

Resources

General

Special notice: Pocket Book of Hospital Care for Children: Guidelines for the Management of Common Childhood Illnesses

WHO has published the second edition of this essential book. The PDF version of the book can be freely downloaded at http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/81170/1/9789241548373_eng.pdf. From World Health Organization, 2013. 434 pp. 2.3 MB.

Videos on newborn care

Global Health Media Project has six new videos on newborn care best practices available on our website

<http://globalhealthmedia.org/newborn/videos>. The topics are: Sepsis, The Cold Baby, Jaundice, Thrush, The Home Visit, and Giving an Intradermal Injection. The primary target audience are frontline health workers in primary and district level facilities. The films are available free-of-charge for use in low-resource settings through our Creative Commons license. Low-resolution versions are available for download on our website.

Send any feedback, especially from those of you who are directly involved with training frontline health workers to [dvandyke AT madriver.com](mailto:dvandyke@madriver.com).

Nutrition

Maternal and Child Nutrition

On 6th June, a new Series of papers was launched by The Lancet on Maternal and Child Nutrition containing the strongest evidence to date on the extent of undernutrition and successful interventions to address it. The key findings are:

- Undernutrition causes 45% of child deaths, resulting in 3.1 million deaths annually.
- Stunting is slowly decreasing globally but still affects 165 million children.
- Adolescent girls are an important target group for nutrition interventions.
- Scaling up 10 specific nutrition interventions to 90% coverage could reduce stunting by 20% and save around 1 million lives.
- Nutrition-sensitive programmes in agriculture, social safety nets, early child development and education have enormous potential to contribute to improved nutrition.
- Political commitment and leadership are fundamental for improving nutrition.

See <http://www.thelancet.com/series/maternal-and-child-nutrition>

Nutrition Exchange

Nutrition Exchange at <http://www.enonline.net/nutritionexchange> is an annual digested read of Emergency Nutrition Network's main publication, Field Exchange. About one quarter the size of a typical Field Exchange issue, it offers a snapshot of key articles that have featured in the last year or so. It also includes updated information on references, guidelines, tools and training.

It is for those working in emergency nutrition and food security or related fields who either do not have the time to read a full Field Exchange article, or prefer to read a less technical version of a programme or research experience. Nutrition Exchange will also introduce the issues covered in Field Exchange to those who have not come across them before. Nutrition Exchange is available in Arabic and English. See the June 2013 issue at <http://www.enonline.net/nutritionexchange>

To register to receive new issues of Nutrition Exchange go to www.enonline.net

The Healthy Growth Project: Promoting healthy growth and preventing childhood stunting

This project aims to create global awareness of the link between healthy growth and complementary feeding, and develop tools and a framework to promote healthy growth in countries with a high burden of stunting. Associated goals include:

- Shift national focus from monitoring underweight to stunting with the vision of nutrition as a long-term development investment
- Highlight association between undernutrition in early life and the development of overweight/obesity, with attendant risk of non-communicable diseases

See <http://www.who.int/nutrition/healthygrowthproj/en/index.html>

WHO recommendations for the prevention and treatment of postpartum haemorrhage

Given the availability of new scientific evidence related to the prevention and treatment of PPH, this document updates previous WHO recommendations and adds new recommendations for the prevention and treatment of PPH. The primary goal of this guideline is to provide a foundation for the implementation of interventions shown to have been effective in reducing the burden of PPH. Health professionals responsible for developing national and local health policies constitute the main target audience of this document. Obstetricians, midwives, general medical practitioners, health care managers and public health policy-makers, particularly in under-resourced settings are also targeted. This document establishes general principles of PPH care and it is intended to inform the development of clinical protocols and health policies related to PPH. See http://www.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/75411/1/9789241548502_eng.pdf

WHO guidelines on salt and potassium intake

The new WHO guidelines confirm that adults should consume less than 2 grams of sodium, or 5 grams of salt, per day. A reduction in sodium intake is needed to reduce blood pressure and risk of heart disease in adults. The potassium guideline indicates that adult should consume at least 90 mmol per day (3510 mg per day). Increasing potassium intake reduces blood pressure and decreases a person's risk of heart disease.

