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World Health Organization
Computer-Assisted Translation
and Terminology Service

Health for All: a glossary of terms

English/French/Spanish

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Introduction

The WHO Terminology Information System (WHOTERM) aims at collecting, managing and updating, as necessary, terminological material compiled under the aegis of the various programmes of the World Health Organization to facilitate the exchange and transfer of information on their activities. Such materials may be prepared by the programmes themselves, or by collaborating individuals and institutions supporting them. The Terminology Service within the Computer-Assisted Translation and Terminology Service (CTT) in the Office of Language Services (TRA) provides technical guidelines on request on all aspects of terminology work, including principles and methodology, operating and validation procedures, and tries to centralize all relevant information for future reference and possible dissemination.

The following material on Health for All is based on the Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8, Health-for-All Series n°9, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984. It constitutes one of the components of the future WHO Dictionary and is issued separately in response to numerous requests for clarification of concepts that are central to WHO's work. While the definitions and notes conform strictly with the original wording of the source, the presentation format is somewhat different in order to permit automatic information processing and retrieval by electronic means. In addition, the equivalent terms in French and Spanish have been integrated in the text to facilitate the work of translators.

As a sign of the dynamic evolution of language, a number of original terms have gradually given way in official WHO documents to newer expressions, particularly in Spanish. In such cases, the obsolete terms have been kept in the database to preserve the integrity of the original material, but they have been marked with † for easy identification. The newer, preferred terms have similarly been marked with ‡ . The special contribution of the Spanish Translation subunit is gratefully acknowledged.

Finally, the main entries are presented in the alphabetical order of the English, and their wording is that of the natural language. In order to facilitate the identification of any entry by any key word that might be embedded in it, a full index of all individual words occurring in phraseological entries has been added for each language.

adequate
FR : adéquat
ES : suficiente

Proportionate to requirements.
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. 24.

See also : adequacy

approach
FR : approche
ES : procedimientos

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

appropriate health technology
FR : technologie appropriée pour la santé
ES : tecnología apropiada para la salud

Methods, procedures, techniques and equipment that are scientifically valid, adapted to local needs and acceptable to those who use them and to those for whom they are used, and that can be maintained and utilized with resources the community or country can afford.
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. 28.

auxiliary worker
FR : personnel auxiliaire
ES : agente auxiliar

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
FR : service de santé de base
ES : servicio básico de salud

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, p. 11.

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

Health services able to cope with the essential health needs of a large part of the population.
Executive Board, 51st session. Organizational Study on Methods of Promoting the Development of Basic Health Services. In: Official Records of the World

Health Organization n°206, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1973, p.114.

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 nor 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 of 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.]

The Expert Committee on Public-Health Administration, at its second meeting considered the following health services as basic, regardless of the situation of the rural health unit: maternal and child health; communicable disease control; environmental sanitation; maintenance of records for statistical purposes; health education of the public; public-health nursing; and medical care (to an extent varying with the needs of the area and the accessibility of larger hospital centres).

[Expert Committee on Public-Health Administration. Second report: Methodology of planning an integrated health programme for rural areas. Technical Report Series n°83. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1954, p.4.]

capital expenditure

FR : dépense d'immobilisation
ES : gastos de capital, inversión en capital fijo

Expenditure on land, buildings, and initial equipment and supplies to establish or extend health facilities such ashealth centres, laboratories and 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. 23.

See also : resource management, recurrent expenditure

central health service

FR : service de santé central
ES : servicio central de salud

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

FR : agent de santé communautaire
ES : agente de salud de la comunidad

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, p. 14.

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.]

community involvement
FR : engagement communautaire
ES : intervención de la comunidad

The active involvement of people living together in some form of social organization and cohesion in the planning, operation and control of primary health care, using local, national and other resources.

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.

See also : community participation

The term 'community involvement' is preferable to 'community participation' because it implies a deeper and more personal identification of members of the community with primary health care. In community involvement individuals and families assume responsibility for their, and the community's, health and welfare and develop the capacity to contribute to their own and the community's development.

[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.]

community participation
FR : participation communautaire
ES : participación de la comunidad
See also : community involvement

comprehensive health system
FR : système de santé complet
ES : sistema de salud completo

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.

coordination within the health sector
FR : coordination au sein du secteur de la santé
ES : coordinación dentro del sector de la salud

Organized collaboration as necessary among those providing the services at the same and different levels of the health system in order to make the most efficient use of resources, as well as within and among the various categories of health workers following agreement on the division of labour.

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.

cost-benefit
FR : coûts-avantages
ES : costos y beneficios, costos-beneficios

The relationship between the cost of an activity and the benefits that accrue from 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. 24.

cost-benefit analysis
FR : analyse coûts-avantages
ES : análisis de costos-beneficios, análisis de rentabilidad

The systematic comparison, in monetary terms, of all the costs and benefits of proposed alternative schemes with a view to determining: (a)which scheme or combination of schemes will contribute most to the achievement of predetermined objectives at a fixed investment; or (b) the magnitude of the benefit that can result from schemes requiring the minimum investment. The resources required per unit of benefit must be determined, account being taken of the fact that costs and benefits accrue with time.

