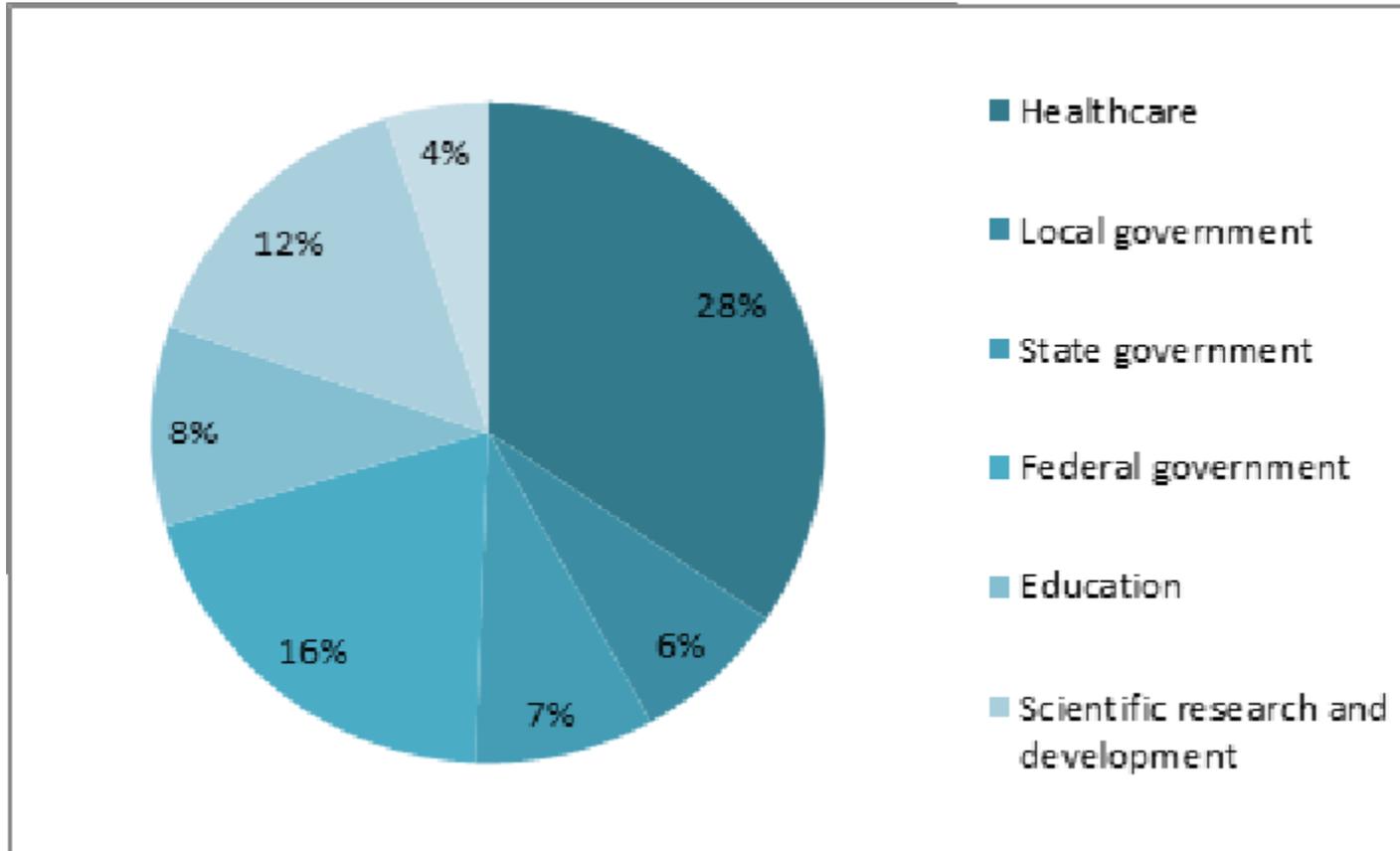


Summary:

The statistics of public health research has resulted important applications in various disciplines such as epidemiology, economics and behavioral and social sciences.

