

# Training in Emergency Preparedness for Public Health Workers in Rural Areas

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## Description

At a recent seminar on public health education held at the Chinese university of Hong Kong, important questions about how the next generation of public health specialists should be trained were discussed. Within the context of China's healthcare reforms and global public health education trends, this paper provides a summary of some of the discussions regarding the future of public health education in China. In the context of intensified anti-smoking measures, to investigate the impact of the social demoralization of smoking on smokers motivations for quitting and subsequent abstinence. Open coding was used to investigate the reasons smokers freely stated when they first visited a cessation service. At the one-month follow-up, the association with biochemically validated abstinence was evaluated using bivariate methods and multivariate logistic regression analyses. The social unacceptability of smoking that has been bolstered by measures designed to reduce tobacco use is reflected in the motivations of French smokers to quit. The demoralization of smoking appears to increase short-term abstinence through smoke-free social networks. Treatment modalities like Ayurveda, Sinhala, and traditional religious practices still receive significant public support, despite the fact that the introduction of biomedicine into the Sri Lankan healthcare system has reduced the country's reliance on over the past century. Despite the fact that Sri Lankans are known to use for everyday ailments, no research has examined the role of in the context of cancer in Sri Lanka. The prevalence and patterns of use among cancer patients were the focus of this study. Numerous important issues, such as interactions with biomedical cancer treatments, patient safety, and delays in seeking biomedical cancer care, are raised by the high rate of use among cancer patients in Sri Lanka. To learn more about how cancer patients make decisions, including what they think are the advantages and disadvantages of key biomedical and care processes, more research is needed. Because public health is socially just by nature, it has been assumed that social justice and public health are synonymous. The definitions of the terms public health and social justice are used to examine the connection that exists between the two in this paper.

## Diminishing Returns

Work being done in Scotland on prison health demonstrates that actions taken in public health can have a socially just

outcome. However, because economic motives frequently lead to similar public health interventions, it is not always possible to demonstrate that social justice was always the intended outcome of a public health action. The reflection lets two overarching values be proposed as a basis for global public health's values: Equality and reciprocity. The world around us is rapidly evolving; one in which new public health issues appear while existing health models and approaches appear to have diminishing returns. An integrative approach to these issues is outlined in this paper. According to integral theory, fundamental aspects of human experience are frequently presented in opposition to one another (for instance, subjective-objective; individual-aggregate), should be perceived as basic to the entirety. Because powerful forces within neglected dimensions can undermine or destroy our efforts in other dimensions, this is relevant to the public health community. This is shown in this paper by focusing on the topic of well-being, which shows how people in wealthy societies can both suffer from specific problems that arise in that society and contribute to larger, global issues.

## Contemporary Public Health Issues

The integral framework is used to demonstrate how some omitted public health blind spots can be overcome by taking a more holistic approach to these issues. It is argued that in order to respond more effectively to the complexity of contemporary public health issues, leaders and practitioners in the field of public health need to incorporate integrative approaches into their own practice. Focus groups were open to England's most important national and local stakeholders. A thematic analysis was carried out in conjunction with the transcription of four additional interviews and three focus groups. By influencing commissioning strategies, public health practice, and performance management regimes, various governance arrangements and approaches can influence health outcomes. The development of a stewardship role in local organizations and across a local public health system will be hampered if these issues are not addressed. A high-level architectural framework for a Public Health Grid (PHGrid) is proposed in this manuscript, which the authors believe has the potential to provide the public health community with a robust technology infrastructure for secure and timely data, information, and knowledge exchange not only within the public health domain but also between public health and the overall health care system. The authors

also describe the value of this proposal. Improving the emergency preparedness capacity of rural public health personnel has emerged as a new priority in the development of the infrastructure required to address public health emergencies since the outbreaks of severe acute respiratory syndrome and avian influenza. To help rural public health workers across the

country become more prepared for an emergency, the Chinese government has implemented a series of emergency preparedness education and training programs. A participatory emergency preparedness training program for rural public health staff was evaluated and developed as part of this study.