

Standard Treatment Guideline For Ethiopia

The WHO consolidated guidelines on tuberculosis. Module 2: screening – systematic screening for tuberculosis disease is an updated and consolidated summary of WHO recommendations on systematic screening for tuberculosis (TB) disease, containing 17 recommendations for populations in which TB screening should be conducted and tools to be used for TB screening. TB screening is strongly recommendations for household and close contacts of individuals with TB, people living with HIV, miners exposed to silica dust, and prisoners. In addition, screening is conditionally recommended for people with risk factors for TB attending health care, and for communities with risk factors for TB and limited access to care (e.g. homeless, urban poor, refugees, migrants). General population screening is recommended in high-burden settings (0.5% prevalence or higher). Symptoms, chest radiography (CXR), and molecular WHO-recommended rapid diagnostic tests for TB are recommended as screening tools for all adults eligible for screening. Computer-aided detection programmes are recommended as alternatives to human interpretation of CXR in settings where trained personnel are scarce. For people living with HIV, C-reactive protein is also a good screening tool. This guideline document is accompanied by an operational handbook, the WHO operational handbook on tuberculosis. Module 2: screening – systematic screening for tuberculosis disease, that presents principles of screening, steps in planning and implementing a screening programme, and algorithm options for screening different populations.

This report presents the recommendations of the WHO Expert Committee responsible for updating the WHO Model List of Essential Medicines. The first part contains a progress report on the new procedures for updating the Model List and the development of the WHO Essential Medicines Library. It continues with a section on changes made in revising the Model List followed by a review of some sections such as hypertensive medicines and fast track procedures for deleting items. Annexes include the 13th version of the Model List and items on the list sorted according to their 5-level Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical classification codes.

This 2011 update of Guidelines for the programmatic management of drug-resistant tuberculosis is intended as a tool for use by public health professionals working in response to the Sixty-second World Health Assembly's resolution on prevention and control of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis. Resolution WHA62.15, adopted in 2009, calls on Member States to develop a comprehensive framework for the management and care of patients with drug-resistant TB. The recommendations contained in these guidelines address the most topical questions concerning the programmatic management of drug-resistant TB: case-finding, multidrug resistance, treatment regimens, monitoring the response to treatment, and selecting models of care. The guidelines primarily target staff and medical practitioners working in TB treatment and control, and partners and organizations providing technical and financial support for care of drug-resistant TB in settings where resources are limited.

Self-care interventions are among the most promising and exciting new approaches to improve health and well-being, both from a health systems perspective and for people who use these interventions. The World Health Organization (WHO) uses the following working definition of self-care: Self-care is the ability of individuals, families and communities to promote health, prevent disease, maintain health, and cope with illness and disability with or without the support of a health worker. The scope of self-care as described in this definition includes health promotion; disease prevention and control; self-medication; providing care to dependent persons; seeking hospital/specialist/primary care if necessary; and rehabilitation, including palliative care. It includes a range of self-care modes and approaches. While this is a broad definition that includes many activities, it is important for health policy to recognize the importance of self-care, especially where it intersects with health systems and health professionals. Worldwide, an estimated shortage of 18 million health workers is anticipated by 2030, a record 130 million people are currently in need of humanitarian assistance, and disease outbreaks are a constant global threat. At least 400 million people worldwide lack access to the most essential health services, and every year 100 million people are plunged into poverty because they have to pay for health care out of their own pockets. There is an urgent need to find innovative strategies that go beyond the conventional health sector response. While "self-care" is not a new term or concept, self-care interventions have the potential to increase choice, when they are accessible and affordable, and they can also provide more opportunities for individuals to make informed decisions regarding their health and health care. In humanitarian settings, for example, due to lack of or limited health infrastructure and medical services in the crisis-affected areas, self-care could play an important role to improve health-related outcomes. Self-care also builds upon existing movements, such as task sharing, which are powerful strategies to support health systems.

