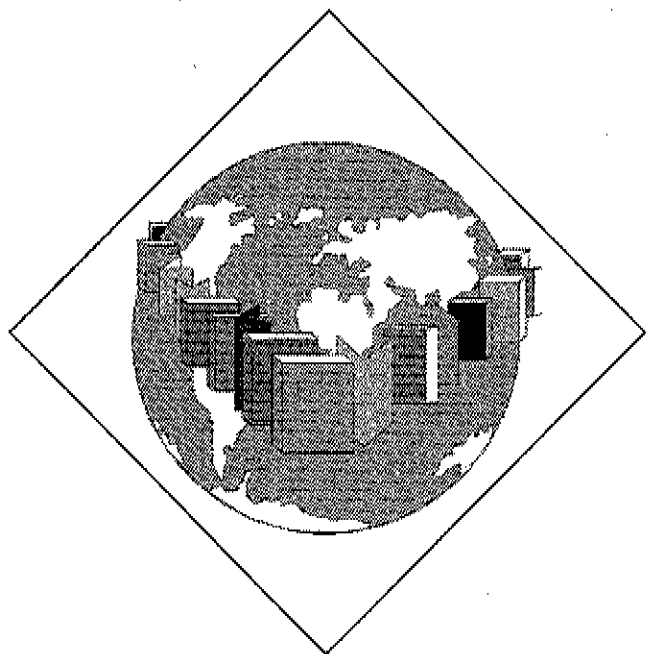


51216
WHO/GPA/DIR/94.3

**GLOBAL PROGRAMME ON
AIDS**

DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS



1994

GLOBAL AIDS NEWS

The Newsletter of the WHO Global Programme on AIDS

Amsterdam conference spotlights women, spurs fight against AIDS

Eleven thousand biomedical scientists, sociologists, human rights experts and AIDS activists met in Amsterdam from 19 to 24 July for the VIII International Conference on AIDS. Co-sponsored by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International AIDS Society (IAS), the meeting had been moved to the Netherlands from Boston because of discriminatory travel restrictions in the USA against people with HIV or AIDS.

The conference, which housed more than 5000 papers, talks and presentations, was the first of its kind to have involved AIDS pressure groups, including people with HIV and AIDS, from the planning stage on. "As a result, we have been able to balance pure science with personal and societal issues", said Dr Michael H. Merson, Director of WHO's Global Programme on AIDS (GPA). In an address at the closing ceremony, Dr Merson also praised the conference as a success (which would bring renewed vigour to the worldwide effort against AIDS). He paid tribute to the organizers - Professors Jonathan Mann, Torsten Källemberg, and Ernst Rüdiger Abbing.

Much media interest focused on news which emerged at the conference that about two dozen people were suffering from AIDS-like illnesses without any detectable signs of HIV (see "Scientists probe possibility of new virus", page 4). But the conference also broke important ground in other areas.

"The most important thing was that women and AIDS surfaced as a priority for the first time", says Professor Lars Källings, who organized the 1988 International AIDS Conference in Stockholm and is a former President of the IAS. "Earlier conferences had a lot of emphasis on men because the majority of people infected in

(Continued on page 2)

Global AIDSnews

NEWS HIGHLIGHTS	
Potential for new possibility of new virus	4
Delhi, Yacouba workshop	5
Special rapporteur on AIDS termination	6
Atlanta, USA: lessons celebrated	7
EDITORIAL	7
GPA IN ACTION	
Interview with Dr Dorothy Blake, Deputy Director, GPA	8
WHO launches HIV/AIDS surveillance	11
Multi-City Action Plan (MCAP)	12
Ugandan schoolchildren urged to spread AIDS message	13
GPA pays tribute to Alan Coates	14
REGIONS/FOCUS/ISSUES	15
PLATFORM	
An interview with Jonathan Mann	16

African leaders adopt action agenda on AIDS

Africa's heads of state and government have pledged their personal commitment to a far-reaching action programme against AIDS. Dr Hironaka Nakajima, Director-General of the World Health Organization, has acclaimed their initiative as a courageous inspiration to other regions of the world.

The Declaration on AIDS was adopted at a summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) which took place in Dakar, Senegal, from 29 June to 1 July. The decreed and wide-ranging document contained a six-point Agenda for Action in which the

African heads of state and government promised:

- to give their fullest political commitment to mobilizing their societies against AIDS;
- to step up action to prevent the sexual transmission of HIV;

(Continued on page 2)

Global AIDSnews is the newsletter of the WHO Global Programme on AIDS. Published quarterly, *Global AIDSnews* contains news of global and country-level activities conducted by GPA, national AIDS programmes, other agencies and NGOs. It includes reports of conferences and meetings, and abstracts of recent GPA documents and publications.

