

CHAPTER VI

Annotated Bibliography

Alward, R.B., Clements, J., and Olive, J.M.(1997). The impact of immunization control activities on measles outbreaks in middle and low income countries. International journal of Epidemiology. 26: 662 - 669.

This paper describes the findings of a review that was conducted to assess the impact of immunization responses on measles outbreaks in middle and low income countries. The outbreak response activities are summarized, the effect on the course of each epidemic is examined, and current recommendations on the control of measles outbreaks in developing countries are reassessed.

There are limited data on the impact of measles outbreak immunization activities from developing countries. The available data do not support a change in the WHO recommended strategy for conducting a limited, if any, immunization response to such outbreaks. Immunization strategies which aim to prevent outbreaks may be more effective than campaigns to interrupt transmission of an outbreak which has already begun.

Clements, C.J.,(1994). EPI. Global program on vaccination. World Health organization. Geneva CH - 1211. Switzerland.

This is a WHO publications highlighted the, achieving high coverage with measles vaccine at national, district, and community level has been the cornerstone of WHO's measles control policy. This policy has supplemented by promoting the identification and immunization of high - risk areas and groups such as children in the urban poor environment and refugees. Further development of these strategies followed in the October 1993, meet of the Global Advisory Groups (GAG) in Washington DC.

Galway, K., Wolff, B., and Sturgis, R. (1992). Child survival. Risk and road to the health. Institute for resource development. New York. USA.

This book has described immediate determinants of child mortality and socioeconomic context in which children live and most important aspect of efforts to improve child survival is what might be called "political and social will": the resolve to commit resources at national and international levels and to develop broadbased health and child - spacing programs that will both initiate and sustain the dramatic increases in infant and child survival now within reach.

Limtragool, P., Charoenchai, A., and Panichacheewakul. (1992). Immunization: full coverage the aim. World Health Forum. Vol. 13.

This articles has described that the frequency of contacts between between clients and village health workers is the most important factors determining the completion of immunization. These contacts involves the provision of health information and making of appointments for children to be immunized The proportion of children completely immunized varied directly with the knowledge that mothers possessed about infectious disease. Coverage also varied with the level the level of knowledge of the health workers about infectious disease and immunization, the frequency with which they reported on local situations to subdistrict health officers and assisted them in program planning and coordination, and the proportions of the health workers making household visits in order to disseminate health information.

Olive, J. M., Rosi, J. B., and de quadros, C. A.(1997). National immunization days: experience in the Latin America. The journal of infectious disease.175 (suppl 1): S 189 - 93. The university of Chicago.

Organization of national immunization days (NIDs) in all countries in Latin America in which polio was endemic has been one of the key elements that led to the interruption of the circulation of the wild poliovirus in 1991 from the Americas. National initiatives for control or elimination of measles using similar strategies have emerged from the successful organization of NIDs for polio eradication and lead the way to the evaluate global eradication of this major killer of children. The major reasons for the success of polio - eradication in the Americas were the commitment of national authorities, well defined strategies, sustainable effort, and the participation of all sectors of society.

Pradhan, A., Aryal, R. H., Regmi, G., Ban, B., and Govandasamy, P. (1997). Nepal family health survey. FP Division,, Ministry of Health, Kathmandu, Nepal; New era, Kathmandu, Nepal. Demographic and Health Survey Macro International Inc, Calverton, Maryland. USA.

This is a fifth series of national representative demographic and health survey of 8429 ever - married women. This report presents the detail information on fertility, family planning, infant, child and maternal mortality, child health, nutrition and knowledge of AIDS. The chapter child health describe the knowledge, attitude, and practice of the immunization, diarrhea, ARI and nutrition.

Stockel, J. (1993). Intervention research on child survival. McGraw - hill book co. Singapore.

This book presents an intervention approach to research on infant and child survival, as utilized by Population Council research program in South East-Asia, and reports the results of studies conducted under this approach in Thailand. This book offers a research and program development strategy that provides the most immediate solution to health problems among infants and children, and in other areas of health and population where the objective is to improve the quality of life through the effect of the action programs. The studies presented in this volume have demonstrated that this is accomplished through a systematic diagnosis of a problem followed by a well - designed and effectively implemented intervention program directed at solving the problem.