Industries addressing the Public Health Activities:



Scope and Importance:

Public health focuses on the health of the public in aggregate. It addresses monitoring and surveillance of nutritional status and nutritional environments in communities or populations at risk, identifies and analyses behavioral, sociocultural, economic, political, and environmental determinants of nutrition-related public health. The 20th century provided horrendous examples of violence, neglect, injustice, suffering and death that resulted from disregard of fundamental values and goals of public health, also Public health has many enormous achievements to its credit adding many years of life expectancy globally. The ultimate goal of public health is the biologic, physical and mental well-being of the society by prolonging life and promoting healthy lifestyle. It includes pre-planning of natural and man-made disasters. Various health systems around the world incorporate public health activities and

responsibilities differently, depending on the structure, financing, and availability of health care in a population. The modern public health also deals with disease transmission by conducting research that contributes to generalizable knowledge. Public health has a challenging future which requires building public credibility in face of opposition and reluctance to immunize or to adopt healthy lifestyles, unjustified delayed adoption of effective prevention methods, and challenges and rollbacks due to anti-public health activism.

Why Madrid, Spain?

Madrid is the capital city of Spain, Europe. It is one of the largest Spanish cities with more than 3 million inhabitants in the metropolitan area. It is also considered as a very busy business Centre. The city has a wide offer for tourism, culture, business and for ludic activities with excellent facilities and services. It is known for its green surface being the second highest number of aligned trees in the world. As an industrial center, Madrid retains its advantages in infrastructure, as a transport hub, and as the location of headquarters of many companies. A recent study placed Madrid 7th among 36 cities as an attractive base for business. Madrid is home to a large number of public and private universities. Some of them are among the oldest in the world. There are more than 5 community colleges offering degrees in Health Sciences and Nutrition. The city has many more colleges/universities with bachelors and master's degree programme in public health, health science, dietetics and nutrition.

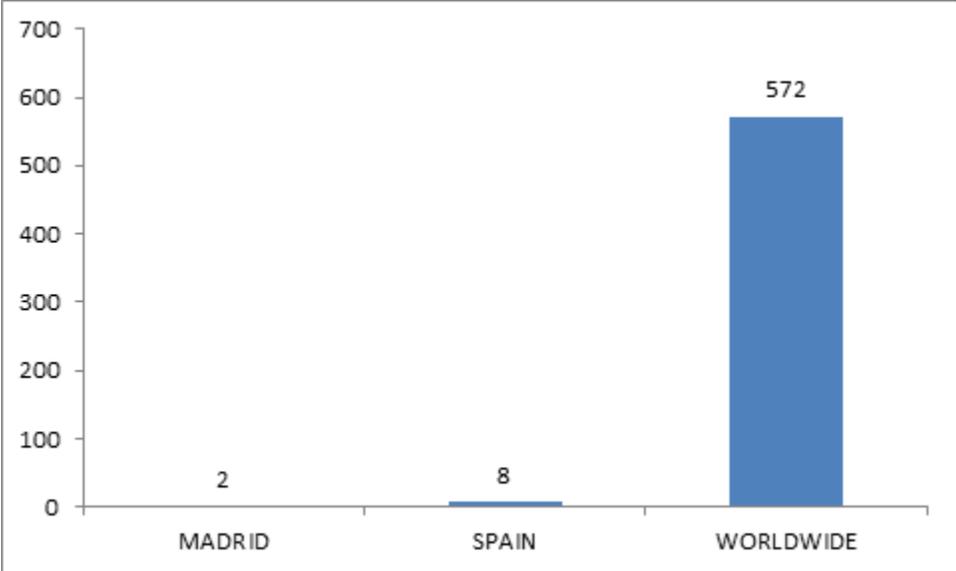
Conference Highlights

- Nutritional Epidemiology
- Malnutrition and Global Burden
- Public Health Nutritional Case-Studies
- Nutritional Disorders and Management
- Public Health Policies
- Nutritional Supplements and Products
- Health and Nutritional Global Research
- Nutrition Deficiency Case Studies
- Community Nutrition Case Studies
- Women and Nutrition
- Nutrition and Lactation
- Micro and Macro Nutrients

