

CHAPTER VI

Annotated Bibliography :

Fungladda, W., (1991). Health behavior and illness behavior of malaria : a review, social and economic aspects of malaria control. Editors : Santasiri Sornmani and Wijitr Fungladda. MRC-TROPMED, Faculty of Tropical Medicine, Mahidol University, Bangkok.

This article describes that the success of malaria control programs is influenced by health behavior and illness behavior of people in malaria endemic areas. The paper gives the definition of health behavior, illness behavior and the classification of behavior in relation to malaria. It also gives a brief view on malaria health behavior and its role; perception of disease; knowledge of malaria; resistance to control measures; efficacy of malaria control programs; socio-economic factors associated with malaria; migration and malaria; symptoms and health care seeking; malaria health behavior in South East Asian Region; and, illness behavior of malaria patients.

Gilles, H. M., and, Warrell, D. A., (1993). Bruce - Chwatt's essential malariology. 3rd Edition. Publisher- Edward Arnold, A Division of Hodder and Stoughton, London, Boston, Melbourne, Auckland.

This is one of the complete book on Malariology. In its different chapters the book describes on milestones in the history of malaria and its control. It gives a detail picture of malaria parasites; clinical features of malaria; pathology and immunology of human malaria; diagnostic methods in malaria; and, the vector and epidemiology of malaria. Similarly, the book provides an overview on treatment and prevention of malaria and rationale and technique of malaria control. It has also described the history of malaria-from malaria eradication to malaria control- the past, the present and the future.

Kondrashin, A. V., and, Rashid, (1987). Epidemiological consideration for planning malaria control in the WHO, South East Asia Region. WHO Regional Publications, South East Asia Series No. 17. WHO, Regional Office for South East Asia. New Delhi, India.

This WHO publication has given a broad picture of malaria situation of nine South East Asian countries and control measures adapted by them. That countries are Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Nepal, Sri-Lanka and Thailand. The book has described the epidemiological considerations for planning malaria control in those WHO, SEARO Region. Similarly it also gives a summary of different socio-economic factors contributing to malaria problem in this region.

World Health Organization, Geneva, (1996). Malaria - A Manual for Community Health Workers.

This manual has been prepared for the training of community health workers in malaria control. It may also be used by community health workers to support their

day-to-day work. The manual contains basic information and guidance required for the recognition of malaria, its treatment, and identification of cases to be referred; recording and reporting; promotion of community awareness about malaria; and promotion of relevant and feasible preventive activities. It is emphasized that this manual should serve as a basis for local adaptation, since the epidemiological, social, and economic conditions - as well as health care delivery systems and approaches to malaria treatment and control- vary from country to country and even within each country.

World Health Organization, (1997). Partnership for change and communication guidelines for malaria control. Developed in collaboration with Malaria Consortium, U. K., Geneva.

These guidelines have been developed with the intention of encouraging dialogues to promote common understanding and collective decision-making to sustain community action. The book stresses that health promotion, communication and community action can play an important role. Introduction part gives an overview on global strategy and local action; the person that can use these guidelines; and, partnerships for change (who makes decisions?) and communication. The guidelines are arranged in 3 section. Section one is partnerships for change which describes about identifying information needs; gathering and analyzing information; and, identifying solutions for malaria. Section two is about understanding malaria which gives clues to understand the malaria situation in a country; characteristics of malaria and possible actions required; and, developing a malaria profile of an area.