

## CHAPTER VI

### Annotated Bibliography

Agyepong, I. A., Aryee, B., Dzikunu, H., and, Manderson, L., (1995). The malaria manual; social and economic research. UNDP/World Bank/WHO; Special program for research and training in tropical disease; Methods for social research disease No.2.

This manual had been prepared for researchers who want to do the research for malaria in socio-economic and cultural areas. The manual has been introduced and described anthropological research method for the assessment of socio-economic and cultural information relevant to control program needs and, which may be required prior to or for evaluation of a larger intervention study. The manual had been developed for applied research and operation research, with may be undertaken within a relatively short time frame and thus it is a manual for rapid assessment.

Basic HealthCom. (1996). A tool box for building health communication capacity. Academic for education development (AED). Socio-development division. 1255.23 rd street, Nw, Washington DC 20037

This tool box was developed as a collection of practical field tested tools that can be used as needed by many practitioners of modern health and social communication throughout the developing health strategies. It was designed to help and guide health managers and health communicators of health communication programs for improving the structure of health communication and strengthening the personnel's

communication skill for confidence in their ability to apply the communication methodology and to design which way and how to communicate the best. Three sections are included: managerial tool, methodology tools and administration tools. The main context of this toolbox is how we can succeed in the health communication programs for the health promotion and control of diseases.

Institute of Malariology. Parasitology and Entomology, (1996). Malaria control program by the year 2000. Second national conference for malaria control program, Ministry of Public Health. Lao PDR.

This manual was written by Malaria Control Program Committee of the Ministry of Public Health. It was developed to be a guideline for the managers and malaria staffs at the center and throughout rural levels in the whole country. They have to use and apply this guideline for planning strategies and for malaria control based upon the real situation areas. This includes two parts: the first part is a report about the malaria situation and control activities between 1992 to 1997 in the whole country and the second part is strategies and planning for malaria control by the year 2000.

World Health Organization. (1996). Malaria-A manual for community health workers. Geneva

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 treatment and identification of cases to be referred: recording, reporting and promotion of community. It is emphasized that this manual should serve

as a basis for local adaptation, since the epidemiological, socio-economic as well as health care delivery systems and approaches to malaria treatment and control vary from county to county and even within each country.

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

This guideline has 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. The introduction part gives an overview on global strategy and local action; the people that can use this guideline; and partnership for change (who makes decision?) and communication. The guidelines are arranged into 3 sections. Section one is partnership 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 understanding the malaria situation in a country; characteristics of malaria and possible actions required and section three is about developing and sharing malaria information of an area.