



PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



14th DIRECTING COUNCIL

15th SESSION OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE

Washington D.C., 16 - 25 October 1963

RESOLUTION

CD14.R29

TECHNICAL DISCUSSIONS

THE 14th DIRECTING COUNCIL,

Having received and considered the report of the Technical Discussions on "Ideas for the Formulation of a Plan for the Control of Gastrointestinal Diseases";

Considering that one of the goals of all the Governments is the reduction of mortality under five years of age by at least 50 per cent in the next decade, [and that] deaths from diarrheal disease account for at least one fourth of the present mortality in this age group; and

Considering that knowledge of the measures necessary to reduce mortality and morbidity from diarrheal disease exists but is not always applied, and that additional knowledge to perfect and simplify diarrheal disease control programs is urgently needed,

RESOLVES

1. To recommend both to the Governments and to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau that they strengthen and expand their efforts to control diarrheal disease and to reduce mortality from that cause, making use wherever appropriate of the ideas presented in the working documents prepared for the aforementioned Technical Discussions.

2. To request that UNICEF, with the technical advice of PASB, continue and expand its collaboration with the Governments in these efforts.
3. To recommend to the Director that PASB promote and encourage the type of research in the field of diarrheal disease that will be of assistance to the Governments in the planning and execution of national health programs, and specifically that PASB convene a series of meetings of competent, active investigators so as to share experiences, arrive at common definitions, and outline methodological approaches to such research.
4. To recommend to the Director-General of the World Health Organization that he consider the feasibility of expanding the sphere of activities of the present international network of Salmonella Centers so as to include the microbiological study of other enteropathogens and so as to serve as a nucleus from which to develop field epidemiological research centers.

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