

Chapter 14. Health Organisations

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Solution 1:

1. Diphtheria, tetanus, malaria, typhoid, rabies etc are diseases caused by pathogens.
2. Heart disease, Osteoporosis (bones), Parkinson's disease (CNS) etc are examples of degenerative diseases.
3. Asthma, hay fever, skin allergies are diseases caused by hypersensitivity.
4. Kwashiorkor, Marasmus, Beriberi are diseases caused due to malnutrition.
5. WHO, the World Health Organization, promotes medical education and training.

Solution 2:

1. **WHO:** It stands for World Health Organizations. This organization was formed in 1948. It's headquarter is at Geneva in Switzerland. WHO has more than 135 member states, each of which contributes to its annual budget according to the proportion it can pay. It controls the international projects to eliminate diseases. The form of assistance given by WHO includes providing information regarding epidemic warnings, fighting major diseases, taking care of maternal and child health, improving sanitation and water supplies etc.
2. **Red Cross:** It is an international body founded in 1864 to provide medical aid during emergency conditions such as war. The emblem of Red Cross is a red coloured cross painted on a white background. It provides medical help to the victims of war and natural calamities in the form of blood and first-aid. Red Cross also organizes workshops to educate people on prevention of accidents.
3. **The functions of WHO are:**
 - It promotes medical education and training to all the countries.
 - It collects information and supplies information about the health, epidemic and endemic diseases all over the world.
 - It encourages research and development of international pharmaceutical products.
 - It suggests quarantine measures to prevent epidemics like plague, cholera etc.
 - WHO also finance international research programmes on health like eradication of malaria, smallpox etc.
4. **Quarantine regulations:** Quarantine is the limitation on the freedom of movement of an individual or any material so as to prevent spread of contagious diseases. The suspected person or material is detained at the port of entry to prevent disease from entering a country. These quarantine regulations are laid down by WHO and they also decide the validity period of vaccination certificates.
5. **Radiation hazards:** X-rays and radiations from atomic energy are harmful to all living organisms as they can cause burns, cancer or even death. To prevent this, WHO keeps all countries informed and up-to-date about radiation hazards and gives particular attention to the training of workers who can deal with these hazards.

Solution 3:

WHO stands for: World Health Organization.



Solution 4:

The two functions of the WHO are:

1. To provide information on diseases of epidemic nature.
2. To provide quarantine measures for prevention of spread of diseases.

Solution 5:

The two activities of Red Cross are:

1. To provide medical aid and relief to the victims of natural calamities.
2. To provide blood to the victims of war.

Solution 6:

1. hypersensitivity
2. antibiotic
3. deficiency

Solution 7:

Diabetes and Beriberi are two non- communicable diseases.

Solution 8:

The two International health organizations are: WHO (World Health Organization) and Red Cross.

Solution 9:

Following are the reasons for the formation of WHO:

World health Organization is a health organization which works at international level to remove sufferings, promote proper growth and development of children. It was formed with the purpose of coordinating and directing international health work.

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WHO was established in 1948.

Solution 11:

The headquarters of WHO are located at Geneva in Switzerland.

Solution 12:

The full form of UNO is United Nations Organization.

Solution 13:

The three common diseases prevalent in India are Tuberculosis, Malaria and Dengue.

Solution 14:

The two common water-borne diseases are Jaundice and Cholera.

Solution 15:

The two common air-borne diseases are Common cold and Whooping cough.

Solution 16:

The two common venereal diseases are AIDS (Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome) and

Syphilis.

Solution 17:

1. (b) 1948
2. (c) April 7
3. (c) 1981
4. (b) NCCP
5. (d) Geneva
6. (b) 1864
7. (d) All of these
8. (b) Tuberculosis
9. (a) Typhoid
10. (d) (a) and (c)