You can access the following documents at this links:

- Sodium guideline http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/guidelines/sodium_intake/en
- Potassium guideline http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/guidelines/potassium_intake/en

CMAM Toolkit: Rapid start-up resources for emergency nutrition personnel

<https://sites.google.com/site/stcehn/documents/cmam-toolkit>

The CMAM (Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition) Toolkit is a collection of tools for program managers to begin implementation of CMAM programs, either at the onset of a crisis or during a protracted crisis, as a new emergency nutrition activity. The toolkit is an easy-to-use well-illustrated compilation of existing tools and resources that allow managers to rapidly access needed inputs and begin implementation as soon as possible, without needing to spend a lot of time searching for certain tools.

The toolkit is not meant to be used as a replacement of national protocols. When starting up any emergency nutrition program, the first resource for program managers is the Ministry of Health. See also the Home Page of Save the Children's Emergency Health and Nutrition site at <https://sites.google.com/site/stcehn/home>

Infection

WHO/UNICEF Global Action Plan on Pneumonia and Diarrhea

Pneumonia and diarrhea are two of the leading causes of death for children under 5. They are responsible for nearly one-third of under-5 deaths. As the global health community aggressively pushes to holistically address child mortality under A Promise Renewed, the WHO/UNICEF Global Action Plan on Pneumonia and Diarrhea (GAPPD) looks to coordinate and integrate efforts around pneumonia and diarrhea. See http://www.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/79200/1/9789241505239_eng.pdf

In addition, The Lancet is launching a series of four papers, all of which have informed the development of the GAPPD – see The Lancet Volume 381, Issue 9876.

The new WHO HIV guidelines

The guidelines recommend that all HIV-positive children under

the age of five start treatment immediately. Everyone aged five and over, who have a CD4 cell count below 500 cells/mm³, are also recommended to start treatment.

Tuberculosis and diabetes in Tanzania

A strong association was found between tuberculosis and diabetes and that diabetes was associated with tuberculosis among both participants with or without HIV co-infection.

Ref: Danish Medical J: 2013 Jul;60(7):B4673. The double burden. <http://tinyurl.com/pbyzf73>

Research Priorities for Chagas Disease, Human African Trypanosomiasis and Leishmaniasis

This WHO report identifies key research priorities through systematic review of research evidence and input from stakeholders on these three distinct insect-borne diseases. see Research Priorities for Chagas Disease, Human African Trypanosomiasis and Leishmaniasis

Ref: TDR Disease Reference Group on Chagas Disease, Human African Trypanosomiasis and Leishmaniasis. WHO Technical Report Series, No 975, World Health Organization

TDR for research on diseases of poverty is of special interest to health workers in South Sudan. <http://www.who.int/tdr/en/>

Featured Reports:

1. A single treatment for visceral leishmaniasis under study
2. Health systems research symposium in Beijing, just beginning with live reporting by web cast
3. A Tale of 3 Villages - malaria and pneumonia treatment by community volunteers in Africa

Featured publication: Research priorities for helminth infections

News items:

1. Guidance framework released for testing genetically modified mosquitoes
2. VL elimination by 2015 on track with new research

Infectious Diseases of Poverty (<http://www.idpjournals.com>), a new open access journal, has been launched in partnership with the National Institute of Parasitic Diseases (NIPD), China CDC. The inaugural issue focuses on the health system framework for controlling infectious diseases of poverty, discussing treatment strategies and innovative programmes which provide a link between policy level and academic research. In particular the article, 'Infectious disease emergence and global change: thinking systemically in a shrinking world' by Colin D Butler, challenges some of the current dogmas and gives a new perspective on global change and emerging infectious diseases (<http://www.idpjournals.com/content/1/1/5>).