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Skip to main content - Select language - franais espaol portugus This document incorporates all key policy documents that inform and define the renewed global oral health agenda towards 2030: the resolution on oral health (WHA74.5, 2021)the Global strategy on oral health (WHA75 (11), 2022)the Global oral health action plan 20232030 (WHA76 (9), 2023) Skip to main content A new document, Global strategy and action plan on oral health 20232030, has been released by the World Health Organization (WHO) containing the complete set of policies that define WHO's global oral health agenda towards 2030. Together, these policy documents lay out the path to tackle the challenges faced by communities worldwide and make the case for strengthening integration of oral health into noncommunicable disease and universal health coverage benefit packages. The Action Plan is a practical tool to support Member States in the adaptation and implementation of global oral health policies to national contexts. It outlines a set of priority actions for Member States, the WHO Secretariat, international partners, civil society organizations and the private sector in moving towards our shared commitment to equitable access to oral health for all.Member States have demonstrated their commitment to improving oral health in recent years by adopting the landmarkResolution on oral healthin 2021 and theGlobal strategy on oral healthin 2022. This was followed in 2023 by the development of theGlobal oral health action plan 20232030, which translates the vision, goal, and strategic objectives of the global strategy into a series of 100 actions for stronger and more coordinated action on oral health. The action plan also includes a set of 11 global targets to track progress on oral health for all individuals and communities by 2030.Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, WHO Director-GeneralDr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, WHO Director-General, highlighted in the documents foreword that Member States have demonstrated their commitment to improving oral health in recent years by adopting the landmark Resolution on oral health in 2021 and the Global strategy on oral health in 2022. This was followed in 2023 by the development of the Global oral health action plan 20232030, which translates the vision, goal, and strategic objectives of the global strategy into a series of 100 actions for stronger and more coordinated action on oral health. The action plan also includes a set of 11 global targets to track progress on oral health for all individuals and communities by 2030.Oral diseases are among the most common noncommunicable diseases worldwide, affecting an estimated 3.5 billion people. The burden is increasing, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. Good oral health is essential for eating, breathing, and speaking, and contributes to overall health. The pain and discomfort associated with oral diseases make concentrating difficult, can cause people to miss school or work, and can lead to social isolation. Left untreated, the health-related impact of oral diseases can be severe. However, many oral diseases are largely preventable and can be treated using simple and non-invasive procedures at the primary health care levelDr Tedros added, WHO supports Member States in the implementation of these policies, within their own national context. Together, we can reverse the pattern of neglect in oral health, improve coverage and access around the world, and make sure that everybody gets the care they need for preventable and treatable oral diseases. There is no health without oral health. Basic oral health surveys provide a sound basis for assessing the current oral health status of a population and its future needs for oral health care. The World Health Organization (WHO) has a long tradition of epidemiological survey methodology, which includes a description of the diagnostic criteria that can be readily understood and applied in public health programmes worldwide.The WHO manual Oral Health Surveys Basic Methods has encouraged countries to conduct standardized oral health surveys that are comparable internationally. The WHO Global Oral Health Data Bank collates the data gathered through country surveys on the burden of oral disease and WHO recommended statistical analysis on key indicator age groups of children and adults.This manual aims to encourage national oral health survey planners to standardize measurements of oral diseases and conditions that are important for planning and evaluation of oral health programmes, as well as to ensure the comparability of data collected in a wide range of environments. It does this by applying the WHO global approach to chronic disease surveillance to an operational model for integration of oral health into chronic disease surveillance systems. Skip to main content Pre-exposure prophylaxis or PrEP is the use of an antiretroviral medication by HIV-negative people to reduce the risk of HIVacquisition.As of September 2015, WHO recommends that people at substantial risk of HIV infection should be offered tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF)-based oral PrEP as an additional prevention choice, as part of comprehensive prevention. Oral PrEP is highly effective at preventing HIV when used as directed. In 2021, WHO recommended that the dapivirine ring may be offered as an additional prevention choice for women at substantial risk of HIV and, in 2022, that long-acting injectable cabotegravir (CAB-LA) may be offered as an additional prevention choice for people at substantial risk of HIV.In 2025, WHO expands and diversifies the HIV prevention catalogue with the recommendation of long-acting injectable lenacapavir (LEN), a twice-yearly injectable PrEP option. With these new recommendations, WHO has recommended a public health approach to HIV testing using HIV rapid tests to support delivery of long-acting injectable PrEP, including LEN and cabotegravir (CAB-LA). ;Other products (e.g., multipurpose prevention products that combine antiretroviral drugs with contraception) are currently studied as additional PrEP options.

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