Clarification and Working Definition of Health Services Functions and Terminology. Official records of the World Health Organization, N°206. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1973, p.115.

A method of determining and comparing the costs and benefits of a programme in which all the costs and benefits are expressed in monetary 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. 24.

See also : cost-effectiveness analysis

cost-effectiveness
FR : coûts-efficacité
ES : costo-eficacia

The relationship between cost and effectiveness.

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. 25.

cost-effectiveness analysis
FR : analyse coûts-efficacité
ES : análisis costo-eficacia

A procedure used when benefits are difficult to measure or when those that are measurable are not commensurable.

Clarification and Working Definition of Health Services Functions and Terminology. Official records of the World Health Organization, N°206. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1973, p.115.

A method aiming at measuring the relative cost of alternative ways of achieving an objective.

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. 25.

See also : cost-benefit analysis

It is similar to cost-benefit analysis except that benefit, instead of being expressed in monetary terms, is expressed in terms of results achieved, e.g. number of lives saved or number of days free from disease.

[Clarification and Working Definition of Health Services Functions and Terminology. Official records of the World Health Organization, N°206. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1973, p.115.]

cost-efficiency
FR : coûts-efficience
ES : costo-eficiencia

The extent to which financial resources are being used as well as possible.

Adapted from 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. 25.

country health programme
FR : programme national de santé
ES : programa nacional de salud

All the activities making up the coordinated sum of all the health programmes in a country.

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. 22.

See also : country health plan, national plan of action, strategy

This term has become obsolete since the broader concepts of strategies and plans of action have come into use.

[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. 22.]

country health programming

FR : programmation sanitaire par pays
ES : programación sanitaria por países

A managerial process dealing directly with the selection of priority health problems, specification of operational objectives and translation of these into activities, resource needs and organization.

Improving country health programming, an assessment and recommendations. Report of an Interregional Seminar. Document SEA/PHA/190. Regional Office for South-East Asia, New Delhi, 1977, p.12.

Assessing a country's health problems in their socioeconomic context, determining which areas are changing, and formulating programmes to bring about the changes needed.

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. 22.

See also : national health policy

Note to Definition 1:

Since country health programming deals directly with the selection of priority health problems, specification of operational objectives and translation of these into activities, resource needs and organization, it is quite likely to have a direct bearing on the government's 'health policy'. In fact, consideration of the government's health policy in a continuous national health planning process such as country health programming is unavoidable.

[Improving country health programming, an assessment and recommendations. Report of an Interregional Seminar. Document SEA/PHA/190. Regional Office for South-East Asia, New Delhi, 1977, p.12.]

Note to Definition 2:

Country health programming forms part of a broader managerial process for national health development which has superseded it, corresponding in practice to the aggregate of broad programming, programme budgeting and detailed programming.

[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. 22.]

criterion

FR : critère
ES : criterio

Standard against which actions can be compared.

World Health Organization. Provisional guidelines for health programme evaluation. Unpublished WHO document HPC/DPE/78.1, p.7.

A standard by which something is judged; it may be technical or social.

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. 26.

See also : indicator

disease control
FR : lutte contre la maladie
ES : lucha contra las enfermedades

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.

disease prevention
FR : prévention de la maladie
ES : prevención de las enfermedades

Measures not only to prevent the occurence of disease, such as immunization or disease vector control or anti-smoking activities, but also to arrest its progress and reduce its consequences once it is established.

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. 17.

effective
FR : efficace
ES : eficaz

Showing results in accordance with the objectives and targets for reducing the dimensions of a problem or improving an unsatisfactory situation.

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. 24.

See also : effectiveness

effectiveness
FR : efficacité
ES : eficacia

The effects of the activity and the end-results, outcomes or benefits for the population achieved in relation to the stated objectives.

WHO Expert Committee on Health Statistics. 14th report. Technical Reports Series N°472. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1971, p.11.

The ratio between the achievement of the programme activity and the desired level which, during the planning process, the planners had proposed would result from the programme activity.

Clarification and Working Definition of Health Services Functions and Terminology. Official records of the World Health Organization, N°206. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1973p.114.

The degree to which a plan, a programme or a project has achieved its purpose within the limits set for reaching its objective.

Planning terminology. Terminology list prepared by the WHO Secretariat for the European Conference on National health Planning, 1974. Quoted in: Hogarth J. Glossary of Health Care Terminology. Public Health in Europe N°4. World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe. Copenhagen, 1978.

The extent to which actions achieve predetermined objectives.

Planning and Programming for Nursing Services. Public Health Papers n°44. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1971, p.104.

