GLOBAL HEALTH, CERTIFICATE

The undergraduate certificate in global health is a 15-credit program open to all undergraduate students at the University of Wisconsin–Madison.

All students, especially those who identify as pre-health, are familiar with the concept of health care, the idea of preventing and treating mental and physical health conditions in individuals. The certificate's coursework discusses medicine and particularly the need to improve access to care for all, but it also introduces students to the field of public health, a model for promoting health and well-being that seeks to identify and address the root causes of health problems for populations rather than for individuals.

Public health practitioners focus on preventive, population-level approaches to health promotion. For example, public health work related to substance abuse among UW–Madison students involves education and outreach to high-risk groups as well as facilitating access to treatment. Other public health researchers, government officials, nonprofit staff, and community leaders might work with entire rural communities in a developing country to improve access to clean water, or work on a global scale to try to reduce migration driven by climate change-related declines in food production.

Solutions to public health problems require expertise from many disciplines and the certificate welcomes both pre-health science students and diverse other students who are passionate about improving the well-being of humans, non-human animals, and the environment through changes in politics, economics, culture, and society in general.

Certificate students must complete credit-bearing field work but may or may not actually go abroad to do it—the "global" in "global health" refers both to our desire to achieve equity in health for all people worldwide and to the goal of studying and finding solutions to health issues that cross both geographic and socioeconomic boundaries. There are large differences or "disparities" in health and well-being between different populations in Madison and across the United States such that many students choose to study a health problem locally and make connections to the handling of the same problem in other populations and places.

The certificate is administered by the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences (CALS) and the Global Health Institute (GHI) in partnership with faculty and staff across campus.

Learn more about the program on its website (http://ghi.wisc.edu/education/undergraduate-certificate).

HOW TO GET IN

Undergraduate students from all majors on campus are encouraged to consider completing the certificate in global health.

Students may declare after completing any one of the program's three core courses. While admission to the certificate is not competitive, students should be aware that enrollment in the core courses occurs on a first-come, first-served basis. Information about declaring the certificate can be found on the program website (http://ghi.wisc.edu/education/undergraduate-certificate/completing).

There is no guarantee that all interested students will be able to complete the certificate, but completion is most likely for students who take the program's core courses as early as possible.

ENROLLMENT IN CERTIFICATE COURSES

While interested students would ideally take at least one of the certificate's core courses as freshmen or sophomores, many students do not get into these courses until their junior or senior years, which can make planning difficult. Students can complete the program's requirements in any order, but there are two important things to keep in mind:

- Many field experience options have a core course as a prerequisite.
- Whenever students are finished with the requirements of the degree/major(s), they may not extend time on campus just to complete the certificate.

Though the courses may be taken in any order, the ideal timing for the program's requirements is as follows:

- **AGRONOMY/ENTOM/NUTR SCI 203 Introduction to Global Health** — take fall of the freshman or sophomore year
- **POP HLTH 370 Introduction to Public Health: Local to Global Perspectives** and/or **MED HIST/ENVIR ST 213 Global Environmental Health: An Interdisciplinary Introduction** — take any spring from sophomore to senior year
- **two or three elective courses**— choose and complete these any time after taking one of the three core courses
- **1–3 credits of field experience**— summer between junior and senior years or six months on either side of that summer

### REQUIREMENTS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Core Courses</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>NUTR SCI/AGRONOMY/ENTOM 203</td>
<td>Introduction to Global Health</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>MED HIST/ENVIR ST 213 or POP HLTH 370</td>
<td>Global Environmental Health: An Interdisciplinary Introduction ¹</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Field Experience

Field experiences range in length from one week to one year and typically carry from one to four credits. The field experience can be completed in the US or abroad but must be completed for credit and must be approved by certificate staff. Some experiences are “preapproved” while others such as internships must be submitted for approval. Volunteering that includes clinical work is strongly discouraged and is not accepted as field experience. See the program’s field experience web page and handbook for more details.

| Electives             | Select from electives list (see below) to reach a minimum of 15 credits total for the certificate. ² | 6-8     |

¹ Completing both of these courses is encouraged, and students who do so can count one as an elective.

