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The current WHO-TermWatch contains the following entries:

calibration, 1
certification, 1
coordination within the health sector, 1
country health plan, 1
country health programme, 1
country health programming, 1
disease prevention, 2
health centre, 2
health programme, 2
health promotion, 2
health protection, 2
health resources, 2
health system infrastructure, 2
installation qualification, 2
management, 3
Managerial Process for National Health Development, 3
operational qualification, 3
primary prevention, 3
public health, 3

qualification of equipment, 4
referral, 4
revalidation, 4
secondary health care, 4
secondary prevention, 4
tertiary health care, 5
validation, 5
validation protocol, 5
validation report, 5

1
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1
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calibration

The performance of tests and retests to ensure that equipment for measurement (e.g. for temperature, weight, pH, etc.) used in a manufacturing process or analytical procedure (in production or quality control) leads to correct measurement results within established limits.

Good Manufacturing Practices for Pharmaceutical Products. Guidelines on the Validation of Manufacturing Processes. Unpublished WHO document WHO/PHARM/93.562/rev.2. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1993, p.2.

certification

Final review and formal approval of a validation or revalidation, followed by approval of a process for routine use.

Good Manufacturing Practices for Pharmaceutical Products. Guidelines on the Validation of Manufacturing Processes. Unpublished WHO document WHO/PHARM/93.562/rev.2. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1993, p.3.

coordination within the health sector

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.

country health plan

A general outline of what a country intends to do to promote national health development.

Piel A. Office of the Assistant Director-General responsible for Administrative and Financial Matters.

See also : country health programme, national health plan, national health programme

A 'country health plan' is less specific than a country health programme, and it is usually less formal and less official than the national health plan or programme.

[Piel A. Office of the Assistant Director-General responsible for Administrative and Financial Matters.]

country health programme

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

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.]

disease prevention

Measures not only to prevent the occurrence 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.

health centre

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 programme

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

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

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 resources

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 system infrastructure

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.]

installation qualification

The performance of tests to ensure that installations (such as machines, measuring devices, utilities, manufacturing areas) used in a manufacturing process are appropriately selected, correctly installed and work in accordance with established specifications.

Good Manufacturing Practices for Pharmaceutical Products. Guidelines on the Validation of Manufacturing Processes. Unpublished WHO document WHO/PHARM/93.562/rev.2. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1993, p.2.

management

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

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 this 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.

Acr. : MPNHD

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 involvement.

[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.]

operational qualification

Documented verification that a system or subsystem performs as intended throughout all anticipated operating ranges.

Good Manufacturing Practices for Pharmaceutical Products. Guidelines on the Validation of Manufacturing Processes. Unpublished WHO document WHO/PHARM/93.562/rev.2. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1993, p. 2.

primary prevention

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 pregnancy.

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.

public health

The science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life, and promoting mental and physical health and efficiency through organized community efforts for the sanitation of the environment, the control of communicable infections, the education of the individual in personal hygiene, the organization of medical and nursing services for the early diagnosis and preventive treatment of disease, and the development of social machinery to ensure to every individual a standard of living adequate for the maintenance of health, so organizing those benefits as to enable every citizen to realize his birthright of health and longevity.

First Report of the Expert Committee on Public-Health Administration. Technical Report Series 55. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1952, p. 5.

Planning of Public Health Services: Fourth Report of the Expert Committee on Public Health Administration. Technical Report Series 215. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1961, pp. 4-5.

Planning and Evaluation of Health Education Services: Report of a WHO Expert Committee. Technical Report Series 409. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1969, p. 9.

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

The science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life, and promoting physical health and efficiency through organized community efforts for the sanitation of the environment, the control of communicable infections, the education of then individual in personal hygiene, the organization of medical and nursing services for the early diagnosis and preventive treatment of disease, and the development of the social machinery

which will ensure to every individual in the community a standard of living adequate for the maintenance of health.