Guidelines for the management of symptomatic sexually transmitted infections

Guidelines for National Programmes

Guideline for Isolation Precautions in Hospitals

Animal Physiotherapy

Principles and Practice of Cancer Infectious Diseases

Chemotherapy and Immunotherapy Guidelines and Recommendations for Practice

Consolidated guidelines on HIV prevention, testing, treatment, service delivery and monitoring**recommendations for a public health approach****World Health Organization**

This handbook gives a detailed explanation of the WHO/UNICEF guidelines for the integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI). The guidelines set out simple and effective methods for the prevention and management of the leading causes of serious illness and mortality in young children. They promote evidence-based assessment and treatment using a syndromic approach that supports the rational, effective and affordable use of drugs. The handbook gives an overview of the IMCI process and includes technical guidelines to assess and classify a sick young infant aged from one week up to two months, and a sick young child aged two months to five years; as well as guidance on how to identify treatment; communicate and counsel; and give follow-up care.

This book presents WHO guidelines for the protection of public health from risks due to a number of chemicals commonly present in indoor air. The substances considered in this review, i.e. benzene, carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, naphthalene, nitrogen dioxide, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (especially benzo[a]pyrene), radon, trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene, have indoor sources, are known in respect of their hazardousness to health and are often found indoors in concentrations of health concern. The guidelines are targeted at public health professionals involved in preventing health risks of environmental exposures, as well as specialists and authorities involved in the design and use of buildings, indoor materials and products. They provide a scientific basis for legally enforceable standards.

"The purpose of this document is to provide comprehensible, global, evidence-based guidelines to help formulate policies and protocols for the treatment of malaria. Information is presented on the treatment of uncomplicated malaria, including disease in special groups (young children, pregnant women, people who are HIV positive, travellers from non-malaria endemic regions) and in complex emergency situations and severe malaria."--Publisher's description.

Guidelines for the Treatment of Malaria

Global Tuberculosis Report 2017

How to Investigate Drug Use in Health Facilities

District Hospitals

WHO consolidated guidelines on tuberculosis

The Research Interview

These consolidated guidelines on HIV prevention, testing, treatment, service delivery and monitoring bring together existing and new clinical and programmatic recommendations across different ages, populations and settings, bringing together all relevant WHO guidance on HIV produced since 2016. It serves as an update to the previous edition of the consolidated guidelines on HIV. These guidelines continue to be structured along the continuum of HIV care. Information on new combination prevention approaches, HIV testing, ARV regimens and treatment monitoring are included. There is a new chapter on advanced HIV disease that integrates updated guidance on the management of important HIV comorbidities, including cryptococcal disease, histoplasmosis and tuberculosis. The chapter on general HIV care, contains a new section on palliative care and pain management, and up to date information on treatment of several neglected tropical diseases, such as visceral leishmaniasis and Buruli ulcer. New recommendations for screening and treating of cervical pre-cancer lesions in women living with HIV are also addressed in this chapter. Guidance on service delivery was expanded to help the implementation and strengthening the HIV care cascade. Importantly, this guidance emphasizes the need for differentiated approaches to care for people who are established on ART, such as reduced frequency of clinic visits, use of multi-month drug dispensing and implementation of community ART distribution. The adoption of these efficiencies is essential to improve the quality of care of people receiving treatment and reduce the burden on health facilities, particularly in resource limited settings.

The WHO global health sector strategy on sexually transmitted infections, 2016–2021, endorsed by the World Health Assembly in 2016, aims to eliminate STIs as a public health threat by 2030. In 2019, WHO published estimates of new cases of chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis and trichomoniasis. Recent changes in the epidemiology of STIs and progress in prevention, diagnosis and treatment of STIs and HIV have necessitated changes in approaches to STI prevention and management. To address these STIs, the most widely used approach in clinical settings is the syndromic management of STIs. In most resource-limited settings, the syndromic management flow charts are still the standard of care where laboratory diagnosis is not available or is hard to access. The objectives of these guidelines are to provide updated, evidence-informed clinical and practical recommendations on the case management of people with symptoms of STIs; and to support countries in updating their national guidelines for the case management of people with symptoms of STIs. These guidelines include the management of symptomatic infections related to urethral discharge syndrome, including persistent urethral discharge syndrome; vaginal discharge syndrome, including persistent vaginal discharge; anorectal infection; genital ulcer disease syndrome; and lower abdominal pain syndrome. These guidelines are intended for programme managers for STI prevention and control at the national level and the health-care providers at the frontline – primary, secondary and tertiary health care.