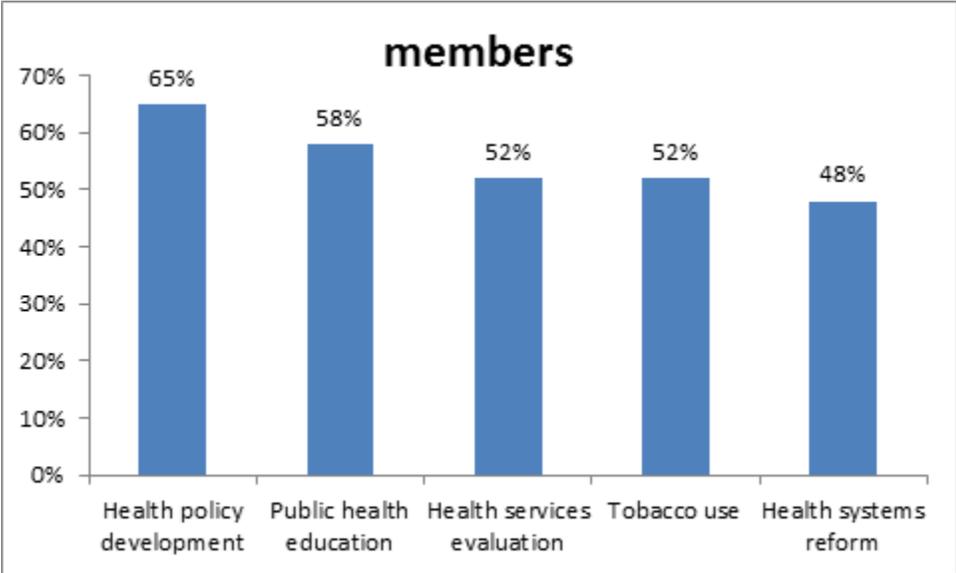
Members associated with Public Health and Nutrition research:

Currently there are thousands of organizational members and thousands of individuals, who's the only mission is to improve health globally by increasing

investments, policies by raising and spreading their collective voice. By analyzing the statistics of the city Madrid, Spain and the world, it was found that more than 500 associations are spread globally, 10 organizations in Spain and 2 in Madrid. These associations help in partnership with mutual benefits regarding health and wealth, share resources and exhibit innovative health strategies.



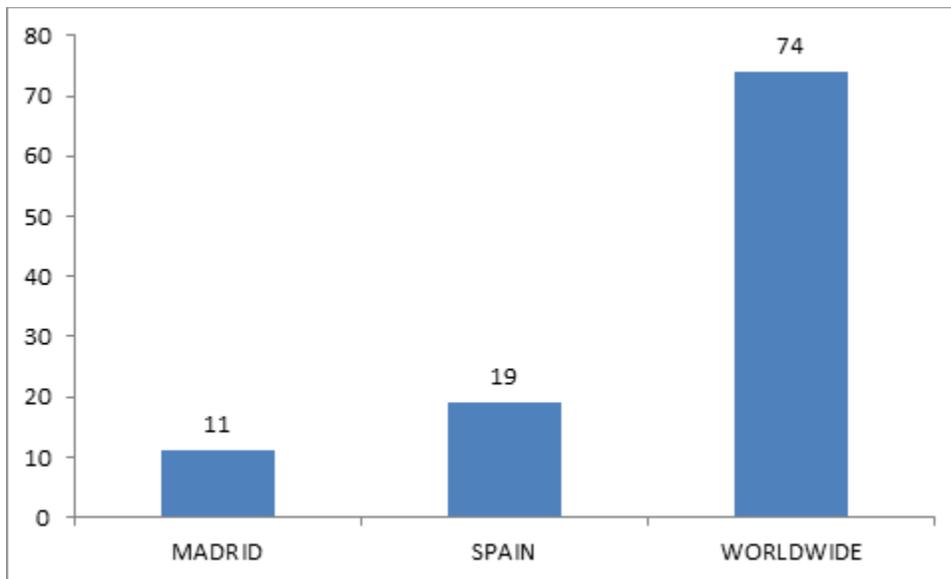
MEMBERS SURVEY:



Hospitals associated with Public Health research:

The key agenda of public health hospitals is to provide healthy environment that encourages the community to be in a healthy condition. Public health skills have a key

