

## Chapter 18. Health Organisations

### Exercise 1

#### Solution A.

1. (a) May 8
2. (c) Geneva

#### Solution B.1.

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.

The headquarters of WHO is located in Geneva.

#### Solution B.3.

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

#### Solution C.1.

#### Health problems in India:

##### 1. Food- and water-borne diseases:

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 and mosquitoes which are 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 superstitious beliefs also delay timely treatment which may result in serious consequences.

### **Solution C.2.**

#### **Functions of WHO:**

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

### **Solution C.3.**

#### **Functions of Red Cross:**

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

### **Solution C.4.**

#### **Functions of World Health Organization (WHO):**

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

### **Solution D.1.**

- The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialised agency of the United Nations (UN) which 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.
- Member countries of the UNO focused on the need for creating an international body to look after the health problems of the people of the world.
- This need was particularly felt in the field of research on the causes and cures of diseases.
- Combined efforts in this direction were to give better and faster results.
- Poor and developing countries were to benefit quickly.

