## Health

# Policy





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Life expectancy: is the expected number of years of life remaining at a given age based on the year of their birth, or their current age.

There are great variations in life expectancy between different parts of the world, mostly caused by differences

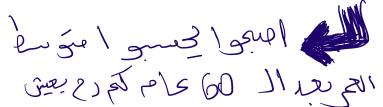
- In:

  → Conder; females have higher LE than males
- public health services
- medical care
- Lifestyle factors or behavior
- Culture

الدول المتقدمة تمتلك متوسط عمر اعلى من الدول النامية بسبب الخدمات الصحية الممتازة التي تقدمها وتعكس عدة امور

- Education
- Socioeconomic status
- > standard of living
- Emerging diseases; AIDS, cancer على المحاورا و

متوسط العمر كان قصير ي السنوات السابقة لكن نتيجة التطور الصحي في مجال الخدمات الصحية اصبح عندي تحسن في متوسط العمر



في بعض الدول مثل اليابان هناك معمرين تتجاوز اعمار هم ال ١٠٠٠ عام ويتمتعون بصحه جيدة بسبب نظام الحياة الصحي المؤتر المستحدة المستحدة المستحدة المستحدة المستحددة المست

Associate Professor Dr Eman A. Al-Kam

Life expectancy is one of the factors in measuring the Human Development Index, and country development; in regard to: JKN services health and medical services, □ Socioeconomic status Education

physical quality of life



Life span اله الذي يعيث لانمان حسم المراد الم الذي يعيث المراد على المراد على المراد المراد على المراد المراد على المراد على المراد على المراد على المراد المراد على المراد المر

length of life, the length of period an individual lives.



المواليدالامياء المجالي فاعتف فحددة Crude birth rate: The total live births in a population in a specified community or area over a specified period of time. The birth rate is often expressed as the number of live births per 1,000 of the population عدد المواليد الاحياء لكل الف من السكان سنويا per year.

كالموالد الاصياء في منطق مسبه الى سكان تلك المنطقة

the ratio of live births in an area to the population of that area; express ed per 1000 population per year >>> 1000 acm

معدل الحاوية العام

General fertility rate: number of live births per 1000 women between the ages of 15 and 44 years.

acl) 15/2/2/2/2/2/20

للمنياد المتى وحيات Marital fertility rate: Number of live births to married women per

1,000 married women ages 15-44 or 15-49 in a given year

Crude birth rate Fertility rate عدد الاطفال من كل general fertility rate ان کل ...ا fertility (ate الحاق مزوبة في سن الحامويه كم راكت اطفال

### **Mortality rate**

Crude death rate is the number of all deaths (at all age groups, both sexes and due to all causes )per 1,000 of the population per year.

20 September 1,000 of the population per year.

جميح الفئان العيه

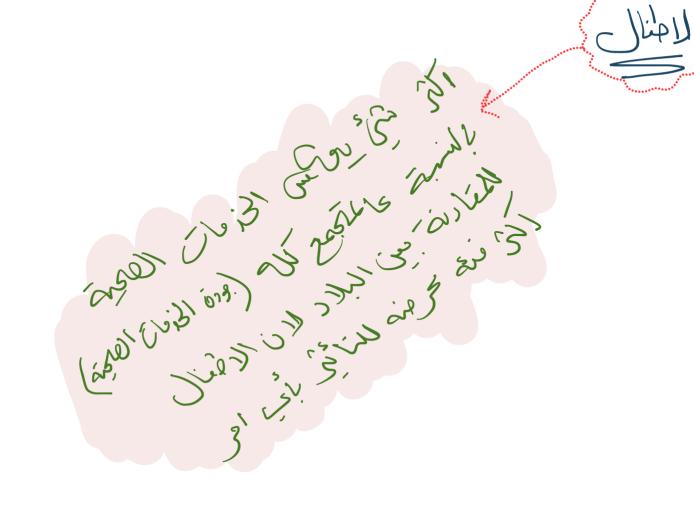
Maternal mortality rate: the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management.

