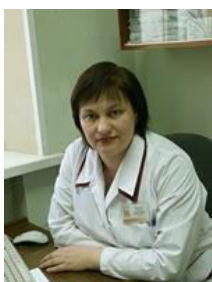


## CHAPTER-8

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## CHAPTER-8

# ROLE OF WHO IN CORONA VIRUS PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT

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### **ABSTRACT**

The present chapter examines the role of WHO in combating the pandemic outbreak, COVID-19. The chapter briefs up the important measures WHO has implemented and universal guidelines to suppress the spread of COVID-19 infection. The importance of WHO along with other governing agencies are important during the crisis time of pandemic situation and hence keeping this as consideration the present chapter highlights the role of WHO.

### **1. Introduction**

The Coronavirus causes COVID-19 also called as acute respiratory disease-2 (SARS-CoV-2). It was started to spread from Wuhan, China, where critical circumstances have occurred. The World Health Organization (WHO) has confirmed that it was an pandemic outbreak (WHO, 2020). The pandemic outbreak was termed as COVID-19. By April 2020, the virus had spread to almost all parts of the world with random reports emerging and confirming the positive reports of COVID-19 [1-5]. The chapter examines the roles of WHO in order to combat the on going rapid spread. To control and succeed over the COVID-19 has been challenging for WHO as it forms to be one of the serious

outbreak of recent times and the world medical fraternity fails to develop first line of medication to the infected patients. The WHO is constantly working with other governing bodies to come up with the best suited and possible plans to suppress the spread based on the ground realities which may vary from country to country based on myriad factors like medical facilities, research and development, funds etc. In spite of all these the WHO has come up with universal management protocols which are followed by all the countries. Some of the notable measures are Lock down, social distancing, wearing mask, use of sanitizers etc.

## **2. Significance of the WHO in the prevention of disease:**

The experts and governments professionals are trying to implement ways to prevent the spread of COVID-19. According to WHO, the 6th pandemic world has witnessed and it is considered to be one of the severe pandemic of all times owing to the impact on all the sectors of lives. The World health organization is leading from the front to contain the present situation. The WHO has implemented various guidelines for citizens. The WHO team continues to seek the fastest growing conditions for COVID-19 in different countries across the globe. The health care professionals are reliable experts in the pharmaceutical industry and are at the forefront of the progress and process cycle [5-9]. As doctors in are considered to be the frontline warriors who are serving their respective countries and assuring the medication to the infected personal. At the same time, most of the business activities are paralyzed and are advised to work from home and virtual processes are implemented to avoid the large gathering. The WHO directors are aligned with basic guidelines for doctors and hospitals across the globe.

## **3. Role Of world health organization on COVID-19 management:**

Although the primary objective should be to reduce the spread, it is also essential for WHO to mitigate the impact of the pandemic. The situation of COVID-19 comes with the shutting of the worlds major activities which eventually affects the global economy and fund flow. The developed nations have already raised concerned about the damage due to COVID-19 [9]. In the case of medical facilities, there is shortage of medical staff and equipments as there is rapid inflow of patients within shorter time. As of no, there has

been no proper drug which can act efficiently and control the spread of virus but there has been large number of scientific studies being conducted to prevent the spread and controlling the pandemic.

**4. WHO guidelines to prevent and treat COVID-19:**

- Maintain social distancing
- Wear masks
- Testing for infected patients
- Use of disinfectants
- Sealing the international tourist exchange
- Sealing the wild trading
- Quarantine measures

**5. Practice to be followed in hospital:**

- Explain the staffs about the importance and practice of controlling and testing the disease and their spread.
- Maintaining the patient records
- Examine their pre-existing health implications
- Sanitizing the hospitals frequently

**6. Patients to be asked for the following information:**

- Travel history on the past 14 days
- Respiratory disease reactions or symptoms, such as fever, wheezing, and sore throat

**7. Guidelines for inpatients (health facilities):**

- It is becoming more and more relevant to allow someone to go out with each patient.
- Reduce outpatient visits
- Any staff with different symptoms of illness is asked to leave.
- Staffs, patients and all persons should manage hand sanitization and use personal protective equipment, such as a mask.

- Zones must provide appropriate guidelines for cleaning and changing health structures.
- We need to adopt different, manual and personalized thought frames.
- Recognize workers as the primary transfer objective for the organization of employee pools.

