

**CENTRE OF SOCIAL MEDICINE AND COMMUNITY HEALTH
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

Monsoon Semester 2022

Course No.: **SM 612**

Course Title: **Communicable Diseases**

Credits: **3 (Three)**

Course In-charge: Rajib Dasgupta, Ramila Bisht

Method of Instruction: Group Discussions, Seminar Presentations, Tutorials

Method of Evaluation: Presentations, Written Assignments, Seminar Papers and *viva voce*

Section I- An Overview

- A. The interaction between communicable disease and human society. Historically, how environmental and biological factors have interacted with each other and with the social, economic, political and cultural aspects of human life to influence causation of communicable diseases. Conversely, how have communicable diseases influenced the course of human history? Thirdly, how has human knowledge developed about communicable disease and dealt with it.
- B. Issues in the public health approach to communicable diseases:
- Dimensions of an epidemiological approach to the study of communicable disease – common terms and concepts, scope of determinants of communicable disease in human groups and the study of linkages between them.
 - Approaches to deal with communicable diseases through public health activities.
- C. Epidemiology of communicable diseases and their control in India: Historical, Contemporary and Emerging.

Section II- Specific Communicable Diseases

Study of the following diseases through the epidemiological approach developed in Section-I, with focus on their Indian context:

- Tuberculosis
- Malaria (and other Vector Borne Diseases)
- Leprosy
- HIV/AIDS
- Diarrhoeal diseases (including cholera)
- Acute Respiratory Infections
- Diseases in the UIP

Reading List

Section I-A

Essential Readings

1. Arnold D (1989): Disease, Medicine and Empire - Introduction to *Imperial Medicine and Indigenous Societies* (ed D. Arnold), pp. 1-26, Oxford University Press, Delhi.]
2. Kilbourne E.D. (1969): Genetic Interaction of Man and Microbes - Implications of a Changing Ecology in *Human Ecology and Public Health*, pp. 47-77.
3. World Health Organisation (1996): 'The State of World Health' in *The World Health Report 1996-Fighting disease, Fostering-development* WHO, Geneva, pp. 1-62.
4. World Health Organisation (2005): 'Redesigning Child Care: Survival, Growth and Development' in *The World Health Report 2005-Making Every Mother and Child Count* WHO, Geneva, pp. 103-122.
5. United Nations Development Program (2007): 'Human Health and Extreme Weather Events' in *World Development Report 2007; Fighting Climate Change: Human Solidarity in a Divided World*, pp. 105-106.
6. Isis Barei-Guyot (2021): Social science research and Covid-19, *Global Development Institute Working Paper Series 2021-052*, April 2021, pp: 1-25.

Suggested Readings

1. Dubos R. and Dubos J. (1952): *The White Plague* Little Brown, Boston.
2. Zinsser, H. (1934): *Rats, Lice and History* Chapters IV-VI, Little Brown, Boston.
3. F.B., Smith (1988): *The Retreat of Tuberculosis*, Croom Helm, London.
4. Bhattacharya, S. (2006): Expunging Variola- The Control and Eradication of Smallpox in India 1947-1977. Orient Longman, New Delhi.
5. Daniel, T M. (1998); *Captain of Death: The Story of Tuberculosis*. University of Rochester Press, New York.
6. Watts, S. (2003); *Disease and Medicine in World History*. Routledge, New York.
7. Farmer, P. (1999); *Infections and Inequalities: The Modern Plagues*. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Section I-B

Essential Readings

1. Susser, M. (1987): 'Epidemiologists in Society' in *Epidemiology, Health and Society*, OUP, N.Y. p.p. 9-12.
2. Banerji, D. (1992): 'Public Health Approach' in *Combating AIDS as a Public Health Problem in India*, VHAI, N.D. 7-13.
3. Chen L. (1988): 'Ten Years After Alma-Ata – Balancing, Different Primary health Care Strategies' in *State of the Art Lectures-XIIth International Congress for Tropical Medicine and Malaria* Ed. A de Geus *Suppl. To Trop. And Geog. Med.* 40(3)
4. WHO Bulletin Supplement No.2 Vol. 76, (1998): *Global Disease Elimination and Eradication as Public Health Strategies*. Geneva, WHO, pp. 5-26.

