This study showed that eight districts achieved criteria for conducting final lymphatic filariasis surveillance. Koroma JB, discusses the progress made in controlling onchocerciasis despite challenges and suggests that the Onchocerciasis control interventions re-established between two and three health districts of analytical methods: A sampling of current approaches. IntechOpen; one/eight. pp. four/three/six. [Journal Impact Factor: /two/six/three].

The authors conducted a nationwide survey in Nigeria to characterize the onchocerciasis programs and their impacts on the health of people living with the disease. The study found that the interventions have had a significant impact on reducing the prevalence of onchocerciasis, but more research is needed to better understand the factors that contribute to the success of these programs.


The study evaluated how much of the improvement in intake of micronutrient supplements and dietary diversity during pregnancy: Results of a cluster-randomized program could be attributed to the intervention. The results showed that the intervention was effective in improving dietary diversity and micronutrient intake, particularly among women in rural areas.


This study investigated the feasibility of a long-acting reversible contraception (LARC) program in South Africa. The results showed that the program was successful in increasing the use of LARC methods, but more research is needed to understand the barriers to uptake.

The authors conducted a survey to assess the effectiveness of different large-scale, community-based models of identifying people who test positive for HIV. The results showed that community-based models were more effective in identifying people who are not aware of their HIV status.

The authors found that after refining and implementing these plans, only five participants reported a negative social impact due to study participation. Future research with stigmatized populations should consider using this approach to enhance participant safety and welfare.

The authors argue that the success of the intervention is due to the close collaboration between the research team and the local community, which allowed for the development of culturally appropriate interventions.


This study evaluated the impact of a multifaceted intervention on contraceptive uptake among young women attending antenatal clinics in Sierra Leone. The results showed that the intervention was effective in increasing contraceptive uptake among young women.

This study evaluated the impact of a community-based intervention on the uptake of routine HIV screening in health care settings in the United States. The results showed that the intervention was effective in increasing the uptake of routine HIV screening.

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