



## Population Centered Health Management - International Journal of Public Health and Safety Volume 1, Issue 1

Chin-Shang Li\*

Division of Biostatistics, Department of Public Health Sciences, School of Medicine, University of California, California, USA

International Journal of Public Health and Safety publishes a wide range of article corresponding to the discipline covering all modern trends in clinical and experimental research concomitant with public health. Present issue Volume 1, Issue 1 had published 7 articles and was contributed across USA, UK, Japan, France, Oman, India and Bangladesh.

Qubtan et al. [1], in their research paper tried to investigate on the attitude of medical students at Sultan Qaboos University (SQU) toward psychiatry and their impact on factors like age, gender, psychiatry training, clinical level, curriculum, and mental illness in self or family. Their research findings state that medical students at Sultan Qaboos University have a positive attitude toward psychiatry [2].

Authors Tasnim et al. [3], reviewed the occupational health safety in Bangladesh with respect to Asian continent. This article had picked up a sensitive occupational hazard, which defames the hazardous genesis of fatalities in this digital and industrialized generation. This review article briefed about the concerns of the most hazardous occupational sectors in a developing countries of Asia with a close comparison with other developed and developing countries in the world [4].

Saldanha and Abbas [5], in his short communication addressed about the rapidly increasing HIV-1 infection in neonates born to mothers with HIV; in this case usually vertical transmission is the foremost method by which infants are infected. In view of the outlined issue author tried to assess infant risks are identified at the earliest to appropriate prophylaxis commenced. The present article offers guidelines on how to prevent the spread of neonates born to HIV-1 positive mothers [6].

Authors Kobayashi et al. [7], have investigated about the variation of inorganic compounds in the home based bath water. This study focused on the potentiality of bacterial growth in the bath water of Japanese

homes and traced the changes taking place in the metal and non-metal concentrations of inorganic compounds, which may facilitate bacterial growth. This article concludes that raise in common bacteria and coliform bacteria concentration on the second day, when the water was used for bathing. These findings predict the probabilities of bacteria development in the pipes between the water heater and the bath tub [8].

The studies published in this journal add enormously to the volume of research conducted in this field and have further strengthened our understanding on issues related to public health.

### References

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\*Corresponding author: Chin-Shang Li, Division of Biostatistics, Department of Public Health Sciences, School of Medicine, University of California, California, USA, Tel: (916) 703-9172; Fax: (916) 703-9124; E-mail: [cssli@ucdavis.edu](mailto:cssli@ucdavis.edu)

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