Suggested Readings

1. Level H. and Clarke E.G. (1965): *Preventive Medicine for the Doctor in the Community*, Chapter 3.
2. MacMahon B. & Rugh T.F. (1970): *Epidemiology-Principles and Methods*, Chapters 273, Little Brown and Co. Boston.
3. WHO (1988): Task Force on Health Systems Research, SEARO, New Delhi.
4. Payne AMM (1967): Specialized or integrated services in the control of communicable diseases. SIS Inter T.B. Conference.
5. Priya. R. (1993): Town Planning, Public health and the Urban Poor Some explorations from Delhi *EPW*, Vol. XXXVII No.7. p.
6. Priya R. (1989): 'Mr. Pitroda Goes to Sunder Nagari' *Seminar*, No. 354,161-173.

Section I-C

Essential Readings

1. Jamison D.T. (1993): 'Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries – An Over view' in *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries*, E. Jamison D.T. et al. OUP for World Bank, N. Y.
2. Klein I, (1986): Urban Development and Death: Bombay City, 1970-1914. *Mod. Asian Studies* 20(4) pp.725-754.
3. Chandavarkar R. (1992): Plague, Panic and Epidemic Politics in India, 1986-1914 in *Epidemics and Ideas*, Ed. Ranger T. Slack P. Camb. University Press. Pp. 204-240.
4. Qadeer, I, Nayar, K.R. and Baru R. V. (1994): Contextualising Plague-A Reconstruction and an Analysis, *EPW*, 29 (27) pp. 2981-2989.
5. Sathyamala C, Mittal O, Dasgupta R and Priya R (2005). Polio Eradication Initiative in India : Deconstructing the GPEI. *International Journal of Health Services*, Vol. 35, No. 2, pp. 361-383.
6. Dasgupta R and Priya R (2002). The sustainability of Hepatitis B Immunisation within the Universal Immunisation Programme in India. *Health Policy and Planning*; 17(1) : 99-105.
7. World Bank (1993): 'Health in Developing Countries – Successes and Challenges' in *World Development Report 1993*, OUP, New York, pp.17-36.
8. Govt. of India: Eleventh Plan, pp. 61-4. Planning Commission, New Delhi.
9. Dasgupta R and Ghanashyam I (2012). Connecting the DOTS: Specter of a Public Health Iatrogenesis? *Indian Journal of Community Medicine* 37(1): 13-5.
10. Vashishtha V M et al (2007). *Cassia occidentalis* poisoning as the probable cause of hepatomyoencephalopathy in children in western Uttar Pradesh. *IJMR*, 125:756-762.
11. Vijayvergiya R (2007). Association of infection with coronary artery disease. *IJMR*, 125:112-114.

