

Chapter 2

Innovating Global Health With Smart Technology to Achieve Sustainable Development

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ABSTRACT

This chapter discusses how innovations in healthcare like artificial intelligence, telemedicine, data analytics, and blockchain, can solve critical health problems and improve the availability of treatment. Smart technology can help to accomplish Sustainable Development Goal 3, which promotes global health and well-being. Case studies from real-world situations prove how well they are helping to combat global health problems such as not communicable illness, avoiding illness, and reproductive health. The chapter additionally provides policy recommendations to improve the healthcare system facilities, and encouraging international cooperation to share efficient procedures and technological advances. Establishing ethical frameworks, laws and regulations illustrates the significance of carrying out smart technology ethically and inclusively. This chapter presents a comprehensive analysis of the methods in which these scientific innovations can promote long-term healthcare systems and enhance the accomplishments of worldwide health targets.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview of Global Health

The domain of study and application which emphasizes enhancing wellness and health and creating fairness in medical care for all human beings internationally is a description of global health, referring to the communities' overall well-being. Problems that extend beyond national boundaries or influence government and the financial markets on an international level are often emphasized (Kasinathan et al., 2022). Consequently, enhancing worldwide global health (including child health, and mental wellness) decreasing disparities, and preserving against risks that exceed national- boundaries such as the most common causes of death and decades of life lost are all factors of worldwide health. Global health, which is a branch of general wellness that focuses on supporting poor countries and foreign assistance efforts by wealthy countries, should not be mistaken for global wellness. One approach that worldwide health can be identified is through the occurrence of multiple pandemic illnesses in the universe and their threat to life span in the current time. Based on figures, and forecasts, the average lifespan was approximately 30 years in every region of the globe in an ancient time, poor civilization (primarily due to significant newborn death). Resolving worldwide medical problems and improving world health safety can be achieved using the integration of one health which is a comprehensive perspective. The World Health Organization (WHO) is a major institution responsible for global health issues. Other important organizations that affect global wellness are the World Food Program (WFP) and UNICEF (Kutty et al., 2020). Furthermore, the United Nations helped foster cross-sectoral projects to tackle global health and the socioeconomic variables that support it (Ryan et al., 2020).

This is generally recognized that the discipline of international health has a history in colonial and that liberation is required. The worldwide health system has been accused of adopting a traditional framework, functioning as a royal 'throne' in the shape of a handful number of organizations and people based in nations with high incomes (Li et al., 2023; Shajar, Beg, et al., 2024). The recolonizing world health campaign is guided by notable individuals like Madhukar Pai. The formation of the United Nations (UN) and the World Bank group in 1945, signified an important development in international medical health coordination. The World Health Organization was founded by the first-ever formed United Nations member in 1948. The international civilization had been inspired to get involved in 1947 after an outbreak of cholera in Egypt (Millard, 2017). Eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which characterized the primary barriers to worldwide human advancement, were set up by member nations at a United Nations conference in 2000 and were to be fulfilled by 2015. Simultaneously with the declaration, both donor and receiver countries made uncommon worldwide investments (Kickbusch et al., 2021).

Due to the United Nations, enormous improvements have been achieved in various sectors, and these MDGs provided an essential framework for growth. But progress has been unbalanced, and numerous MDGs- such as those concerning child and maternal health have not been achieved in full (Pokrajac et al., 2021; Shajar, Kashif, et al., 2024). A sustainable development goal, including 17 (SDGs), was recently established for the years 2016- 2030, expanding on the Millennium Development Goals. The most important target is a remarkable and ambitious pledge to end hunger. The 2030 growth list, entitled Changing Our World: the 2030 Agenda for the Advancement of Humanity, was approved by the 193 nations that are part of the UN General Assembly. Several major initiatives were established, including the GAVI vaccine alliance in 2000, the Global Fund to combat AIDS, and malaria in 2002, etc. within the context of the moral agreement, which failed to pursue targets with the same intensity.

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