²
The certificate does not support tracks or specialties but students may choose to concentrate their electives in one or more functional areas (topics of study covered in graduate programs in public health and related fields). Note that many courses span multiple functional areas but are only listed once. Some courses listed here are "special topics" courses. These are courses whose topic changes from semester to semester and even between sections in the same semester. Sections of these courses accepted by the certificate are shown in parentheses (like this). Use of approved sections to meet the certificate's electives requirement is fine but requires manual modification of a student's degree audit, typically during the student's last term on campus.

**GLOBAL HEALTH ELECTIVES GROUPED BY FUNCTIONAL AREA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agronomy/Horticulture/Plant Breeding</td>
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<tr>
<td>AGRONY 377</td>
<td>Cropping Systems of the Tropics</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>BOTANY/PL PATH 123</td>
<td>Plants, Parasites, and People</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>BOTANY 240</td>
<td>Plants and Humans</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>BOTANY/AMER IND/ANTHRO 474</td>
<td>Ethnobotany</td>
<td>3-4</td>
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<tr>
<td>HORT 350</td>
<td>Plants and Human Wellbeing</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>HORT 370</td>
<td>World Vegetable Crops</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Animal Science/Dairy Science</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>AN SCI/DY SCI 370</td>
<td>Livestock Production and Health in Agricultural Development</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>DY SCI/AN SCI/FOOD SCI/SOIL SCI 472</td>
<td>Animal Agriculture and Global Sustainable Development</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community Health</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C&amp;E SOC/SOC 532</td>
<td>Health Care Issues for Individuals, Families and Society</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>C&amp;E SOC/SOC 533</td>
<td>Public Health in Rural &amp; Urban Communities</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental Health/Environmental Science/Environmental Economics</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A A E/ENVIR ST 244</td>
<td>The Environment and the Global Economy</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>A A E/ECON/ENVIR ST 343</td>
<td>Environmental Economics</td>
<td>3-4</td>
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<tr>
<td>BOTANY/ENVIR ST/ZOOLOGY 260</td>
<td>Introductory Ecology</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>BOTANY/F&amp;W ECOL/ZOOLOGY 460</td>
<td>General Ecology</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIV ENGR 422</td>
<td>Elements of Public Health Engineering</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIV ENGR 423</td>
<td>Air Pollution Effects, Measurement and Control</td>
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<tr>
<td>ENVR ST/POP HLTH 471</td>
<td>Introduction to Environmental Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>ENVR ST/POP HLTH 502</td>
<td>Air Pollution and Human Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>ENVR ST/HIST SCI/MED HIST 513</td>
<td>Environment and Health in Global Perspective</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOIL SCI/ATM OCN 132</td>
<td>Earth's Water: Natural Science and Human Use</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>ENTOM/ZOOLOGY 371</td>
<td>Medical Entomology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exercise Science</td>
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<tr>
<td>KINES 353</td>
<td>Health and Physical Education in a Multicultural Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>KINES 355</td>
<td>Socio-Cultural Aspects of Physical Activity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Economics/Health Finance</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECON/POP HLTH/PUB AFFR 548</td>
<td>The Economics of Health Care</td>
<td>3-4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Education/Behavioral Sciences</td>
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<tr>
<td>ED POL 150</td>
<td>Education and Public Policy (Sexuality and Education; Education and Global Change)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ED POL/CURRIC 677</td>
<td>Education, Health and Sexuality: Global Perspective and Policies</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>POLI SCI/INTL ST 434</td>
