice in Uganda are qualified at 3 levels: certificate, diploma and degree. Certificate holders, referred to as Health Assistants, are normally situated at parish level. environmental health practice with diplomas are referred to as Health Inspectors and are mainly working at sub-county level. Degree holders are called Environmental Health Officers and are mainly located at district level. Whereas all environmental health practice are complicated in environmental health practice at community level, some Environmental Health Officers are employed to manage environmental health service release at districts as Assistant District Health Officers in charge of Environmental Health. In the Uganda local government structure, other professionals

are employed by districts such as veterinary, agricultural, fisheries and community development officers. In spite of being mandate to oversee activities in their respective disciplines, these officers work closely with EHPs whenever need arises. It is moreover significant to note that Environmental Health practice is wide and interdisciplinary. For example, veterinary officers work with EHPs through check up of abattoirs and in some places without veterinary human resources, such inspection are carried out by EHPs.

Environment as a Cause of Ill Health

Poor air quality

Air pollution in India's cities, mainly in the northern plains, include risen to startling levels, according to ranking at large by the middle Pollution Control Board this week. Ghaziabad, a satellite city in the national capital region, top the list with a typical air quality index of 258, with the metropolitan area of Delhi, and Gurgaon and Noida on its outskirts, following close behind. An air quality index of 50 or less is considered good. 2.5 to 3 billion people rely on fuels such as wood, charcoal, animal dung and crop waste for household energy needs. In Africa, 50-70% of the population cooks with solid fuels. This expose women and children, in particular, to a large number of pollutant, in unreliable concentration that masquerade considerable risk to human health. revelation increase the hazard of diseases such as pneumonia and chronic respiratory disease and there is emerging evidence that it may also increase the risk of TB, low birth weight and cataract (WHO).

Lack of sanitation

Most Indian's unmoving do not have admission to current sanitation: for example, rural sanitation treatment was predictable to have reach only 21% by 2008 according to the UNICEF/WHO cooperative monitor programme. There persist to be a number of inventive pains to improve sanitation including the community lead Total Sanitation movement and the financial plunder under the Nirmal Gram Puraskar. Diarrheal illness on your own amounts to an estimated 4.1% of the total DALY global weight of disease and is accountable for the death of 1.8 million people every year (WHO, 2004). It is predictable that 88% of this disease weight is attributable to dangerous water supply, poor

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sanitation and poor hygiene. The prerequisite of safe drinking water and sanitation are the cornerstone of expansion and are connected to the environment in a reason and consequence way. Poor environmental circumstances (pollution, poor management of wells) leads to disease and poor sanitation contribute to environmental dilapidation.

Poor landscape and urban land management

Poor landscape and urban land organization can make a payment to augmented areas of inactive water and thus increase the risk of **malaria**. Poor governance and a lack of competence to preserve basic communications earnings so as to water is left to accumulate in urban areas after heavy rains, increasing the hazard of malaria. In adding, agricultural policies on irrigation can donate to the problem by growing areas of inactive water (irrigation channels, rainwater ponds). There are at smallest amount 300 million sharp cases of malaria each year worldwide resulting in more than a million deaths. Around 90% of these deaths take place in Africa, mostly in young children. Malaria is Africa's leading cause of under-five transience (20%) and constitute 10% of the continent's overall disease weight. Malaria has been probable to cost Africa more than US\$ 12 billion every year in lost GDP, even though it could be controlled for a fraction of that sum through the provision of bed nets and prophylaxis and through better environmental management.

Over-exploitation and degradation of natural resources

Over-exploitation and degradation of natural assets decreases the power of the land to create crops and maintain livestock and is a key factor contributing to **food insecurity**. Food shortage result in undernourishment and, in a worst-case situation, starvation. **Malnutrition** also reduces protection to other disease and affect family most strictly as they become stunted and have problems developing into healthy adults. The World Health Organisation estimates that desire affects one in seven people around the world and that malnutrition is a key factor in at least half of the 10.9 million child deaths each year.

The Environment as a Cure

The environment is not only a factor causative to poor health. It can also give positively to human health from first to last the provision of natural medicine and pharmaceuticals which come from natural plants. The World Health Organization estimate that 25% of modern medicines are made from plants primary used habitually. The current levels of human collision on biodiversity are exceptional (land use change, pesticides, deforestation, pollution, climate change) and are causing large-scale loss of biodiversity. If this continue we hazard trailing cure for the whole thing from HIV/AIDS to cancer. Better environmental management and the implementation of international agreements such as the conference on Biodiversity can help to stalk the loss and preserve future life economy medicine.

Climate change and health

Climate change has several and complex interlinkages with health. These comprise direct impact, for example temperature related illness and death (as seen in France in the summer of 2004) and the impacts of intense conditions actions such as the floods in Mozambique in 2000, recurring deficiency in southern Africa and the Sahel and Hurricane Katrina on the Gulf Coast of the US in 2005. Climate change is also predicted to amplify the occurrence of water and food-borne diseases, vector-borne diseases such as malaria, and to enlarge food and water shortages due to changing environmental environment (drought, intense rainfall leading to soil erosion). Developing countries are most vulnerable to

the impacts of climate change due to their low adaptive capacity. although those in developed countries have admission to exclusive technologies which can condense the impacts of climate change (air conditioners, irrigation systems), developing countries will mostly be unqualified and devoid of the economic and human assets to cope.

Ecosystems and Health

The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, published in 2005, is a multi-agency initiative to examine the way in which human use of the environment and ecosystems is impacting on human well-being. The report stress how reliant we are on ecosystem armed forces for basic desires for example food and clean water and how our actions are retreating the means of the ground to continue to meet these needs. The report highlights links between ecosystem services and human health for example the aptitude to be healthy nourished, to be free from avoidable disease, to have clean drinking water, to have clean air and to have energy to remain warm and cool. The Millennium Ecosystem appraisal is as long as a new framework for international discuss on environment and health.

Positive Actions to Mainstream the Environment in the Health Sector

The Irish Aid Environment Policy for Sustainable Development stresses the importance of mainstreaming as a strategy to meet the policy objectives. In the past Irish Aid hold up was provided from side to side project and mainstreaming the environment mainly consisted of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) where major asset was implicated (e.g. construction of a health clinic or hospital). Through the conversion to original aid modalities as well as Budget sustain and Sector Programmers, new opportunity survive for environment mainstreaming. charming develop to unplanned enclosed air quality for illustration substitute fuels or improved stoves (this can improve the health of women and children in particular). In order for environment mainstreaming to be unbeaten, persons functioning in the health subdivision require to have a good sympathetic of environment-health linkages. In accumulation they need to ask themselves and their generation the accurate questions to make certain that actions in the health sector supported by Irish Aid are environmentally sustainable. Many opportunity survive to do this as well as contribution in the expansion of health sector strategy and budget

Conclusion

It is evident that environmental health practitioners play an important part in disease supervision, preclusion and manage associated with meat safety, vectors and pests, food safety, environmental pollution, and water, sanitation and sanitation which relay to one health. consequently, environmental health professionals should be concerned as stakeholders in local, national and global health initiatives to donate towards protecting animal and human health, and the environment. This can be achieve during ensuring that environmental health practitioners are part of planning, accomplishment, organization and consultative process of health activities at all levels locally and globally.

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