#### **8. Hospital Patient Management and Staff Guidelines:**

- Hospital staff should receive regular information about this disease.
- If people are visiting a health centre, PGD or nursing home, people should contact an expert immediately if a person thinks they have COVID-19 or similar qualities.
- If any of the nurses is sure to have side effects on COVID-19, they should contact a specialist immediately.
- This examination requires the approval and prompt division of other patients who cannot be excluded from the unwanted entry of all persons and medical staff.
- Therefore, hospital staff should care for anyone who is admitted.
- Staff should regularly check with patients, specialists or regular all persons for any signs.
- People with multiple respiratory illnesses in hospitals should contact the nearest health service for further advice [9].
- Hospital staff must quickly adhere to the understanding of disease control of all aspects of the hospital.
- Reusable medical products should be disinfected or cleaned to quality before reusing other patients.
- Periodic checking of temperature
- Consider the hand sanitization, the personal well-being of patients and perceived staff.
- Recognize staff as the primary point of contact for family members in the registration area.
- Hospitals need to control the increased appearance of persons in all situations [3].
- Security is everything, and all persons should be the hospital's first concern.

- The visitor must be 18 -50 years old.
- All persons are screened before entering the patient area.
- All persons should not be allowed to enter IPD areas if the suspect or patient is suspected of having COVID-19.
- All people's access to counseling rooms/places should have a solid understanding of disease control.
- For the rest, visits by young people must be kept away from them and systematically led by adults when they have no chance of going to hospitals/services.
- All persons should do hand sanitization [8]. When they appear early, all persons should wash their hands [5] with disinfectant and water [7] or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer [5] before entering [4] and leaving the patient's room [9].
- Transport vehicles and ambulances must have strict disease control rules.
- Ambulances, cribs, seats should be disinfected.
- Nasal sequence tests must be performed correctly.
- Consumables should not be reused.
- Hand sanitization and personal well-being procedures must be followed at the pharmacy of medical or crisis centers.

## **9. Consultation system**

In an emergency like the Corona virus, the government and WHO uses technology to visualize the country's overall success. In such emergencies, WHO must ensure that everyone's needs are taken into account [4]. Although time is an essential factor in the cause of the disease, a small step should be taken in these situations. Therefore, the national government must quickly acquire critical perspectives in these situations. In this spirit, the central government has made sufficient efforts to minimize the time between risk separation and ensuring the use of the strategy. In such situations, it is practically unthinkable that there is a way to manage another problem management for all registered work environments since association structures can eventually deteriorate [9-15]. Therefore, when the most critical government power is united, it is difficult to find

essential options, for example, portability and subtraction controls. Biotechnology has been the subject of many debates because it focuses on the citizens associated with documents, whether or not they require an immediate risk.

### **10. Resolving the problems:**

There are undoubtedly two significant problems for WHO during the COVID-19 pandemic: the growing need to allocate resources and support worldwide. It is more challenging than allocating a large number of goods and services. It should be noted that WHO decide that a large part of their income comes from large private companies. These highlights are complicated today. Large amounts of money are exchanged by large companies, different effects, products and manufacturers. In particular, the government and world organizations should assist private sector businesses by expanding premium options and liquidity, along with supporting medical considerations [8]. Also, citizens need financial assistance. In this way, the issue that WHO think of their citizens is to ensure that basic needs are met. Whatever their plan, it is necessary to mitigate the impact of the financial crash associated with trying to help a less profitable business. All this, despite the downs of the government, among others, fluctuates gradually in the distribution of assets. Cooperation is generally required during COVID-19 illnesses as WHO cannot control the spread of the disorder without assistance. However, this is challenging because all countries generally offer a guarantee to their citizens. Given the scale of the pandemic, countries need strengths to find harmony between their economies and their citizens. Specifically, the coordinated effort provides positive physical evidence, but again, the sequence of secure communication statements needs to be verified. It requires direct correspondence between governments regarding transfer issues, the size of confirmed cases and certain other information specified in the selection. In this context, WHO should prevent these pandemics spreads; it is evident that the various countries interested in the test need considerable financial assistance to accelerate this practice. The WHO should exchange advanced training as it is essential to import and use alerts, medical supplies and other essential equipment [4]. Accepting the world is important issues that all

governments and WHO should consider. Further, developing novel devices or technologies to combat COVID-19, infection is of great concern in recent times [16].

## Conclusion

The COVID-19 pandemic is driving WHO around the world because it poses the most significant challenges. Keep in mind that at this point, WHO must continue to protect the necessary capacity to insure citizens. Either way, as in the case of a growing financial emergency, qualified open health cares about issues of open aid. With this choice, WHO now have two main objectives to control the spread of the disease and ensure the ultimate recovery of the economy. WHO are likely to get confused with the heap of problems associated with the pandemic. Unlike succinct support systems, the governments must cooperate with WHO to improve various types of COVID-19 guidelines.

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