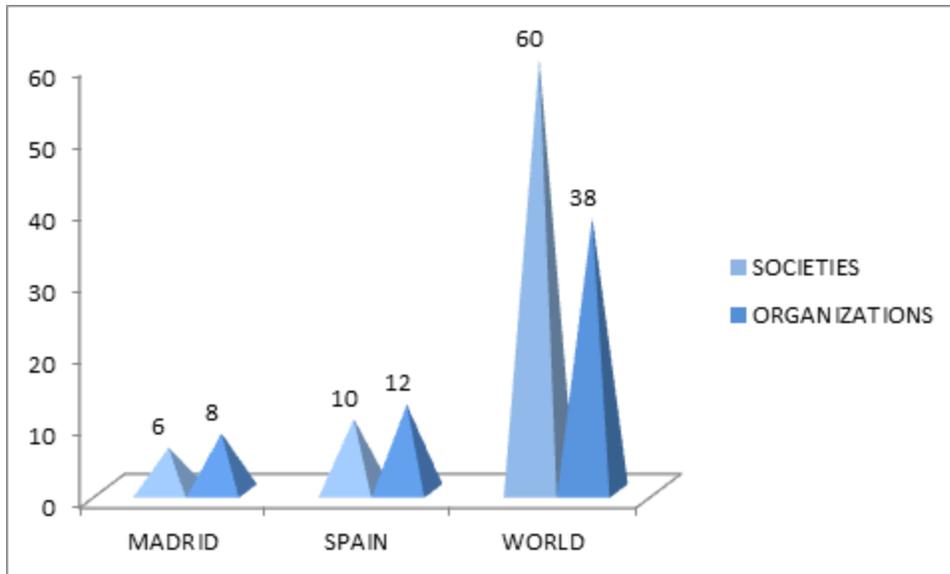
role in ensuring high-quality, safe and evidence-based health care. The Public Health Hospitals function as an integral part of the Department and contribute to its commitment to maintain, protect and improve the health and wellbeing of citizens of the Commonwealth. There are more than around 74 hospitals having publichealth sectors, 804 in Spain and nearly 11 in the city Madrid. The statistical report shows that Spain spends twice as much treating patients, who come as tourists from other countries.



PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPP) projects are flourishing in Spain in the area of healthcare sectors. PPP has proved to be an important tool for the development of new hospitals where lack of hospitals is an issue. The regional government of Madrid used the PPP formula to build and operate 8 new Public hospitals, with 120-700 beds.

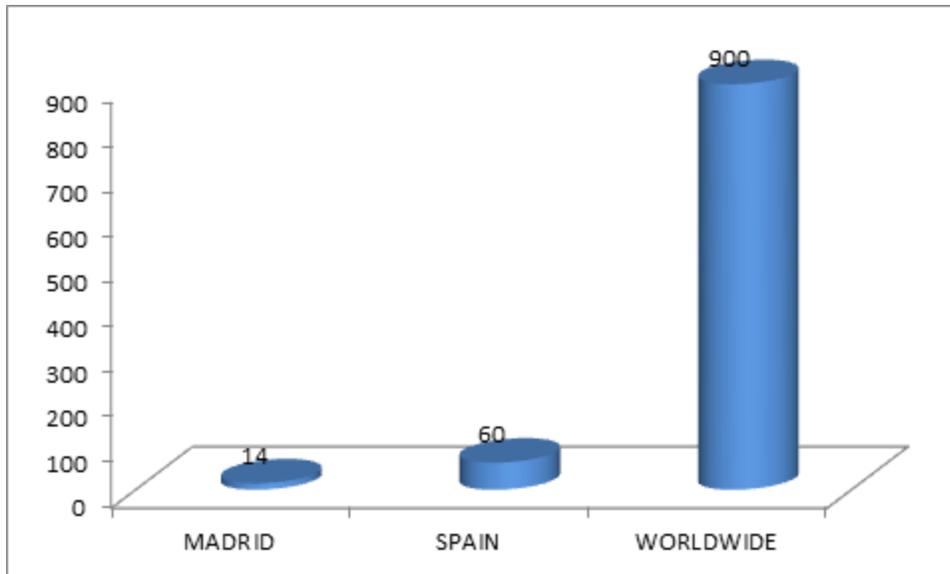
Societies associated with Public Health research:

Public health societies are associations or organizations run by graduates of national, state and regional public health members with leadership institutes and developmental programs. They mainly emphasize and collaborate on public health issues that impact the nation. Public Health Program supports marginalized populations to fight discrimination and protect their fundamental rights. The program aims to build societies committed to inclusion, human rights, and justice, in which health-related policies and practices reflect these values and are based on evidence. There are over 60 societies all around the world, more than 10 in Spain and about 6-8 in Madrid.



