



Adaptability Between Health Science and Politics

Maria Zambon*

Department of Soil Science, University of York, York, United Kingdom

ABOUT THE STUDY

The interplay between health science and politics is a complex and often contentious issue. On one hand, health science is a discipline based on empirical evidence and objective research, while politics is often driven by ideology and subjective viewpoints. However, health science and politics are deeply intertwined, as health policies are shaped by political decisions and public health issues often become politicized.

Health science encompasses a broad range of disciplines, including medicine, nursing, public health, and epidemiology. These fields are dedicated to advancing our understanding of human health, disease, and the factors that contribute to both. Health science researchers conduct studies and experiments to uncover new treatments, identify risk factors for disease, and develop interventions to promote health and prevent illness.

However, despite the importance of health science in improving public health, political decisions often play a significant role in shaping health policies. For example, decisions about funding for medical research, public health initiatives, and healthcare infrastructure are made by politicians and policymakers, often based on political considerations rather than scientific evidence. This can lead to situations where health policies are not evidence-based or where political considerations override scientific consensus.

One example of the interplay between health science and politics is the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic has brought to light the importance of scientific research and evidence-based decision-making in public health policy. However, political considerations have often influenced the response to the pandemic, with some politicians downplaying the severity of the virus or promoting unproven treatments. This has led to confusion and misinformation among the public, making it more difficult to effectively control the spread of the virus.

Another example of the interplay between health science and politics is the debate over healthcare policy in the USA. Healthcare

is a highly politicized issue in the USA, with differing opinions on the role of government in healthcare and how best to ensure access to affordable, high-quality care for all Americans. Political decisions about healthcare policy can have significant consequences for public health, as access to healthcare services and insurance coverage can directly impact health outcomes.

In addition to shaping health policies, politics can also influence the conduct of health science research. For example, funding for research is often influenced by political priorities, with certain areas of research receiving more funding than others. Political pressure can also influence the publication and dissemination of research findings, with some studies being suppressed or downplayed due to political considerations.

One example of political pressure on health science research is the debate over climate change. The scientific consensus on climate change is clear, with overwhelming evidence showing that human activities are contributing to global warming and climate disruption. However, political ideology and economic interests have led some politicians and special interest groups to dispute or downplay the scientific evidence on climate change, leading to delays in action to address this global threat.

Despite the challenges posed by politics, health science and public health initiatives can also have a significant impact on politics. For example, evidence-based research can inform policy decisions and help policymakers make informed decisions about health policies. In addition, public health campaigns can raise awareness about health issues and mobilize public support for policy changes.

One example of the impact of public health campaigns on politics is the anti-smoking movement. In the mid-twentieth century, smoking was widely accepted and promoted by the tobacco industry. However, through public health campaigns and scientific research, the dangers of smoking became widely known, leading to changes in public attitudes and policy changes such as restrictions on smoking in public places and taxes on tobacco products.

Correspondence to: Maria Zambon, Department of Soil Science, University of York, York, United Kingdom, E-mail: maria.zambon@gmail.com

Received: 01-Mar-2023, Manuscript No. GJBAHS-23-20466; **Editor assigned:** 03-Mar-2023, PreQC No. GJBAHS-23-20466 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 17-Mar-2023, QC No GJBAHS-23-20466; **Revised:** 24-Mar-2023, Manuscript No. GJBAHS-23-20466 (R); **Published:** 31-Mar-2023. DOI: 10.35248/2319-5584.23.12.169

Citation: Zambon M (2023) Adaptability Between Health Science and Politics. Glob J Agric Health Sci. 12:169.

Copyright: © 2023 Zambon M. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

In conclusion, the interplay between health science and politics is a complex and multifaceted issue. While health science is based on empirical evidence and objective research, politics is often driven by ideology and subjective viewpoints. However, health policies are shaped by political decisions, and political considerations can influence the conduct and dissemination of health science research. Despite these challenges, evidence-based research and public health initiatives can have a significant impact on politics, informing policy decisions and raising

awareness about health issues. By engaging with policymakers and the public, health scientists can help to ensure that health policies are based on sound evidence and that public health initiatives are effective in promoting health and preventing disease. Moreover, by working to bridge the gap between health science and politics, we can build a healthier and more equitable society that prioritizes evidence-based policy decisions and values the health and well-being of all individuals.