

Appendix A

Indicators

Mortality

-Easily available, basic, once in life(incidence), no special skill apart from death certification and reporting (Advantage).

-Mere mortality data include only toll of deaths due to specific diseases. Can not access to vulnerable age groups (Disadvantage).

Morbidity

-Episodes of illnesses occur much more often than death. Good recording system can describe magnitude of problems in terms of human sufferings, resource spending and clue for planning (Advantage).

-Subjective illnesses can not be recorded all the time. (Disadvantage).

PYLL (Potential Years of Life Lost)

-Medium applicability, less time and other resources required, need less technology, consider age at each death and can explore risk group (Advantage).

-Lack of consideration for morbidity, prolonged disability with low mortality(Disadvantage).

DALY (Disability Adjusted Life Years)

-Detailed and include both burden of premature mortality and disability. Therefore it is suitable for diseases with low mortality and prolonged disability (Advantage).

-Need detail information, sophisticated technology, more time, budget and manpower (Disadvantage).

APPENDIX C
(ESTIMATED BUDGET)

1. Data Collection		
- Assistants	10,000.00	B
(salaries for		
data search)		
- Stationary	2,000.00	B
 2. Data compilation and analysis		
- for computer expert	10,000.00	B
consultation		
- for specialist opinion	10,000.00	B
 3. Report typing and binding	5,000.00	B
 4. Photocopy and binding copies	2,000.00	B
5. Transport charges	5,000.00	B
6. Incidental expenses	6,000.00	B
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	50,000.00	B

APPENDIX D

Dummy TablesTable 1 to 7. Leading Causes of Death in 1987 to 1993

Sr.	Diseases	Deaths

Table 8. Prevalence of Communicable Diseases(1987 and 93)

Sr.	Diseases	1987	1993

Table 9.Prevalence of Non-communicable Diseases(87 & 93)

Sr.	Diseases	1987	1993

Table 10. Cause and Age Specific Mortality (1987 -1993)*Disease*

Age Group	1987	1993
0-4		
5-14		
15-44		
45-64		
65+		

APPENDIX E

OUTPUT FROM HARVARD
GBD MODEL

Disease: MALARIA

Region: MYAN87

Sex: T

INPUTS

AGE GROUPS (Years)	DISEASE INCIDENCE RATE	REMISSION RATE	CASE FATALITY RATE
0-4	0.001331	0.5	0.0044
5 - 14	0.0018899	0.5	0.0012
15 - 44	0.0033206	0.6	0.0014
45 - 64	0.0014988	0.5	0.0078
65+	0.0007114	0.5	0.0246

OUTPUT FR MODEL

PREVALENCE RATE PER 1000	EXPECTED DURATION	INCIDENCE RATE PER 1000	CAUSE SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATE
1.6720	1.72	0.0026	0.007357
3.4926	1.55	0.003	0.004191
5.3939	1.48	0.0118	0.007551
3.2828	1.67	0.0	0.0
1.5356	1.45	0.0	0.0

POPULATION 1000	PREVALENCE	INCIDENCE	CAUSE SPECIFIC DEATHS
2,754	4,605	7	20
5,804	20,271	15	24
16,089	86,782	190	121
4,599	15,098	122	118
1,580	2,426	53	60

Student's Curriculum Vitae

Name Win Naing
 Nationality Myanmar
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Education

1992 M.Med.Sc (Preventive & Tropical medicine)
 Institute of Medicine (1)
 Yangon, Myanmar

1985 M.B.,B.S
 Institute of Medicine (1)
 Yangon, Myanmar

1979 Diploma in Printing and Publishing

Area of Interest

Epidemiology

Work Experience

1993- Assistant Epidemiologist
 Central Epidemiologist
 Department of Health, Yangon, Myanmar

1992-1993 Divisional Team Leader
 Vector-borne Disease Control Team
 Magway Division, Magway, Myanmar

1989-1992 Assistant Physician
 Civil Hospital, Yangon, Myanmar

1987-1989 Assistant Physician
 Civil Hospital, Namkham District hospital,
 Northern Shan State, Myanmar