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The current WHO-TermWatch contains the following entries:

approach, 1
auxiliary worker, 1
basic health service, 1
central health service, 1
community health worker, 1
comprehensive health system, 1
disease control, 1
essential drug, 2
health development, 2
health manpower development, 2
health sector, 2
health situation, 2
health status, 2
health system, 2
health team, 2
health trend, 2
intersectoral action, 3

level of health, 3
multisectoral action, 3
national plan of action, 3
outcome, 3
primary health care, 3
primary health care approach, 3
risk approach, 4
secondary health care, 4
social control, 4
target, 4
tertiary health care, 4



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approach

A means or method of attaining an objective or target.

Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p. 19.

See also : risk approach

auxiliary worker

A worker who has less than full professional qualifications in a particular field and is supervised by a professional worker.

Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p. 12.

basic health service

service de santé de base

A network of institutions run by the government as part of the country's administrative system that provide certain indispensable medical care and preventive services to individuals.

Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series N 1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984.

A network of co-ordinated peripheral, intermediate, and central health units, staffed by competent professional and auxiliary personnel and capable of performing effectively a selected group of functions essential to the health of the people living in the area. It is administered by central, intermediate, and local organs, as appropriate to the general administrative pattern of the country.

World Health Organization. Planning and Programming for Nursing Services. Public Health Papers N°44. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1971.

The services are rendered by professional and non-professional staff who have been selected without prior consultation with the community they serve, and the community itself is not necessarily involved in the action taken to improve its health. Moreover, basic health services usually start from the centre and extend out to the periphery; they do not necessarily attempt to identify and use appropriate health technology and they do not concern themselves with the socioeconomic aspects health and the related intersectoral action.

[Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, pp. 11-12.]

central health service

The level <of health services> that deals with those elements of the health system that devolve on it by virtue of the country's administrative organization (...).

Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p. 13.

community health worker

Trained health worker who lives within the community and works with other health and development workers as a team.

Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series N 1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984.

The community health worker provides the first contact between the individual and the health system. The types of community health worker vary between countries and communities according to their needs and the resources available to meet them. In many societies, these workers come from and are chosen by the community in which they work. In some countries they work as volunteers; normally those who work part-time or full-time are rewarded, in cash or in kind, by the community and the formal health services.

[Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, pp. 11-12.]

comprehensive health system

A health system that includes all the elements required to meet all the health needs of the population.

Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p. 13.

disease control

All the measures designed to prevent or reduce as much as possible the incidence, prevalence, and consequences of disease, such as the control of disease vectors, the removal or reduction of the influence of predisposing factors in the environment, immunization and curative care.

Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p. 20.

essential drug

Any of those therapeutic substances that are indispensable for a rational care of the vast majority of diseases in a given population.

Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p. 20.

Experience has shown that about 30 to 40 drugs are sufficient for primary health care in many countries, the rest being required for secondary and tertiary health care. Such lists do not mean that no other drugs are useful, but simply that in a given situation those drugs are the most needed for the health care of the majority, and should, therefore, be available at all times in adequate amounts and in the proper dosage forms.

[Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p. 20.]

health development

The process of continuous, progressive improvement of the health status of a population.

Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p. 13.

health manpower development

The provision of health workers sufficiently trained to meet the present and future needs for activities in the health and related sectors.

Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series N 1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p.12.

See also : human resource development

It involves the planning, production and management of health manpower - that is, the estimation of needs and the taking of steps to ensure that the health workers are properly trained, recruited or otherwise employed, adequately paid, and given career prospects that will keep them within the health system.

[Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, pp. 11-12.]

The term 'health manpower' has become deprecated. The term 'human resources for health' should be used instead.

health sector

The sector that includes government ministries and departments, social security and health insurance schemes, voluntary organizations and private individuals and groups, providing health services.

Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p. 14.

health situation

An overall picture of the health status which also includes measures taken to improve health, the resources devoted to health, an appreciation of specific health problems that require particular attention, and

the degree of people's awareness about their health and ways of improving it.

Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p. 14.

health status

The state of health of an individual, group, or population measured against accepted standards.

Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, pp. 13-14.

See also : level of health

health system

The complex of interrelated elements that contribute to health in homes, educational institutions, workplaces, public places, and communities, as well as in the physical and psychosocial environment and the health and related sectors.

Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p. 13.

A health system is usually organized at various levels, starting at the most peripheral level, also known as the community level or the primary level of health care, and proceeding through the intermediate (district, regional or provincial) to the central level.

[Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p. 13.]

health team

A group of persons having a common health goal to the achievement of which each member of the team contributes in accordance with his or her competence and skill and in coordination with the functions of the others.

Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p. 13.

health trend

A picture of a health situation referring also to what led up to it and to prospects for the future.

Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p. 14.

Health development and socioeconomic development are inseparably linked, progress in health leading to and at the same time depending on socioeconomic progress. Health development implies coordination at all levels between activities in the health sector and activities in other social and economic sectors such as education, agriculture, industry, housing, public works, water supply and communications.

[Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p. 14.]

intersectoral action

Action in which the health sector and other relevant sectors collaborate for the achievement of a common goal, the contributions of the different sectors being closely coordinated.

Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p. 14.

Syn : multisectoral action

For practical purposes, intersectoral action and multisectoral action are synonymous terms, the former perhaps emphasizing the element of coordination, the latter the contribution of a number of sectors.

[Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p. 14.]

level of health

The quantified expression of the health status.

After Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p. 14.

See also : health status

multisectoral action

Action in which the health sector and other relevant sectors collaborate for the achievement of a common goal, the contributions of the different sectors being closely coordinated.

Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p. 14.

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[Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p. 14.]

national plan of action

A broad intersectoral master plan for attaining the national health goals through implementation of the strategy. It indicates what has to be done, who has to do it, during what time frame, and with what resources. It is framework leading to more detailed programming, budgeting, implementation and evaluation.

Formulating strategies for health for all by the year 2000: guiding principles and essential issues. Document of the Executive Board of the World Health Organization. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1979, p.14.

A broad intersectoral master plan for implementing the strategy in order to attain the national health goals. It specifies in operational terms the steps to be taken in accordance with the strategy, keeping in mind the various objectives and targets to be attained and the programmes for attaining them. These steps include political, economic, financial, social legislative,

administrative, scientific, technical and managerial measures. The action that has to be taken by the health and other sectors concerned is laid down and a framework for monitoring the implementation of the plan of action and evaluating its impact is established. Plans of action form a continuum with national health policies and strategies, there being no sharp dividing lines.

Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p. 19.

See also : country health programme

National policies, strategies and plans of action form a continuum, and there are no sharp dividing lines between them. It might therefore be unwise to be specific in attempting to define them, but it is useful to indicate what each might entail.

[Formulating strategies for health for all by the year 2000: guiding principles and essential issues. Document of the Executive Board of the World Health Organization. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1979, p.14.]

outcome

Principal results that WHO's work should aim to achieve.

All identified consequences of the handling of a general medical care problem.

Alderson M.R. Glossary of terms. In: Health Information Systems: Report of a Conference convened by the Regional Office for Europe of the World Health Organization, pp.33-34. WHO/EURO unpublished document EURO-4914. World Health Organization. Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen, 1973.

All the possible results that may stem from specific treatment for a given condition.

Alderson M.R. Glossary of terms. In: Health Information Systems: Report of a Conference convened by the Regional Office for Europe of the World Health Organization, pp.33-34. WHO/EURO unpublished document EURO-4914. World Health Organization. Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen, 1973.

primary health care

Essential health care made accessible at a cost the country and community can afford, with methods that are practical, scientifically sound and socially acceptable.

Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series N 1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p.10.

primary health care approach

The establishment of a health system as described in the Alma-Ata report, with primary health care as the central function and main focus supported by the rest of the health system.

Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series N 1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p.11.

risk approach

A type of approach consisting of identifying and devoting more care to individuals or groups who, for biological, environmental or socioeconomic reasons, are at special risk of having their health impaired, of contracting a specific disease, or of having inadequate attention paid to their health problems.

Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p. 19.

See also : approach

secondary health care

Care of a more specialized kind than can be offered at the most peripheral level, for example radiographic diagnosis, general surgery, care of women with complications of pregnancy and childbirth, and diagnosis and treatment of uncommon or severe diseases.

Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p. 16.

This kind of care is provided by trained staff in such institutions as district or provincial hospitals.

[Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p. 16.]

social control

The involvement of individuals and communities in maintaining the cohesion of the health system and in ensuring that it functions in compliance with agreed policies. This is done at community and other levels, in manner that is commensurate with the country's political, social, cultural and administrative traditions.

After Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p. 13.

target

An intermediate result towards an objective that a programme seeks to achieve.

Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p. 18.

A target is more specific than an objective and the period within which it is to be attained is usually specified. It also lends itself more readily to being expressed in quantitative terms.

[Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p. 18.]

tertiary health care

More specialized care that requires highly specific facilities and the attention of highly specialized health workers, for example for neurosurgery or heart surgery.

Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All Series n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p. 16.