How is the child health care system in the USA? Are children faring well? “Child health- A population perspective” book authored by outstanding editors including Alice A. Kyle brings us a clear image of this. It describes children’s communication dynamics with their families, communities, and their friends also their health determinants like obesity and mental health issues, including suicidal incidents. They illustrate all of this with clear evidence, such as historical documents and case studies helping us to understand the troubles facing children’s health care systems in the USA, and give readers a chance to understand them in 10 chapters. This book provides ideas and strategies for a better child-oriented health system as a whole, based on the history of the development of the United States children’s health system. To develop the health system, the first thing to do is evaluate the health needs between communities and individuals. This step will aid us to detect the core issues that we need to improve the healthcare system.

This book is mainly derived from Child Public Health, a volume first published in 2003 in the United Kingdom. Even though years have passed since the last edition published in 2015, the book is still relevant in a sense that the problems that high income countries faced yesterday, may give low- and middle-income countries a clue to solve their problems of today. On the other hand, it is true that even some high income countries have not, yet, fully solved the issues that are mentioned in the book and in the near future, health specialists are likely to be facing them still. Thus, this book is still relevant as it can be looked upon as a map.

The first chapter begins with a summary of USA’s history. It is informative of faulty decisions and optimal governmental choices that have been made: social protection of children, abolishment of child labor, introduction to schooling and parenting systems, and laws beneficial to the children. It depicts many years of trial and error, in terms of childcare in the USA. That political, social, and economic events contributing to the health environment and medical aid fulfillment is proven by the increase in children’s health status in accordance with the development of the country’s economy, science, and society. The authors further emphasizes a national concern about the future
quality of life of these children, who will be the pillars of society in twenty or thirty years. Explanation and reasoning behind the prevalence of these healthcare issues are well explained and further studied as for example: obesity, mental health problems, gun violence, youth incarceration, and chronic illnesses.

The relevance of social life and the importance of a relationship between children, their families and communities are accentuated and expanded upon further by supportive studies on a wide variety of aspects that correlate with child growth and health. Further, into the book, social determinants of child health are thoroughly discussed. Readers may learn more about the negative consequences. The significance of an intervention is well implicated in chapters 4 and 5. The importance of intervention at an early age is stressed. Crucial timing, protective and risk factors, and the cumulation of these determinants are proven to influence child health trajectories. Research and studies of the most common illnesses show that today's medical field can predict whether an individual acquires a disease. Risk factors and their pathways to chronic illnesses are examined and explained.

The latter half of the book includes health issues that children of marginalized groups may face. Immigrant paradox—a trend in immigrant health is discussed in detail and with social determinants from which it is produced. It demonstrates a positive aspect of ethnic enclaves as safety nets with free health clinics and welfare programs. It also discusses aspects of social inequality that have been present in the past and are now in the process of being mitigated, and US war afflicted families and their children becoming a cause of health deterioration and healthcare limitation. An idea that not only health problems cause health deterioration, but also limitations of more societal nature is clarified with examples from various countries.

The authors provide methods to distinguish individual needs and community needs and to help efficiently assess the triads of need, supply, and demand. Further implies a possibility to provide equal support for children’s health through school.

The authors shift the academic background into essay-style writing, making the book more accessible to the general public. Moreover, the authors enriches the mentioned topics from his own point of view by including different interpretations studied by various organizations, which gives the reader an open opportunity to make his own conclusions. Overall the detailed explanation of key concepts of public health-related versatile options based on research and real examples has opened the possibility of understanding the subject in a wider scope.

The statistics and comparisons to denote a point was taken from a developed country, the USA in particular, and a developing country. However, it can be seen as a straightforward way to exemplify what can be achieved if a certain path to development is followed and provides a guide for making the change that we need. It is appreciated that authors addressed some issues that may be seen as obsolete, and, hence, uncommon, but in fact, still in practice in some developing countries. These issues need to be addressed and made known so that we can make interventions to stop malpractice and protect children. The fact that this book indeed addresses global issues not only as social phenomena but as for how it affects children’s health makes this book fundamental for government officials to raise awareness.

The historical approach taken illustrates how we have improved and what is left to solve further.

Targeted readers and goals: Child health - A population perspective, is written for a wide range of specialists who have a chance to intervene and take part in a child’s life and is complemented by results and statistics from numerous studies. These specialists are not only limited to those working in community and hospital settings but also children, their friends, and families to serve as a tool to improve and envision a better future for children and child’s health.

Criticisms: In the sense that the book is written by doctors-scientists, the solutions to each of the problems put forward are not reflected in a way that is accessible to citizens and experts of different socio-economic countries, and the benefits and shortcomings of the currently implemented programs around the world are not included, which makes this book insufficient for some reader’s application. However, although some activities that are accomplished in the United States are shortly mentioned at the end of the topics, the book is intended not only for residents of the United States but also for citizens of developing countries.

Conclusion and Summary: Although only the US situation is considered, researchers, primary care providers and social workers who are reading this book can be inspired by the measures they have taken in consideration of the similar aspects of their country and social environment.