

## CHAPTER V

### Annotated bibliography

1. WHO, (1997). Treatment of Tuberculosis: A Guideline for National Program (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). Geneva. WHO/GTB.

This book provides a general guideline for national TB control program in the countries. It briefly describes about the global burden of TB and the need for proper implementation of DOTS in the health care system. The overall objectives, strategies, targets of WHO for TB control programs, and management package for DOTS are included in the book. Further, diagnosis and treatment guidelines are presented as well in the book. To increase access to DOTS, it is recommended to adopt appropriate approaches for delivering DOTS so that patient can adhere to treatment.

2. WHO, (1999). What is DOTS? A guide to understanding the WHO-recommended TB Control Strategy, known as a DOTS. Geneva. WHO, CDC.

The publication introduces the WHO-recommended strategy of TB control named as DOTS. It describes the history of development of the DOTS strategy and indicates the urgent need of implementing DOTS to control the TB epidemic in the world. Further, it discusses the problems in TB control in the world and emphasizes on proper management of DOTS. It recommends making TB a national priority with a

strategy to involve new partners in the program and the development of new tools and approaches for TB control program.

3. WHO, (1998). Stop TB Initiative: Challenges and Opportunities at the country level. Report of Regional meeting, Yangon, Myanmar. SEARO, New Delhi. WHO.

This publication gives an overview of the TB problems in the SEAR and the situation of DOTS in this region. The book deals with the poor access to DOTS in the SEAR. The book also reviews briefly the current situation of DOTS in each of SEAR countries including Nepal.

4. Nunn, P. and Linkins, J. (1998). Global Tuberculosis Program. The global tuberculosis research initiative: Research to Make a Difference. Geneva. WHO, GTB.

Based on the global situation of TB, the book stresses on proper implementation of DOTS to reduce TB. This paper mainly focuses on the ongoing research initiatives and further need for research to develop new tools and provide appropriate approaches for implementing DOTS in future.

5. HMG, DoHS (1997). National Tuberculosis Program of Nepal. General Manual (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). Kathmandu, Nepal. NTC and NHTC, DoHS.

This publication explains the goals, objectives, and activities of the NTP in Nepal along with the roles at each level of the health care system for NTP. The book also provides guidelines for TB case finding, treatment, recording and reporting.

6. NTC, (1999). *Ten Steps of Successful DOTS: Guidelines for introducing and expanding DOTS in a district* (1<sup>st</sup> ed.). Thimi, Bhaktapur, Nepal. NTC, DHS.

This book briefly discusses the five management components of DOTS namely political commitment, microscopy center, drug supply, DOT, and supervision/monitoring. The role and functions of a DOTS committee is also described. The book largely explains the processes of introducing and expanding DOTS in ten steps.

7. McKenzie, J.F. and Smeltzer, J.L. (1997). *Evaluation: An overview*. In *Implementing and Evaluating Health Promotion Programs* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). Boston, USA. Allyn and Bacon.

The chapter mentions various types of evaluations and lists the purpose of a program evaluation in a program. Besides these, it explains the processes for planning and conducting an evaluation.

8. WHO, (1978). Operational aspects of PHC. In Primary Health Care:

The chapter discusses the operational aspects of implementing PHC within the health care system. It emphasizes on planning and organizing primary health care in the community so that it can cover the community and ensure accessibility for all the people who need the services.

9. WHO, (1999). NGOs and TB Control: Principles for organizations joining the fight against TB. New Delhi. SEARO, WHO.

The book discusses that TB is still a major public health problem due to poorly managed TB control programs. The government only may not be able to control TB with its limited resources and efforts. The book explains the greater role of NGOs and the private sectors in a TB control program. The background and the community approaches of NGOs would be useful for raising awareness on TB in the community and involve them in the TB control program. In the same way, NGOs can support for strengthening the existing public health system by providing resources and offers development capacity. The book also presents interesting examples of how NGOs played remarkable roles involving the community in TB control program different Asian countries.