This WHO and HRP guideline is designed to help countries make faster progress, more equitably, on the screening and treatment of cervical cancer. It includes some important shifts in WHO’s recommended approaches to cervical screening, and includes a total of 23 recommendations and 7 good practice statements. 1. Among the 23 recommendations, 6 are identical for both the general population of women and for women living with HIV and 12 are different and specific for each population.2. Among the 7 good practice statements, 3 are identical for both the general population of women and for women living with HIV and 2 are different and specific for each population.

The WHO consolidated guidelines on tuberculosis: tuberculosis preventive treatment provides a comprehensive set of recommendations for programmatic management of tuberculosis preventive treatment (MPTT) geared towards the implementers of the WHO End TB Strategy and also for countries intent upon TB elimination (9). The guidelines are to be used primarily in national TB and HIV and maternal and child programmes or their equivalents in ministries of health and for other policy-makers working on TB, HIV, infectious diseases and maternal and child health. They are also appropriate for staff of ministries of justice, correctional services and other government agencies which deliver healthcare, including prison services, social services and immigration. The guidelines are also intended for clinicians in the public or the private sectors working on TB, HIV, infectious diseases, prevention, child health and noncommunicable diseases such as chronic kidney disease and cancer. The persons directly affected by the guidelines are risk groups for whom TB preventive treatment is recommended.

Prescribing for Elderly Patients

WHO guideline on self-care interventions for health and well-being

WHO consolidated guidelines on tuberculosis. Module 2

Clinical Practice Pocket Guide

Pharmacotherapy of Children

Presenting a practical book on managing the patient Why To assist busy clinicians in clinical decision-making To reduce inappropriate clinical variation in practice To improve quality of care and patient safety How User-friendly ready reckoner Holistic approach Up-to-date Evidence-based For Whom General practitioners Primary care physicians Undergraduate medical students Postgraduates and Resident doctors Consultants This clinically oriented book covers more than 330 priority diseases in 11 specialties, focusing on clinical manifestations, therapeutic advances, patient management and patient education. This edition presents you with: Major revisions reflecting latest recommendations in all chapters, and presenting new algorithms. Key information on COVID-19 pandemic: - Restandardized cardio-pulmonary resuscitation algorithms and guidelines in view of the COVID-19 pandemic. - Severe acute respiratory infections (SARI) including COVID-19, management of COVID-19 and co-infections, Pregnancy in COVID-19, etc. A new chapter on tumours and cancers with a special focus on screening and early diagnosis and treatment of some of the most common cancers. Several new priority diseases namely syncope, button battery injuries, acute encephalitis syndrome, cerebral palsy, club foot, scrub typhus, herpes zoster ophthalmicus, frost bite, polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS), etc. Antimicrobial Stewardship principles in the treatment of infectious diseases. Large number of experts have contributed in this book to help solve the problems you encounter in everyday practice. This reader friendly, up-to-date and comprehensive book provides expert information you can use immediately in your clinical practice including goals of treatment and assessment of response to therapy with step-up as well as step-down criteria. A busy clinician can thus make an informed, effective patient management decision for different levels of health care, from primary health care to detailed protocols for tertiary care health centres.

A guide for doctors to quickly choose the right drugs in the right dose for the most important clinical problems in the elderly Prescribing medications for elderly patients is complex - this book gives clear advice on treatment regimes, drug interactions, adverse effects, and recommended dose changes Provides practical help with the problems that can arise in reaching an accurate diagnosis in the elderly, recommends clear treatment options, lists key drug interactions and side effects, and advises when to amend doses

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recommendations for a public health approach

Landscape Architecture Documentation Standards

The American Psychiatric Association Practice Guideline for the Pharmacological Treatment of Patients With Alcohol Use Disorder

