Global Health database

Detailed coverage

Public health

Community health
Patterns of disease, health inequalities, health determinants, health indicators in a defined geographical area or in particular groups of the population. Community based interventions to promote health. Community participation in health interventions. Neighbourhood effects on health e.g. effects of environment, traffic, housing, pollution, poverty, cultural attitudes.

Social medicine and behaviour
Relationships between health, disease and social conditions including: causes and patterns of disease, social health
Determinants and causes of health inequality e.g. socioeconomic status, education, housing, ethnicity, gender. Substance abuse including tobacco, alcohol, behavioural patterns and behaviour change, influences on behaviour such as advertising, health campaigns, partner violence and injury.

Rural health
Health and disease patterns in rural populations. Health promotion and disease prevention activities. Access to health care and provision of health services. Occupational health and safety of farming and rural occupations such as forestry. Pesticide safety and poisoning, as well as general farm safety.

Refugee, migrant and indigenous health
Epidemiology, prevalence and incidence of infectious and non-communicable diseases, diet and nutritional status, health services for refugees including access to and uptake of healthcare, emergency medicine. Cultural attitudes to care.

Healthy ageing
Changing patterns of disease associated with ageing, disease/injury epidemiology and prevention in the elderly e.g. falls prevention, nutritional supplements, vaccination.

Maternal, child and adolescent health

Women's health
Prevalence and contributing factors to partner violence and injury, health services for women, access to healthcare, health inequalities, education, sexual and reproductive health including female circumcision and fertility rates, mortality/morbidity, infectious diseases, chronic diseases, nutrition.
Sexual and reproductive health
Sexual health promotion and prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Sexual risk behaviours and attitudes to them. Epidemiology, transmission, diagnosis, treatment of STIs. Reproductive health promotion and disease prevention. Pregnancy screening. Antenatal care provision and maternity services in developing countries and rural areas.

One health
Collaborative efforts across human medicine, veterinary medicine and wildlife health to improve health in all three areas.

Implementation and practice
Practical implementation of public health programmes, guidelines and policies, regionally, nationally and internationally.

Evidence based medicine
Systematic reviews, meta-analyses, randomised controlled trials, case controlled trials and cohort studies in epidemiology, diagnosis and clinical trials.

Tobacco control
Public health campaigns, legislation, taxes

Urbanisation
Effects on health, public health problems of cities, health and the built environment, waste and sanitation, traffic

Health promotion and wellness

Health communication
Improving public health by use of communication programmes and materials to change behaviour via social media, schools, mass media, extension services, universities, community. Public health campaigns.

Community health programmes
Community interventions directed at reducing chronic diseases by improving exercise, diet and lifestyle and reducing infectious diseases by improving immunization uptake.

Disease and injury prevention
Disease surveillance and prevention activities in the general population including screening for disease in the general population, immunization and disease prophylaxis. Outbreak control and infection control.

Public Health Emergencies

Bioterrorism
*In vitro*, animal and human studies of potential bioterrorism agents such as those causing anthrax, smallpox, plague, tularaemia, viral haemorrhagic fevers, hantavirus pulmonary syndrome, cholera, dengue, botulinum toxin and other toxins. Public health response, emergency preparedness and studies of incidents.
**Disasters**
Natural and manmade, e.g. floods, droughts, conflict and wars, and injuries, famine or epidemics related to these. Aspects include food aid, sanitation, water quality, emergency medical response, disease outbreak control. The impact on health of a disaster, disaster management and preparedness.

**Mass migration**
Public health management of refugees and displaced people.

**Epidemiology and biostatistics**

**Epidemiology**
Aetiology, incidence and disease- or sero-prevalence of diseases in the general population or larger population groups such as women or the elderly. Causes, incidence and prevalence of diseases. Molecular epidemiology and studies of risk factors for disease including genetic risk factors. Outbreak investigations.

**Biostatistics**
Statistics applied to infectious diseases, epidemiological and nutritional research including modelling and methods. Health data such as mortality and morbidity rates. Population and demographic statistics. Life expectancy and disability adjusted life years (DALYS).

**Environmental and occupational health**

**Environmental health, pollution and climate change**
Human diseases caused by environmental factors, poor environmental conditions or environmental destruction. Public health pests and allergies to fungi and insects, water-borne and soil-borne diseases, monitoring and effects of exposure to environmental factors including pollution, effects of climate change on health.

**Food safety and hygiene, food fraud**
Protection of the food supply from microbial, chemical and physical hazards or contamination that may occur during food production, handling, harvesting, processing, transport, preparation, distribution or storage. Includes any agent that enters the body through ingestion of food or beverage as well as hazard control systems.

**Sanitation and water supply**
Water supply and quality. Water treatment methods and quality monitoring to reduce contamination and prevent spread of disease.

