

## **CHAPTER VI**

### **ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**Harries A. D et al. (1996) TB / HIV A clinical manual. WHO**

**This book provides the basic information of clinical management of TB and HIV. It covers TB / HIV epidemiology, definition of AIDS, TB diagnostic method among HIV infected persons and the guideline of IPT. This book is very useful to write the guideline of TB diagnosis method for this proposal.**

**Natpratan C. et al. (2000) Isoniazid Preventive Therapy for People with HIV in the Upper Northern Thailand. Office of Communicable Disease Control Region 10, Chiang Mai Department of Communicable Disease Control Ministry of Public Health, Thailand.**

**This book is very important for understanding the situation of IPT in Northern Thailand. The Isoniazid Preventive Therapy feasibility study provides the summary of the IPT situation and problems in this area through the investigation of six hospitals. This study reveals the problem about inappropriate TB screening related to the high incidence of active TB. This problem is one of the main issues of this thesis.**

Akarasewi P et al. (1999) Risk of active TB in HIV infected persons following 9-month INH preventive therapy. IUATLD, vol 3, No 9, Suppl. 1, S23

This is a prospective follow-up observational study and provides incidence of active TB among HIV infected persons completed for 9-month IPT in Northern Thailand. This study concludes that IPT protective effect is limited to the first 18 months and the long term effect of IPT is not clear. The lack of the evidence of long term IPT efficacy is one of the important issues to be solved world wide, and this problem consists of the main research question in this thesis

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, The Self-study Modules on Tuberculosis.

This book provides basic information about transmission, epidemiology, diagnosis, treatment, and infection control of tuberculosis. Each section has the explanation of new terms, a summary and is easy to understand. This book is used to explain the difference of TB infection and active TB in this thesis.