Suggested Readings

1. Office of the Registrar General (2018): REPORT ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATION OF CAUSE OF DEATH 2018, Ministry of home Affairs, GOI.
2. Bhore Committee Report (1946): Vol. I, pp. 10, 90-92.
3. Bhore Committee Report (1946): Vol.II, pp. 137-205.
4. Banerji, D. (1985): *Health and Family Planning Services in India-An Epidemiological Socio-cultural and Political Analysis and a Perspective*, Lok Paksh, New Delhi, pp. 131-136.
5. Qadeer, I. (1996): Primary Health Care – a Paradise Lost, *IASSI Quarterly*, 14 (1&2) pp.1-20.
6. Harrison M. (1994): *Public Health in British India-Anglo Indian Preventive Medicine 1859-1914*, Cambridge University, Press.
7. GOI (1989): 2nd Conference of Central Council of Health and Family Welfare, February, 1-3, 1989.
8. ICMR (1989): Highlights of ICMR Research on Communicable diseases (1987-88) pt. I & II, ICMR Bulletin, Vol. 19, Nos. 3 & 4, March-April.
9. Soper, F.L. (1966): The Relation of the Mass Campaign for the Prevention of A Specific Disease to the General Health Service, NIHA, New Delhi.
10. Qadeer, I. (1999): The World Development Report 1993-The Brave New World of Primary Health Care' Rao M. (ed.) Investing in Health – *The World Bank's Prescriptions for Health*. New Delhi, Sage.
11. Basu, R.N. et al (1979): *The Eradication of Small-pox from India*, SEARO, New Delhi pp.31-32.
12. GoI (2003): Health Information of India, Min. of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi pp. 179-199 and 218-274.
13. Koento M.D. (1986): 'Theoretical Models for Community participation, in *Community Participation for Disease Vector Control* MRC (ICMR), Delhi pp. 243-254.
14. Fidler David P. (2004): "SARS, Governance and the Globalization of Disease", New York, Palgrave Macmillan.

Section-II

The Epidemiology of COVID-19

1. Iman Salahshoori et al (2021): Overview of COVID-19 Disease: Virology, Epidemiology, Prevention Diagnosis, Treatment, and Vaccines, *Biologics*, Vol.1,pp: 2-39.
2. Supriya Bezbaruah et al...(2021): Roles of community health workers in advancing health security and resilient health systems: emerging lessons from the COVID-19 response in the South-East Asia Region, *WHO South-East Asia Journal of Public Health* | February 2021 | 10(Suppl. 1),pp: S41-S48.
3. WHO (2020): Risk communication and community engagement readiness and response to coronavirus disease (COVID-19), Interim guidance 19 March 2020,pp:1-5.
4. Muhammad Fayyaz ur Rehman et al. (2021): Novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic: A recent mini review, *Computational and Structural Biotechnology Journal* 19,pp:612–623.
5. WHO (2021): Contact tracing in the context of COVID-19 Interim guidance, 1st Feb,pp:1-11.
6. SOP - Contact Tracing for COVID-19 Cases, pp:1-6.

The Epidemiology of Tuberculosis in India and the National Tuberculosis Programme

Essential Readings

1. Dubos R. & Dubos J. (1952): *The White Plague-Tuberculosis, Man and Society*, Little Brown, Boston.
2. Murray C, Styblo and Rouellon A. (1993): 'Tuberculosis' in Jamison DT et al (ed) *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries*, OUP, N. Y. P. 233-259.
3. Nagpaul D.R. (1978): Tuberculosis in India- A perspective, *JIMA* 71(2) p. 44-48.
4. Banerji, D. (1993): A Social Science Approach to Strengthening India's National Tuberculosis Programme', Oration, *Indian J. of TB*, 40 (2), p. 61-82.
5. Chaudhuri K. etal (1993): Results of Treatment with a short Course chemotherapy Regimen used under field conditions in District Tuberculosis Programme. *Ind. J. of T.B.* 40 (2) pp. 83-90.
6. Banerji, D. (1969): Effect of Treatment Default on Results of Treatment in Routine Practice, IUAT.
7. Tuberculosis Research Centre (1996): Seven Year Findings of Short-Course Chemotherapy in 18 Districts in India under District Tuberculosis Programme, *Ind. J. Tub.*, 43, pp. 131-142.
8. Qadeer I. (1994): New Strategies for TB Control - Some Issues, Background paper for Workshop at CSMCH, JNU, New Delhi.
9. Banerji, D. (1996): Serious Implications of the World Bank's Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme for India. New Delhi, Nucleus for Health Policies and Programmes.
10. Ogden J. & Porter J. et al. (1998): Does DOTS Stand for 'Denial of the Sickest'? Obstacles to the sustainable control of tuberculosis in urban India-Unpublished findings of an Operations Research Study.

