Research recently published:


- The report analyzes the challenges and opportunities for health in sub-Saharan Africa based on rigorous analysis of new evidence and past experiences. The authors present key opportunities, messages and recommendations to improve the quality and effectiveness of the existing tuberculosis control programs in the region. The greatest challenge is the growing threat of drug-resistant tuberculosis.


- Integrated development is gaining popularity in global health interventions. But, the evaluations of integrated projects have not received much attention. This systematic review indicates that few programs between 2001 and 2016 were intentionally designed to assess the impact of linking two or more development sectors.


- This assessment documents the training of medical laboratory scientists across Nigeria to improve malaria diagnosis. The findings indicate better diagnostic performance following the World Health Organization’s laboratory standards guidelines. The authors note that the training made use of low-cost technologies for visual imaging, as well as upgrading pre-service training.


- The impact of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis in the prevention of new cases of tuberculosis in the community. A study of 96 HIV-positive drug-resistant tuberculosis patients. This approach can detect HIV cases early in the study window. Further research is needed to understand the effectiveness of this intervention.


- This literature review identifies and evaluates social norms related to multi-drug resistant tuberculosis. The results show that the social norms were more in use than one study to specify the boundaries of who was engaging in and influencing the behaviors of interest related to the study. The study makes several recommendations to bring greater consistency and comparability to social norms research.


- At a time when data is being generated more efficiently and in particular, the boundaries of who was involved in and influencing the factors related to the study. The study makes several recommendations to bring greater consistency and comparability to social norms research.


- Researchers often question whether focus groups or individual interviews for their studies. The findings in this article are based on a randomized study in which data from focus groups and individual interviews were collected before. The authors found that focus groups were more likely in a focus group and some sensitive themes only occurred in a focus group. The authors suggest that the use of focus groups is important in projects that aim to generate data for policy-relevant study objectives.


- The authors describe the potential impact of introducing new strategies to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis in Myanmar’s transitioning health system. The authors suggest that the implementation of these strategies can significantly reduce the incidence of tuberculosis in the country.


- HIV incidence assays are cost-effective laboratory assays that provide incidence estimates from cross-sectional surveys. The authors describe the global market assessment of HIV incidence assays under three market scenarios and estimated the cost of conducting national and key population surveys using an HIV incidence assay with improved performance. The results of the improved HIV incidence assays could substantially reduce HIV incidence estimation errors.


- The review shows that non-communicable diseases, their risk factors and unhealthy lifestyles are emerging problems in Vietnam. The authors suggest that although policies for prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases were available, their implementation needs to be combined with strengthened law enforcement and increased program coverage.


- This paper presents an exploratory analysis of demand for contraceptive use in the Philippines. The authors suggest that contraceptive use is influenced by the attitudes of individuals and their socio-economic status. The authors suggest that contraceptive use is influenced by the attitudes of individuals and their socio-economic status.

- Park S, Kim J, Stalke C. A measurement error model approach to survey data integration: Combining information from two surveys. Metron 2017 Dec; 76(3): 345-57. [Journal Impact Factor: n/a]

- Combining information from two surveys is a challenge in survey sampling, particularly when there are differences in sampling frames. In such cases, dual frame estimation methods are employed to derive overall estimates while avoiding double counting from the overlap area. In this paper, the authors compare the performance of different methods to estimate the overlap area and compare the results.


- The authors present how self-care and prevention can improve brain aging in older populations. This paper presents how self-care and prevention can improve brain aging in older populations.


- HIV risk perception is an important factor in pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP). This paper presents how HIV risk perception plays an important role in whether men who have sex with men (MSM) and transgender women (TG) initiate PrEP. The authors state that the need to assess a patient’s risk perception and provide HIV education and counseling that will improve the accuracy of perceived HIV risk.


- This study explores how self-care and prevention can improve brain aging in older populations. This paper presents how self-care and prevention can improve brain aging in older populations.


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- Intimate partner violence may increase as women in patriarchal societies become empowered and challenge prevailing gender norms. This study explored men’s evolving views of women, gender norms and justifications for partner violence in the context of transitioning gender norms. The findings suggest that men’s growing acceptance of egalitarian gender norms and their self-reported decreased engagement in intimate partner violence are driven largely by their desire to improve their economic status and their fear of negative consequences to partner violence.


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