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Journal of Tropical Diseases & public Health

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Editor-in-Chief

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Dr. Chen is an Associate Professor in the Department of Epidemiology and Community Health and Director of Health Education Graduate Program at New York Medical College School of Health Sciences and Practice and Institute of Public Health, New York, USA.

Dr. Chen was trained in behavioral sciences and received M.A., M.S., and Ed.D. degrees at Columbia University and is a Certified Health Education Specialist (CHES) credentialed by the National Commission for Health Education, as well as a Sexual Risk Avoidance Specialist (SRAS) credentialed by the National Abstinence Education Association.
Research Interest

 Much of Dr. Chen experiences have focused on applying rigorous behavioural and social research methods to the planning, implementation, and evaluation of community-based public health and human services.

 Her current project is to implement abstinence-only program in Yonkers public schools in New York with Hispanic and African-American youth. The program’s overall goals are to promote health among high-need and low-income urban youth.

 Through a translational research, the project seeks to bring theory-based strategies and practices to benefit the lives of people in the communities.
Recent Publications

Public Health

An Introduction
Technology, science, the arts: Lots of disciplines improve and enrich our lives.

But none can match public health in extending the length—and improving the quality—of life in the United States over the past century.
Increased Years of Life
Increase in age

- Mostly through the accomplishments of public health.
- Five of the 30 years can be attributed to improvements in medicine and drugs.
- The other years are due to various public health initiatives.
Increase in Life Expectancy
Maintenance of Public Health

- Vaccination
- Motor-vehicle safety
- Safer workplaces
- Control of infectious diseases
- Decline in deaths from coronary heart disease and stroke
- Safer and healthier foods
- Healthier mothers and babies
- Family planning
The Evolving Need for Public Health
1700s-1800s

- The Age of Industrialization
- People moved from the farms to the cities
- Small pox inoculations - Lady Mary Wortley Montagu
- Development of the smallpox vaccine - Edward Jenner
- Introduction of epidemiology – John Snow
- The Germ Theory of Disease - Louis Pasteur
- The four postulates of infectious disease – Robert Koch
- The unhealthy conditions of New York City tenements – Lillian Wald

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu
Lillian Wald
The Evolving Need for Public Health 1900s to the Present

- 1918 Influenza Pandemic
- In 1964, the U.S. Surgeon General report on cigarette smoking and its connection with cancer
- In 1981, the HIV-AIDS virus was first recognized
- In 1990, as awareness of the relationship between diet and disease increased
- In 2001, the threat of bioterrorism
“Old” infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis, rear their ugly heads with new, more virulent strains,

“Newer” diseases, such as West Nile virus and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), have emerged.

Infectious agents can travel faster – and farther – than ever before

“Chronic” conditions, such as diabetes, heart disease, cancer and obesity, have become the leading causes of death and disability.
The anthrax crisis of 2001
Sudden Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)
Monkey virus
Goals of Healthy People 2010

Goal 1: Increase quality and years of healthy life
Help individuals of all ages to increase life expectancy and improve their quality of life.

Goal 2: Eliminate health disparities
Help our nation eliminate health disparities among different segments of our population.
What Are the Leading Health Indicators? (continued)

- Physical Activity
- Overweight and Obesity
- Tobacco Use
- Substance Abuse
- Responsible Sexual Behavior
- Mental Health
- Injury and Violence
- Environmental Quality
- Immunization
- Access to Health Care
Who is Responsible for the Public’s Health?

- Government agencies
  - federal,
  - state and
  - local
- Non-governmental agencies, such as non-profit organizations.
Healthy People 2020

The four overarching goals:

- Attain high-quality, longer lives free of preventable disease, disability, injury, and premature death;
- Achieve health equity, eliminate disparities, and improve the health of all groups;
- Create social and physical environments that promote good health for all; and
- Promote quality of life, healthy development, and healthy behaviors across all life stages
The Leading Health Indicators are composed of 26 indicators organized under 12 topics. The Healthy People 2020 Leading Health Indicators are:

**Access to Health Services**
- Persons with medical insurance (AHS-1.1)
- Persons with a usual primary care provider (AHS-3)
Clinical Preventive Services

- Adults who receive a colorectal cancer screening based on the most recent guidelines (C-16)
- Adults with hypertension whose blood pressure is under control (HDS-12)
- Persons with diagnosed diabetes whose A1c value is >9 percent (D-5.1)
- Children aged 19 to 35 months who receive the recommended doses of DTaP, polio, MMR, Hib, hepatitis B, varicella, and PCV vaccines (IID-8)
Environmental Quality
- Air Quality Index (AQI) exceeding 100 (EH-1)
- Children exposed to secondhand smoke (TU-11.1)

Injury and Violence
- Fatal injuries (IVP-1.1)
- Homicides (IVP-29)

Maternal, Infant, and Child Health
- All Infant deaths (MICH-1.3)
- Total preterm live births (MICH-9.1)
Mental Health
- Suicides (MHMD-1)
- Adolescents who experience major depressive episodes (MDE) (MHMD-4.1)

Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity
- Adults who meet current Federal physical activity guidelines for aerobic physical activity and muscle-strengthening activity (PA-2.4)
- Adults who are obese (NWS-9)
- Obesity among children and adolescents (NWS-10.4)
- Total vegetable intake for persons aged 2 years and older (NWS-15.1)
Oral Health
- Children, adolescents, and adults who visited the dentist in the past year (OH-7)

Reproductive and Sexual Health
- Sexually active females aged 15 to 44 years who received reproductive health services in the past 12 months (FP-7.1)
- Knowledge of serostatus among HIV-positive persons (HIV-13)
Social Determinants
- Students who graduate with a regular diploma 4 years after starting 9th grade (AH-5.1)

Substance Abuse
- Adolescents using alcohol or any illicit drugs during the past 30 days (SA-13.1)
- Adults engaging in binge drinking during the past 30 days (SA-14.3)

Tobacco
- Adults who are current cigarette smokers (TU-1.1)
- Adolescents who smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days (TU-2.2)
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