<td>The Politics of Human Rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>POLI SCI 507</td>
<td>Health Policy and Health Politics</td>
<td>3-4</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOC WORK 206</td>
<td>Introduction to Social Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Promotion and Communications</td>
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<tr>
<td>COM ARTS/JOURN/LSC 617</td>
<td>Health Communication in the Information Age</td>
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<td>LSC 515</td>
<td>Public Information Campaigns and Programs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infectious Diseases</td>
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<tr>
<td>M M &amp; I 301</td>
<td>Pathogenic Bacteriology</td>
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<tr>
<td>M M &amp; I 554</td>
<td>Emerging Infectious Diseases and Bioterrorism</td>
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<tr>
<td>M M &amp; I 555</td>
<td>Vaccines: Practical Issues for a Global Society</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>PATH/PATH-BIO 210</td>
<td>HIV: Sex, Society and Science</td>
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<td>PATH 404</td>
<td>Pathophysiologic Principles of Human Diseases</td>
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<td>POP HLTH/M M &amp; I 603</td>
<td>Clinical and Public Health</td>
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<td>Maternal and Child Health</td>
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<td>SOC WORK 646</td>
<td>Child Abuse and Neglect</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minority Health and Health Disparities</td>
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<tr>
<td>DS 501</td>
<td>Special Topics (Design Thinking for Health; Global Artisans: Pragmatic Design)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Microenterprise/Microlending</td>
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<td>AFROAMER/HIST SCI/MED HIST 523</td>
<td>Race, American Medicine and Public Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>AMER IND 450</td>
<td>Issues in American Indian Studies (Dangerous Memories)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASIAN AM 240</td>
<td>Topics in Asian American Studies (Hmong American Experiences in the US)</td>
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<td>RP &amp; SE 660</td>
<td>Special Topics (Health Promotion for Disabilities and Chronic Illness)</td>
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<td><strong>Multicultural Studies</strong></td>
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<td>ANTHRO 104</td>
<td>Cultural Anthropology and Human Diversity</td>
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<td>ANTHRO 365</td>
<td>Medical Anthropology</td>
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<td><strong>Nutrition/Public Health Nutrition</strong></td>
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<td>A A E/AGRONOMY/INTER-AG/NUTR SCI 350</td>
<td>World Hunger and Malnutrition</td>
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<td>C&amp;E SOC/SOC 222</td>
<td>Food, Culture, and Society</td>
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<td>NUTR SCI 132</td>
<td>Nutrition Today (Students may count 132 OR 332, but not both)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NUTR SCI 332</td>
<td>Human Nutritional Needs (Students may count 332 OR 132, but not both)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NUTR SCI/BIOCHEM 510</td>
<td>Biochemical Principles of Human and Animal Nutrition</td>
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<td>PL PATH 311</td>
<td>Global Food Security</td>
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<td><strong>Parasitology</strong></td>
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<td>M M &amp; I/ENTOM/PATH-BIO/ZOOLOGY 350</td>
<td>Parasitology</td>
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<td><strong>Population Sciences</strong></td>
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<td>POP HLTH/C&amp;E SOC 380</td>
<td>Contemporary Population Problems for Honors</td>
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<td>SOC 170</td>
<td>Population Problems</td>
<td>3-4</td>
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<td><strong>Poverty and Development</strong></td>
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<td>A A E/INTL ST 373</td>
<td>Globalization, Poverty and Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>A A E/ECON 474</td>
<td>Economic Problems of Developing Areas</td>
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<td>A A E/ECON 477</td>
<td>Agricultural and Economic Development in Africa</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>C&amp;E SOC/F&amp;W ECOL/SOC 248</td>