American Psychiatric Association Practice Guidelines

Drugs and the Liver

Early Essential Newborn Care

THE ESSENTIAL WORK IN TRAVEL MEDICINE – NOW COMPLETELY UPDATED FOR 2018 As unprecedented numbers of travelers cross international borders each day, the need for up-to-date, practical information about the health challenges posed by travel has never been greater. For both international travelers and the health professionals who care for them, the CDC Yellow Book 2018: Health Information for International Travel is the definitive guide to staying safe and healthy anywhere in the world. The fully revised and updated 2018 edition codifies the U.S. government’s most current health guidelines and information for international travelers, including pretravel vaccine recommendations, destination-specific health advice, and easy-to-reference maps, tables, and charts. The 2018 Yellow Book also addresses the needs of specific types of travelers, with dedicated sections on:
· Precautions for pregnant travelers, immunocompromised travelers, and travelers with disabilities
· Special considerations for newly arrived adoptees, immigrants, and refugees
· Practical tips for last-minute or resource-limited travelers
· Advice for air crews, humanitarian workers, missionaries, and others who provide care and support overseas
Authored by a team of the world’s most esteemed travel medicine experts, the Yellow Book is an essential resource for travelers – and the clinicians overseeing their care – at home and abroad.

The aim of the American Psychiatric Association Practice Guideline series is to improve patient care. Guidelines provide a comprehensive synthesis of all available information relevant to the clinical topic. Practice guidelines can be vehicles for educating psychiatrists, other medical and mental health professionals, and the general public about appropriate and inappropriate treatments. The series also will identify those areas in which critical information is lacking and in which research could be expected to improve clinical decisions. The Practice Guidelines are also designed to help those charged with overseeing the utilization and reimbursement of psychiatric services to develop more scientifically based and clinically sensitive criteria.

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a major global threat to humans, animals, plants, food systems and the environment. Without investment and commitments from countries globally to address this challenge, AMR will continue unabated. The Antimicrobial Resistance Multi-Partner Trust Fund (AMR MPTF) has successfully begun the essential work to address this challenge. With the overall goal of “having reduced levels of AMR and slower development of resistance” in 10 years’ time, the AMR MPTF has seen, in 2021, the initial steps towards this goal, with capacity built in 8 countries, and coordinated steppingstones under the global programme. Despite continuous restrictions caused by the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, throughout 2021 collaboration between the Quadripartite organizations – the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Health Organization (WHO) – sustained strong implementation progress at global, regional and country level. Progress against the overarching AMR MPTF results matrix is now being reported for the first time. This was possible through the financial partnership of the Governments of Netherlands, the United Kingdom (using UK aid funding through the Fleming Fund), Sweden (including through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency – Sida) as well as Germany (through the German Agency for International Cooperation – GIZ).

“World Health Organization, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, South African Medical Research Council”--Title page.

Management of Dyslipidemia

The Selection and Use of Essential Medicines

Report of the Conference of Experts, Nairobi, 25-29 November 1985

Pocket Book of Hospital Care for Children

WHO guidelines for screening and treatment of precancerous lesions for cervical cancer prevention

A Practical Handbook

Malaria remains an important cause of illness and death in children and adults in countries in which it is endemic. Malaria control requires an integrated approach including prevention (primarily vector control) and prompt treatment with effective antimalarial agents. Malaria case management consisting of prompt diagnosis and effective treatment remains a vital component of malaria control and elimination strategies. Since the publication of the first edition of the Guidelines for the treatment of malaria in 2006 and the second edition in 2010 all countries in which P. falciparum malaria is endemic have progressively updated their treatment policy from use of ineffective monotherapy to the currently recommended artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACT). This has contributed substantially to current reductions in global morbidity and mortality from malaria. Unfortunately resistance to artemisinins has arisen recently in P. falciparum in South-East Asia which threatens these gains. This third edition of the WHO Guidelines for the treatment of malaria contains updated recommendations based on a firmer evidence base for most antimalarial drugs and in addition include recommendation on the use of drugs to prevent malaria in groups at high risk. The Guidelines provide a framework for designing specific detailed national treatment protocols taking into account local patterns of resistance to antimalarial drugs and health service capacity. It provides recommendations on treatment of uncomplicated and severe malaria in all age groups all endemic areas in special populations and several complex situations. In addition on the use of antimalarial drugs as preventive therapy in healthy people living in malaria-endemic areas who are high risk in order to reduce morbidity and mortality from malaria. The Guidelines are designed primarily for policy-makers and managers of health who formulate country-specific treatment guidelines. Other groups that may find them useful include health professionals and public health and policy specialists that are partners in health or malaria control and the pharmaceutical industry. The treatment recommendations in the main document are brief; for those who wish to study the evidence base in more detail a series of annexes is provided with references to the appropriate sections of the main document.

