



# *Salud Global*

*Como se trata el tema en instituciones  
norteamericanos y europeos*

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## *¿Qué es salud global?*

✧ “Health problems, issues, and concerns that transcend national boundaries, may be influenced by circumstances or experiences in other countries, and are best addressed by cooperative actions and solutions.”

Fuente: Institute of Medicine. *America's Vital Interest in Global Health*.

Washington, DC: National Academy Press; 1997 .



# *Historia: Medicina Tropical*

- ✧ Se desarrolló durante la primera parte del siglo XX
- ✧ Orientada a entender problemas en salud como resulta de ubicación
- ✧ Todavía se encuentra en universidades antiguas de Europa
  - ✧ London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene
  - ✧ Royal Tropical Institute of Holland
  - ✧ Swiss Tropical Institute

Fuente: MacFarlane S, Jakobs M and Kaaya E.  
"In the Name of Global Health: Trends in Academic Institutions."  
Journal of Public Health Policy (2008) 29, 383-401.



# *Salud Internacional*

- ✧ Mirada más amplia
  - ✧ Enfoque en enfermedades no tropicales y/o no transmisibles
  - ✧ Reforzamiento de sistemas de salud
- ✧ Relaciones entre naciones, ayuda financiera
- ✧ Capacitación de profesionales de países desarrollados para trabajar en países en desarrollo.


Fuente: MacFarlane S, Jakobs M and Kaaya E.  
"In the Name of Global Health: Trends in Academic Institutions."  
Journal of Public Health Policy (2008) 29, 383-401.



# *Salud Global*

- ✧ Enfoque en problemas de salud que afectan a poblaciones a nivel mundial, y que superan fronteras entre naciones
- ✧ Reconocimiento de que vivimos en redes; lo que afecta a los EEUU afecta a Chile y vice-versa
- ✧ Enfoque en desigualdades globales:
  - ✧ De la carga de enfermedades
  - ✧ De recursos
  - ✧ De liderazgo

Fuente: MacFarlane S, Jakobs M and Kaaya E.  
"In the Name of Global Health: Trends in Academic Institutions."  
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# *¿Quién trabaja en salud global?*

- ✧ Profesional que trabaja en otro país?
- ✧ Profesional que trabaja en su propio país, pero en temas de salud global?

Fuente: MacFarlane S, Jakobs M and Kaaya E.  
"In the Name of Global Health: Trends in Academic Institutions."  
Journal of Public Health Policy (2008) 29, 383-401.



# *La OMS y Salud Global*

✧ Definición de salud global de la OMS:

✧ "Global health refers to the transnational impacts of globalization upon health determinants and health problems which are beyond the control of individual nations...The distinction between global health problems and those which could be regarded as international health issues is that the former defy control by the institutions of individual countries."



# *La OMS y Salud Global*

- ✧ Brown et. al (2005) plantearon que la OMS promocionó el uso del término “salud global” para reafirmar su poder en el ámbito de la salud.
- ✧ “Salud internacional” se puede desarrollar entre naciones; “salud global” necesita un mediador como la OMS

Fuente: Brown T, Cueto M, and Fee E. (2005). The World Health Organization and the Transition from “International” to “Global” Public Health. *American Journal Of Public Health* 96(1) 62-72.



*Number of Articles Retrieved by PubMed, Using "International Health"  
and "Global Health" as Search Terms, by Decade: 1950 Through July  
2005*

<b>Decade</b>	<b>International Health<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Global Health<sup>a</sup></b>
1950s	1 007	54
1960s	3 303	155
1970s	8 369	1 137
1980s	16 924	7 176
1990s	49 158	27 794
2000-July 2005	52 169 <sup>b</sup>	39 759 <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Picks up variant term endings (e.g. "international" also picks up "internationalize" and "internationalization"; "global" also picks up "globalize" and "globalization").

<sup>b</sup>Number for 55 months only.

Fuente: Brown T, Cueto M, and Fee E. (2005). The World Health Organization and the Transition from "International" to "Global" Public Health. American Journal Of Public Health 96(1) 62-72.