<td>Environment, Natural Resources, and Society</td>
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<td>C&amp;E SOC/ENVIR ST/SOC 540</td>
<td>Sociology of International Development, Environment, and Sustainability</td>
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<td>C&amp;E SOC/AMER IND/SOC 578</td>
<td>Poverty and Place</td>
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<tr>
<td>C&amp;E SOC/SOC 630</td>
<td>Sociology of Developing Societies/Third World</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECON 448</td>
<td>Human Resources and Economic Growth</td>
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<tr>
<td>HDFS/CNSR SCI 465</td>
<td>Families &amp; Poverty</td>
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<td>INTL ST 101</td>
<td>Introduction to International Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>INTL ST 402</td>
<td>Topics in Politics and Policy in the Global Economy (Global Poverty and Inequality)</td>
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<td><strong>Public Health Ethics</strong></td>
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<td>MED HIST/PHILOS 505</td>
<td>Justice and Health Care</td>
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<td>MED HIST/PHILOS 515</td>
<td>Public Health Ethics</td>
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<tr>
<td>MED HIST 559</td>
<td>Topics in Ethics and History of Medicine (Climate Change Ethics)</td>
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<td><strong>Public Health Leadership</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>POP HLTH 504</td>
<td>Health Care Quality Improvement in Low Resource Settings</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOC WORK 659</td>
<td>International Aspects of Social Work (Check with global health advisors to see which sections are acceptable in any given term)</td>
<td>2-3</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Public Health Medicine</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>INTER-AG/INTER-LS 152</td>
<td>Ways of Knowing: Medicine and Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>MED HIST/HIST SCI 212</td>
<td>Bodies, Diseases, and Healers: An Introduction to the History of Medicine</td>
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<tr>
<td>MED HIST 286</td>
<td>Honors Seminar: Studies in Medical History (History of Global Disease Eradication)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NURSING/S&amp;A PHM/SOC WORK 105</td>
<td>Health Care Systems: Interdisciplinary Approach</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>NURSING 419</td>
<td>Clinical III: Community Health Nursing Practicum (For nursing students, 419 can count for the certificate as either an elective, a field experience, or both, depending on where the credit is needed.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NURSING 590</td>
<td>Contemporary Practices in Nursing (Nursing Leadership in Global Health Settings; Obesity Causes, Conseq &amp; Cures)</td>
<td>1-4</td>
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<tr>
<td>PHM SCI 310</td>
<td>Drugs and Their Actions</td>
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<tr>
<td>PHM PRAC 305</td>
<td>Consumer Self-Care and Over-the-Counter Drugs</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Public Health Practice</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>MED HIST/HIST SCI 509</td>
<td>The Development of Public Health in America</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>MED HIST/HIST SCI/POP HLTH 553</td>
<td>International Health and Global Society</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>POP HLTH 650</td>
<td>Special Topics (These are typically graduate-only sections; interested students should contact the instructor of the section into which they would like to enroll for possible permission; past accepted sections include Community Health in Conflict Situations; The Public Health Laboratory; Introduction to Infectious Disease; Healthcare Quality Improvement and Innovation)</td>
<td>1-6</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Social Determinants of Health</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>HISTORY/HIST SCI/PHILOS 504</td>
<td>Society and Health Care in American History</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>MED HIST 504</td>
<td>Disease, Medicine and Public Health in the History of Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELIG ST 101</td>
<td>Religion in Global Perspective</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Functional areas/topics for study commonly used in graduate Biomedical Lab Sciences