For a free subscription, contact GPA

- by post: Global Programme on AIDS
Global AIDSnews subscriptions
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland
- by fax: +41(22) 791 0317
- by E-mail: GPAINFO@WHO.CH

Contents list

Introduction i

- Organization i
 - Languages i
 - How to obtain GPA materials i
-

Preventing HIV transmission 1

- 1. Preventing sexual transmission 1
 - 2. Reducing the incidence of other STDs 3
 - 3. Preventing HIV transmission through blood and blood products 4
 - 4. Research and development of prevention technologies 6
-

Reducing the personal and social impact of HIV infection and AIDS 9

- 1. Comprehensive care and support of people with HIV/AIDS 9
 - 2. Reducing the social and economic impact of AIDS 14
 - 3. Countering discrimination and stigmatization 15
-

Epidemiology of the HIV/AIDS pandemic 17

Mobilizing national and international efforts against HIV/AIDS 18

General materials and GPA working documents 21

Further information 23

- 1. Regional offices of the World Health Organization 23

Introduction

This bibliography provides details and descriptions of the technical documents and publications of the World Health Organization's Global Programme on AIDS in Geneva. Further materials on the HIV/AIDS pandemic have also been produced by WHO Regional Offices (*see contact details on page 23*).

Organization

The *Global AIDS Strategy* (*see page 18*) provides a broad framework for the global response to the pandemic. To operationalize this plan, in terms of the work of GPA, a strategic plan was prepared in November 1993. The plan centres around the three main objectives:

- to prevent transmission of HIV
- to alleviate the personal and social impact of HIV infection and AIDS, and
- to mobilize and unify national and international efforts against the pandemic.

This bibliography uses the framework of this strategic plan to present the technical materials that have been produced by GPA since the inception of the Programme in 1987.

Languages

The following abbreviations are used to indicate the availability of different language editions: Ar = Arabic; C = Chinese; E = English; F = French; G = German; P = Portuguese; R = Russian; S = Spanish.

How to obtain GPA materials

The materials described in this bibliography are available from the GPA Documentation Centre. Entries include details of serial/order number, year of publication, page numbers, language availability and, where appropriate, the price of materials.

Single copies of GPA materials will be supplied free of charge in response to requests from developing countries. The supply of multiple copies, and orders from developed countries may incur a charge. Prices quoted are applicable to developed countries - orders of multiple copies from developing countries are given a 30% discount, which should be subtracted from prices shown. Additional discounts are available to certain sectors including nongovernmental organizations and UN agencies, and for bulk orders. Further details of pricing and discount structuring are available upon request.

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1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Fax requests to:

+ 41(22) 791 0317

Electronic mail requests to:

GPAINFO@WHO.CH (Internet address)

Please quote the serial/order number when requesting materials.

Preventing HIV transmission

1. Preventing sexual transmission

WHO/GPA/IDS/93.1

Effective approaches to AIDS prevention Report of a meeting

Geneva 26-29 May 1992

1993, 58 pages

[E/F]

This report presents summaries of 15 successful interventions to prevent HIV transmission. The five themes of the meeting were: (i) HIV/AIDS prevention in the community; reaching people through social networks; (ii) HIV/AIDS prevention through condom promotion; (iii) reaching the hard to reach; (iv) media campaigns for the prevention of HIV/AIDS; (v) health services-based programmes. Implications for replication and expansion on AIDS prevention projects are also discussed.

WHO/GPA/CNP/92.1

Guide to adapting instructions on condom use

1992, 49 pages

[E/F/S]

Since condoms are effective only if properly used, it is essential to supply clear instructions to condom users. With separate introductions for programme management teams and adaptation teams, this document illustrates and explains proper condom use. It includes step-by-step instructions on how to adapt two versions of a flyer on proper condom use to the cultural conditions of any country, from pretesting to distribution

order no. 1870010

School health education to prevent AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases

WHO AIDS Series No 10

1992, v + 79 pages

[E/F/S]

Sw. fr. 18.-

This guide describes how school health education programmes on AIDS and STDs can be developed and integrated into existing curricula. It stresses the need for the curriculum to take into account the local culture and educational norms, concluding that HIV/AIDS education is best given within a broad health education programme.

order no. 1870006

Prevention of sexual transmission of human immunodeficiency virus

WHO AIDS Series 6

1990, iii + 27 pages

[A/E/F/R/S]