An expression of the degree to which a programme has produced the effects as planned or desired.

Schaefer M. Concepts and issues of programme evaluation in environmental health. Unpublished WHO document DIS/WP/72.2, pages 47-51.

An expression of the desired effect of a programme, service or institution in reducing a health problem or improving an unsatisfactory health situation.

World Health Organization. Regional Office for Africa. Administrative Instruction No. 3. WHO Information System Unpublished WHO document A1/78/3, 20 April 1978, Annex 1.

See also : effective, efficacy, efficiency, evaluation of health services

The essential difference between +efficiency¦ and +effectiveness¦ is that the latter is related to the results achieved (or planned to be achieved), and the former to the cost, in terms of resources, of achieving thoses results. The latter approaches the meaning of the technical term +cost-effectiveness¦.

[Hogarth J. Glossary of Health Care Terminology. Public Health in Europe N°4. World Health Organization. Regional Office for Europe. Copenhagen, 1978.]

Costs are not involved in this measurement as they are in that of efficiency.

Thus, effectiveness measures the degree of attainment of the predetermined objectives and targets of the programme, service or institution. The assessment of effectiveness is aimed at improving programme formulation or the functions and structure of health services and institutions through analysis of the extent of attainment of their objectives. Where feasible, the extent of attainment should be quantified. Where this is not feasible, a qualitative analysis of the relevance and usefulness of the achievement has to be performed, however subjective and impressionistic such an analysis may be, until a more precise way of measuring is developed. The evaluation of effectiveness should also include an assessment of the satisfaction or otherwise expressed by the community concerned with the effects of the programme, service or institution.

[World Health Organization. Regional Office for Africa. Administrative Instruction No. 3. WHO Information System Unpublished WHO document A1/78/3, 20 April 1978, Annex 1.]

efficiency

FR : efficience
ES : eficiencia

The effects or end-results achieved in relation to the efforts expended in terms of money, resources and time.

WHO Expert Committee on Health Statistics. 14th report. Technical Reports Series N°472. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1971, p.11.

The ratio between the result that might be achieved through the expenditure of a specific amount of resources and the result that might be achieved through a minimum of expenditure.

Clarification and Working Definition of Health Services Functions and Terminology. Official records of the World Health Organization, N°206. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1973, p.114.

The skill with which resources have been used to achieve a given end.

Planning terminology. Terminology list prepared by the WHO Secretariat for the European Conference on National health Planning, 1974. Quoted in: Hogarth J. Glossary of Health Care Terminology. Public

Health in Europe N°4. World Health Organization. Regional Office for Europe. Copenhagen, 1978.

The extent to which resources are used as well as possible.

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. 25.

See also : effectiveness, efficacy, efficient, evaluation of health services

The essential difference between +efficiency¦ and +effectiveness¦ is that the latter is related to the results achieved (or planned to be achieved), and the former to the cost, in terms of resources, of achieving thoses results. The latter approaches the meaning of the technical term +cost-effectiveness¦.

[Hogarth J. Glossary of Health Care Terminology. Public Health in Europe N°4. World Health Organization. Regional Office for Europe. Copenhagen, 1978.]

efficient

FR : efficient
ES : eficiente

Productive of effects, effective, adequately operative.

Oxford English Dictionary.

Productive of results, with the efforts expended on a programme, activity, task, etc. being as good as possible in relation to the resources devoted to it.

Adapted from 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. 23.

See also : efficiency

essential drug

FR : médicament essentiel
ES : medicamento esencial

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.]

Global Strategy for Health for All

FR : Stratégie mondiale de la santé pour tous
ES : Estrategia Mundial de Salud para Todos

A mechanism that brings together regional and national strategies for health for all into an integrated world strategy fostering the development of regional and national policies, strategies and plans of action, and supporting countries, both in regional groupings and individually, in their preparation and implementation.

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. 30.

The Global Strategy was adopted by the World Health Assembly in 1981. It describes the broad lines of action to be taken at policy and operational levels, nationally and internationally, in the health sector and in other social and economic sectors, to attain health for all by the year 2000. The central thrust is the building up in each country of the health system infrastructure, starting with primary health care, for the delivery of programmes that reach the whole population, using appropriate health technology. The strategy involves specifying measures to be taken by individuals and families in their homes, by communities, by the health services at the most peripheral and referral levels, and by other sectors. It also point to ways of ensuring cooperation within the health sector and intersectoral action; enlisting the support of health and related workers and of the general public through the dissemination of appropriate information; setting up a managerial process for national health development; reorienting research as necessary; generating and mobilizing all possible resources; cooperating with other countries in common areas of interest; and bringing about political commitment and financial support for all the above. Crucial to the Strategy is the social control of the health system through a high degree of community involvement. The Strategy also describes how the international community, and in particular WHO, should support national 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, p. 30.]

goal

FR : but
ES : finalidad

The intended outcome of a programme. It does not necessarily have to be quantifiable or measurable in operational terms.

