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Countries should localize the guidelines of the World Health Organization to be effective according to their country's conditions

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Dear Editor,
The World Health Organization (WHO) is one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations that plays the role of authority in providing health services in the world. The main goal of this organization is for people to achieve the highest level of health possible, and based on this, the main task of this organization is to fight diseases, especially common diseases, and promote public health in the world. In addition to monitoring infectious diseases, such as malaria and AIDS, WHO supports programs to prevent and treat such diseases. The World Health Organization is also the custodian of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). Another work of WHO is to create financial and non-financial incentive structures to encourage countries to implement health programs at the macro level. WHO has six regional offices in Africa (Brazzaville, Congo), the Americas (Washington, DC, USA), the Eastern Mediterranean (Cairo, Egypt), Europe (Copenhagen, Denmark), Southeast Asia (New Delhi, India), and Western Oceania (Manila, Philippines) and each of them covers the countries of their region.

What has been said shows the leadership role of the World Health Organization to provide health measures around the world, but can the recommendations and opinions of the World Health Organization have the same effect for each region with different demographic conditions, different climatic conditions, and different racial conditions?
What has been shown in the situation of the COVID-19 pandemic around the world [1] practically violates this position and shows that specific recommendations by an organization cannot have practically the same effect regardless of the conditions of the country and the region of origin, the use of masks, Washing hands, using drugs to treat COVID-19 such as remdesivir, and injecting vaccines, all these cases have practically shown different reactions and opinions in different countries, and it seems that as long as the recommendations of the World Health Organization are in accordance with the climatic conditions, racial and regional of a region does not match, it cannot have a positive effect on the approach of a common disease worldwide.

Therefore, it seems that the World Health Organization has the role of a consultant and advisor, and the publications of this organization cannot be effective until they are adapted to the conditions of a region and a country. Regional offices should be reviewed and then provided according to the conditions of each country so that it can be used.

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