

## **CHAPTER VI**

### **Annotated Bibliography**

1. Managing Drug Supply. (MDS)(1982). The Dimension of Drug Supply. The selection, procurement, distribution and use of pharmaceuticals in Primary Health Care. Management of Sciences for Health. Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

This chapter, over all describes the management of the drug supply. In this book there are details about the selection, procurement, distribution and use of pharmaceuticals. Some information about the importance of drugs in promoting public health is described. The availability and effectiveness of drugs is a key factor in generating and maintaining public interest and participation in health related activities. Initially, the credibility of health worker depends on their ability to save a dying child with a course of appropriate drugs. Drugs save lives and improve health, drugs promote trust and participation in health services are the keywords described from this book in my thesis.

2. World Health Organization. (1981). Clinical management of acute respiratory infections in children. Management of Acute Respiratory Infection, Memorandum from a WHO meeting. Bulletin of World Health Organization 59(5): 707-716.

To reduce the massive mortality from acute respiratory infections which now occur in children under 5 years of age in developing countries, the improvement and upgrading of clinical management, particularly by primary health care workers, seems to be the strategy of choice. In this memorandum some approaches to control the ARI are described. Among the control approach "Family and community health education" is described as a possible intervention to reduce the morbidity and mortality among children under 5 years old due to ARI.

3. Pandey, M.R. et al. (1991). Reduction in total in children under 5 mortality in western Nepal through community-based anti-microbial treatment of pneumonia. *Lancet*. vol. 338, pp. 993-997

A controlled intervention trial among 13404 children under five in Jumla, Nepal which released exclusively on indigenous community health workers to detect and treat pneumonia according to the WHO decision strategy: with a five days home treatment course treatment of co-trimoxazole. No other health services were provided and referral to children to hospital was not possible. The finding of this study shows that indigenous community workers can effectively detect and treat pneumonia and reduce over all child mortality. During the course of the study increasing emphasis was placed on maternal education and as mothers became more aware of signs of pneumonia they began to bring their children directly to the health workers.

4. Pandey M.R.(1987) A Social response to respiratory infection. Nepal's initiative. Future 20. Mrigendra Medical Trust, Kathmandu Nepal.

In this article the types of serious ARI are mentioned as pneumonia marked by inflammation of the lungs with fluids filling the air spaces in the lungs; Bronchiolitis which is inflammation of air passages of the lungs and laryngitis or inflammation of the upper part of the wind pipe.

A numbers of factors specific to Nepal for the incidence of ARI are mentioned in these articles i.e. poverty level, per-capita income, high population growth rate, extensive under nutrition or malnutrition etc. In these article episodes of ARI are mentioned as 5.9 per child/year (in a mountainous village near the capital city of Nepal).

5. Singhi, S. and Singhi, P. (1987). Prevention of acute respiratory infections. Indian J. pediatr. 54.

In this article the various factors identified with an increased risk of ARI. Only breast feeding, nutrition, indoors environmental pollution caused by cooking fire and parental smoking and immunization are amenable to change. The available data on ARI risk as related to the above mentioned factors are reviewed. The prospect of reducing these risk factors and developing effective interventions for long term control of ARI are discussed.

6. Varkevisser and Indra Pathminathan Alee. Designing and Conducting Health System Research Project.

From this book I have quoted some relevant matter for the research as all the data collection techniques have some advantages and disadvantages. They can complement each other. Therefore a skillful combination of different technique can maximize the quality of data collected and reduce the changes of bias.

7. National Planning Commission/His Majesty's Government (NPC/HMG)(1996)  
Children and Women of Nepal. A situational analysis.

In this book different aspects of the health of Nepalese people are given analytically. The actual use of drug is influenced by a wide range of factors including drug availability, health care provider experience, economic influences, cultural factors, community belief system and the complex interactions among these factors. The providers experience and drug supply can be improved with appropriate management interventions.