# *Centros de Salud Global*

- ✧ Muchas instituciones cuentan con un Departamento de Salud Internacional
  - ✧ Magíster/Doctorado en Salud Internacional
- ✧ Sólo desde 1999 comenzaron a crearse Centros de Salud Global
  - ✧ Actualmente existen alrededor de 20 centros en los EEUU

Fuente: MacFarlane S, Jakobs M and Kaaya E.  
"In the Name of Global Health: Trends in Academic Institutions."  
Journal of Public Health Policy (2008) 29, 383-401.

Boston University	Department of <b>International</b> Health
Emory University	Department of <b>Global</b> Health
George Washington University	<b>International</b> Health Track (MPH), International Health Policy and Programs Concentration, International Health Promotion Concentration, Center for International Health
Harvard University	<b>Global</b> Burden of Disease Unit
Johns Hopkins University	Department of <b>International</b> Health
SUNY Albany	Center for <b>International</b> Health
Tulane University	Department of <b>International</b> Health and Development
UC San Francisco & Berkeley	Institute for <b>Global</b> Health
University of North Carolina	Office of <b>Global</b> Health <b>Global</b> Health Certificate
University of Alabama, Birmingham	Department of Epidemiology & <b>International</b> Health (MPH in International Health)
University of Washington	<b>International</b> Health Program (Departments of Health Services and Epidemiology)
Yale University	Division of <b>Global</b> Health <b>Global</b> Health Certificate
University of Michigan	<b>International</b> Health Track in Epidemiology (MPH) <b>Global</b> Health Certificate



## *Objetivos de Centros de Salud Global*

- ✧ Reunir académicos de varios departamentos
- ✧ Fomentar investigación con fondos y becas
- ✧ Firmar convenios con instituciones a nivel mundial
- ✧ Ofrecer Diplomados, Certificados o, eventualmente, un Magíster en salud global



# *Harvard University Initiative for Global Health*

✧ “View global health through a broad lens, spanning the poorest developing countries to disparities in high-income nations.”

Fuente: Harvard University Initiative for Global Health.  
<http://www.globalhealth.harvard.edu/icb/icb.do>



# *University of Ottawa Centre for Global Health*

✧ “A multidisciplinary team formed to study health inequalities and inequities at home and in developing countries in a systematic fashion.”

Fuente: University of Ottawa Centre for Global Health  
<http://www.cgh.uottawa.ca/aboutus.html>



# *Johns Hopkins University Center for Global Health*

✧ “The Center pulls together Hopkins' extensive knowledge base to develop sustainable solutions that transcend the borders preventing good health throughout the world: borders between disciplines, languages, countries, governments, funding streams, drug availability, education, health care, and more. Hence, the **Center's motto: Transcending borders for world health.**”

(énfasis en el original)



# *University of North Carolina Office of Global Health*

- ✧ “At UNC, public health is global health.”
- ✧ “Carolina is a global university with worldwide interests, world-class programs, extensive participation by international students and Faculty, and programs around the globe (...). **Strengthening this globalization** is a priority...”

(énfasis mío)

Fuente: University of North Carolina School of Public Health  
“Office of Global Health Overview.”

[http://www.sph.unc.edu/images/stories/ogh/ogh/documents/OGH\\_Overview\\_Nov2008.pdf](http://www.sph.unc.edu/images/stories/ogh/ogh/documents/OGH_Overview_Nov2008.pdf)





# *University of Michigan Certificate in Global Health*

✧ “Engaging in analysis and action towards understanding and improving how globalization affects human well-being.”

Fuente: University of Michigan Certificate in Global Health.  
<http://www.sph.umich.edu/global/certificate.html>



# *Emory University MPH in Global Health*

✧ “seeks to understand and reduce global inequities in health and well-being. Inquiry-driven and ethically engaged, we seek to improve health status and delivery systems around the world.”

Fuente: Emory University Department of Global Health.

