

Function of WHO

WHO is the specialised agency of the United Nations responsible for international public health

7th April 1948

1) Prevention and control of specific disease

- control of communicable diseases (malaria, TB, HIV)
- global eradication program (eg: smallpox)
- epidemiological surveillance

2) Development of comprehensive health services

- organizing health system based on PHC, the development of health manpower, legislation

3) Family health

- Promotion of MCH, → nutrition, immunizations
- Reproductive health
- Supervisory programs

4) Environmental health

- Activities directed to protect quality of Air, water & food, Radiation Protection

5) Health statistics

- collect, analyze and disseminate global health data
- Promotes Research

6) Biomedical Research

Act as the directing and coordinating Authority on international health work

7) Cooperation with other organization

WHO collaborates with UN and with the other specialised agencies and maintain various degree of working relationships

8) Health literature and information

WHO Act as a clearing house for information on health problems

6 Regions of WHO

- South East Asia
- Africa
- Americas
- Europe
- Eastern Mediterranean
- Western Pacific