Methods of Evaluating Public Health Programmes. Report on a Symposium convened by the Regional Office for Europe. EURO Document 0375, Annex 1. World Health Organization, Kiel, 1967, p.34.

A long-range specified state of accomplishment towards which actions and resources are directed; goals are not constrained by time or existing resources.

Clarification and Working Definition of Health Services Functions and Terminology. Official records of the World Health Organization, N°206. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1973, p.114.

A specific state towards which actions and resources are directed.

Planning and Programming for Nursing Services. Public Health Papers N°44. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1971, p.104.

Objectives set at the level of the national planning agency for socio-economic development.

WHO Glossary of Programme Systems Analysis. Document PSA/71.4. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1971, p.6.

The final purpose or aim, the end to which a design tends.

Salvato J. Environmental Engineering and Sanitation. Wiley-Interscience, London, 1972, p.65.

A general aim towards which to strive, for example to have an environment that is conducive to health or to have primary health care available to everybody.

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.

See also : task, objective

Note on definition 4:

Unlike objectives and targets, goals are not constrained by time or existing resources, nor are they necessarily attainable but are rather an ultimate desired state towards which actions and resources are directed.

[Planning and Programming for Nursing Services. Public Health Papers N°44. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1971, p.104.]

guideline
FR : directive
ES : pauta

Rules that set out the steps to be taken in performing a task or implementing a policy and the manner to do so.

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. 31.

See also : guiding principle

Guidelines are more specific and more detailed than guiding principles, on which they are based.

[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. 31.]

guiding principle
FR : principe directeur
ES : norma fundamental

General rule that can be used as a guide by the Member States of WHO, for example to develop and implement policies, to set up a managerial process or to organize primary health care in communities.

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. 31.

See also : guideline

Because of the great difference among Member States guiding principles must be very general.

[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. 31.]

health centre
FR : centre de santé
ES : centro de salud

A centre that carries out promotive, protective, preventive, diagnostic, curative and rehabilitative activities for ambulant people, but has no beds other than perhaps a few needed for emergencies and maternity 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. 15.

In some countries the term is applied to institutions that have beds and may or may not have physicians on the staff, while in yet others it is applied to institutions that provide specialized 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.15.]

health development
FR : développement sanitaire
ES : desarrollo de la salud[†], desarrollo sanitario[†]

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 for All

FR : Santé pour tous
ES : Salud para Todos

A process leading to progressive improvement in the health of people.

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. 9.

In 1977 the Thirtieth World Health Assembly decided that the main social goal of governments and WHO in the coming decades should be the attainment by all the people of the world by the year 2000 of a level of health that would permit them to lead a socially and economically productive life. This goal is commonly known as 'health for all by the year 2000'. The process itself will be interpreted differently by each country in the light of its social and economic characteristics, the health status and morbidity patterns of its population, and the state of development of its health system. However, there is a health baseline below which no individuals in any country should find themselves; all people in all countries should have a level of health that will permit them to work productively and to participate actively in the social life of the community in which they live.

Health for all does not mean that in the year 2000 doctors and nurses will provide medical care for everybody in the world for all their existing ailments and that nobody will be sick or disabled. It does mean that health begins and is fostered or endangered at home, in school and in factories, where people live and work. People will use better approaches than they do now for preventing disease and alleviating unavoidable illness and disability, and have better ways of growing up, growing old and dying in dignity.

Essential health care will be accessible to all individuals and families, in an acceptable and affordable way, and with their full involvement. There will be an even distribution among the population of whatever resources for health are available and people will realize that they themselves have the power to shape their lives and the lives of their families, free from the avoidable burden of disease, and aware that ill-health is not inevitable.

[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. 9.]

health information

FR : information sanitaire
ES : información sanitaria

All information related to health.

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. 26.

health manpower development

FR : développement des personnels de santé
ES : desarrollo de los recursos de personal de salud

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, pp. 11-12.

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 carrer 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 programme
FR : programme de santé
ES : programa de salud

An organized aggregate of activities directed towards the attainment of defined objectives and targets, which are progressively more specific than the goals to which they contribute.

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.

Each health programme should have its specific objectives and targets, whenever possible quantified, that are consistent with those of the national health strategy. The programme should set out clearly the requirements in health workers, physical facilities, technology, equipment and supplies, information and intercommunication, the methods of monitoring and evaluation, the timetable of activities, and the ways of ensuring correlation between its various elements and related programmes.

[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.]

health promotion
FR : promotion de la santé
ES : promoción de la salud

Fostering life-styles and other social, economic, environmental and personal factors conducive to health.

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. 16-17.

