**Globalizing Health Policy**

 Globalization is a process where business starts operating on an international platform or develops influence in the world. An example of globalization is the impact that the health and health policies have in the world. Infectious diseases can affect many people in the world because of the movement of the people from one country to another. For example, SARS outbreak in China in 2003 found its way into the neighboring countries and Canada (Buse, Mays, & Walt, 2012). Distribution of foods in the world poses a risk of spreading viruses from one country to others.

Globalization has a major impact on the health policies and programs. Countries in the world have formed cooperation to control the spread of diseases. Further, the World Health Organization ensures that diseases are maintained through the formulation of health policies and funding of health programs and drugs (Buse, Mays, & Walt, 2012).

Globalization is important since it ensures that countries form a system of dealing with disease outbreaks. The formation of systems helps in cooperation between countries. The diversity of the people in the world helps in sharing different ideas, perspective, and customs that enable the people to interact and find solutions for many problems (Buse, Mays, & Walt, 2012). In addition, health organizations in the world make decisions that impact other nations.

Globalization has been helpful in improving the welfare of the people. Although globalization is an aspect that increases the spreading diseases, it is also a mechanism for improving the welfare through the distribution of drugs and sharing of ideas (Buse, Mays, & Walt, 2012). For example, WHO has been effective in ensuring that diseases are controlled and new drugs for curing the diseases are sought and implemented. Through globalization, diseases such as polio, measles, and other diseases have been controlled.

**References**

Buse, K., Mays, N., & Walt, G. (2012). *Making Health Policy.* New York : McGraw-Hill Education.