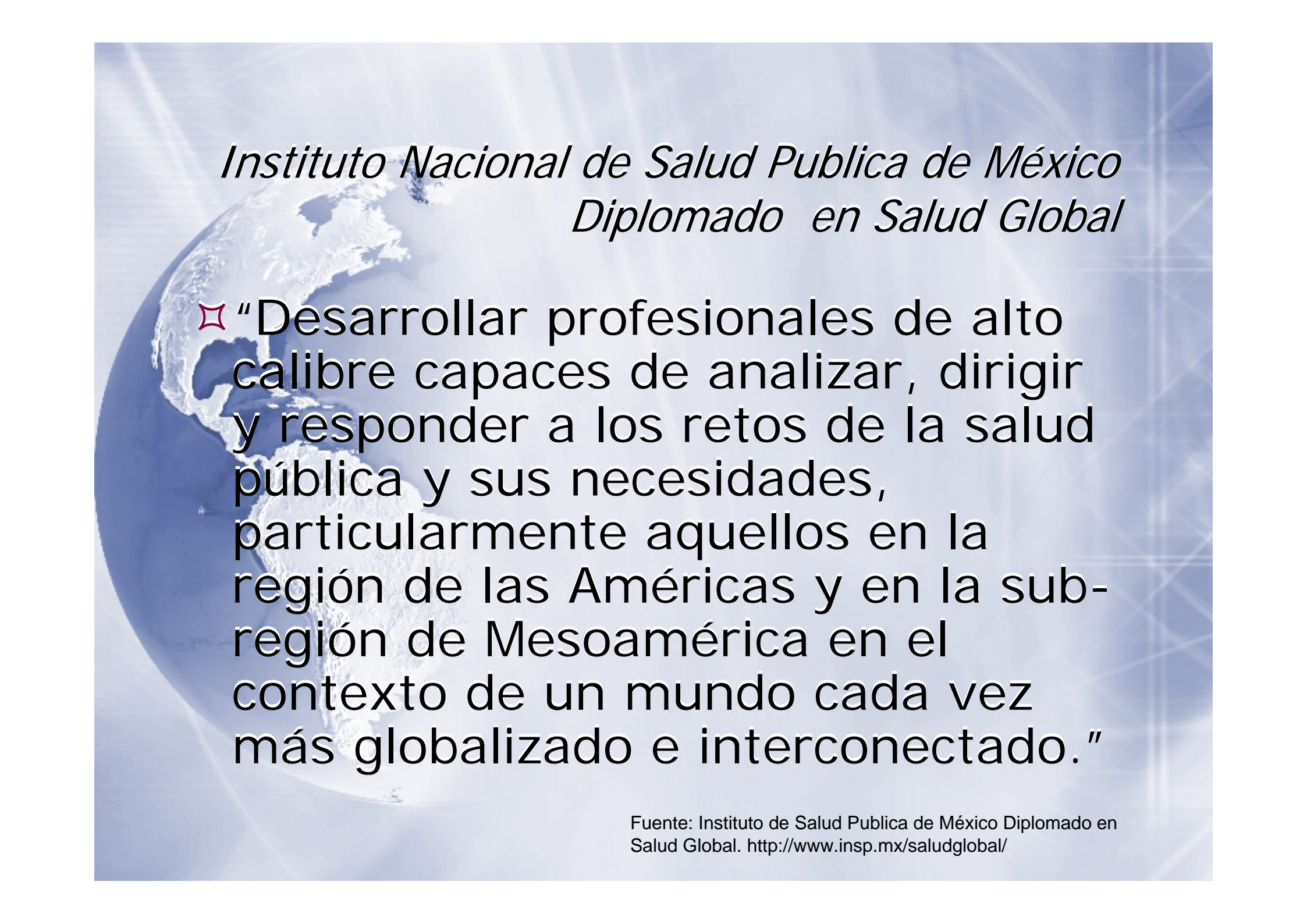
<http://www.sph.emory.edu/gh/index.php>



*London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine  
Center on Global Change and Health*

✧ “(It is) a cross-departmental initiative that brings together staff and students from a wide range of disciplines to contribute to the School's rapidly growing body of research on globalisation, environmental change and health.”

