Record Nr. UNINA9910810072103321 Malaria control in humanitarian emergencies : an inter-agency field **Titolo** handbook Pubbl/distr/stampa Geneva, Switzerland:,: World Health Organization,, [2013] ©2013 **ISBN** 92-4-069174-X Edizione [Second edition.] 1 online resource (248 p.) Descrizione fisica 362.196 Disciplina Soggetti Malaria - Prevention Mosquitoes - Control Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto Cover; Contents; Preface; Contributors; Acknowledgements; Abbreviations; Glossary; A; B; C; D; E; F; G; H; I; K; L; M; N; O; P; R; S; T; V; Z; Chapter 1 Introduction; Humanitarian emergencies; Definitions; Types of humanitarian emergencies; Phases of humanitarian emergencies; Tables; Table 1.1 Phases of humanitarian emergencies; Malaria; Overview; Parasites; Figures and tables; Figures; Figure 1.1

Malaria, countries or areas at risk of transmission, 2011; Vectors; Epidemiology and population risk; Importance of malaria in humanitarian emergencies; Vulnerability and constraints Table 1.2 Population displacement and risk of malaria in resettlement areasEffective humanitarian response; References; Finding out more; Chapter 2 Coordination; Coordination mechanisms; The cluster approach; Coordination among partners; Advocacy and resource mobilization; Global and local advocacy considerations; Resource mobilization; Priorities and constraints; Finding out more; Table 2.1 Constraints in humanitarian emergencies; Chapter 3 Assessment and operational planning: Assessment and information needs; Essential and desirable information; Sources of information; Data collection Information on context and demographicsInformation on malaria transmission; Information on malaria morbidity; Figure 3.1 Assessing malaria risk; Information on malaria mortality; Rapid epidemiological surveys; Information on malaria outbreaks and control efforts;

Information on population knowledge and practices; Assessing capacity to respond; Information on health policy, planning, and services; Operational planning; Multisectoral planning; Site planning; Selecting vector control activities; Selecting effective first-line antimalarial treatment

Managing supplies of diagnostics, antimalarials, and other essential medicinesProcurement and supply chain management; Community outreach; Finding out more; Chapter 4 Surveillance; Health surveillance in humanitarian emergencies; Definition; Surveillance approaches; Boxes; Box 4.1 Surveillance challenges after the Haiti earthquake, 2010; Planning malaria surveillance during humanitarian emergencies; Collecting basic information: Population size and structure: Surveillance priorities in humanitarian emergencies; Box 4.2 Budgeting for surveillance; Data collection; Mortality surveillance Cause-specific mortalityCauses of morbidity: Figure 4.1 Example: mortality surveillance reporting form; Figure 4.2 Example: causespecific mortality reporting form; Figure 4.3 Example: cause-specific morbidity reporting form: Malaria-specific surveillance needs: Table 4.1 Useful indicators for malaria surveillance: Table 4.2 Standardized malaria case definitions; Monitoring and evaluation; Programme effectiveness indicators; Other considerations when assessing indicators for surveillance; Surveillance for other aspects of malaria control; Drug efficacy surveillance; Vector surveillance References

Sommario/riassunto

This second edition represents a thorough updating and revision of the first edition. The structure remains similar but includes an additional chapter on humanitarian coordination. All chapters have been revised to reflect changes in best practices improvements in technologies availability of new tools and changes in WHO recommendations. The interagency handbook was developed to set out effective malaria control responses in humanitarian emergencies particularly during the acute phase when reliance on international humanitarian assistance is greatest. It provides policy-makers planners and fie