

	Primary Prevention ~ Prevention	Secondary Prevention ~ Screening	Tertiary Prevention ~ Treatment
Target Population	People at risk	Early/Asymptomatic Disease	Established Disease
When	Implemented before there is evidence of a disease or injury	Implemented after a disease has begun, but before it is symptomatic	Implemented after a disease or injury is established
Intent	Eliminate causes or increase resistance to disease	Early identification (through screening) & prompt treatment before sx's occur	Prevent sequelae; limit the impact of the disease
Strategies	Health Promotion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social marketing - Counseling - Environmental Modifications Specific Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eliminate agent - Control/Eliminate reservoir - Control transmission - Prevent exposure - Improve host resistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Screening - Case finding - Early intervention - Periodic health examination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Symptomatic treatment - Pharmacological interventions - Management of complications
↓ Heart Disease Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law restricting sale of cigs to minors - Availability of playgrounds, recess, sport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Screening for HTN, High cholesterol - Echocardiogram or exercise treadmill test for person w/ diabetes & 3 other risk factors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Daily aspirin after having an acute MI
↓ Diabetes Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Counseling obese non-diabetic patient to lose weight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Screening using fasting plasma glucose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measurement of HbA_{1c} every 3-4 months in diabetic patients - Annual eye exam to look for diabetic retinopathy in diabetic patients

The further “Upstream” the prevention, the better the prophylactic result

Imagine that upstream to a community swimming hole, there is a factory polluting toxins into the water, causing citizens to develop rashes

1° Prevention - Approach the company upstream and get them to stop polluting; remove the hazardous exposure and prevent rashes in the first place

2° Prevention - Have lifeguards identify and treat infected citizens as soon as they get out of the water; Rashes are not prevented, but their impact is reduced

3° Prevention - Set up programs that educated infected citizens on how to live with their rash; Dampening impact by helping people live with their rash

Source: <https://www.iwh.on.ca/at-work/80>

Medicine & Public Health Interactions:

Public Health Agency services to clinicians

- Laboratory testing
- Public health surveillance results
- Health alerts (e.g. anthrax, influenza)
- Selected vaccines, antitoxins, etc.
- Prevention materials

Clinicians’ responsibilities to agencies

- Public health surveillance reporting
- Completing death certificate
- Reporting of suspected child or elder abuse