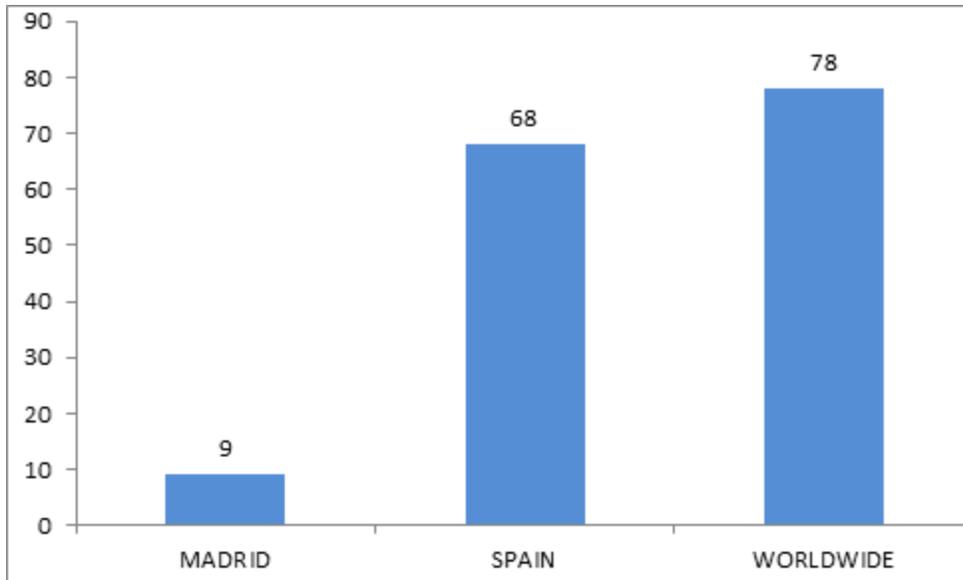
Industries associated with Public Health research:

Public health sectors provide goods and services to treat patients. The industries are divided into many sectors to meet the needs of public health in an easy way. Health care is one of the most rapidly growing sectors of the economy, with expenditures in 1988 totaling \$539.9 billion, or 11.1 percent of GNP, up from 5.3 percent of GNP in 1960. For 1992, health care spending was projected to be over 13 percent of GNP. This amounts to \$2,124 per capita, of which \$1,882 was for personal health care—medical services and supplies for individuals. The rest was for research, construction, administration, and public health activities. Hospital expenditures accounted for 39 percent of the total spent for personal health care, physician services for 19 percent, nursing home care for 8 percent, and other personal health care for 22 percent. There are more than 900 healthcare industries over the world and nearly 100 in Spain. The city Madrid has around 30-40 public health related sectors.



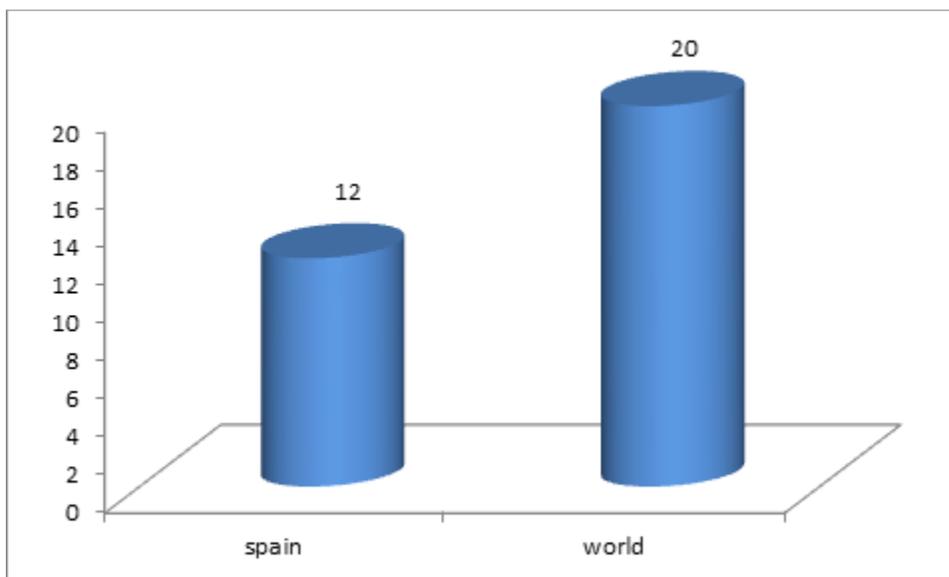
Universities associated with Public Health research

The public health universities offer the area to study on global health that could support and cultivate their interest on health conditions of population. This specialty area provides an opportunity for students from different discipline-based programs to explore multi-disciplinary issues in global health through coursework, mentorship, and global health engagement (i.e., social events, internships, symposia, programs). The public health field addresses the interdependent relationships of increasing health risks and medical professionals working. Public health leaders and researchers develop methods to prevent disease, develop reforms, and promote health and well-being for all people. Public health is an academic as well as a practice-oriented endeavor that requires professionals to understand the critical linkages between theory and practice. The Masters in public health provides students with the knowledge and skills for an effective work in the practice of global health; they learn the flexibility to combine coursework in financial management, economics, policy analysis and infectious-chronic diseases with comparative studies addressing the social and cultural issues that impact health. On an analytical survey, it was found that there are more than 80 universities offering public health programs all over the world, more than 60 in Spain and approximately 10 in Madrid.



