

CHAPTER 6

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Crabtree, B.F., and Miller, W.L. (1992). Doing qualitative research. California: SAGE.

In chapter 3, it talked “ about Participant observation. In a participant observation study, the researcher is the primary instrument for data collection and analysis. It has mentioned about why participant observation? ,a primer on participant observation, the mechanics of observation, the participation continuum, and the details of field notes.

2. Fink. A. (1993). Evaluation fundamentals: Guiding to health programs, research, and policy. California: SAGE.

The book is designed to cover the health care field and respect the needs of student in public health and the health professions. The details are in program : a prelude, evaluation questions and standards, designing program evaluations, sampling, collecting information, evaluation measures, analyzing evaluation data, and reporting the results in written and oral form.

3. Haque, A.Y., & Mostafa, G.A. (1993) A review of the Emergency Obstetric Care Functions of Selected Facilities in Bangladesh. UNICEF.

This report presents preliminary information regarding the functioning of certain EmOC facilities. Forms in the format recommended by the Guidelines for Monitoring Progress in the Reduction of Maternal Mortality, A Work in Progress, (to be issued by UNICEF) were sent to the UNICEF divisional office health focal points who were requested to collect information as per the prescribed format from district hospitals, thana health complexes in their area. Information was obtained from a total of 60 facilities. This activity has served to give a preliminary view of the situation of EmOC and has served to test the prescribed form. The experience of this activity will be of value to the planned nation wide assessment of EmOC services.

4. Kaewsonthi, Somkid., and Harding,A.G. (1992). Starting, managing, and reporting research. Bangkok: Chulalongkorn University.

This book is written to help researchers and research trainees who need some guidance on how to prepare a research proposal, manage their research and/ or report their findings in writing or verbal form. Part one, begins with an exploration of the researcher and problems commonly encountered. Part two, is the management of planning: how to develop an operational plan for research project and to present that plan a detailed research proposal. And in Part three, the reporting research in both written and verbal form and guidance on how to proceed in research presentations are presented.

5. Maine, D. (1993). Safe Motherhood Programs: Options and Issues. Columbia University, New York.

This chart book does not attempt a comprehensive review of women's health or even of reproductive health. Rather, it focuses specifically on pregnancy-related deaths- what we know, what questions we must ask, and what can be done now and in the future to prevent such deaths. The authors examine main strategies that have been adopted or proposed to reduce maternal mortality. A cost-effectiveness exercise of various programs to reduce maternal mortality in developing countries has been discussed in brief.

6. Maine, D., & et al. (1996) Maternal Mortality: Guidelines for Monitoring Progress. WHO & UNICEF.

These Guidelines have been issued in response to the challenge put forward by the 1990 World Summit for Children. A variety of goals were set at the Summit, including the reduction of maternal mortality by half before the year 2000. It mentions about the primary responsibility for monitoring progress toward the goals lies with the government of each country, UNICEF and the WHO have a critical role to play in supporting countries in this process. The cooperation and collaboration of other United Nations agencies, and other national and international organizations, is needed as well. The purpose of the book is to help government officials, in collaboration with UNICEF and the WHO, to monitor national programs to reduce maternal mortality. In chapter 1, gives a brief review of the history of the current movement to reduce

maternal deaths. While maternal health is only one aspect of women's health and of reproductive health, it is central. Chapter 2, contains information on the extent of the problem, and the strategies for solving it. The literature shows that it is not possible to accurately predict obstetric complications, and most complications cannot be prevented. However, all obstetric complications can be treated. Chapter 3 examines some of the features that make it particularly difficult to determine current levels of maternal mortality. Chapter 4 discusses two approaches to monitoring progress. Measuring process indicators and impact indicators. Chapter 5 presents the steps in monitoring progress toward reducing maternal mortality by using process indicators. Chapter 6 provides a guide to interpreting the findings. It discusses conclusions that may be drawn from the indicators, and their implications for policies and programs.

7. Malla. D.S. (1992) Research Report on Prevention of maternal mortality in Hospital of Nepal. H.M.G./ WHO. Katmandu.

The prevention of maternal mortality in selected hospitals of Nepal was studied as a joint program of HMG and WHO and supported by the grant from Safe Motherhood Research Program of WHO headquarter, Geneva. This project was initiated as a follow-up of research done in 1985 on causes of Maternal death. In the report it was said "later measures may be evolved to make plans for the prevention of maternal mortality." The study area chosen were Central Maternity Hospital and 4 other Zonal hospitals.

8. Malla, D.S. & Shrestha. P.L. (1996). Adolescent Pregnancy & its outcome.
Maternity Hospital Thapathali. Katmandu. Nepal.

A prospective study of adolescent pregnancy & its outcome was carried out on the admitted population of Maternity Hospital from 25th Aug- 24th Nov 1994. Adolescent have emerged as a distinctive group for care because they constitute a large proportion of the population particularly in countries like Africa, Asia & Latin America. They are the parent of the near future generation. The special problem of adolescence are medical & psychological & this study dealt with the medical problem specially related to pregnancy & pregnancy termination. Abnormal delivery except cesarean section & premature delivery was higher in this group.

9. Rubinson, L., and Neutens, J.J. (1987). Research techniques for the health sciences.
New York : Macmillan.

This book focuses on the pragmatic aspects of health science research with a basis in theory. Each chapter that deals with a particular research technique begins with a case study which is addressed through out the chapter which offers both unity and practicality. Chapter 7, Evaluating Research, provides a case study in a school setting with the research conducted by a University Department of Health Behavior. The purposes of evaluation research and numerous evaluation models provide a comprehensive approach to this type of research. Steps are outlined with a

comprehensive approach to this type of research. Evaluation research is yet another type of research that health scientists utilize for a myriad of reasons. Usually in evaluation research, scientists seek to determine if a program's goals and objectives have been achieved.

10. Starfield, B. (1992) Primary Care: Concept, Evaluation, and Policy. New York.

This book is challenged by critical thinking about what primary care is and what it should be. In its most highly developed form, primary care is the point of entry into the health services system and the locus of responsibility for organizing care for patients and populations over time. This book is testimony to the challenges of primary care. It consists of three major sections: The concept of primary care. Measurement and Evaluation of the essential components of primary care. Policy issues in primary care. Chapter 2 describes a basis for Evaluating Primary Care. Structure of a Health Services System consists of the resources needed to provide services.