Suggested Readings

1. Bhore Committee (1946): Vol. I pp. 97 – 109, Vol. II pp. 157-66.
2. Raj Narain et al: Problems in Defining a Case of Tuberculosis in Prevalence Surveys, *WHO Bull*, (1968), Vol. 39, pp. 701-29.
3. Tuberculosis Prevention Trial, Madras (1980): Trial of BCG vaccines in South India for TB Prevention, *IJMR*, Vol. 72.
4. Tuberculosis Chemotherapy Centre (1959): Concurrent of Home and Sanatorium Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in South India, *Bull WHO*, Vol. 211, pp. 51-144.
5. Banerji, D. and Andersen, S. (1963): A Sociological Study of Awareness of Symptoms Suggestive of Pulmonary Tuberculosis *Bull WHO*, Vol. 29, No.5, pp. 665-83.
6. Institute of Communication, Operations Research and Community Involvement (1988): In-depth Study on National Tuberculosis Programme, Bangalore, ICO & CI.

The Epidemiology of Malaria and Its Control in India (And Other Vector Borne Diseases).

Essential Reading

1. Bhore Committee Report (1946): Vol. I pp. 90-97.
2. Zurbrigg S. (1992): Hunger and Epidemic Malaria in Punjab 1868-1940 *EPW*, Jan. 25, PE 2-26.
3. *Bhore Committee Report* (1946) Vol. II pp. 143-157, Government of India.
4. GOI (1992): Health Information of India, Min of H. & FW, N.D.
5. Townson H et al (2005). Exploiting the potential of vector control for disease prevention. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 83(12), 942-945.
6. Mankodi K. (1996): Malaria in Rajasthan, *EPW*, Jan. 27, PE 42-48.
7. Sehgal S. & Bhatia R. (1988): Kala-Azar-Current Status and Evaluation of Control Activities in India, NICD.
8. NIHFW (1988): National Malaria Eradication Programme, NIHFW, N.D.
9. Dutta P.K. (1980): A Study of Factors Responsible for Setback of National Malaria Eradication Programme at Unit Level in Gurgaon District, Ph. D. thesis, CSMCH, JNU, N.D.
10. GOI (1985): In-depth Evaluation Report of the Modified Plan of Operation, Min. of H. & FW, N.D.
11. Bang Y.H. & Patnayak S. (1986): Community based Integrated Vector Control - Techniques and Management for Countries of south East Asia Region in *Community participation for Vector Control*, MRC (ICMR) Delhi. Pp. 45-55.
12. Sharma, V.P. & Sharmah C. (1986): Review of Integrated Control of Malaria in Kheda District, Gujarat in *Community Participation for Disease Vector Control*, MRC (ICMR), Delhi, pp. 59-84.
13. WHO (1993): Implementation of the Global Malaria Control Strategy 1993-2000. Report of a WHO Study Group.
14. Gomes M. et al. (1998): 'Interventions to Improve the Use of Anti-Malarials in South-Asia-An Overview' in Gomes M. & Pang L. (ed.) *Interventions to Improve Anti-Malarial Use*. Geneva, WHO.

Suggested Readings

1. WHO (1972): Manual of Planning for Malaria Eradication and Malaria Control Programme, WHO Geneva.
2. WHO (1986): WHO Expert Committee of Malaria: Eighteenth Report, Geneva, WHO (WHO TRS No. 735).
3. Whitecombe E. (1993): famine Mortality, *EPW*, Vol. XXVIII No. 23, pp. 1169-1179.
4. Khan, A. Q. (1989): Malaria Control – A Realistic Approach. Dhaka, Health Foundation Trust.
5. WHO (1980): Studies on Leishmaniasis Vectors/Reservoirs and their Control in the Old world, Part IV- Asia and Pacific, WHO, Geneva.
6. ICMR (1982): Research in Malaria, Filariasis and Kala-azar, *ICMR bull*, 12 (3) PP. 21-30.
7. Choudhury N. and Saxena, WBL (1987): Visceral Leishmaniasis in India A Brief Review, *J. comm. Dis.* 19 (4) pp. 332-340.
8. VHAI (1989): Kala-azar - Re-emergence of a Dreaded Disease, VHAI, New Delhi.
9. WHO (1992): Lymphatic Filariasis – The Disease and Its Control, Fifth Report of the WHO Expert Committee on Filariasis. Geneva, WHO.