Sw. fr. 8.-

This publication presents detailed advice on measures that can be taken to prevent HIV transmission through sex. It contains specific recommendations on appropriate action by public health authorities, health care providers, HIV-infected people and their partners, and the general public

WHO/GPA/ESR/89.2

Report of the consultation on partner notification for preventing HIV transmission

Geneva, 11-13 January 1989

1989

[E/F]

WHO/GPA/HPR/89.1

Broadcasters' questions and answers on AIDS

[E/F/S]

WHO/GPA/INF/89.3

**Consensus statement from consultation
on partner notification for preventing
HIV transmission**

1989, 5 pages

[E/F/S]

Outlines the recommendations developed following a consultation on partner notification for preventing HIV transmission. Describes the instances in which partner notification as part of a comprehensive AIDS prevention and control programme is acceptable. Addressed to experts interested in public health, law, epidemiology and social science aspects of AIDS and STD.

WHO/GPA/INF/89.5

**Statements by the WHO collaborating
centres on AIDS; Heterosexual
transmission of HIV and certain common
social situations**

Geneva, January 1989

[E/F/S]

WHO/GPA/INF/89.11

**Consensus statement from the
consultation on HIV epidemiology and
prostitution**

Geneva, 3-6 July 1989

[E/F]

SPA/INF/87.9

**Contraceptive methods and human
immunodeficiency virus**

Joint statement by Special Programme on AIDS and Special Programme of Research, Development & Research Training in Human Reproduction

[E/F/S]

Preventing HIV transmission

2. Reducing the incidence of other STDs

WHO/GPA/STD/93.1

Report of the informal Technical Working Group meeting on STD activities in GPA

Geneva, 15-17 February 1993

[E only]

WHO/VDT/91.456

Sexually transmitted diseases research Report of a WHO Working Group

Geneva, 22-24 April 1991

[E/F]

WHO/MIM/VDT/91.457

Consultation on Hepatitis B as a sexually transmitted disease Report of a WHO Consultation

Geneva, 28-30 November 1990

[E/F]

WHO/GPA/INF/90.2

Consensus statement from the consultation on global strategies for coordination of AIDS and STD control programmes

Geneva, 11-13 July 1990

[E/F]

WHO/GPA/ESR/89.1

Report of the consultation on sexually transmitted diseases as a risk factor for HIV transmission

Geneva, 4-6 January 1989

[E/F]

WHO/GPA/INF/89.1

Consensus statement from consultation on sexually transmitted diseases as a risk factor for HIV transmission

Geneva, 4-6 January 1989

[E/F/S]

WHO/VDT/89.448

Sexually Transmitted Diseases research needs

Report of a WHO Consultative Group

Copenhagen, 13-14 September 1989

[E/F]

Preventing HIV transmission

3. Preventing HIV transmission through blood and blood products (including nosocomial transmission)

WHO/GPA/CNP/93.2 A-E

A. Introductory Module: Guidelines and principles of safe blood transfusion practice

1993, 123 pages

B. Module 1: Safe blood donation

1993, 182 pages

C. Module 2: Screening for HIV and other infectious agents

1993, 157 pages

D. Module 3: Blood group serology

1993, 132 pages

E. Trainer's guide

1993, 37 pages

[E only]

Sw. fr. 120.-

This distance learning programme for use in blood transfusion services is designed to provide an alternative means of rapidly improving the knowledge and technical skills of staff in developing countries. Addressed to laboratory technicians, nurses, phlebotomists and other staff working in blood donor recruitment facilities.

WHO/GPA/INF/93.1

Consensus Statement on how to achieve a safe and adequate blood supply by recruitment and retention of voluntary, non-remunerated blood donors

1993, 23 pages

[E/F]

This statement provides detailed guidelines on achieving a safe and adequate blood supply by recruitment and retention of voluntary, non-remunerated blood donors. Intended primarily for health authorities and transfusion specialists responsible for developing blood transfusion

services, it will also be useful for individuals and groups who are involved in assisting blood transfusion services to manage and plan blood donor programmes.

WHO/GPA/DIR/91.5

Report of a WHO consultation on the prevention of human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis B virus transmission in the health-care setting

Geneva 11-12 April 1991

8 pages

[E/F]

Following requests from Member States for guidance on measures needed to prevent HIV and HBV transmission in this setting, WHO/GPA convened a consultative meeting on this issue. The main objectives of the consultation were to review the risk of transmission of HIV and HBV in the health care setting and to provide guidance on policies and strategies to minimize risk.

