

WHO



World Health Organization (WHO)

is an agency of the

United Nations

whose mission is

to promote the public health
of all peoples

throughout the world.

WHO establishes and promotes
medical and pharmaceutical
standards
and supports
international health education
and assistance programs.

The WHO was created in 1948

Through this organization
health professions of some 150 countries
exchange their knowledge and experience,

with the aim of achieving
the highest possible level of health
throughout the world.

WHO promotes

- the development of comprehensive health services,
- the prevention and control of diseases,
- the improvement of environmental conditions,
- the development of health man-power,
- the coordination and development of biomedical and health services research,
- and the planning and implementation of health programmes.

WHO has a wide variety of activities, such as

- developing systems of primary health care that reach the whole population of Member countries;
- promoting the health of mothers and children;
- combating malnutrition;
- eradicating smallpox throughout the world;
- controlling malaria and other communicable diseases including tuberculosis and leprosy;
- promoting mass immunization campaigns against a number of preventable diseases;
- improving mental health;
- providing safe water supplies;
- and training health personnel of all categories.

Progress towards better health throughout the world also demands international cooperation in such matters as:

- establishing international standards for biological substances, pesticides and pharmaceuticals;
- recommending international non-proprietary names for drugs;
- administering the International Health Regulations;
- revising the International Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death;
- and collecting and disseminating health statistical information.

The WHO adopted recently
several important documents
concerning the problems of the
protection of
the health of individuals.

The programme Health For All by 2000
as well as in the 21 century

belongs to the most important documents and, among other things, it deals with the position of medicines, which can be characterized as follows:

- people have the right and the duty to participate individually and collectively in planning and implementation of the health care programmes,
- medicines should assist in a prompt and effective way in tackling the symptoms not requiring an immediate medical help,
- the workload of health care services should be alleviated in connection with their limited personnel and material resources.

In this way, medicines are no longer subjected to specialized access only, they are open to a wide use.

This application, called self-medication, is defined in professional circles as one of the prominent features of the health care development at the end of the 20th century.

Over there

The WHO established the Anatomical
Therapeutic Chemical (ATC)
classification system of drugs.

This divides medicinal products into
different groups according to the organ
or system on which they act and their
chemical, pharmacological and
therapeutic properties.

THE INTERNATIONAL
PHARMACOPOEIA:

is published by the World
Health Organization



Essential Drugs Medicines Policy

Guidelines for the selection of essential drugs

1. The selection of essential drugs should be based on the following principles:

2. The selection of essential drugs should be based on the following principles:

3. The selection of essential drugs should be based on the following principles:

4. The selection of essential drugs should be based on the following principles:

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Special chapter in the topic of drug classification was introduced by WHO by definition of *essential drugs*.

This group of drugs was created for the needs of developing countries.

It consisted of **about 200 drugs**, which should be available for everyone on this planet.

The programme of essential
drugs,
substantially enlarged of course,
was later applied also in
economically developed
countries as a tool in the system
of drug policy implementation.

Essential drugs definition by WHO:

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

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.

List of Essential drugs.

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.



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Another important term given by the authority of WHO is:

Good Manufacturing Practice or **GMP**.

This term is recognized worldwide
for the control and management of
manufacturing
and quality control testing
of pharmaceutical products
(as well as food products).

GMP is a system for ensuring
that pharmaceutical products are
consistently produced and
controlled according to quality
standards.

It is designed to minimize the risks
involved in any pharmaceutical
production that cannot be
eliminated through testing the final
product.





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The main risks are:

1. unexpected contamination of products, causing damage to health or even death;
2. incorrect labels on containers, which could mean that patients receive the wrong medicine;
3. insufficient or too much active ingredient, resulting in ineffective treatment or adverse effects.

GMP covers all aspects of drug production:

from the starting materials, premises and equipment
to the training and personal hygiene of staff.

Detailed, written procedures are essential for each
process that could affect the quality of the finished
product.

There must be systems to provide documented proof
that correct procedures are consistently followed
at each step in the manufacturing process - every
time a pharmaceutical product is made.

WHO has established detailed guidelines
for GMP.

Many countries have formulated
their own requirements for
GMP based on WHO GMP.

Thanks for your attention



THANK YOU