

Chapter 13 - Health Organisations

Exercise 1

Solution A.1.

(a) May 8

Solution A.2.

(c) Geneva

Solution B.1.

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. A

Column I (Activity)	Column II (Organisation)
(i) To extend relief to victims of earthquake.	Red Cross
(ii) To lay pharmaceutical standards for Important drugs.	WHO
(iii) Arranging ambulance in emergencies.	Red Cross
(iv) To suggest quarantine measures.	WHO
(v) Training of midwives.	Red Cross
(vi) Procuring and supplying blood for transfusion.	Red Cross

Solution B.2.

Geneva

Solution B.3.

- (a) WHO: World Health Organisation
(b) UNO: United Nations Organisation

Solution C.1.

- (i) Sanitation – Removal and proper disposal of garbage, sewage and other wastes, elimination of breeding places of flies, mosquitoes, etc.
(ii) Supply of safe drinking water.
(iii) Keeping statistical records – Apart from the registration of births and deaths, to maintain the information about the health and diseases of the people in their area need regularly.



Solution C.2.

1. Food and water borne diseases:

The contaminated food and water cause several diseases. Water borne diseases occur due to contaminated water from hand pumps or mixing of untreated sewage with river water.

2. Insect and air-borne diseases:

Lack of cleanliness leads to breeding of houseflies, mosquitoes which are the carriers of certain diseases.

3. Lack of medical facilities:

Lack of medical facilities especially in rural areas, leads to unavoidable deaths and damage to health. Lack of knowledge and superstitions beliefs also delay timely treatment which may result in serious consequences.

Solution C.3.

Functions of WHO:

- To promote and support projects for research on diseases.
- To collect and supply information about the occurrence of diseases of epidemic nature such as cholera, plague, yellow fever, etc.

Solution C.4.

Functions of Red Cross:

- To extend relief and help to the victims of any calamity – flood, fire, famine, earthquakes, etc.
- To procure and supply blood for the needy victims of war and other calamities.
- To extend all possible first-aid in any accident.
- To arrange for ambulance services in all emergencies.

Solution C.5.

Functions of World Health Organisation (WHO):

- To promote and support projects for research on diseases.
- To collect and supply information about the occurrence of diseases of epidemic nature such as cholera, plague, yellow fever, etc.
- To lay pharmaceuticals standards for important drugs, to ensure purity and size of the dose.
- To organize campaigns for the control of epidemic (widespread) and endemic (local) diseases.

Solution C.6.

1. To extend relief and help to victims of any calamity
 2. To procure and supply blood for the needy victims of war or calamity
 3. To extend all possible first aid in any accident
 4. To educate people in accident prevention
 5. To arrange for ambulance services in emergencies
 6. To look after maternal and child welfare centres
 7. To train midwives
- (any four)

Solution D.1.

- The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) that is concerned with international public health.
- It was established on 7 April 1948, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland and is a member of the United Nations Development Group.
- There were several reasons for the formation of WHO:
- Member countries of the UNO focused on the need for creating an international body to look after the health problem of people of the world.
- This was particularly felt in the field of research on the causes and cures of the diseases.
- The combined efforts in this direction were to give better and faster results.
- The poor and developing countries were to benefit quickly.

