

编号: YY005-20190902001

标题: World Bank and WHO Statement on Partnership & Deployment of Financing to WHO for Ebola Response in DRC

简介: The World Bank and the World Health Organization (WHO), along with the Government and other key partners, are working in close partnership on the Ebola Crisis Response in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Central to this partnership is the assessment of the financing needs, and deployment of resources, with the goal to put an end to the current deadly outbreak.

全文链接: <https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/22-08-2019-world-bank-and-who-statement-on-partnership-deployment-of-financing-to-who-for-ebola-response-in-drc>

编号: YY005-20190902002

标题: Allergy and Asthma Care in the Mobile Phone Era

简介: Strategies to improve patients' adherence to treatment are essential to reduce the great health and economic burden of allergic rhinitis and asthma. Mobile phone applications (apps) for a better management of allergic diseases are growing in number, but their usefulness for doctors and patients is still debated. Controlled trials have investigated the feasibility, cost-effectiveness, security, and perspectives of the use of tele-medicine in the self-management of asthma. These studies focused on different tools or devices, such as SMS, telephone calls, automatic voice response system, mobile applications, speech recognition system, or cloud-computing systems. While some trials concluded that m-Health can improve asthma control and the patient's quality of life, others did not show any advantage in relation to usual care. The only controlled study on allergic rhinitis showed an improvement of adherence to treatment among tele-monitored patients compared to those managed with usual care. Most studies have also highlighted a few shortcomings and limitations of tele-medicine, mainly concerning security and cost-efficiency. The use of smartphones and apps for a personalized asthma and allergy care needs to be further evaluated and optimized before conclusions on its usefulness can be drawn.

全文链接: http://pan.ckcest.cn/rcservice//doc?doc_id=43600

编号: YY005-20190902003

标题: On estimands and the analysis of adverse events in the presence of varying follow-up times within the benefit assessment of therapies

简介: The analysis of adverse events (AEs) is a key component in the assessment of a drug's safety profile. Inappropriate analysis methods may result in misleading conclusions about a therapy's safety and consequently its benefit-risk ratio. The statistical analysis of AEs is complicated by the fact that the follow-up times can vary between the patients included in a clinical trial. This paper takes as its focus the analysis of AE data in the presence of varying follow-up times within the benefit assessment of therapeutic interventions. Instead of approaching this issue directly and solely from an analysis point of view, we first discuss what should be estimated in the context of safety data, leading to the concept of estimands. Although the current discussion on estimands is mainly related to efficacy evaluation, the concept is applicable to safety endpoints as well. Within the framework of estimands, we present statistical methods for analysing AEs with the focus being on the time to the occurrence of the first AE of a specific type. We give recommendations which estimators should be used for the estimands described. Furthermore, we state practical implications of the analysis of AEs in clinical trials and give an overview of examples across different indications. We also provide a review of current practices of health technology assessment (HTA) agencies with respect to the evaluation of safety data. Finally, we describe problems with meta-analyses of AE data and sketch possible solutions.

全文链接: http://pan.ckcest.cn/rcservice//doc?doc_id=43596

编号: YY005-20190902004

标题: Provision of HIV services by community health workers should be strengthened to achieve full programme potential: a cross-sectional analysis in rural South Africa

简介: Abstract Objective South Africa's community health workers (CHW s) provide a bridge between the primary healthcare (PHC) facility and its community. We conducted a cross-sectional analysis to determine the contribution of the community-based HIV programme (CBHP) to the overall HIV programme. Methods We collected service provision data from the daily activity register of CHW s attached to 12 PHC facilities in rural Mopani District, South Africa. Personal identifiers of individuals referred to the facility for HIV services were recorded and verified against facility routine patient registers to determine the effectiveness of referral. Results HIV services were provided on 18 927 occasions; 30% of the total activities performed by CHW s during the study period. CHW s assessed 12 159 individuals for HIV risk (13% coverage of the study population); only 290 (2%) were referred for HIV testing services. Referral was effective in 213 (73%) individuals; evidence of an HIV -positive status was found for 38 (18%) individuals. However, 30 (79%) of these individuals were referred by CHW s despite being on ART . Adherence support was provided during 5657 visits; only one individual was referred for complications. Finally, of the 864 individuals lost to the ART programme, CHW s managed to find 452 (52%) for referral back to the facility; only 241 (53%) of these were (re)initiated on ART . Conclusions Provision of HIV services by CHW s should be strengthened to fully deliver on the programme's potential. Human resource investment, home-based HIV testing and improved tracing models constitute potential strategies to enhance CHW s impact on the HIV programme.

全文链接: http://pan.ckcest.cn/rcservice//doc?doc_id=43595

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标题: Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS) Syndrome Identified in the Electronic Health Record Allergy Module

简介: BACKGROUND: Drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS) syndrome is a rare but severe hypersensitivity reaction that remains poorly characterized in the United States.全文链接: http://pan.ckcest.cn/rcservice//doc?doc_id=43597