

Chapter VI

Annotated Bibliography

Angela, ER Taylor, R., Mueller (1995), Pathogenic process in infection, London School of hygiene and Tropical medicine, Keppel street London, WC1E 7HT.

This is an updated book of medical standard for pathological study of Leishmaniasis. It gives a clear picture of pathogenic behavior of Leishmania parasites, their interaction with reticulo-endothelial system and development of disease. It also deals with various clinical forms of disease and reflects to the balance between the parasitic multiplication and immune response of the host with resultant degenerative changes. It also gives a clear picture of various changes occurring inside the host while invaded by vector.

Chatterjee, K.D. (1969), Parasitology in relation with clinical medicine, 7th edition, Amrita Publications, 6, Amrita Banerjee Road, Kalighat, Calcutta-26, India.

This book is designed for parasitological studies with reference to clinical medicine. It deals with different aspects of parasites infecting man. It has categorically classified parasites and defined morphology, pathology, transmission, and vectors of Leishmaniasis, along with development of disease and their prevention and control. It has detail description of pathogenic effects and method of diagnosis of vectors. This is more useful for graduate and post-graduate student and for those working in the field of public health and deals with vector borne disease concerned program.

JP, Vaughn, RH, Morrow, (1989), Manual of Epidemiology for district health management, London school of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, UNDP/World Bank/WHO Special program for research and training in Tropical diseases, World health organisation, Geneva.

This manual attempts to be a practical guide to epidemiology and its relationship to planning, management and evaluation. This manual is more practical and focuses on the planning, management activities that health workers were responsible for within the context of the district health system. This manual describes how to fill a gap by bringing simple but effective epidemiological methods to the attention of public health workers at district level. It shows how they can use simple techniques to rank health priorities within the community defining high risk groups and identifying risk factors.

Mansion/Bahr, (1963), Text Book of Tropical Medicine, Mansions Tropical diseases, London, The English book society and bairns tidal publications

This is a book of medical standard. It is useful for both graduate and post-graduate studies on Tropical diseases. It has listed a detail information of Leishmaniasis along with community approach for its prevention and management. It has given all the Laboratory diagnostic procedure. It has illustrated immunological aspects of the disease too. It looks very simple in understanding the nature of the disease, its different aspects, its geographical distribution, and preventive and curative measures for the control of disease.

Ruth, Leventhal, Russell, chedale, (1996), Laboratory procedure of Leishmaniasis. The Pennsylvania state University, Hershey, Pennsylvania and university of Rio Grade, Ohio, 4th edition, p-122-143.

This is a book of diagnostic standard and give a nice and clear picture of procedure of Leishmaniasis. It indicates how Leishmania is diagnosed in remote and in up-graded medical institutions. It has all the details of how to diagnose Leishmaniasis in laboratory and what are the conventional methods to be adopted for diagnosing Leishmaniasis both in the laboratory and in the field. It defines the steps of diagnosis of Leishmaniasis being used and done by health workers even at minimum facilities available.

Robert, H. Fletcher, Surrane, w., Fletcher, Edward, H. wagner, (1982), Clinical Epidemiology.

This is a book basic science for clinicians and deals with epidemiological aspects of clinical medicine, diagnosis, frequency, prognosis of illness, prevention and treatment of diseases. It also helps in determining risk groups. It has defined all aspects of screening very nicely so that it will be easier to plan for prevention and control of diseases. It contributes to understanding both observations made by individual clinicians and report of research done by others. This is an important book for screening diseases and to find out effective measures for prevention and control of diseases

Steinmann, Devkota, (1997), Kala-azar control in the framework of Primary health care- A district level planning, p-322-375.

The report describes that in Nepal Kala-azar could be controlled in the frame work of primary health care. It also deals with involvement of communities at local level in planning and decision making. This report has terms of planning, decision making, implementation, monitoring, supervision and evaluation along with provision of logistic support from district health office. It has adopted different methods of planning of control methods of Kala-azar in the district and at the same time it has nicely defined the

role and importance of district health office and health workers with them for control of Kala-azar. It has given maximum stress on community participation and provision of materials in time for information, education and communication from district health office for providing health education to community people to create awareness for the disease.

Shrestha, S, L., Pant, S.K, (1994), A report on Seasonal distribution of Phlebotomine sand flies-Vector of Leishmaniasis (Visceral).

This report is based on entomological studies for seasonal distribution of sand flies. The study was conducted in Nepal in 1994. The report deals with preliminary observation only and taken as a step towards epidemiological and entomological study of transmission of disease Kala-azar. It includes the entomological studies in different topo-ecological areas to estimate vectorial capacities. It deals with determination of vector, seasonal fluctuation of vector, estimation of longevity of vector in different areas and seasons, possible resting places inside and outside houses, flight range and socio-economic conditions in relation to disease transmission. This report is of much use to understand the seasonal distribution of sand fly for effective interventions.

Sehgal, S, (1993), A report on study of case detection, clinical features and Laboratory diagnosis of VL. National Institute of Communicable diseases, New Delhi, India.

This report describes the need of case detection, various methods of case detection and its confirmation by laboratory diagnosis. It also describes the clinical features of Leishmaniasis, which is of importance for CHWs to detect cases. It has put more emphasis on active case detection than passive and has stressed more to the

involvement of community health workers. It has also described the clinical feature of Leishmaniasis and tried to show the seriousness of disease. So this report is very useful.

WHO, Study group report, (1989), Tech. Rep, Ser; 780, Strengthening performances of Community health workers in Primary health care. World health Organisation, Geneva.

The study report is of much importance for it has dealt with the feelings, content of discussions and recommendations of expert group that community health workers have become in-active and so their performances need to be strengthened. It deals with comparative experience of countries for utilisation of CHWs in Primary health care, including their role in national health system, their training and the support needed to enable them perform more effectively. It gives a picture of identification of major issues, gaps and areas of concern in all aspects of the use CHWs in Primary health care. It has also indicated the training for CHWs, their supervision, monitoring and evaluation for increased case detection and treatment of people suffering from diseases like Leishmaniasis.

WHO, expert committee report book, (1984), Tech, Rep, Ser, 701, (1984), The Leishmaniasis. World health organisation, Geneva.

This report book describes the Leishmaniasis in Asia and abroad. It has full volume of different aspects of Leishmaniasis right from introduction to its control. The report has covered every detail of Leishmaniasis-morphology, life-cycle, clinical picture, epidemiology, entomology, transmission and methods of prevention and control of disease. It also indicates the role of health workers, private sectors, INGOs, and government organisations for control of disease. It has defined case detection and treatment of

Leishmaniasis in a very simple way to understand. AS a whole this report book is very much helpful for studying Leishmaniasis.