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| 1. Record Nr. | UNINA9910465354303321 |
| Titolo | Focused action : priorities for addressing climate change in Asia and the Pacific // [Asian Development Bank] |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Manila : , : Asian Development Bank, , 2010 |
| ISBN | 92-9092-100-5 |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (75 p.) |
| Disciplina | 363.73874095 |
| Soggetti | Climatic changes - Asia Climatic changes - Pacific Area Forced migration - Environmental aspects - Asia Forced migration - Environmental aspects - Pacific Area Electronic books. |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Note generali | "Publication stock no. RPT102359"--T.p. verso. |
| Nota di contenuto | Cover; Contents; Abbreviations; Preface; Executive Summary; Chapter 1: Introduction; Chapter 2: Progress with the ADB Climate Change Program; Broadening External Engagement; Enhancing Internal Capacity; Chapter 3: Priorities in the Region and ADB Responses; Expanding the Use of Clean Energy; Encouraging Sustainable Transport and Urban Development; Managing Land Use and Forests for Carbon Sequestration; Promoting Climate-Resilient Development; Strengthening Policies, Governance, and Capacities; Chapter 4: Modalities to Support the Agenda for Action Mobilizing and Innovating to Meet Financing Needs Generating and Disseminating Knowledge; Cultivating and Fostering Partnerships; Chapter 5: Conclusion; Appendixes; 1. Asian Development Bank Climate Change Program Evolution and Partnerships; 2. Promotion of Clean Energy by the Asian Development Bank; 3. Climate Change Implications for the Urban and Transport Sectors; 4. Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Finding New Opportunities to Address Deforestation; 5. Climate Change Impacts, Country Priorities, and the Asian Development Bank's Role in Supporting Adaptation |

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| 2. Record Nr. | UNINA9910831052803321 |
| Titolo | Disease surveillance [[electronic resource]] : a public health informatics approach // edited by Joseph S. Lombardo, David L. Buckeridge |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Hoboken, N.J., : Wiley-Interscience, c2007 |
| ISBN | 1-118-56905-9 1-280-85517-7 9786610855179 0-470-13188-8 0-470-13187-X |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (484 p.) |
| Altri autori (Persone) | LombardoJoseph S. <1946-> BuckeridgeDavid Llewellyn <1970-> |
| Disciplina | 362.1 614.4072 |
| Soggetti | Public health surveillance Medical informatics |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Note generali | Description based upon print version of record. |
| Nota di bibliografia | Includes bibliographical references and index. |
| Nota di contenuto | DISEASE SURVEILLANCE : A Public Health Informatics Approach; Contents; Contributors; Preface; Acknowledgments; 1 Disease Surveillance, a Public Health Priority; 1.1 Introduction; 1.2 The Emerging Role of Informatics in Public Health Practice; 1.3 Early Use of Technology for Public Health Practice; 1.3.1 Early Use of Analytics, Visualization, and Communications; 1.3.2 Early Informatics Applications in Medicine & Public Health; 1.3.3 Public Health Records Archiving; 1.4 Guiding Principles for Development of Public Health Applications 1 .5 Information Requirements for Automated Disease Surveillance1.6 Historical Impact of Infectious Disease Outbreaks; 1.6.1 Smallpox; 1.6.2 Plague; 1.6.3 Spanish Influenza, 1918; 1.6.4 Influenza Pandemics after 1918; 1.7 Disease as a Weapon; 1.7.1 Bioterrorism; 1.8 Modern |

Disease Surveillance Applications; 1.8.1 Components of an Early Recognition Disease Surveillance System; 1.8.2 Modern Surveillance Applications for Use by State and Local Health Departments; 1.8.3 National Disease Surveillance Initiatives; 1.9 Summary; References; Part I: System Design and Implementation

2 Understanding the Data: Health Indicators in Disease Surveillance

2.1 Data Source Concepts; 2.2 Data from Pharmacy Chains; 2.3 Data from EMS and 911; 2.4 Data from Telephone Triage Hotlines; 2.5 Data from School Absenteeism and School Nurses; 2.6 Data from Hospital Visits; 2.7 Data from Physicians' Office Visits; 2.8 Laboratories Role in pre-diagnostic Surveillance; 2.9 Other Health Indicator Data; 2.9.1 Environmental Data; 2.9.2 Animal Health Data; 2.10 Data Source Evaluation; 2.10.1 Approach and Methodology; 2.10.2 Example: Wildfires (October 2003)

2.10.3 Example: Influenza Outbreak (December 2003)

2.10.4 Example: Gastrointestinal Illness (January-February 2004); 2.10.5 Conclusions;

2.11 Study Questions; References;

3 Obtaining the Data;

3.1 Introduction to Data Collection and Archiving; 3.1.1 The Internet: Universal Connectivity; 3.1.2 Databases: Flexible Data Storage; 3.1.3 Summary;

3.2 Obtaining Access to Surveillance Data; 3.2.1 Sharing Health Indicator Data; 3.2.2 Data-Sharing Issues; 3.2.3 HIPAA and Disease Surveillance; 3.2.4 Summary of Data Sharing;

3.3 The Role of Standards in Data Exchange; 3.3.1 Types of Standards

3.3.2 Standards Development

3.3.3 Standards for Health Indicator Data in Biosurveillance; 3.3.4 National Health Information Systems - Implementing Standards;

3.4 Establishing the Data Feeds; 3.4.1 Information Systems of the Data Provider or Source; 3.4.2 Setting Up the Data Feed; 3.4.3 Data Characteristics; 3.4.4 Data Fields or Elements; 3.4.5 Data Transfer Format; 3.4.6 Data Transfer Protocol; 3.4.7 Security Considerations; 3.4.8 Data Import Methods; 3.4.9 Data Cleaning; 3.4.10 Data Quality; 3.4.11 Summary;

3.5 Study Questions; References;

4 Alerting Algorithms for Biosurveillance

4.1 Statistical Alerting Algorithms

Sommario/riassunto

An up-to-date and comprehensive treatment of biosurveillance techniques With the worldwide awareness of bioterrorism and drug-resistant infectious diseases, the need for surveillance systems to accurately detect emerging epidemics is essential for maintaining global safety. Responding to these issues, Disease Surveillance brings together fifteen eminent researchers in the fields of medicine, epidemiology, biostatistics, and medical informatics to define the necessary elements of an effective disease surveillance program, including research, development, implementation, and operations. The sur