Factors conducive to health include: raising people's awareness about health matters and enabling them to cope with health problems by increasing their knowledge and providing them with valid information; encouraging adequate and appropriate diet and exercise and enough sleep; ensuring education and work in conformity with physical and mental capacity; making available suitable housing and safe water and sanitary facilities; improving the physical, economic, cultural, psychological, and social environment; and social support, for example by local women's groups. Activities to promote health may be decided and carried out by individuals, families, communities, various associations of people, health workers, governments, nongovernmental organizations, or combinations of these.

[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. 17.]

health protection
FR : protection sanitaire
ES : protección de la salud

Guarding against potential dangers to health, such as wearing protective clothing against inclement weather, or taking measures to protect workers against the specific hazards of their work.

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. 17.

health research
FR : recherche en matière de santé
ES : investigaciones sobre salud[1], investigaciones sanitarias[1]

Research on all aspects of health, the factors affecting it, and ways of promoting, protecting and improving it.

It is an essential part of national health development.

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. 28.

It includes medical and biomedical research relating to a wide variety of medical matters and involving various life sciences such as molecular biology and biophysics; clinical research, which is based on theobservation and treatment of patients or volunteers; epidemiological research, which is concerned with the study and control of diseases and of situations that are suspected of being harmful to health; and socioeconomic and behavioural research, which investigates the social, economic, psychological and cultural determinants of health and disease with a view to promoting health and preventing disease. Often a multidisciplinary combination of the above kinds of research is needed to solve a health problem.

[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. 28.]

health resources

FR : ressources sanitaires
ES : recursos de salud

All the means available for the operation of the health system, including manpower, buildings, equipment, supplies, funds, knowledge and technology.

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. 15.

health sector

FR : secteur de la santé
ES : sector de la salud

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 services research

FR : recherche sur les services de santé
ES : investigaciones sobre servicios de salud

Part of the health systems research dealing with the health services component of the broader 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. 28.

health situation

FR : situation sanitaire
ES : situación sanitaria

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

FR : état de santé
ES : estado de salud

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

FR : système de santé
ES : sistema de salud

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 system infrastructure

FR : infrastructure des systèmes de santé
ES : infraestructura del sistema de salud

Services, facilities, institutions or establishments, organizations and those operating them for the delivery of a variety of health programmes, which make use of the health resources in a well planned, organized and administered manner.

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. 15.

The health programmes provide individuals, families and communities with health care that consists of a combination of promotive, protective, preventive, diagnostic, curative and rehabilitative measures. Thus the Seventh General Programme of Work has a section on health system infrastructure that aims at the establishment, progressive strengthening, organization, and operational management of health system infrastructures, including the related manpower, through the systematic application of a well defined managerial process and related health systems research, the delivery of country-wide health programmes using appropriate technologies, and social control of the health system and the technology used in 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. 15.]

health systems research

FR : recherche sur les systèmes de santé
ES : investigaciones sobre sistemas de salud

Research dealing with the entire health system or only part of it, the object of which being to ensure that the system is optimally planned and organized and that programmes are carried out by the health system infrastructure efficiently and effectively and with appropriate technology.

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. 28.

health team
FR : équipe de santé
ES : grupo de salud[1], equipo de salud[1]

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
FR : tendance sanitaire
ES : tendencia sanitaria

A picture 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.]

impact
FR : impact
ES : efectos[1], impacto[1]

The overall effect on health status and socioeconomic development.

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. 24.

indicator
FR : indicateur
ES : indicador

Any variable which helps to measure changes.

World Health Organization. Provisional guidelines for health programme evaluation. Unpublished WHO document HPC/DPE/78.1, p.7.

Quantitative expression of a health state (or other element state), of an indirect or surrogate character,sometimes standardized by national or international authorities, usually of a summary nature.

Schaefer M. Concepts and issues of programme evaluation in environmental health. Unpublished WHO document DIS/WP/72.2, p.49.

Variable susceptible of direct measurement that is assumed to be associated with a state that cannot be measured directly. Indicators are sometimes standardized by national or international authorities.

Evaluation of Environmental Health Programmes: Report of a WHO Scientific Group. Technical Report Series N°528. World Health Organization, Geneva, p.55.

Measure of the extent to which targets are being reached.

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.30.

Variable that helps to measure changes in a health situation directly or indirectly and to assess the extent to which the objectives and targets of a programme are being attained.

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. 25.

See also : criterion, output indicator

Note to Definition 5:

If the aim of the programme is to train a number of auxiliary workers annually, the number of workers trained each year is a direct - or output - indicator. If the aim is to improve child health, several indicators could be used, such as nutritional status, psychosocial development, the immunization rate, or the morbidity and mortality rates. While efforts are nromally made to quantify indicators, this is not always possible. Moreover, evaluations cannot always be made by aggregating numerical values alone. Qualitative indicators are therefore often used, for example to assess people's involvement and their perception of their health status. WHO has proposed four categories of indicators: health policy indicators; social and economic indicators; indicators of health care delivery; and indicators of health status, including quality of life. It should be eéphasized that, while indicatorshelp to measure the attainment of targets, they are no: in themselves targets.

