

2024

BACKGROUND PAPER

Topic: Securing Medical Treatment and Social Integration of
Children With Chronic Degenerative Diseases

World Health Organization

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Committee Background



The World Health Organization (WHO) was established in 1948, the WHO emerged from the crucible of World War II, a testament to the international community's collective aspiration for global health security. The initiation of this operating system was not merely a casual endeavor, but rather a result of extensive intergovernmental discussions and formal accords. Its inception marked a profound change in perspective, as it prioritized health on the global stage, heralding a new era in international affairs.

However, the path to its fruition was not without its challenges. Achieving consensus among 61 nations, navigating intricate legal frameworks, and garnering widespread support demanded immense diplomatic acumen and resolute commitment. But thanks to careful planning and a shared goal of making the world healthier, the WHO stepped onto the global stage, ready to deal with health issues worldwide.

Furthermore the WHO gives special attention to tackling health inequalities, understanding that social factors greatly affect overall well-being. By pushing for policies that address these root causes and ensure fair access to healthcare, the WHO aims to build a world where everyone has the chance to flourish, no matter their circumstances.



Introduction of the Topic

Securing medical care and promoting social inclusion for children afflicted with chronic degenerative conditions is a critical global health and social welfare concern.

These kids face big challenges because of conditions like cystic fibrosis, muscular dystrophy, and juvenile arthritis. Dealing with these illnesses usually means needing specialized medical care, tools to help them, and ongoing support. Plus, these long-term conditions can make it hard for them to fit in and feel good, leading to feelings of being left out, stigma, and a lower quality of life.

Evolution of the Topic



The narrative of medical care and social integration for children with chronic degenerative conditions is one marked by resilience and progress, tracing a path from early challenges to groundbreaking advancements in treatment and societal inclusion. Over the years, doctors and scientists have shown us the special challenges that young patients deal with. This has helped us make big progress in treatments like gene therapy and regenerative medicine. At the same time, changes in how society thinks and the laws that govern us have made things more fair and accepting, although some kids still don't get the care they need because of unfairness or old-fashioned ideas. This journey isn't just about science getting better; it's also about us thinking hard about what's right and fair, and making sure all kids are treated with kindness, fairness, and respect as we work to make the world a better place for them.

Yet, amid these strides forward, obstacles persist, highlighting the urgent need to address systemic inequalities and barriers to full integration. The narrative transcends disciplinary boundaries, urging us to confront questions of fairness and unity as we advocate for the rights and well-being of these young individuals. Ultimately, it is a journey that calls for collective action, solidarity, and amplification of voices, envisioning a future where every child, regardless of health status, can thrive and realize their inherent potential, leading lives of dignity and happiness.

But even with all this progress, there are still problems that won't go away. This shows us how important it is to deal with unfairness and things that stop kids from fully fitting in. This isn't just about one field or area; it's about all of us thinking about what's fair and coming together to make sure these kids are treated right and have what they need. It's a journey that we all have to take together, standing up for each other and making sure every child, no matter their health, can have a good life where they're respected and happy.

External Actions



The United Nations (UN) plays a pivotal role in supporting the World Health Organization (WHO) by providing a recognized platform for global health coordination and collaboration.

Through its mandate and financial contributions, the UN enables the WHO to address diverse health challenges and pursue its mission of promoting international public health. This partnership involves not only facilitating policy development, advocacy, and political engagement on global health agendas but also ensuring coordinated responses to emergencies and humanitarian crises.

The UN's commitment to sustainable development goals aligns with WHO's efforts, fostering joint initiatives to strengthen healthcare systems, advance health equity, and achieve universal health coverage. Together, the UN and WHO work towards fostering a healthier world by leveraging their collective resources, expertise, and international partnerships to address the complex and interconnected nature of global health issues.

Committee Focus



The World Health Organization (WHO) encompasses a multitude of committees spanning various health-related domains, reflecting its comprehensive approach to global health. These committees delve into diverse areas including infectious disease management, non-communicable disease control, health system fortification, emergency response coordination, and health equity advocacy. With infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, and emerging threats such as Ebola and COVID-19 on the radar, WHO committees diligently monitor, prevent, and control outbreaks through surveillance, vaccine development, and strategic prevention initiatives.

Moreover, as non-communicable diseases like cardiovascular issues, cancer, diabetes, and respiratory ailments increasingly burden global health systems, WHO committees concentrate on formulating policies and interventions to mitigate risk factors, encourage healthy behaviors, and enhance access to essential services. Recognizing the pivotal role of robust health systems in achieving universal coverage and improved health outcomes, WHO committees prioritize initiatives aimed at bolstering healthcare infrastructure, ensuring quality service provision, fortifying healthcare workforce capacities, and refining financing mechanisms.

Furthermore, WHO plays a pivotal role in managing global health emergencies and humanitarian crises. Committees specializing in emergency preparedness and response work tirelessly to establish early warning systems, facilitate rapid responses, mobilize resources, and offer technical aid to nations grappling with natural disasters, disease outbreaks, or conflicts. Additionally, WHO underscores the imperative of addressing health inequities and social determinants of health. Committees in this sphere concentrate on fostering health equity, tackling underlying social, economic, and environmental determinants, and advocating for policies geared towards diminishing health disparities and advancing social justice agendas.

Conclusion



The international community must urgently address the complex challenge of securing medical treatment and social integration for children with chronic degenerative diseases. By centering on the welfare and rights of these at-risk children, we can work towards a fair and inclusive society that enables every child to flourish and achieve their maximum potential. We can guarantee equal opportunities for all children, regardless of their health or socio-economic status, by working together and staying dedicated.



Participation List



Afghanistan



Argentina



Australia



Brazil



China



Canada



Colombia



France



Germany



India



Italy



Japan

Participation List



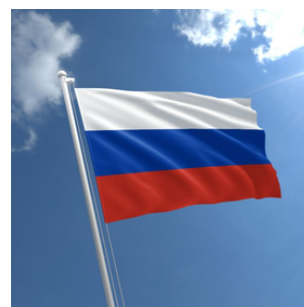
Nigeria



Jamaica



Mexico



Russia



Saudi Arabia



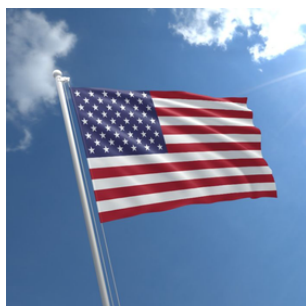
South Africa



South Korea



United Kingdom



United States of America

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