



CONSORTIUM FOR CITIZENS
WITH DISABILITIES

EVIDENCE BASED PRACTICES MAY CONTROL INFECTUOUS DISEASES AND PREVENT DIMINISHED HEALTH AND DISABILITY

There should be evidence of what works on public health initiatives so consumers have information to enhance health and providers can continuously improve products.

A forum was held at the Brookings Institution to examine initiatives in third world countries to improve living conditions. Presenters at the forum were a researcher from the Harvard School of Public Health and an economist that has formulated policies for third world countries.

Summary

The results of interventions in underdeveloped countries to improve population based health and improve economies have been disappointing. Macro-economic approaches to improve living conditions of people have been less than adequate. Even economic interventions in Eastern Europe have been less than adequate. It was argued at the forum, that micro-approaches with Clinical Random Trials (i.e. preventing malaria of pregnant women) may be effective in improving the health of people in under developed countries. It was agreed at the forum, there should be evidence on what works and what does not for consumers and project developers to provide accountability and revisions for continuous improvement of products.

Disability Prevention Issues

Randomized Clinical Trials indicate efficacy of an intervention. Evidence based practices in public health involve development of products from efficacy that are reproducible and can be widely disseminated to different settings to prevent diminished health and disability. Evidence based public health **practices** involves the following equation. If you use these *protocols/interventions* (i.e. who does what to whom, where, when and for how long) with *personnel trained in these ways*, under these *condition* (funding, resources, environments, etc) you will get these *results* (i.e. malaria prevalence compared to standardized measures), with these *populations* (pregnant women from socio economic and geographical areas). The research practice model accounts for all parties that impact on the intervention associated with the needs of individual consumers. It accounts for outcomes of most of professionals and non-professionals associated with the intervention. Thus, reproducible protocols should be available to reduce the incidence of diseases among similar groups. Evidence based protocols can be generalized world-wide.

Activity

A post forum discussion was held with the public health presenter to comment on evidence based practices to prevent diminished health and disability

Principle

There should be evidence on what works and what does not for consumers and project developers to provide project accountability and revisions for continuous improvement of reproducible interventions.