Fuente: London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine,  
Center of Global Change and Health.  
<http://www.lshtm.ac.uk/cgch/>




*Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública de México*  
*Diplomado en Salud Global*

✧ “Desarrollar profesionales de alto calibre capaces de analizar, dirigir y responder a los retos de la salud pública y sus necesidades, particularmente aquellos en la región de las Américas y en la sub-región de Mesoamérica en el contexto de un mundo cada vez más globalizado e interconectado.”



# *Objetivos de Formación en Salud Global*

- ✧ Muchos centros no tienen un plan de estudios fijo; hay pocos requisitos
- ✧ Los estudiantes sólo aumentan sus conocimientos generales en salud global
- ✧ No existe un perfil del profesional formado en salud global



# *Una excepción: Yale University Global Health Concentration*

## ✧ Learning Objectives for M.P.H. Global Health Concentration

Upon receiving an M.P.H. degree in the Global Health Concentration, the student will be able to:

- ✧ Describe the major causes of morbidity and mortality in the world and in the world's major regions
- ✧ Describe the epidemiology, transmission and pathogenesis of global infectious diseases, including Neglected Tropical Diseases
- ✧ Apply burden of disease measures to the **analysis of global health disparities**
- ✧ Explain the causes of global health disparities
- ✧ Review methods available to control each of the **world's major diseases**
- ✧ Evaluate which disease control measures would be most appropriate for a given setting
- ✧ **Describe cross-national determinants of health, including globalization, international trade policy, practices of multinational corporations, urbanization, migration, international conflict and environmental change**
- ✧ Analyze global health problems, taking into account their social, political, economic, legal, and human rights dimensions
- ✧ Critically assess the **global health governance infrastructure** and analyze alternative approaches for health care delivery, regulation, and financing
- ✧ Apply relevant concepts and theories to policy and management **challenges faced by health systems in low-, middle-, and high-income countries**
- ✧ **Assess global health issues from an interdisciplinary perspective**, including public health disciplines, medicine, international relations, environmental studies, political science, law, anthropology, and others
- ✧ Apply necessary **leadership skills** to serve as bridges between the global health research and practice settings
- ✧ Apply quantitative and qualitative research methods to global health issues
- ✧ Explain and propose solutions for the unique challenges involved in conducting public health research in low-resource settings

Fuente: Yale University, "Learning Objectives for MPH Global Health Concentration.  
[http://publichealth.yale.edu/ghd/docs/mph-gh-learning\\_obj.pdf](http://publichealth.yale.edu/ghd/docs/mph-gh-learning_obj.pdf)



## *Cursos de Salud Global*

Enfoque interdisciplinario: ciencias políticas, antropología, ciencias ambientales, economía

- ✧ Cursos ya existentes relacionados con salud global y/o internacional
- ✧ Cursos creados especialmente para el Programa de salud global



## *Temas comunes: Inequidades/Globalización*


- ✧ Enfoque en inequidades y los efectos negativos de la globalización
  - ✧ Health and Human Rights (Yale, Michigan, Emory, Berkeley)
  - ✧ Infection/Inequality (North Carolina)
  - ✧ Health as Social Justice (Emory)
  - ✧ Globalization and Health (Michigan, North Carolina)
  - ✧ Health and Socioeconomic Development (Michigan)
  - ✧ Global Health and Economics (Berkeley)





# *Temas: Salud internacional/ Países en desarrollo*

- ✧ Enfocada a formar profesionales para trabajar en países en desarrollo:
  - ✧ Health Systems in the Developing World (Michigan)
  - ✧ Control of Infectious Diseases in Developing Countries (North Carolina)
  - ✧ Water and Sanitation in Developing Countries (Emory)
  - ✧ Public Health in China (Yale)
  - ✧ Health Policy in Mexico (Berkeley)



## *Temas comunes: Problemas de salud a nivel global*

- ✧ Centrados en problemas en salud que afectan tanto los países en desarrollo como los desarrollados:
  - ✧ The Challenge of AIDS (Michigan)
  - ✧ Global Aspects of Food and Nutrition (Yale)
  - ✧ Global Issues in Antimicrobial Resistance (Emory)