**Occupational health**
Nutrition

Public health nutrition, healthy eating and wellness
A population approach to the prevention of illness and the promotion of health through nutrition. Includes nutritional epidemiology, nutrition surveys, nutrition education, socioeconomics. Diet influences on chronic and infectious diseases. Nutrient requirements, food fortification programmes. Infant and child nutrition, growth, geriatric nutrition, assessment of nutritional status, and provision of nutrition services and programmes. Food and mood, food and cognitive performance

Clinical nutrition

Nutritional physiology and biochemistry
Effects of nutrients, food supplements and food components on man and animal models. Digestion, absorption and uptake of nutrients, appetite, effects of fasting, physiology of taste. Biochemistry of vitamins and essential trace elements and minerals. Effects of deficiency.

Food economics and food and nutrition security
Nutritional security and food security, food aid. Hidden hunger. Food and nutrition policy, legislation and trade, food chain.

Sports nutrition
Exercise physiology, nutrient effects on sports performance. Enhancing performance.

Infectious and vectorborne diseases and parasitology

Bacterial and viral diseases
Epidemiology, transmission, diagnosis, clinical management and prevention of bacterial and viral diseases in humans.

Medical entomology,
All aspects of medically important insect and arthropod vectors and arthropod parasites and diseases transmitted by them. From biology to clinical aspects.

Fungal and parasitic diseases
All aspects from biology of the parasite or fungus to clinical management and prevention of diseases and testing of antiparasitic and antifungal drugs, Includes reservoirs and intermediate hosts.

Zoonotic disease and veterinary public health
Zoonoses in animals, transmission to humans, and diagnosis, epidemiology, treatment, clinical studies and prevention in humans. Monitoring of wild animal reservoirs, and studies of disease vectors. Includes emerging diseases such as SARS, avian influenza, West Nile virus and foodborne zoonoses.
Nosocomial diseases
Diseases acquired in hospital. Epidemiology, diagnosis, clinical aspects and management. Disease transmission, and prevention. Outbreak investigations, infection control and hand hygiene.

Vaccination and drug resistance
Epidemiology and management of drug resistance. Immunisation and vaccination programmes, clinical trials of vaccines.

Tropical and international health

Tropical medicine
Medicine in tropical and developing countries. Infectious and parasitic diseases including neglected tropical diseases, disease vectors and arthropod parasites. Epidemiology and prevention of chronic diseases in developing countries. Treating diseases in resource poor settings.

Traditional medicine
Traditional medicine and its interaction with ‘western’ medicine in low-income countries, including adverse effects, utilization and costs. Use of herbal remedies and traditional healers.

Travel medicine
Imported infections from tropical and other regions (bacterial, vector-borne, viral, fungal and parasitic): diagnosis, clinical aspects, and prophylaxis. Travel advice guidelines, immunization and vaccination. Global epidemics fuelled by travel.

Tropical public health
Public health in developing countries, health promotion, disease prevention, health education. E.g. Reproductive and sexual health: provision of family planning and attitudes to it, STI and AIDS epidemic prevention efforts. Maternal and child health, including programmes to combat child malnutrition and prevent disease and improve health of the under 5’s. Effects of childhood and maternal malnutrition on health. Reducing maternal and perinatal mortality. All aspects of occupational health. Accident and injury prevention e.g. from road traffic accidents.

International health
International efforts to reduce burden of global diseases and improve health. International programmes in developing countries and transitional economies to improve health and tackle diseases. Includes reports of international agencies on global disease activities.

Diagnosis and therapy of disease

Clinical infectious and parasitic diseases
**Nutritional therapy and phytotherapy**

**Health systems**

**Health economics**
Economic impact of illness/specific diseases at individual/national level, economics of safety/hygiene at work, food safety, economics of public health and disease prevention/control, health service costs, socioeconomics, health insurance, traditional medicine costs, rural health economics, economic impact of crises/epidemics, development aid, emergency aid.

**Health policy and planning**
All public health policy, planning and decision-making for health services at the regional, national and international level.

**Health services**
Low-income and transitional economy health services: research, management, access to care, monitoring, delivery, organisation, efficiency, use and cost. Health services in rural areas and for infectious diseases.

**Traditional medicine including medicinal plants**

**Chronic diseases and injuries**
Epidemiology of cancer, heart disease and other chronic diseases including psychological disorders. Studies of risk factors for chronic diseases and mental disorders including genetic factors and risk behaviours. Diet influences on chronic diseases and mental health. Prevention of chronic disease and mental health problems e.g. by diet and lifestyle or behavioural changes. Management of chronic disease in resource poor settings. Screening programmes.

**Biomedical life sciences**

**Medical microbiology**

**Physiology**
Biochemistry and physiology of nutrients and food components in man, animal models and at a cellular level. Includes bioavailability, nutrient absorption and uptake. Physiology of taste and appetite. Physiological effects of nutrient deficiencies and starvation.
**Pharmacology**

**Toxicology**
Toxicity and other adverse effects of pesticides, drugs, medicinal plants, radiation. Toxins and venoms of snakes and arthropods including biochemistry and physiology. Biology and metabolism of toxins found in food.

**Food science**