

Epidemiology-Infectious Diseases and Public Health

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Scientific sessions

Scientific session 1: Public health nursing

Public Health Nursing is the practical approach of promoting and protecting the health of populations using knowledge from nursing, social, and public health sciences. It also refers to the strength of open well-being. Open well-being medical caretakers are a community of medical caretakers who are included in joining a community and who know well almost clinical strategies and treatment of well-being. Open well-being nursing is one of the ignored fields of the health sector. The nurses must be prepared to respond directly to public health crises; from outbreaks of disease to natural disasters. It is very important to provide the knowledge on emerging public health issues, to help nurses to make the most informed treatment decisions.

Scientific session 2: Rare diseases and drug development

Rare diseases affect small percentage of the population in recent years. Around 80% of rare diseases are genetic in origin. Cambridge healthtech institutes symposium on drug discovery for rare diseases will bring together leading scientists, clinicians, executives and experts who are involved in finding new drug targets and drug modalities for treating rare disorders. This unique one-day event will encourage people from diverse backgrounds to discuss potential opportunities, as well as existing challenges in this field. It's an opportunity for scientific and technical experts to come together to exchange ideas, experiences and to set up collaborations for rare disease research.

Scientific session 3: Maternal, infant and child health

Since 1990, maternal death worldwide has dropped by 45%, however consistently around 800 women die from preventable causes related to pregnancy and labor. These deaths happen in low-pay settings subsequently of conditions that include hypertension, infection, high blood pressure, and complications during delivery. Maternal health is closely connected to infant survival. While great steps have been made in reducing global child mortality, newborns and now represent 44% of all child deaths. Every year, 2.9 million babies needlessly die within their first month and an extra 2.6 million are stillborn. The main cause, which are preventable and treatable, are confusions because of rashness, intricacies amid conveyance, and contamination. National organizations recognize the need to accelerate the development, delivery and impact at scale of new approaches to deal with need worldwide medical issues. These advancements will help in earlier diagnosis of pre-eclampsia and eclampsia, in distinguishing of abnormalities during labor, and in prevention of postpartum hemorrhage for women without access to skilled providers. Experts in child health and maternal focus on the complex public health problems affecting women, infants and their families. Their well-being determines the health of the next generation and can help future health care challenges for families, communities, and the public health care system.

Scientific session 4: Medicine and disease control epidemiology

Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine advantages wide access welfare mastery and aptitudes in epidemiology, biostatistics and information administration to offer assistance prevent sickness and improve quality of life. In present-day clinical practice, specialists by and by analysing, treat and avoid infections utilizing clinical epidemiology. It has a wide ability in connecting clinical and healthy research.

The Epidemiology and Infection Control Unit uses epidemiologic strategies to screen and control communicable diseases. Epidemiology is the instrument to discover the reason for the health maladies happening in a populace. The community of tainted individuals were analysed. It is characterized as the orderly consider of diseases and its control. It incorporates ponder of dissemination and assurance of risk components related to well-being in a populace and the compelling measure.

Scientific session 5: Primary and occupational health

Primary healthcare is the main branch of healthcare system including diagnosis, prevention, treatment and screening. Primary Healthcare is dedicated to serving those who experience a barrier in receiving care. Primary Healthcare provides medical dental, immune health, vaccination, behavioral & mental health conditions before they become serious. Primary Healthcare is the first level of contact that individuals, families, communities have with the healthcare system. Occupational health is a specialist branch of medicine that focuses on the physical and mental wellbeing of employees in the workplace.