A thoroughly updated edition of this essential reference guide for physiotherapists and physical therapists, looking to the proven benefits of physiotherapy to the treatment of companion and performance animals. Seven new chapters provide greatly expanded coverage of practical treatment and rehabilitation Includes reviews of different physiotherapy techniques, drawing on both human and animal literature Discusses approaches in small animal medicine as well as for elite equine athletes Provides applied evidence-based clinical reasoning model, with case examples Now in full colour with many more illustrations This report describes the current situation with regard to universal health coverage and global quality of care, and outlines the steps governments, health services and their workers, together with citizens and patients need to urgently take.

Liver disease is a widespread and increasing problem throughout the world, however little is published on how different types and degrees of liver dysfunction affect the body's ability to handle medicines. "Drugs and the Liver" is designed to assist practitioners in making pragmatic choices for their patients. It aims to: enable the practitioner to assess liver function using biochemical markers, other tests, signs, symptoms and disease knowledge; identify which pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic parameters of a drug are likely to be affected by different types of liver disease; and consider the impact of a drug's side effects on a patient with liver disease. This practical guide covers background information on liver function, the principles of drug use in liver disease and includes a section of worked examples of commonly asked questions. It will be invaluable to clinical pharmacists and anyone making medicine choices in patients with liver impairment.

Integrated Management of Childhood Illness

Guidelines for the Treatment of Malaria, Third Edition

Global and Regional Estimates of Violence Against Women

Standard Treatment Guidelines—A Manual for Medical Therapeutics, 6e

tuberculosis preventive treatment

Consolidated guidelines on HIV prevention, testing, treatment, service delivery and monitoring

"These guidelines provide recommendations on the diagnosis and management of type 2 diabetes and the management of asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in primary health care in low-resource settings."--Publisher description.

Dyslipidemia is a major risk factor for cardiovascular events, cardiovascular mortality, and all-cause mortality. The earlier in life dyslipidemia is treated, the better the prognosis. The current book is an excellent one on dyslipidemia written by experts on this topic. This book includes 12 chapters including 5 on lipids, 4 on hypercholesterolemia in children, and 3 on the treatment of dyslipidemia. This book should be read by all health care professionals taking care of patients, including pediatricians since atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease begins in childhood.

SUPERB EXECUTION RELIES UPON RIGOROUS PROJECT DOCUMENTATION A project will only be built as well as it is documented. This publication focuses on the key documentation needs of the landscape architectural design and construction documentation process. That includes both "design documentation" and "construction documentation" as well as all that which occurs in the transition from one phase to the other. Documentation requirements include those components necessary to explore and define design, intent, logic, physical proposals, and ultimately, the specific components included within construction and bid documents. Discover how proper documentation facilitates every stage of the design process from pre-planning to construction, and leads to a highly resolved built outcome. Understand the principles behind these documentation practices. Implement best practices specific to each documentation phase and drawing, from title block and cover sheet design to soil plans and plant protection. Organize keynoting systems, cross-referencing and interdisciplinary coordination amongst multiple consultants and vendors. Study sample project documents from a leading landscape architecture firm to better understand the elements and benefits of complete and well-coordinated project documentation. These standards have been time-tested by over 150 designers at the industry leading landscape architecture firm Design Workshop, reflecting a range of project types, including parks, streetscapes, urban spaces and over-structure construction. This guide shares the methods behind the success, to facilitate exceptional built outcomes through principled documentation practices.