10. Malaria Research Centre (1999): Malariogenic Stratification of India Using Anopheles Culicifacies Sibling Species Prevalence. *ICMR Bull.* Vol. 29 No.7, pp. 75-80.

The Epidemiology of Leprosy and Its Control in India

Essential Readings

1. Fine, E. M. P. (2007). Leprosy: what is being 'eliminated'? Editorial, *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 85(1).
2. Rao, K.V. (1992): *Leprosy in Rural India*. Delhi, Manak Pub.
3. WHO (1985): Epidemiology of Leprosy in Relation to Control, Report of a WHO Study Group, Geneva, WHO TRSN. 716.)
4. GOI (1982): Report of the Committee on Eradication of Leprosy (Swaminathan Committee report), New Delhi, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
5. DGHS (1986): National Leprosy Eradication Programme in India – A Study Report 1985-86. New Delhi, Min. of Health & Family Welfare.
6. DGHS (1989): Report of the Second Independent Evaluation of the NLEP. New Delhi. Min. of Health and Family Welfare.
7. DGHS (1987): Guidelines on Case Detection, Treatment, Follow-up and Reporting. New Delhi, Min. of Health and Family Welfare.
8. DGHS (1987): Guidelines for Multi-drug Treatment in Endemic Districts. New Delhi, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
9. DANLEP (1989): Leprosy Eradication – An Experiment in Community Action, Bhillai 28 March – 29 April 1988.
10. WHO (1998): WHO Expert Committee on Leprosy, Seventh Report, Geneva, WHO.
11. Chatterjee, B.R. (1977): Immunity, Ethics and Control of Leprosy. *MFC Bull.* Nos. 242-43. Pp.1-4.

Suggested Readings

1. WHO (1977): WHO Expert Committee on Leprosy, WHO (WHO TRS No.607).
2. WHO (1988): Multidrug Therapy for Leprosy: An end in sight, WHO, Geneva, pp. 1-32.
3. DGHS (1987): National Leprosy Eradication Programme: Status Report on Voluntary Organisations and NLEP, New Delhi, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

The Epidemiology of HIV/AIDS and Its Control in India

Essential Readings

1. Chin J. (1990): Epidemiology - Current and future dimensions of the HIV/AIDS Pandemic in Women and Children, *Lancet* 33, July 28, pp. 221-224.
2. Chin J. & Lwanga (1991): *Bull of WHO* 69 (4), pp. 399-406.
3. ICMR (1989): HIV Infection - Ongoing Studies and Future Research Plan, *ICMR Bull*, 19 (11), pp. 115-129.
4. NACO (2001): *Combating HIV/AIDS in India 2000-2001*,. NACO, N.D.
5. Druecker E. (1990): Epidemic in the War Zone-AIDS and Community Survival in New York City, *IJHS* 20(4), pp. 601-616.
6. Usher A.D. (1993): 'After the Forest - AIDS as Ecological Collapse in Thailand' in *Minding our Lives* Ed. V. Shiva Kali, N.D. pp. 10-42.
7. Singh, R. (1996): Masculine Identity, Workers and HIV/AIDS, *EPW*.
8. AIDS Bhedhav Virodhi Andolan (1990): Women and AIDS -Denial and Blame, ABVA, N.D.
9. ICMR (1990): Hospital Policies on Care of HIV Infected persons and Prevention of Accidental infection, *ICMR Bull*, 20 (4).
10. Banerji, D. (1992): Combating AIDS as a Public Health Problem in India, VHAI & NHPP, N.D.
11. Priya, R. (1994): AIDS, Public Health and the Panic Reaction-Parts I & II, *Nat Med J Ind*, Vol. 7, Nos. 5 & 6, pp. 235-240 & 288-291.
12. Ramasubban,R. (1998): HIV/AIDS in India – Gulf between Rhetoric and Reality, *EPW*, Vol. XXXIII No. 45, pp.2865-72.
13. Priya R. & Mehta Shalina (Ed.) (2008): "Dialogue on Aids: perspectives for the Indian Context", New Delhi, Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam Publication (P) Ltd.