وفيات النساء النساء الناء الحمل او خلال ٢٤ يوم من انتهاء الحمل بغض النظر عن المدة والموقع او اي اسباب

Infant mortality rate: is the number of deaths of babies under one year of age per 1,000 live births rate in a given region, therefore, is the total number of children dying under one year of age divided by the total number of live births during the year, then all multiplied by 1,000.

من كل الف ينولدون احياء كم واحد يموت سنويا تحت سن السنة ؟

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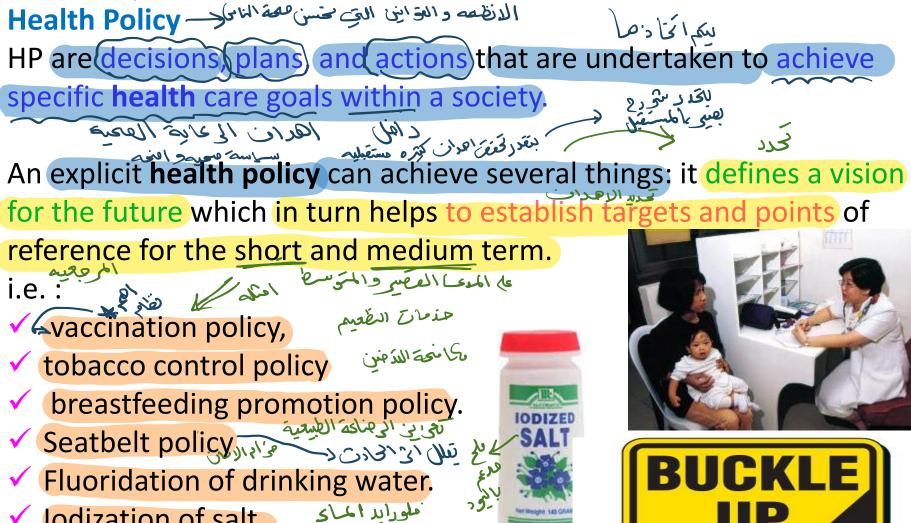


Family planning services: educational, comprehensive medical or social activities which enable individuals to determine freely the number and spacing of their children and to select the means by which this may be achieved.

Dependency ratio: is an age-population ratio of those typically not in the labor force (Economic dependents) and those typically in the labor force (the productive part). It is used to measure the pressure on productive population

Economic dependents: are defined as those under 15 (children who are in full time education and therefore unable to work) and those over 65 (those who have the option of being retired).

Global burden of disease (GBD) is a comprehensive regional and global assessment of mortality and disability from diseases, injuries and risk factors. -----It provide a full picture of which diseases, injuries and risk factors contribute the most to poor health in a specific population, including identification of the most important health problems and whether they are getting better or مع الم بالله العالمية اذا كامل العالمية الم الكامل العالمية اذا كامل العالمية الم الكامل ال Tidis stall and all Demography is the statistical study of living populations and sub-populations. It is, one that changes over time or space. It encompasses the study of the size, structure, and distri populations, and the changes in them in response to birth migration, aging and death of essor Dr Ema





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FLUORIDE IN

Albi dus i LAURA TROTTA

#### The aims or goals of health policies include:

- 1. Disease prevention של אוע צושי ועצושי
- 2. Health promotion

ا سلوکیات المتعلق العمل ی بین من تعریل العمل علی العمل العم

تعين العلم

Istilo ( Ishir ) lingle give 4. Trying to modify biologic processes related to diseases by early detection and treatment of diseases through 

Major improvements in the health cannot be achieved without attention to the root causes of ill health and to the policies and programs that affect them.

#### Aims or objectives of studying health policy:

- 1. Describe the health status and demography of the population, including the incidence and prevalence of disease, as well as the mortality rates and life expectancy.
- 2. Describe the organization of the healthcare system.
- 3. Have an idea about planning of healthcare services.
- 4. Have some views on important health problems of global importance.
- 5. Know some important health policies and its role in the improvement of population health.
- 6. Able to discuss the need to develop new health policies according to the need of the population.
- 7. Describe the role of decision makers in the formation and implementation of health policy or Eman A. Al-Kamil