WHO’s Global Tuberculosis Report provides a comprehensive and up-to-date assessment of the TB epidemic and of progress in care and prevention at global, regional and country levels. This is done in the context of recommended global TB strategies and associated targets, and broader development goals. For the period 2016-2035, these are WHO’s End TB Strategy and the United Nations’ (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which share a common aim: to end the global TB epidemic. The main data sources for the report are annual rounds of global TB data collection implemented by WHO’s Global TB Program since 1995 and databases maintained by other WHO departments, UNAIDS and the World Bank. In WHO’s 2017 round of global TB data collection, 201 countries and territories that account for over 99% of the world’s population and TB cases reported data.

A Guide to Drug Handling in Liver Dysfunction

Treatment of Tuberculosis

Guidelines for the Programmatic Management of Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis

Guidelines for the Management of Common Childhood Illnesses

WHO Guidelines for Indoor Air Quality

Handbook IMCI

Principles and Practice of Cancer Infectious Diseases is a comprehensive and insightful work dedicated to elucidating the problem of infections in cancer patients. This essential volume reviews common and less often encountered infections, while establishing the difficulties behind preventing, diagnosing, and treating infectious diseases in cancer patients. Key sections are devoted to the presentation of clinical symptoms and the identification of major etiologic agents. A cadre of leading clinicians provide a detailed assessment of the risk factors for various infections, critical strategies in preventing and managing infections, and study of the interactions between the pathogen and host’s immune function and inflammatory response. With its in-depth knowledge and concise treatment of the distinct facets of infections in cancer patients, this volume is an indispensable tool for all infectious disease specialists and clinical oncologists.

The Pocket Book is for use by doctors nurses and other health workers who are responsible for the care of young children at the first level referral hospitals. This second edition is based on evidence from several WHO updated and published clinical guidelines. It is for use in both inpatient and outpatient care in small hospitals with basic laboratory facilities and essential medicines. In some settings these guidelines can be used in any facilities where sick children are admitted for inpatient care. The

Pocket Book is one of a series of documents and tools that support the Integrated Management

Chemotherapy and Immunotherapy Guidelines and Recommendations for Practice features 26 chapters examining multiple categories of cancer-care agents, including chemotherapy, immunotherapy, molecularly targeted agents, and hormone therapy.

Malaria is an important cause of death and illness in children and adults in tropical countries, and the mortality rate (which is currently estimated at over a million people per year) has risen in recent years, probably due to increasing resistance to antimalarial medicines. Malaria control requires an integrated approach which covers both prevention (including vector control) and treatment with effective antimalarials. This publication sets out guidelines to help formulate policies and protocols for the treatment of malaria based on sound evidence that can be applied effectively in most settings. Chapters cover: treatment objectives, diagnosis of malaria, resistance to antimalarial medicines, antimalarial treatment policy, treatment of uncomplicated and severe P.falciparum malaria, treatment of P.vivax, P.ovale or P.malariae malaria, mixed malaria infections, complex emergency situations and epidemics.

screening - systematic screening for tuberculosis disease

2011 Update

Reflective Practice and Reflexivity in Research Processes

Guideline for the Diagnosis and Management of Hypertension in Adults

Antimicrobial Resistance Multi-Partner Trust Fund annual report 2021

Selected Pollutants

Approximately every two minutes a baby dies in the WHO Western Pacific Region. The majority of newborn deaths occur within the first few days, mostly from preventable causes. This Guide provides health professionals with a user-friendly, evidence-based protocol to essential newborn care--focusing on the first hours and days of life. The target users are skilled birth attendants including midwives, nurses and doctors, as well as others involved in caring for newborns. This pocket book provides a step-by-step guide to a core package of essential newborn care interventions that can be administered in all health-care settings. It also includes stabilization and referral of sick and preterm newborn infants. Intensive care of newborns is outside the scope of this pocket guide. This clinical practice guide is organized chronologically. It guides health workers through the standard precautions for essential newborn care practices, beginning at the intrapartum period with the process of preparing the delivery area, and emphasizing care practices in the first hours and days of a newborn’s life. Each section has a color tab for easy reference.

Principles, Guidelines, and Best Practices

Guidelines for Development

CDC Yellow Book 2012: Health Information for International Travel

Assessment, Treatment and Rehabilitation of Animals

Delivering Quality Health Services: A Global Imperative

Management of Severe Malaria