Market value on Public Health research:

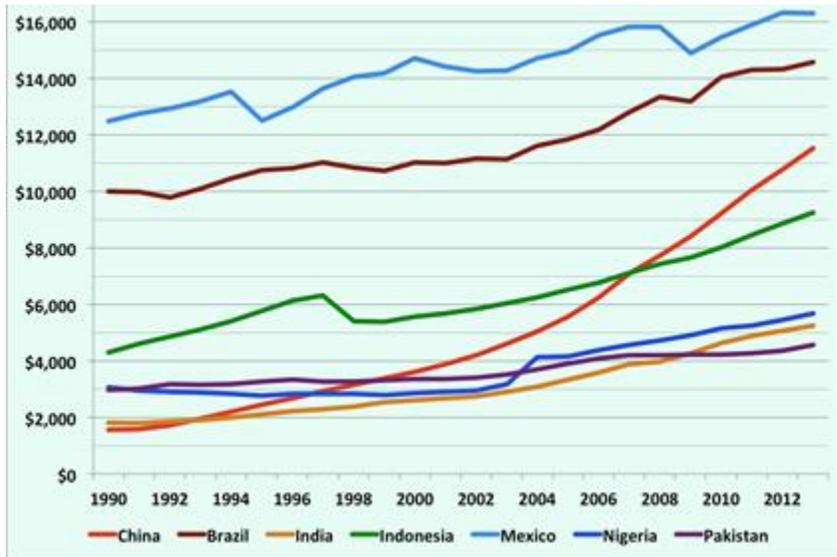
Spanish healthcare spends around 9% of GDP and they spend \$9.5 billion for Healthcare Technology equipment. WHO has carried out the first ever analysis of the world's health system and finds that Spain is one of the best country that provides overall health care. While coming to the Sports Nutrition it was \$20.7 billion in 2012 and it was estimated that the market value reaches to \$37.7 Billion in 2019. Global Clinical Nutrition market was valued at \$36.9 billion in 2013 and is expected to grow to \$48.6 billion by value in 2020. In Spain, the incorporation of high technology equipment which are highly expensive for detecting and treating illness is another factor for increasing expenditure.



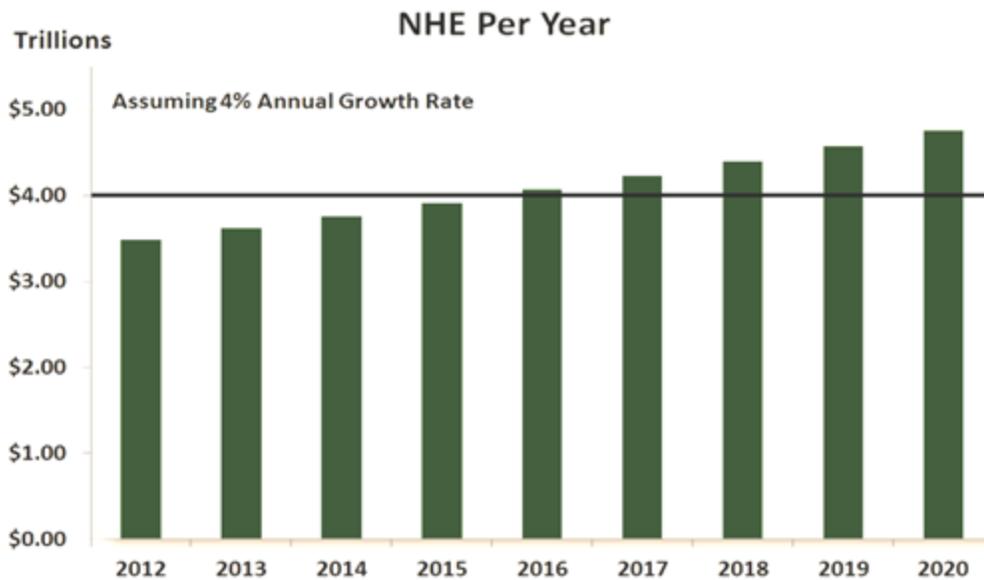
Market Growth of public health in the last and upcoming ten years

Public health market growth is increasing simultaneously from the last 10 years. The total global health spending was expected to rise 2.6% by 2013, and 5.3% over the next four years. The growth also depends on governments, insurers, healthcare delivery systems, consumers, etc. in both developed and developing countries to bring awareness among population and to deal with issues related to health. According to estimates, the overall market growth in the past ten years has reached to \$160000 worldwide and it is expected in the coming ten years it will reach to \$5 trillion by 2020 globally.

