WPR/RC31.R23 ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS

The Regional Committee,

Noting with satisfaction the progress made in developing a region-wide programme;

Recognizing the compelling reasons for evolving a worldwide strategy for the control of acute respiratory infections, such as the continuing massive morbidity with attendant economic losses, the very high premature mortality from pneumonic- and influenzal-like diseases in many of the less developed countries, and the emerging resistance to antibiotics of bacterial respiratory pathogens;

Recognizing also the need to determine the optimal usage of available vaccines and the prospect of further developments in the area of vaccines and anti-viral substances;

1. URGES Member States:

   (1) to give serious consideration to the development of a standardized data recording and reporting system and the establishment of committees to coordinate national control activities;

   (2) to give high priority to the reduction of mortality in children as well as the reduction of morbidity, which constitutes an easily demonstrable burden for industrialized countries;

2. REQUESTS the Regional Director:

   (1) to continue to implement the regional medium-term programme for the control of acute respiratory infections;

   (2) to collaborate with Member States in establishing means to monitor, investigate and control acute respiratory infections in defined populations, using standardized methodology;

   (3) to promote methods for intercountry cooperation and collaboration in the surveillance and control of acute respiratory infections.

Seventh meeting, 12 September 1980

WPR/RC31.R24 DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGIONAL MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMME

The Regional Committee,

Recalling resolutions WHA28.84, WHA29.21, WHA32.13, WPR/RC27.R5 and WPR/RC29.R12, which noted with concern the magnitude and severity of mental health problems and the importance of psychosocial factors in health care;

Recalling further that the International Conference on Primary Health Care held at Alma-Ata recommended that the promotion of mental health should be one of the elements of primary health care;

Considering that mental health and psychosocial development are of central importance in efforts to achieve health for all by the year 2000;
1. URGES Member States:

(1) to strengthen their mental health programmes so as to:

(a) improve the prevention and care of mental and neurological disorders;

(b) undertake measures to deal with problems related to alcohol and drug dependence; and

(c) ensure that the psychosocial aspects of health care and development are given appropriate attention;

(2) to establish coordinating mechanisms within countries which will be vested with sufficient authority and given support to select priorities, reorient resources and implement programmes;

2. REQUESTS the Regional Director to:

(1) initiate or strengthen cooperation with countries in the accelerated development of mental health components within the general health services, using the primary health care approach;

(2) provide training opportunities for the various categories of personnel involved in dealing with psychosocial problems.

Seventh meeting, 12 September 1980

WPR/RC31.R25  ABUSE OF NARCOTIC AND PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

The Regional Committee,

Taking into account resolution WHA33.27 adopted by the Thirty-third World Health Assembly concerning greater attention to drug abuse in WHO programmes;

Considering United Nations General Assembly resolution 34/177, calling for increased activity in the implementation of drug abuse prevention and control programmes by the United Nations and its specialized agencies;

Recognizing that the growing abuse of heroin, opiates, cocaine, cannabis and psychoactive drugs knows no national boundaries;

Recognizing further that drug abuse has a particularly detrimental impact on public health and must be addressed at the community level;