Suggested Readings

1. Buttram, H.E. and Hoffmann, J.C. (1986): A Theory on the Origin of AIDS: Cross-Cultural Immunization and Immunfunction Health Report, Vol. 6, No.12, Dec. pp. 1-4.
2. Lee K. & Zwi A.B. (1996): a Global Political Economy Approach to AIDS-Ideology, Interest and Implications, *New Political Economy*, Vol. 1 No.3. pp. 355-373.
3. Priya, R. (1998): 'Rethinking AIDS in Women and the RHC Package-Some Epidemiological and Social Considerations' in *Reproductive Health in India's Primary Health Care*, Monograph, CSMCH, JNU.
4. *International Journal of Health services* (1990): Vol. 20, No.4, pp. 585-600, pp.617-630
5. *International Journal of Health Services* (1991): Vol. 21, No.3, pp. 505-538.
6. DGHS (1991): National AIDS Control Programme - India, An Update. N.D., DGHS, GOI.
7. Shive Lal et al (1987): Estimation of Adult HIV Prevalence as on the End of 1994 in India , *IJPH* 39(3) , pp.79-85.
8. Singh P. (1993): Projections on AIDS and HIV. *CARC Calling*, 6(3) . pp. 20-33.
9. AIDS Bhedbhav Virodhi Andolan (1991): Less than Gay: A Citizens' Report on the Status of Homosexuality in India, N.D., ABVA.
10. AIDS Bhedbhav Virodhi Andolan (1992): This Sugar is Bitter: A Citizens' Report on the Status of Chemical Dependents and HIV Infection in India, New Delhi, ABVA.
11. AIDS Bhedbhav Virodhi Andolan (1991): Blood of the Professional A Report on the Exploitation of professional blood Donors by the Blood Banking System in India, N.D., ABVA.

12. Velimirovic B. (1987) AIDS as a Social Phenomenon, *Social Sciences and Med.* 25(6) pp.541-552.
13. AIDS Care: Psychological and Socio-Medical Aspects of AIDS/HIV", Vol. 19, Supplement 1, 2007, Rutledge.

The Epidemiology of Diarrhoeal Disease and its Control in India

Essential Readings

1. Bhan, M.K. et al (1987): Longitudinal Study of Diarrhoeal disease among Children in Rural North India, Descriptive Epidemiology of Persistent Diarrhea, AIIMS, N.D.
2. Voluntary Health Association of India (1988): Civic Neglect and ill-health: A Brief Inquiry into the Cholera Epidemic in Delhi, New Delhi, VHAI.
3. Donoso, G. (1978): Weanling Diarrhoea - An Over-View, Symposium on Weanling Diarrhoea Diamond Jubilee Celebration, Hyderabad, Oct. 26.
4. Bhandari N. (1992): The Household Management of Diarrhoeal in Its Social context: Study of a Delhi Slum. Unpub. Ph. D. thesis, CSMCH, JNU, Chapters 4 and 7.
5. WHO and UNICEF (1981): The Management of Diarrhoea and Use of Oral Rehydration Therapy, 2nd ed., Geneva, WHO.
6. Appropriate Health Resources and Technologies Action Group (1987): ORT Success Story, Dialogue on Diarrhoea, 1987, No.28, March.
7. Kabir, M. and Mosle, Huddin (1986): Mortality Levels and Patterns in the Oral Therapy Extension Programme Areas of the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee, *Food and Nutrition Bulletin*, Vol. 8, No.3, pp. 8-11.
8. GOI (1990): Annual Report, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, pp. 51-53.