In last 10 years-

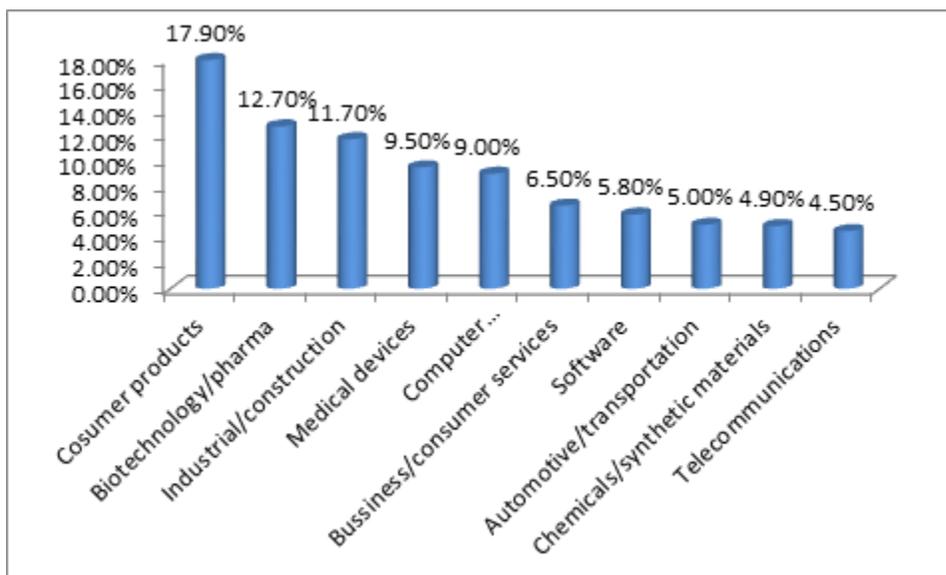


Upcoming 10 years –



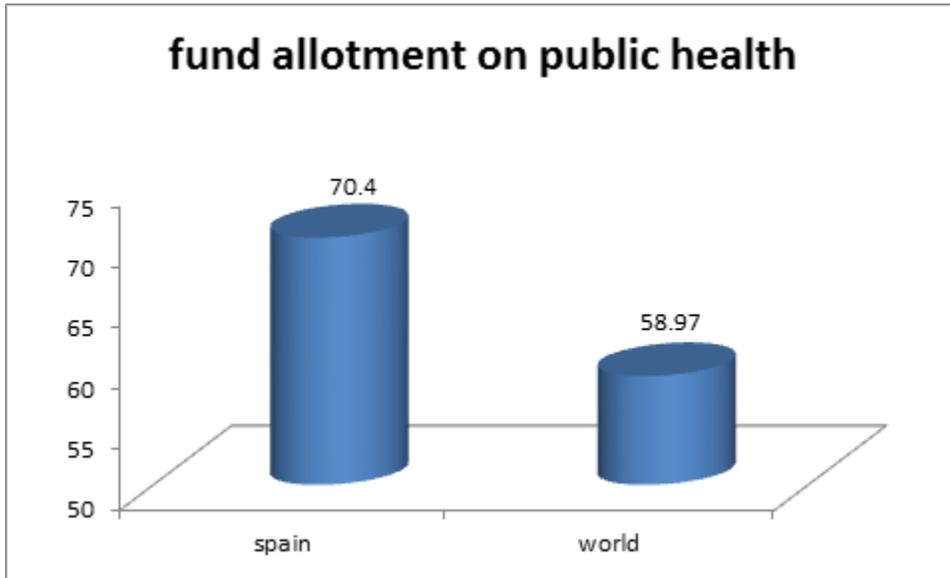
Products manufactured by the industry related Public Health and Nutrition and its market Value:

There are several stages involved for a product to be manufactured. The industries work on production, packaging, storage and distribution. The final products are subjected to quality control testing to meet all the required specifications before the product is to be utilized.