Winslow C.-E. A. The evolution and significance of the modern public health campaign. New Haven, Connecticut, USA, 1923, p.1.

Winslow C.-E. A. The Cost of Sickness and the Price of Health. WHO Monograph Series n°7. World Health Organization, 1951, p. 28.

Notes to Definition 1:

The first WHO Expert Committee on Public-Health Administration considered that in view of the numerous definitions of public health and the use of this term occasionally in place of that of preventive medicine, and vice versa, it was necessary to refer to an early definition by Winslow, already amended in order to include mental as well as physical health.

[Executive Board, 51st session, January 1973. In: Official Records of the World Health Organization n°206. Part I, Resolutions, Annex 11: Organizational Study on Methods of Promoting the Development of Basic Health Services, p.112.]

The term 'public health' itself, however, lacks precise definition and many attempts have been made to describe it in relation to either functions or objectives; moreover, the interpretation of the term has recently been complicated by the introduction of closely synonymous concepts such as 'social medicine' and 'preventive medicine'.

[Planning of Public Health Services: Fourth Report of the Expert Committee on Public Health Administration. Technical Report Series 215. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1961, pp.4-5.]

The Committee took note of the fact that there has been a marked change in the concept of public health since the beginning of the century. Traditional public health comprising mainly environmental health services and communicable diseases control was progressively enlarged from 1900 onwards to include personal health care services for selected groups of the population. The expression public health is now used in a broad sense to encompass the problems affecting the health of a population, the collective status of health of the people, environmental health and health services, and the administration of health care services.

[Postgraduate Education and Training in Public Health. Report of a WHO Expert Committee. Technical Report Series 533. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1973, p.6.]

Note to Definition 2:

The time has gone by when any physician with political influence (or even with eminence in the clinical field) can adequately carry on the planning and the administration of a modern public-health campaign. Public health is not a speciality of medicine but a broad and vital field of social science and public service, including medicine as one of its chief components.

[Winslow C.-E. A. The Cost of Sickness and the Price of Health. WHO Monograph Series n°7. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1951, p.60.]

qualification of equipment

The act of carrying out and recording tests on equipment to demonstrate that such will perform as intended. Measuring instruments and systems must be calibrated.

Good Manufacturing Practices for Pharmaceutical Products. Guidelines on the Validation of Manufacturing Processes.

Unpublished WHO document WHO/PHARM/93.562/rev.2. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1993, p.2.

referral

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.]

revalidation

Repeated validation of an approved process (or a part thereof) to ensure continued compliance with established requirements.

Good Manufacturing Practices for Pharmaceutical Products. Guidelines on the Validation of Manufacturing Processes. Unpublished WHO document WHO/PHARM/93.562/rev.2. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1993, p.2.

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.]

secondary prevention

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.

tertiary health care

WHO: 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.

validation

The collection and evaluation of data, beginning at the process development stage and continuing through the production phase which ensures that the manufacturing processes - including equipment, buildings, personnel and materials - are capable of achieving the intended results on a consistent and continuous basis. It is the establishment of documented evidence that a system does what it purports to do.

Good Manufacturing Practices for Pharmaceutical Products. Guidelines on the Validation of Manufacturing Processes. Unpublished WHO document WHO/PHARM/93.562/rev.2. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1993, p.2.

validation protocol

A document describing activities to be performed in a validation, including acceptance criteria for the approval of a manufacturing process - or part thereof - for routine use.

Good Manufacturing Practices for Pharmaceutical Products. Guidelines on the Validation of Manufacturing Processes. Unpublished WHO document WHO/PHARM/93.562/rev.2. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1993, p.3.

validation report

A document describing the records, results and evaluation of a completed validation programme.

Good Manufacturing Practices for Pharmaceutical Products. Guidelines on the Validation of Manufacturing Processes. Unpublished WHO document WHO/PHARM/93.562/rev.2. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1993, p.3.