23) International Health

World Health Organization:

- Specialized, Non-Political health agency of United Nation, with Headquaters at Geneva.
- In 1946, the Constitution was Drafted, in 7th April 1948 the Constitution came into force, which is celebrated as World Health Day, a day theme is choosen every year.

Objective

- The attainment by all peoples of the highest level of health at the start of WHO
- The current objective is the attainement by all people of the world a level of health that will permit them to lead a socially and economically productive life.
- WHO is unique among UN Specialized agency they have their own constitution, own governing bodies, own membership & budgets

Developmental Policies

1) Alma-Ata Conference in 1978.
2) Global strategy for Health for All by 2000
3) Recently Millennium Development Goals.

Membership

- Open to all countries. Most are both members of UN & WHO, some dont.
- Each member state, giver a budget yearly.
- In 1948, 56 members, now 194 member states

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Work of WHO

- Directing and coordinating authority on all international health work - including:

① Prevention & Control of Specific diseases.
- Communicable, Non-Communicable:
- Eradication of Diseases and Immunization.

② Development of Comprehensive Health Services.
- Health programmes and Centres.

③ Family health.
- MCH, Nutrition, Reproduction & Health Education

④ Environmental health.
- Sanitation, Food, air, water.

⑤ Health statistics:
- ICD classification every 10th year.
- Morbidity and mortality of different diseases

⑥ Biomedical research.
- New tools, Research institution & Training.

⑦ Health literature and information:

⑧ Cooperation with other organizations.

Structure

Three Organs:

1) World health Assembly
2) The Executive Board
3) The Secretariat.

Regions → For different areas. 6 regions.

South East Asian Region → New Delhi, 11 members

Malaria, T.B., MCH, Environmental and other Community Medicine.

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Indian Red Cross

- Red Cross society of India was established by an act of Indian legislature in 1920
- Three objectives.
  i) Improvement of health.
  ii) Prevention of Diseases.
  iii) Mitigation of Suffering.
- In Peacetime, the society provides newspapers, musical instruments, and other comfort goods to the military hospitals.
- In Disaster services distribute milk, medicines, Vitamin tablets, codliver oil etc. to the famine stricken people & hit by flood.
- In Development of maternity and child welfare services also has an auxillary role.
- The Junior Red Cross is one of the most active sections of the society which gives opportunity to lakhs of boys and girls to associate with village uplift, first aid, antiepidemic work, thus promoting, friendliness, understanding and cooperation.

Role of Red Cross

- In Beginning, as said by Durant, was confined to services on behalf of victims of war.
- Soon thereafter, they realised the natural disasters too bring in their suffering, and helped them.

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- later they extended to prevention of the suffering human.
- They comprise service to armed forces, service to war veterans, disaster service, first aid, nursing, health education & MCH.

International Red Cross

- In 1859, Dunant, saw a war battle and and helped the wounded people with volunteers.
- He proposed further, there societies should have a protective emblem and trained workers