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WELL-BEING AND HEALTH IN INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW



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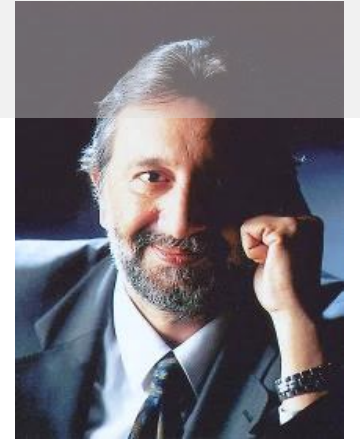
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Introduction

- Health as a matter of law
- Focus on the legal nature of health within the framework of human rights



The ultimate purposes of the right to health

- Save life, restore health, maintain health, alleviate suffering
- Accessible, acceptable, and quality decisions, means, and resources



Freedoms and protective measures

- Individual's control over their body and health
- Access to information and refusal of treatment
- Access to means and resources for maintaining or recovering health



Acceptance of human rights

- Ethical and legal acceptance
- Obligations, legal enforceability, and protection of human rights



Acceptance of health as a human right

- Enforceability by the state
- Treaties and constitutional law as legal obligations



Expansion of human rights

- Human rights evolving with moral, economic, scientific, and technical progress
- Deriving from the notion of human dignity



Health as a right

- Right with its own personality and legal protection
- Indisputable place in international human rights law



Universality of human rights

- Health as a universal human right
- Denying universality equals denying health as a human right



Duties of the State related to health

- Three-tiered obligations: respect, protect, fulfill
- Facilitate, provide, and promote access to health services



Definition of the right to health

- Concept of health, technological development, and information availability
- Benefits of scientific progress and its applications



Focus on traditional medicine

- Influence on the use of traditional medicine
- Freedom of therapeutic choice and regulation



Definition of traditional medicine by WHO

- Body of health practices, methods, knowledge, and beliefs
- Medical use of plants, animal parts, minerals, spiritual therapies, manual techniques, and exercises



WHO's role in traditional medicine

- Reports on safe evaluation and preparation of herbal products
- Strategies and recommendations for integrating traditional medicine into health policies



Current status and future plans

- Increasing number of countries with national policies and regulations
- Extension of the WHO Strategy 2014-2023 and development of a new strategy 2025-2034



Research and evidence

- Need for adequate research and evaluation of traditional medicines
- Use of evidence-based practices and caution against uninformed skepticism



Imbalance and challenges

- Power dynamics between allopathic medicine and traditional medicines
- Reviving ancestral practices and the need for integration of paradigms



Quality of life and efficacy

- Multiple studies endorsing the efficacy and low cost of traditional medicines
- Improvement in quality of life and control of symptoms



Safety concerns and informed consent

- Risk of adverse effects when combining traditional medicines with conventional treatments
- Importance of professionals being aware and promoting informed consent



Regulation and learning

- Importance of regulating the practice, learning, and research of traditional medicines
- Guaranteeing citizens' protection and informed health advice



Fundamental rights and international law

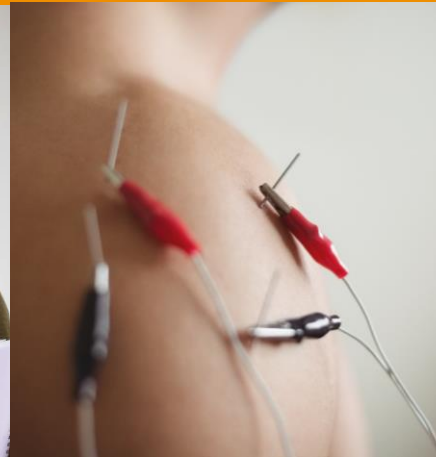
- Freedom of therapeutic choice and regulation as individual rights
- Possibility of legal recourse for non-compliance by states



Conclusion



- Health as a universal human right
- Need for recognition, regulation, and integration of traditional medicines



Questions and Discussion



thank you all for your attention!

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