

CHAPTER VI

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Payanandana, V., Kladphuang, B., Talkitkul, N., & Tornee, S. (1995). Information in Preparation for an external review of the national Tuberculosis programme, Thailand 1995. Nonthaburi: Tuberculosis Division, Department of Communicable Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health.

This report, in preparation for an external review of the Thailand Tuberculosis programme, to be conducted during 19-30 June, 1995, by WHO experts from headquarter, Geneva, with cooperation from local staffs, is based on data collection, analysis and evaluation of information obtained from National Statistic Office, Bank of Thailand, Head Statistics division, Activities reports from provincial Sectors, Surveillance Reports from Epidemiology Division, Annual Reports and TB Central Registration Reports of Tuberculosis Division, Reports of TB experts Committee, Report of TB Epidemiological Prevalence Surveys, and some notably related researches. This book is a summary report given the current dynamic of factors, which might impinge on the transitional trend of tuberculosis epidemiology in Thailand. The main parts of this report are country information, health information, tuberculosis control programme in Thailand and achievements, and a newly furnished and updates tuberculosis epidemiological review and database.

Overall of this report details are very good input and useful which can reflex a clear TB problem and situation analysis both in Thailand and Bangkok including Tuberculosis control strategy.

Davies, P.D.O. (1994). Clinical Tuberculosis. London: Chapman & Hall

This text is mainly for doctors and other health professional. Overall of this book presents more epidemiology, microbiology, diagnosis and treatment. The impact of HIV associated Tuberculosis, risk of Tuberculosis in HIV-infected persons, medical approach, problem in the management of Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis and Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection in industrialized countries, the association between HIV and Tuberculosis in the developing world, Preventive therapy for tuberculosis and Tuberculosis control in High-prevalence countries are also well discussed. This text gave many ideas about the disease which can be referred to in many areas of this study particularly the points of intervention.

Boonmongkol, P., Pradapmuk, P., &Roungsorn, S. (Eds). (1998). State of the art Review in socio-economic and behavioral research on AIDS, Bangkok: Rungsang.

This book is a summary report from reviewing the social science researches on HIV/AIDS in Thailand, which were published between 1986-1998. There are totally 7 chapters; chapter one presents an overview of the social aspects of the AIDS problem in Thailand, and the rests review the main findings of each of the six research areas. This

study aims to offer the improvement of AIDS prevention and control, and to improve the quality of care to policy maker, academic professional and data base for those who the working at the field (implementation level) to bring the lesson learn from previous studies into practical used.

Chapter3 has overview of health- seeking behaviors and coping process of people with AIDS. The author analyzes the factor affects to self-care and coping ability of people with HIV/AIDS. These information benefits for appropriate of health care support direction planning.

Global Tuberculosis Programme, World Health Organization and UNAIDS. (1996). A deadly partnership: Tuberculosis in the era of HIV. Switzerland: WHO.

This brochure gives the essential facts and figures of the two epidemics, explains their deadly partnership, and discusses what needs to be done to meet this dual challenge. It provides the broad idea the importance of TB in HIV. This booklet uses simple language easily for understanding.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (1995). Improving tuberculosis treatment and control: an agenda for behavioral, social, and health services research. Proceedings of Tuberculosis and Behavior: National Workshop on Research for the 21st Century; 1994 Aug 28-30; Atlanta: CDC.

These proceedings summarize the discussions and conclusions of “Tuberculosis and behavior; National Workshop on Research for the 21st Century” which took place August 28 through 30, 1994, in Bethesda, Maryland. The first section, “ Tuberculosis Treatment and Control: New Opportunities for Research and Intervention”, is a review of the goals and a summary of the presentations and discussions from the workshop. It includes a brief discussion of the theories and methods. The second section contains lists and discussion of specific research questions. The final section comprises the papers presented at the workshop. This publication contains a wealth of important research topics that have been identified by experts on tuberculosis. It is a comprehensive source for information and reference materials.

Wood, S., Sawyer, R., Simpson-Hebert, M. (1998). PHAST step-by-step guide: a Participatory approach for the control of diarrhoeal disease. Geneva, World Health Organization.

This document describes the concepts, activities, tools and principles of the participatory techniques used in the PHAST (Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation). The step-by-step guide how the methodology is developed at workshop, how approach can be adopted. The steps in the guide seek to help the communities improve hygiene behaviors, prevent diarrhoeal diseases and encourage community management of water and sanitation and health status. But it could be modified and redesigned for dealing with issues related to health such as AIDS and Tuberculosis. It is useful for training activity and implementation.

Wass, A. (1995). Promoting Health: The primary health care approach. Sydney. Harcourt Brace & Company.

This book examines the Primary Health Care approach to health promotion. It focuses on health education and related organizational strategies. In chapter2, value and health promotion, this chapter introduce knowledge of health education and participation, the chapter raises a number of questions for readers to consider and include an examination of definitions of health and health promotion. Chapter9 presents a number of strategies useful in promoting health, community development, and group work and health education. This chapter has most benefits for planning process of this study.

Rojanapithayakorn, W., & Narain, P. (1999). Tuberculosis and HIV: some questions and answers. New Delhi.:WHO.

This book is very useful and helpful to whom quite new in this field. The overview of this document talks about the important problem close link between TB and HIV in the South East Asia Region. It covers epidemiology, TB control strategies, management of HIV-associated TB, and prevention of TB in the health care setting. Most of the contents use simple language that easy to read and good sequence.