[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. 25.]

Indicators have to be selected carefully to make sure that they are responsive to current trends of development and that they are useable for the analysis of ongoing activities. When selecting indicators, full account has to be taken of the extent to which they are valid, objective, sensitive and specific. Validity implies that even if the indicator actually measures what it is supposed to measure. Objectivity implies that even if the indicator is used by different people at different times and under different circumstances, the results will be the same. Sensitivity means that the indicator should be sensitive to changes in the situation or phenomenon concerned. However, indicators sould be sensitive to more than one situation or phenomenon. Specificity means that the indicator reflects changes only in the situation or phenomenon concerned. Another important attribute of an indicator is its availability, namely that it should be possible to obtain the data required without undue difficulty.

[Thirty-first World Health Assembly. Development of Health Programme Evaluation: Report by the Director-General. Document A31/10, 20 March 1978.]

information feedback
FR : rétroinformation
ES : retroinformación

Reporting to those who supplied information on the use made of it, the results obtained and the action to be taken.

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. 26.

information support
FR : appui informationnel
ES : apoyo informativo

The supply to and from all concerned and the constant use of relevant, sensitive and consistant information required for formulating, programming, budgeting, implementation, monitoring

and evaluation of a programme or project.

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. 26.

Information support depends on health information.

[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. 26.]

intersectoral action

FR : action intersectorielle
ES : acción intersectorial

Action in which the health sector and other relevant sectors collaborate for the acievement 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.

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.]

lay reporting

FR : notification par des non-spécialistes
ES : información a cargo de personal no profesional

The collection of information, its use, and its transmission to other levels of the health system by non-professional health workers.

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. 27.

level of health

FR : niveau de santé
ES : nivel de salud

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

management

FR : gestion
ES : gestión

The sum of the measures taken to plan, organize, operate, and evaluate all the many interrelated elements of a system. Such measures are required to translate policies into strategies and strategies into plans of action for determining the action required to define and operate health programmes and ensure that the health system infrastructure is built up to deliver them efficiently and effectively.

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.

See also : managerial process for national health development

managerial process for national health development

FR : processus gestionnaire pour le développement sanitaire national

ES : proceso de gestión para el desarrollo nacional de la salud[1], proceso de gestión para el desarrollo sanitario nacional[1]

A continuous process of systematic planning and programming carried out in collaboration with other sectors concerned with health. The managerial process for national health development involves:

(1) formulating policies and defining priorities;

(2) broad programming to translate these policies into a strategy with clearly stated objectives and targets;

(3) programme budgeting to ensure the preferential allocation of resources for the implementation of the strategy;

(4) preparing plans of action in the light of broad programming and programme budgeting, indicating the main lines of action to be taken in the health and other sectors to implement the strategy;

(5) working out detailed programmes for each of the programmes in the plan of action;

(6) implementing the programmes through their delivery by the health infrastructure and applying sound day-to-day managerial procedures to theis end;

(7) monitoring and evaluating programmes with a view to ensuring that they are proceeding as planned and that the services and institutions concerned are delivering them efficiently and effectively;

(8) preparing revised programmes as necessary with a view to introducing any modification or improvements recommended as a result of monitoring and evaluation;

(9) ensuring the information support required for all the above.

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. 21.

See also : management

Whenever feasible, it is desirable that the managerial process for national health development be decentralized through delegation of authority and resources to intermediate and local administrative levels. A national plan of action is established for the whole country, but also, for example, provincial plans for the provinces and local plans for the local communities. The advantage of such decentralization is that intermediate levels are near enough to the community to respond to its needs and to the central level to put government policies into practice, and communities have greater opportunities for direct involvment.

[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. 22.]

medium-term programme

FR : programme à moyen terme
ES : programa a plazo medio

A programme prepared on the basis of the General Programme of Work specifying the types of activities to be carried out by WHO for the six years covered in order to attain the objectives and targets of that General Programme.

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. 32.

monitoring

FR : surveillance continue
ES : vigilancia

The continuous follow-up of activities to ensure that they are proceeding according to plan.

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. 23.

It keeps track of achievements, staff movements and utilization, supplies and equipment, and the money spent in relation to the resources available, so that if anything goes wrong immediate corrective measures can be taken. The information gained from monitoring is utilized for evaluation.

[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. 23.]

multisectoral action

FR : action plurisectorielle
ES : acción multisectorial

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.

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.]

national centre for health development

FR : centre national pour le développement sanitaire
ES : centro nacional para el desarrollo de la salud[1], centro nacional para el desarrollo sanitario[1]

Any suitable department, university, institution or organization designated by the ministry of health to help carry out the actual task of actually working out and applying various parts of the managerial process for national health development. It may also advise on technical matters, disseminate information, and help to ensure coordination of activities with other 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. 28.

national health council

FR : conseil national de la santé
ES : consejo nacional de salud

One of several possible mechanisms to advise governments on health and related socioeconomic issues for an entire country. The composition of such a council would vary from country to country according to its circumstances, but it should preferably cover the fields of health and related political, economic and social affairs and include members of the public.

