



# Environmental and Public Health Tracking to Advance Global Health

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## DESCRIPTION

Ecosystems have suffered as a result of global environmental change. Climate change, resource depletion (with major implications for human health and wellbeing), and persistent health inequities have been identified as global public health challenges having implications for both infectious and non-communicable diseases. It explains strain on healthcare systems as well as societal systems that impact health. To protect the population's health an innovative method to address these diverse, interacting and interdependent sources of change is necessary. Building strong, long-lasting interdisciplinary partnerships across disciplines has been found by public health professionals to be an effective tool for addressing environmental and public health complexities and developing Environmental and Public Health Tracking (EPHT) seeks to combine, synthesize, evaluate and interpret data on environmental hazards, exposure and health. It explain how public health decision-makers can use EPHT findings to more precisely drive public health measures, decrease exposure and prevent illness occurrence.

There is an international network for practitioners and academics to monitor and apply environmental health intelligence, as well as to support countries and local communities in their efforts towards sustainable and healthy development. A global network of EPHT programmers and experts has the ability to advance global health by adopting and sharing experience, amplifying the impact of local efforts and pursuing data knowledge improvement strategies with the goal of identifying and supporting best practices. Traditionally, environmental health issues have been handled by focusing on a specific pollutant or exposure. However, today's complex environmental health concerns necessitate more inventive and comprehensive solutions that address not just a single pollutant or exposure, but the multifactorial effects of the environment

and environmental change on human health as well as the systems that guide those effects. Considerations must also be made at the individual, local, national and international levels. As a result, information on air, water, soil, food and consumer products pollution may be used in more than one way to recognize various relationships with health, welfare and environmental sustainability and to support efforts aimed at maximizing these. To make this possible, correctly aggregated and connected data must be shared with a diverse set of users who can both contribute and obtain data and interpretative frameworks relevant to their field of expertise. For such linkages to be practicable and for access to data by users who can contribute to relevant activities, legal, ethical, professional and technical problems must be addressed.

Exposure tracking should ideally comprise the systematic assessment of dangerous environmental substances to which people are exposed. Exposure tracking also aids in evaluating the efficacy of public health programs by recording changes over time. It must be tightly integrated with continual danger monitoring. Human Bio Monitoring (HBM) investigations are used to monitor individuals, communities or demographic groups for the presence of an environmental chemical or its metabolites. When the causal relationship between exposure and health consequence is established, exposure and hazard tracking is adequate for public-health surveillance. Ethics guidelines for public health workers contain the four concepts of beneficence, no maleficence, fairness and respect for autonomy. They are especially relevant in the field of EPHT since every activity capable of influencing the extent of emissions or pollution necessitates a careful balancing of numerous conflicting aspects in order to optimally fulfill societal needs. Although the following is not a full account of how the principles are implemented it can be used as a framework to help in ethical decision making.

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