



The WHO

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2 to the early 19th _____. Thanks to new steam-powered ships and
3 railroad technology, economic trade and travel _____ countries
4 rapidly increased. This ___ to diseases that had long been restricted to
5 Asia, such as cholera, _____ to overcrowded Western European
6 urban centres. Therefore, European leaders rushed into _____. In 1851,
7 the French government convened the first International Sanitary
8 Conference in Paris to discuss how international cooperation could halt
9 the transmission of _____. The effort finally _____ off in 1892, when
10 twelve nations decided to work together to control the spread of
11 cholera.

12 These conferences were the _____ attempt at creating an international
13 system for disease _____. While efforts across Europe and the
14 Americas continued, the World _____ hindered progress. This was until
15 April 1945, when 51 members of the United Nations (UN) and 10 other
16 countries agreed to establish an international _____ organisation, later
17 named the WHO. Its original ___ was to provide technical assistance to
18 help countries tackle malaria, smallpox, and tuberculosis, as well as
19 reforming nations' health systems to _____ maternal health, child
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