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. 27.

national health development network
FR : réseau national pour le développement sanitaire
ES : red nacional para el desarrollo de la salud[1], red nacional para el desarrollo sanitario[2]

A series of national centres for health development linked together organizationally.

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. 28.

national health policy
FR : politique nationale de santé
ES : política sanitaria nacional

An expression of national goals for improving the health situation, the priorities among those goals, and the main directions for attaining them.

Piel A. WHO, Office of the Assistant Director-General responsible for Administrative and Financial Matters (November 1979).

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 set of decisions to pursue courses of action aimed at achieveing defined goals for improving a health situation.

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.

See also : health policy, country health programming

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.

national plan of action
FR : plan d'action national
ES : plan nacional de acción

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 startegy 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.]

national strategy
FR : stratégie nationale
ES : estrategia nacional

Based on national health policy, it includes the broad lines of action required in all sectors involved to give effect to that policy.

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 set of decisions which lays down the broad lines of action required in all the sectors concerned to give effect to the national health policy and indicates the problems and ways of dealing with them.

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.

See also : strategy

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.]

objective
FR : objectif
ES : objetivo

A measurable state that is expected to exist at a predetermined place and time as a result of the application of procedures and resources.

Clarification and Working Definition of Health Services Functions and Terminology. Official records of the World Health Organization, N°206. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1973, p.114.

Realistically attainable end.

Salvato J. Environmental Engineering and Sanitation. Wiley-Interscience, London, 1972, p.65.

Those ends towards which an individual's or an agency's motives are

directed; the desired or expected outcomes.

Pisharoti K. Guide to the integration of health education in environmental health programmes. WHO Offset Publications N°20. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1975, p.65.

The end result 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.

See also : activity, function, goal, task

'Objective', 'goal' and 'target' are all defined as a desired end-state sought by a programme or sub-programme. Since there are widespread differences in the ways in which various administrative systems relate these terms to each other - as to which are more general and more specific - this rather gross generalization seems unavoidable.

[Schaefer M. Concepts and issues of programme evaluation in environmental health. Technical Reports Series N°528. World Health Organization, Geneva 1973, p.48.]

primary health care

FR : soins de santé primaires
ES : atención primaria de salud

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. 2.

primary health care approach

FR : démarche des soins de santé primaires
ES : criterio de la atención primaria de salud

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.

primary prevention

FR : prévention primaire
ES : prevención primaria

Measures seeking to prevent the initial occurrence of a disease or other health problems such as low birth weight, through such measures as health education, immunization, improved nutrition, improvement of the environment and appropriate care of women during pregnacy.

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. 17.

programme

FR : programme
ES : programa

An organized aggregate of activities directed towards the attainment of defined objectives and targets, which are progressively more specific than the goals to which they contribute.

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.

programme budget
FR : budget programme
ES : presupuesto por programas

Document that provides details of the programme activities in the medium-term programme, together with the related budgets, to be carried out in each of the three two-year periods that make up the period of the General Programme of Work.

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. 32.

Specifically in WHO.

programme budgeting
FR : élaboration du budget programme, programmation-budgétisation
ES : preparación del presupuesto por programas, preparación del presupuesto del programa, presupuestación por programas

The process of making resources available to attain the objectives of programmes.

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. 22.

Programme budgeting differs from ordinary budgeting in that the emphasis is on the results to be achieved rather than on unconnected bidgetary items. The objectives and targets of the programme are defined clearly and in order to attain them the resources required are grouped together, those who will receive them specified, and their sources determined. These could include public sources, such as the government through the ministry of health or its equivalent and other ministries, regional and local governments, and state government in countries with a federal system, as well as compulsory health insurance. They could also include private sources such as voluntary health insurance, voluntary organizations, community contributions, private employers, and individual payment. Moreover they could derive from external sources such as international organizations, bilateral agencies and philanthropic bodies.

[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. 22.]

programme evaluation
FR : évaluation du programme
ES : evaluación del programa

The systematic assessment of the relevance, adequacy, progress, efficiency, effectiveness, and impact of a programme.

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. 24.

programming
FR : programmation
ES : programación

Defining al the requirements of a programme.

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.

recurrent expenditure
FR : dépenses renouvelables
ES : gastos de funcionamiento

Items of expenditures that recur year after year, such as the remuneration of

health workers and other staff; the cost of food and other goods and services; the cost of vaccines, medicines, appliances and other supplies; the replacement of equipment; and the maintenance of building and equipment.

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. 23.

See also : capital expenditure, resource management

referral

FR : orientation/recours

ES : envío de enfermos, envío de casos

Turning for support or referring of patients to an appropriate facility, institution or specialist at the next more central level in a health system, such as a health centre or a hospital, when health workers at a given level cannot diagnose or treat certain patients by themselves, or face health or social problems they cannot solve by themselves.

