GLOBAL HEALTH

A JAMA THEME ISSUE

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Medical News & Perspectives

Experts hope that advances in tuberculosis research and public-private partnerships will expedite better diagnostic tests, treatments, and a vaccine.

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Global Burden of Chronic Diseases

Preventing and controlling the major cause of death in the world.

SEE PAGE 2616

International Infectious Disease Law

Proposed revisions of the WHO's International Health Regulations.

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Commentary

A proposal to double global health aid.

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Editorial

Buekens and colleagues discuss the need for evidence-based interventions to improve health globally.

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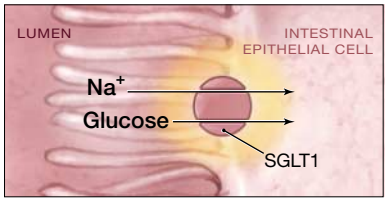
CLINICIAN'S CORNER

Controversies: Oral Rehydration Solutions



Benefits and risks of reduced osmolarity oral rehydration solutions.

SEE PAGES 2628 AND 2632

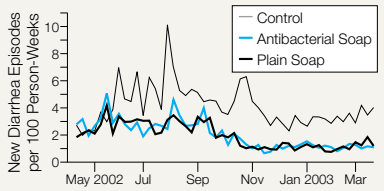
JAMA Patient Page

For your patients: Information about malaria.

SEE PAGE 2664

Handwashing Reduces Childhood Diarrhea

In a randomized trial of low-income families in Karachi, Pakistan, Luby and colleagues found that counseling household members to wash their hands with soap after defecation and before preparing food, eating, or feeding a child resulted in significantly lower rates of childhood diarrhea.



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Effects of Antibiotics on STI and HIV Incidence

A randomized trial conducted by Kaul and colleagues showed that a monthly dose of azithromycin reduced bacterial sexually transmitted infections but failed to reduce the incidence of new HIV-1 infections in female sex workers in Nairobi, Kenya.

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Improved Nutrition Promotes Child Health

Rivera and colleagues report better growth in height and less anemia in children whose families were randomized to receive nutritional supplements, nutrition education, health care, and cash transfers in a study conducted in rural communities in 6 Mexican states.

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Sustaining Reductions in Malaria Infection

Lindblade and colleagues report results from a community-randomized study in rural Kenya in which reductions in malaria, mean number of *Anopheles* mosquitoes per household, and all-cause infant mortality were found to persist for up to 6 years following introduction of insecticide-treated bednets, with no increase in mortality of older children.

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Treatment of Mental Disorders

The WHO World Mental Health Survey Consortium reports results of structured diagnostic interviews with adults in 8 developed and 6 less-developed countries. The study showed substantially more persons with serious mental disorders had not received treatment in the past 12 months, whereas the majority of persons in treatment had mild disorders.

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Assessing Coronary Heart Disease Risk in China

Recalibration of the Framingham coronary heart disease (CHD) risk assessment tool using clinical data from a representative population of Chinese adults improved its ability to predict CHD death and myocardial infarction in China, according to analyses by Liu and colleagues.

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Global Prevalence of Underweight Children

Analyses by de Onis and colleagues suggest that the prevalence of underweight children will decline by 2015 in almost all regions of the world, whereas substantial increases will be seen in sub-Saharan, eastern, middle, and western Africa.

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Risk Factors for Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever

Distinct routes of transmission were identified for typhoid and paratyphoid fever in a case-control study in Jakarta, Indonesia, conducted by Vollaard and colleagues.

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