- Chronic Disease: Focuses on the etiology and prevention of chronic diseases, while addressing interventions such as policy change, education, and various services to reduce chronic disease morbidity and mortality at the level of community and individual behavior.
- Biomedical Lab Sciences: Focuses on laboratory techniques in areas such as microbiology, immunology, virology, molecular biology, as applied to research on public health issues.
- Biostatistics: Study of theories and techniques for collecting, analyzing, and interpreting quantitative data relevant to public health issues.
- Chronic Disease: Focuses on the etiology and prevention of chronic disease, while addressing interventions such as policy change, education, and various services to reduce chronic disease morbidity and mortality at the level of community and individual behavior.
- Clinical Research: Use of statistical methods in the design and execution of studies involving a person or group of persons and addressing public health problems.
- Communication Sciences and Disorders: Focuses on the practice of public health as applied to disorders of speech production/perception, hearing, and language organization.
- Community Health: Focuses on work with defined communities to identify and resolve public health problems and to promote well-being.
- Dental Public Health: The science of preventing dental diseases and promoting dental health on a community basis, including dental education of the public, applied dental research, and administration of group dental care programs.
- Environmental Health/Environmental Science/Environmental Economics: Study of assessment, control, prevention, and cost implications of factors in the environment that can adversely affect the health of present and future generations.
- Epidemiology: Application of the scientific method to the study of disease in populations for the purpose of prevention and control.
- Exercise Science: The theory-based, research-led study of the impact of physical exercise on the body and health.
- Food Safety: Focuses on identification and decreasing the risk to the public from foodborne illness by surveillance, monitoring occurrences of bacterial pathogens, and response to public complaints.
- Genetics: Explores the impact of genes on public health and disease prevention, including how genes and the environment interact to affect distribution of disease in human populations.
- Health Administration: Study of the skills, values, and conceptual abilities needed for management roles in health care, health policy, and public health.
- Health Economics/Health Finance: Study of the composition, use, and impact of finances that fund all components of the public health system. This includes the pricing, production, and distribution of health services.
- Health Education/Behavioral Sciences: Interdisciplinary study focusing on how health education can affect behavior and lifestyle decisions that have an impact on public health.
- Health Law: The impact of law on the furnishing and administration of health services, and study of legal structures that define government's authority in the interest of public health.
- Health Promotion and Communications: Organized response to promote health and prevent illness, injury, and disability using communication mediums.
- Health Services Research: Research on the cost, access, and quality of the health care system, and on policy issues affecting the organization, financing, and delivery of health care services.
- Immunology: The relationship between body systems, pathogens, and immunity; the development and function of immune cells, and the mechanisms of disease and immunology.
- Infectious Diseases: Study of illnesses resulting from the transmission of microbial agents through diverse pathogens, disease surveillance, outbreak investigation, and the prevention of infectious diseases.
- Informatics: Interdisciplinary science dealing with the structure, acquisition, and use of biomedical information, ranging from theoretical model construction to building and evaluating applied systems.
- Injury/Violence: The study of the epidemiology, risk factors, and effective prevention strategies for unintentional and violence-related injury.
- Management and Health Policy: Study of legislative, administrative, and budget systems affecting health services, competencies associated with health care management, and the role of leadership in public health.
- Maternal and Child Health: Focuses on the improvement of public health delivery systems for women, children, and their families through advocacy, education, and research.
- Mental Health: Emphasizes early intervention, prevention of mental illness, and promotion of mental health through public health education.
- Microenterprise and Microlending: Focuses on the development of small businesses using small amounts of credit, often but not always in developing country settings. Explores the impact of small businesses on individual, family, and community health and well-being.
- Minority Health and Health Disparities: Addresses factors causing gaps in quality of health care across social, ethnic, sexual orientation, and socioeconomic groups.
- Multicultural Studies: Focuses on the impact of social identities in determining behavior during illness and decisions regarding care, and
the importance of understanding basic attitudes of a cultural group for successful health promotion and prevention programs.