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.

Referral implies a two-way exchange of information and returning patients to those who referred them, for example from the first referral level to the community health worker, furnished with appropriate information about the patient's condition and instructions for follow-up care. In addition, it implies providing guidance to community health workers on ways of dealing with problems referred.

[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.]

regional strategy for health for all

FR : stratégie régionale de la santé pour tous

ES : estrategia regional de salud para todos

A mechanism which has been formulated for each of the six WHO regions to help countries within the region overcome obstacles to the fulfilment of their national health strategies and to give effect to regional health and related socioeconomic policies.

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. 29.

relevant

FR : pertinent

ES : pertinente

Answering the needs and social and health policies and priorities a programme, activity, etc. has been designed to meet.

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. 24.

reprogramming

FR : reprogrammation

ES : reprogramación

Revision of a programme if, on the basis of evaluation, it is found that the programme is not acceptable to the people for whom it is intended, is not proceeding according to plan, or is inefficient.

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. 26.

resource management
FR : gestion des ressources
ES : gestión de los recursos

The most rational use of manpower, knowledge, facilities, and funds to achieve the intended purposes with the greatest effect with the least outlay.

Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health for All seires n°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p. 23.

See also : capital expenditure, recurrent expenditure

Note to Definition 1:

The rate at which and the extent to which a health system based on primary health care can be instituted in a country depends on the availability of resources and their employment to the best advantage. In resource management, a distinction has to be made between capital and recurrent cost.

[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. 22.]

risk approach
FR : approche fondée sur la notion de risque
ES : criterio del riesgo

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
FR : soins de santé secondaires
ES : atención secundaria de salud

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.]

secondary prevention
FR : prévention secondaire
ES : prevención secundaria

Measures seeking to arrest or retard disease through early detection and appropriate treatment or to reduce the occurrence of relapses and the establishment of chronicity, through, for example, rehabilitative measures, corrective surgery and the provision of prostheses.

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. 17.

self-care
FR : initiative personnelle, autosoins
ES : autoasistencia

Largely unorganized health activities and health-related decision-making carried out by individuals, families, neighbours, friends and workmates. These include the maintenance of health, prevention of disease, self-diagnosis, self-treatment, including self-medication, and self-applied follow-up care after contact with the 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. 11.

self-reliance
FR : autoresponsabilité
ES : autorresponsibilidad

The capacity of an individual, a community, or national authorities to take initiative in assuming responsibility for their own health development, adopting measures that are understood by them and acceptable to them, knowing their own strengths and resources and how to use them, and knowing when and for what purpose to turn to others for support and cooperation.

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. 27.

See also : **self-sufficiency**

self-sufficiency
FR : autosuffisance
ES : autosuficiencia

The capacity of an individual, a community, or national authorities to take initiative in assuming responsibility for their own health development, adopting measures that are understood by them and acceptable to them, knowing their own strengths and resources and how to use them, and depending solely on those strengths and resources.

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. 27.

See also : **self-reliance**

social control
FR : contrôle social
ES : control social

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
FR : cible
ES : meta

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.]

technical cooperation among developing countries

FR : coopération technique entre pays en dévelopement
ES : cooperación técnica entre los países en desarrollo

Voluntary agreements among governments of developing countries to work together in such fields as the sharing of expertise and training facilities, the joint generation of appropriate technology, and the exchange of information and experience that contribute to the improvement of the health situation in the countries.

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. 29.

See also : Division of Intensified Cooperation with Countries

The headquarters focal point for the promotion and use of the Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries is the Division of Intensified Cooperation with Countries (ICO), effective 1 March 1994.

[Information Circular N°27, 11 March 1994. Internal WHO document IC/94/27.]

technology transfer

FR : transfert de technologie
ES : transferencia de tecnología

The process of ensuring the wide application of scientific discoveries, and of methods, procedures, techniques and equipment that will promote health and socioeconomic development.

Glossary of terms used in the "Health for All" Series n°1-8. Health-for-Alln°9. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1984, p. 29.

The concept includes the export of technology and its exchange among countries. WHO accordingly seeks to provide valid information on all forms of health technology, to discover technologies that are appropriate to the social and economic conditions of the countries concerned, to support developing countries in their efforts to become self-reliant in health research and development, and to promote collaborative research between developed and developing countries in areas of particular concern to the latter, such as tropical diseases, diarrhoeal diseases and human reproduction.

[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. 29.]

tertiary health care

FR : soins de santé tertiaires
ES : atención terciaria de salud

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.

WHO General Programme of Work

FR : Programme général de travail de l'OMS
ES Programa General de Trabajo de la OMS

WHO's support for national, regional and global strategies and plans of action for the attainment of health for all by the year 2000.

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. 31.

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