Term Paper

Student’s Name

Institution
1. There are many kinds of food contamination commonly known all over the world. The most frequently occurring contamination is salmonella, e-coli and pesticides. All of them may lead to sickness or death of any individual who is infected. Even though the advanced technology helps to eliminate most of these problems, there are still instances of food contamination nowadays. The most prevalent ways of food contamination occur at the source, in pre-processing or during processing. Contamination at the source means that the products, for example meat, eggs or vegetables, were already contaminated before even being slaughtered through bacterial infections of food or water used by the animals. The pre-processing contamination occurs during transportation under improper cooling or heating conditions. Lastly, contamination during processing may happen if the machinery used is not properly cleaned. Therefore, the HACCP was created to oversee and prevent such happenings through specific guidelines. HACCP (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points) is a system that was developed in the seventies and is now a part of the international food safety standard. The HACCP consists of a sequence of methods to supervise the process of production and delivery of the safe and healthy food products on the customer’s table. FoodNet CDC is an active food related disease monitoring organization that contacts labs on a regular basis in order to be up to date and find ways to prevent future occurring. (3 Main Sources of Food Contamination, 2010)

2. There are many ways in which population growth may impact public health. One of them is the access to clean water and food. If there is not enough clean water for everyone, then there is a chance for people to get infected with diseases which can kill them, because the public health system would not have the resources to take care of everyone. Another issue is that people live longer nowadays; therefore, the health system has to take care of them for a longer period of
time, which, in turn creates economic problems. Lastly, the increase of the urban population can deteriorate the quality of the health care that a person will receive. Overcrowding of the hospitals leads to less people getting adequate service (Perrott).

3. A medical care system is the set of medical facilities whose health care providers are located in a specific area. Historically, the important differences between the public health and the medical profession that would create conflicts were the partition of labor between the two, the disagreements about research and new theories, and the politics that has always been an issue between them. The public health has always been concerned with the prevention of diseases; whereas the medical profession’s main goal has been the cure of the illnesses. Public health views the medical profession as being overbearing, egoistic and financially inclined, while the medical profession considered public health a corrupted system with individuals that are not well educated to provide the care that the population needs. Thus, there is always a conflict between the public health and the medical profession. The MCOs are privately operated medical companies that provide good health care through a system that is driven to efficiency and low expenses. If a person does not like the public health care or the medical profession, they can use a MCO facility (Brandt & Gardner, 2000).

4. The outcomes research is the study of the final results of the health care performance while taking into consideration the patients’ occurrences, choices and opinions. Even though outcomes research may carry upfront costs for research, it is evident that if a new better way to treat a patient is found, that, in turn, would incur lower costs. The research that brings positive results is always a beneficial point to take into consideration. It also assures that the quality is at its top and welcomes effective methods for remedy. On the other hand, the AHRQ is a research agency that has the mission to increase the quality, reliability and certainty of health care for all
the individuals. The main goal of AHRQ is to contribute to the application of the research into valuable everyday use in the medical field. In order to benefit the patient’s safety, the AHRQ has made available much information on patient’s safety. They also publish cases with medical mistakes and have them up for discussion on how to improve the future outcomes. The AHRQ plays an important role in providing information about how to make good medical decisions and how to better the medical care as a whole. (Krumholz, 2008)
References