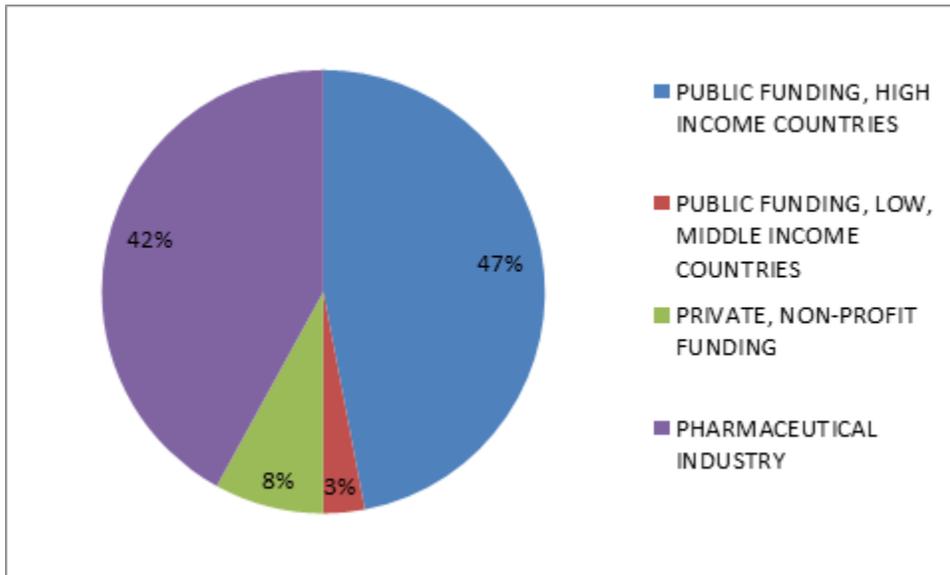


Fund Allotment to Public Health and Nutrition:

The global fund allotments on health promote broad availability of existing products and stimulate product development with a wider focus on health systems. They concern on issues such as governance structures, functions, the balance among partnerships, and the ability of recipient countries how the use resources and the balance between support to health systems and funding of health products.



Worldwide-



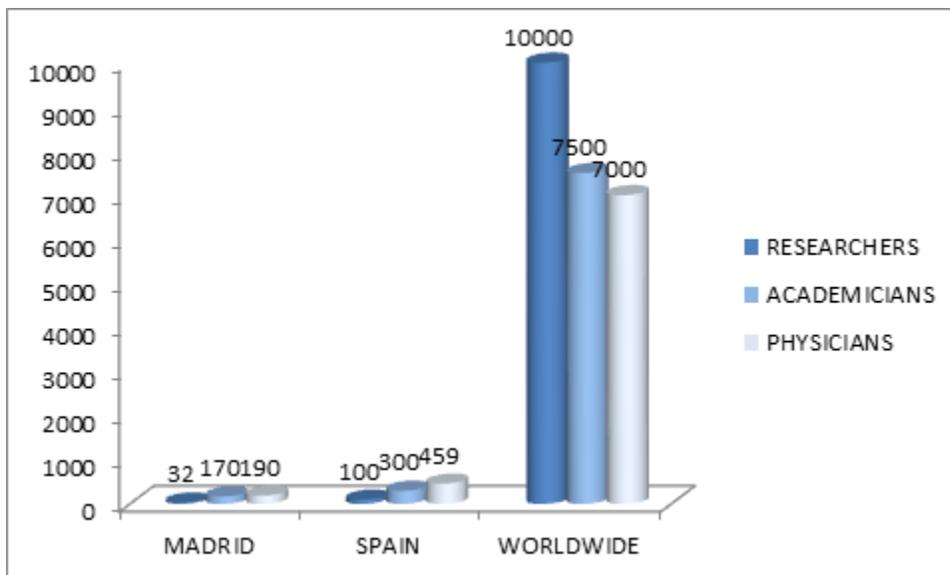
Statistics of Physicians, Researchers and Academicians working on Public Health and Nutrition

Because of their public health expertise, physicians, researchers and academicians who serve as public health specialists at public health centers and health departments in local or central government have significant roles. They analyze and survey the data by sex, age group and facility type following the changes over time. In 2006, the proportion of physicians working in public health administration agencies was 0.7%. The actual numbers for each survey ranged between 1,800 and 1,900.

Researchers: 1000

Academia: 7500

Students: 7000



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