

## CHAPTER VI

### ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bates, A.W.(1995). **Technology, open learning and distance education.**  
London : Routledge.

The aim of this book is to find out innovative and more cost-effective means to provide qualitative education and training for the students and clients of educational institutions, governmental and non-governmental departments. This book will be useful to those who want to teach them selves about technology and distance education to meet their needs.

Bean, N., Martin, S., & Brandford, H.J. (1992). PHLIS: an electronic system for reporting public health data from remote sites. **American Journal of Public Health. 82**, 1273-6.

This system was established by the joint cooperation of the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and State Health Departments. It provides the database information of disease surveillance to public health workers. It is available without cost of transportation.

Friede, A., Reid, J., & Ory, H. (1993). "CDC WONDER: a comprehensive on-line public health information system of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention". **American Journal of Public Health**. **83**,1289-1294.

This system is also a way to transfer health information to public health professionals by using on-line system. Non-CDC staff can access it via telephone connection. Users can access to 24 databases with information on mortality, cancer incidence, AIDS, etc. The Centers for Disease control and Prevention (CDC) also conducted it.

Health System Research Institute [HSRI]. (1997). "HSRI : Public health information services through Internet". **HSRI Newsletter**. **2**,1.

This describes the role of information in the era of information technology in terms of communication device that always change including several formats, from postal delivery to E-mail systems.

Kiattisri Samranvejporn. (1996). "Information system for nurses: part 2 information system". **Ramathibodi Nursing Journal**. **2**, 124-129.

In this article, the writer has advocated information is an essential tool for administration. Any organization needs an effective information system. The author has explained the details of information system components which include mainly 2

things; (i) People: divided into 2 groups; practitioners and users (ii) Computer: hardware, software, database.

Lynch, C. (1997). "Searching the Internet". **Scientific American**. 276,3, 44-48.

The author talked about the essential need for Internet in several aspects such as librarian use and Internet, shopping and Internet, and construction and Internet etc. He has also suggested an interesting location that can accessed via Internet.

Mahidol University. (1992). **Information system for health management**. Nakornpratum : Mahidol University.

To make an organization well organized, the information system plays an important role. In any organization, whether it is big or small, the policy maker needs an effective information system in terms of the decision making process. In addition, to develop information processing, various resources of information are also essential in order to follow grassroots information.

Mason, R. (1994). **Using communications media in open and flexible learning**. London : Kogan Page.

In this book, the author presents a readable and informative account of the educational uses of three interactive technologies; computer conferencing,

audiographics and video conferencing. The early chapters introduce the issues for students, teachers and organizations considering courses and training programs based on these media.

Reynolds, J. (1993). **Assessing information needs**. Canada: Aga Khan Health Services.

In general, practitioners always mention that the main problem of assessing information is lack of adequate information for the managerial process to provide systematic, analytical information for continuous assessment of the situation, determination of priorities, improvement of management and evaluation. In fact, the problem is an excess of general information, but a lack of useful specific information, for local planning and monitoring. Moreover, many local managers do not have the training necessary to collect and process information essential to good management. Without this information, a manager can not provide knowledgeable leadership, improve productivity and so on.

Southeast Asian Medical Information Center. (1994). An approach to research methods. In **An approach to medical information**. (pp. 1-11). Japan : SEAMIC.

In this section, SEAMIC has described the content in 3 points as following;

(i) The characteristics of medical libraries;

Users; students, post-graduate students, physicians, teachers, and researchers, who have a different purpose in using libraries, such as post-graduate

students, need to use books on a specific subject and advanced textbooks which are more suited for their subject than dictionaries and encyclopedias.

(ii) Materials preparation to meet user's demands; before this process, librarians have to know the user's background; trends in medical education have changed from a system emphasizing knowledge to a system in which students are encouraged to solve problems on their own, so materials have become a very important for users.

(iii) What should librarians do to provide better services?

- Needs assessment of users; the librarians can assess problems and new needs through daily contact with users.

Public relations; brochure preparation and including information in user manuals.

Valls, J. (1983). "Improving information facilities in developing countries". In **Information services for developing countries**. ( pp.7-13). Bangkok : Asian Institute of Technology.

In this, Chapter 2 mentioned the problems that always happen in the information center:

(i) Material problems

- Modern equipment is a serious problem is serious because the shortage of modern equipment is a common problem, especially in developing countries.

- Communication is insufficient and inadequate; consequently the information flow is seriously impeded.
  - Sources, because of insufficient budgets, the acquisition of information sources becomes difficult.
- (ii) Human problems
- Staff, because of the lack of cooperation and coordination with other staff and resources, information and resources cannot be shared.
  - Staff are not well adapted to the present situation in term of new technology. Many still believe in a static role.

Vickery, B. & Vickery, A. (1987). **Information science in theory and practice**. London : Bowker-Saur.

This book is an attempt to present and discuss a scientific understanding of the processes of information transfer. This transfer is human, social activity: it is the transfer of meaning from one person to another, through whatever apparatus of media, machines, and intermediaries that may exist.

Wells, R. (1992). **Computer-mediated communication for distance education: an international review of design, teaching, and institutional issues**. ACSDE Research Monograph of the American Center for the Study of Distance Education, Pennsylvania State University. (No. 6).

This work is aimed at teachers, researchers and administrators interested in computer conferencing for distance education. It is set out in a very practical question and answer format and reviews the major questions and issues of the use of this medium. The last part of the monograph consists of a chart of educational and communications implementations.

World Health Organization. (1988). **Information and education for health in South-East Asia**. New Delhi: World Health Organization.

The subject of discussion in this book is information for health and education for health. It is extremely important in the improvement of people's health; but information alone is not enough, people must also be educated on how effectively they can use information to express their needs.

World Health Organization. Regional Office for the Western Pacific. (1993). **Guidelines for the development of health management information systems**. Philippines : World Health Organization.

This book has given the guidelines about health information systems in the broader context of management information. It has suggested using the information for development, planning, implementation, maintenance, review and computing system support.