- **Neuroscience**—An interdisciplinary field which may include research in areas such as molecular neuroscience, neurophysiology, and computational modeling, with applications for vaccine development, response to bioterrorism attacks, and control or prevention of diseases such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's.

- **Nutrition/Public Health Nutrition**—Focuses on the improvement of the nutritional health of the whole population and vulnerable subgroups within the population, and emphasizes health promotion and disease prevention.

- **Occupational Health/Industrial Hygiene**—Focuses on the anticipation, recognition, evaluation, communication, prevention, and control of environmental stressors in the workplace that may result in injury, illness or impairment, or affect the wellbeing of the community.

- **Parasitology**—Study of human parasites and of public health measures that contribute to the prevention and control of diseases caused by parasites.

- **Population and Reproductive Health**—Factors influencing human reproductive health and dynamics of population growth with the goal of avoiding disease and disability related to sexuality and reproduction.

- **Population Sciences**—Study of the science of demography and health implications of major population issues, including population size, composition, distribution, and change.

- **Poverty and Development**—Involves exploration of the relative availability of resources and services between different populations and geographic areas.

- **Preparedness Response and Recovery**—Focuses on the public health infrastructure needed to monitor the environment, assess needs of vulnerable populations, and allocate resources in times of community emergency.

- **Public Health Ethics**—Involves a systematic process to clarify, prioritize, and justify possible courses of public health action based on ethical principles, values and beliefs of stakeholders, and scientific and other information. Public ethics is a field of study that seeks to clarify principles guiding actions, and a field of practice that applies relevant principles and values to decision making.

- **Public Health Leadership**—Prepares public health practitioners with knowledge and skills needed to mobilize, coordinate, and direct broad collaborative actions within the complex public health system.

- **Public Health Medicine**—Protects and improves the health of the community through preventive medicine by providing public health training for clinicians such as doctors, dentists, and nurses.

- **Public Health Policy**—The collected laws, regulations, and approaches taken to making decisions and implementing policy to protect the health of communities and populations. Public health policy issues include a wide range of topics including health care reform, insurance reform, prevention of communicable diseases, food safety, and stem cell research.

- **Public Health Practice**—Application of knowledge and competencies in performance of essential public health services.

- **Risk Assessment**—Determination of the probability that a specific public health environmental or other threat will occur, with a focus on adverse health effects, risk perception, communication, and management.

- **Social Determinants of Health**—Study of the political, cultural, and societal systems that influence behaviors and lifestyle decisions that have an impact on health.

- **Substance Use/Harm Reduction**—Study of theory and methods for research on substance use and community-based prevention, control, and treatment.

- **Toxicology**—Study of the adverse effects of chemicals or other physical agents on human beings and other living organisms.

- **Tropical Medicine**—Deals with infectious and other diseases occurring or originating primarily in tropical and subtropical regions.

- **Veterinary Public Health**—Study of the prevention and control of zoonotic diseases—transmissible from animals to humans—in both animal and human populations.

- **Women's Health**—Etiology, prevention, and treatment of public health problems affecting women and other high-risk groups.

### Certificate Completion Requirement

This undergraduate certificate must be completed concurrently with the student's undergraduate degree. Students cannot delay degree completion to complete the certificate.

### Learning Outcomes

1. Understand the global burden of disease, threats to well-being, and the root causes of these conditions.

2. Identify parallels between local, domestic, and international health issues.


4. Collaborate and communicate effectively with diverse colleagues and local partners.

5. Respectfully engage with other cultures.

### Advising and Careers

Details about advising for the certificate are available on the program's advising page (http://ghi.wisc.edu/education/undergraduate-certificate/advising).

The certificate maintains a handbook (http://ghi.wisc.edu/education/undergraduate-certificate/handbook) with lengthy sections about careers, including suggested global health-related work opportunities to pursue in students' first one to two years after college.

**Advisors:**

Katie Freeman, advises last names A–M
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Scheduling assistant (https://calendar.wisc.edu/scheduling-assistant/public/profiles/FQybpanE.html)

Devika Suri, advises last names N–Z
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Scheduling assistant (https://calendar.wisc.edu/scheduling-assistant/public/profiles/WxqFOGQx.html)

### People

Please see the Certificate in Global Health website (http://ghi.wisc.edu/education/undergraduate-certificate/#Who) for a list of certificate staff and ways to contact them.
A unique aspect of the certificate is the requirement of a field experience, which can take the form of a study abroad field course, an internship, or site visits right here in Wisconsin. You will have the opportunity to get out of the classroom and see the connections between human, animal, and environmental health while deepening your understanding of the social and cultural contexts that influence health and wellness. The experience also increases your comfort in working with a diversity of people and introduces you to many types of careers in global health.

Click here [http://ghi.wisc.edu/education/undergraduate-certificate/field-experiences](http://ghi.wisc.edu/education/undergraduate-certificate/field-experiences) to learn more about our field experiences or set up an appointment to talk with an advisor.