

Appraisal of effects of worldwide environmental change on human wellbeing

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Orphan drugs are medicines or vaccines intended to treat, prevent or diagnose a rare disease (viz., Huntington's disease, myoclonus disease, Tourette syndrome, etc.). The definition of rare diseases varies across jurisdictions but typically considers disease prevalence, severity, and existence of alternative therapeutic options. A rare disease is not universal and depends on the legislation and policies adopted by each region or country. In the last 35 years, ODA (Orphan Drug Act, 1983) has been adopted in several countries worldwide (USA, Australia, European Union, Japan, etc.) and has successfully promoted R and D investments to develop new pharmaceutical products for the treatment of rare diseases. The incidences of such diseases have been increasing at a greater pace than the speed with which drugs are researched and developed to treat such diseases. One of the major reasons is that the pharmaceutical industry is not very keen to research the development of orphan drugs as these drugs do not capture a bigger market. This is the current scenario in spite of the various incentives provided in the orphan drug act. However, in this article, we have tried to focus on existing regulations and policies utilized by various countries namely USA, EU, Canada and Australia. It has been noted, most importantly that the two largest populated countries- China and India, both lack national legislation for orphan medicines and rare diseases, which could have substantial negative impacts on their patient populations with rare disease.

In this study will refer patient's data from General Practices to sort individuals in a primary stage who have signs of increased physical crisis with symptoms of severe mental illnesses. Also, an increased focus on holistic multidisciplinary treatment can enhance quality of life along with physical and mental health outcomes. A study is done on participant observation, in- depth interviews, and focus groups. An ecological framework was utilized to focus on the interaction between the counselors and the healthcare providers to understand this relationship and the context in which it occurs. It seems that the somatic well-being of people with a (severe) mental illness has been neglected for decades, and still is today. The treatment of mental illness has long been held back by the sense that disorders of emotion, thinking, and behavior somehow lack legitimacy and instead reflect individual weakness or poor life choices. Not surprisingly, there has been a mismatch between the enormous impact of mental illness and addiction on the public's health and our society's limited commitment to addressing these problems. Therefore, this growing problem of medical comorbidities and premature death in people with severe mental illness needs an urgent call to action.

References:

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