Suggested Readings.

1. Elemendorf, M. (1987): Water Supply, Sanitation and Diarrhoea, *Dialogue on Diarrhoea*, Issue No.30, Sept. pp.3.
2. ICDDR (1986): Diarrhoea and Malnutrition, *Glimpses*, Vol.8, No.4, July-August, pp.2.
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The Epidemiology of Acute Respiratory Infections and Their Control

Essential Readings

1. Gove, S. (1988): Epidemiology, *ARI News*, 11th August issue, pp. 5.
2. Banerji, K.B. & Narain J.P. (1988): Combined Surveys on ARI, Diarrhoea and E.P.I. NICD, New Delhi.
3. WHO (1987): Programme of Acute Respiratory Infection, WHO Technical Advisory Group on Acute Respiratory Infections Report of the 3rd Meeting, Geneva, WHO (WHO/RSD/87/37).
4. Banerji, D. (1988): Comments on Scientific, Operational, Ethical and Legal Basis of the Who Programme of Acute Respiratory Diseases, *World Health Forum*, Vol. 9No.2 pp. 221-225. Bang, A. (1988): Acute Respiratory Infections and Child Survival Problem and the Possibilities. Paper presented at the M.F.C. Annual Meet XII, Jaipur.
5. Bang, A. (1988): Acute Respiratory Infections and Child Survival Problem and the Possibilities. Paper presented at the M.F.C. Annual Meet XII, Jaipur.

Suggested Readings.

1. Pio, A. (1983): The Problem of Acute Respiratory Infections in Children in Developing Countries, Geneva, WHO, (WHO/RSD/83.11) pp.1-27.
2. Datta, N. et al (1987): Application of Case Management to the Control of Acute Respiratory Infections in Low-Birth Weight Infants, *Bull. WHO*, Vol. 65, No.1 pp. 2-8.

Diseases Included in the UIP

Essential Readings

1. Bhargava, I (1988): Concepts in Immunization in *Essentials of Immunization*, A.B. New Delhi pp. 1-20.
2. Sathyamala C. (1989): Immunization *Seminar* p. 354.
3. Banerji, D. (1987): 'Immunization Saviour or Enslaver' *Health for the Millions*.
4. Kilbourne E.D. (1969): Genetic Interaction of man and Microbes Implications of a Changing Ecology, in *Human Ecology and Public Health* Ed. Kilbourne & Smillic.
5. Muller, S. (1986): Pertussis, *Bull WHO*, pp. 321-331.
6. Siddhartha Sen (1988): 'Poliomyelitis' in *Immunization Practices in Children* Ed. Dutta, A. et al IAP, pp. 27-42.
7. Dasgupta R and Priya R. The sustainability of Hepatitis B Immunisation within the Universal Immunisation Programme in India. *Health Policy and Planning*; 17(1) : 99-105. London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. Oxford University Press, Oxford, U.K., 2002.
8. Gupta, J.P.& Murali I. (1989): 'Policies and Issues' in National Review of Immunization Programme in India, NIHFV, N.D., pp.13-26.

Suggested Readings

1. Sokhey, J. et al (1984): The Immunization Programme in India: A handbook for Medical Officers, New Delhi, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
2. GOI (1985): Towards Universal Immunization by 1990 - Report of a Task Force. Min. of H&FW, N.D.
3. NIHFWS (1989): National Review of Immunization Programme in India NIHFWS, N.D.
4. Miller, D., L. (1982): Whooping Cough and the Vaccine- The risks and Benefits debate *Epid. Review* Vol. 4, pp. 1-24.
5. Cutts Felicity T. and Smith Peter G. (Ed.) (1994): "Vaccination & World Health", New York, John Wiley & Sons.