GPA/IDS/HCS/91.4

Report of the Consultation on action to be taken after occupational exposure of health care workers to HIV

2-4 October 1989

[E/F]

WHO/GPA/INF/91.1

Global Blood Safety Initiative:

Autologous transfusion in developing countries

Geneva, 10-12 December 1990

[E/F]

The consensus statement from a GBSI consultation provides guidance on formulating policies to reduce the risk of transmission of infectious agents, including HIV, through blood and blood products.

Autologous transfusion in developing countries was addressed by a second GBSI consultation. Interest in autologous transfusion - the collection and subsequent reinfusion of a patient's own blood or blood components - has increased recently because of concerns about transfusion-transmitted disease from homologous blood - blood collected from donors other than the

patient. Autologous transfusion has particular relevance for developing countries where prevalence of bloodborne diseases is high and appropriate screening may not be generally available. The report of the consultation examines the rationale and options available for autologous transfusion.

WHO/GPA/INF/89.13

Consensus Statement on accelerated strategies to reduce the risk of transmission of HIV by blood transfusion

1989, 4 pages

[E/F]

Guidelines on short-term or accelerated strategies to reduce the risk of transmission of HIV through blood transfusion in countries where development of integrated blood transfusions cannot be readily achieved. Useful for those responsible for blood transfusion services and blood transfusion trainers.

WHO/GPA/INF/89.14

Minimum targets for blood transfusion services

1989, 4 pages

[E/F]

Outlines the minimum targets to be achieved by all blood transfusion services in order to provide adequate supplies of safe blood and blood products. Useful for those responsible for blood transfusion services and blood transfusion trainers.

WHO/GPA/INF/89.15

Essential consumables and equipment for a blood transfusion service

1989, 4 pages

[E only]

Checklist of essential consumables and equipment necessary to collect, process, store and distribute blood and blood products.

WHO/GPA/INF/89.16

Global Blood Safety Initiative: Essential blood components, plasma derivatives and substitutes

Geneva, 20-22 March 1989

[E/F]

WHO/GPA/INF/89.17

Global Blood Safety Initiative: Use of plasma substitutes and plasma in developing countries

Geneva, 20-22 March 1989

[E/F]

WHO/GPA/INF/89.18

Global Blood Safety Initiative: Guidelines for the appropriate use of blood

Geneva, 2-5 May 1989

[E/F]

WHO/GPA/INF/89.20

Statement from the consultation on action to be taken after occupational exposure of health care workers to HIV

Geneva, 2-4 October 1989

[E/F/S]

WHO/GPA/SBR/89.1

Report of the meeting on HIV infection and drug injecting intervention strategies

Geneva, 18-20 January 1988

[E/F]

WHO/VDT/89.444

Syphilis and safe blood

[E/F]

WHO/GPA/INF/88.4

Blood transfusion guidelines for international travellers

[E/F]

WHO/GPA/INF/88.5

Guidelines for treatment of acute blood loss

[E/F]

Preventing HIV transmission

4. Research and development of prevention technologies

order no. 1870009

Biosafety guidelines for diagnostic and research laboratories working with HIV

WHO AIDS Series 9

1991, iv + 28 pages

[E/F/S]

Sw. fr. B.-

A concise guide to the personal precautions, facilities, and equipment needed to protect workers in diagnostic and research laboratories from accidental infection with HIV. Acknowledging that safe work practices provide the only protection against job-related HIV infection, the book sets out the basic safety information that can be used for continuous on-the-job safety training of all laboratory and support staff. Throughout the book, particular attention is given to the needs of laboratories in developing countries, which may not have the resources or the expertise to apply sophisticated containment procedures.

The first chapter, devoted to standard biosafety practices, spells out the do's, don'ts, musts and nevers of personal hygiene and protection, reactions to spills and accidents, and procedures for the safe handling of contaminated material and waste. These standard safety guidelines are then extended in separate sections explaining the additional precautions, equipment and facilities required in serological laboratories, virus isolation laboratories, and research and production laboratories. A section devoted to the safe handling, transfer, and shipment of specimens includes regulations, developed by WHO and several other organizations, for the shipment of specimens by mail, air freight, and other common carriers.

order no. 1872002

Guidelines on sterilization and high-level disinfection methods effective against human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)

WHO AIDS Series 2

1989, iii + 11 pages

[E/F/R/S]

Sw. fr. 4.-

This booklet gives detailed guidance on the methods and chemicals that are most appropriate and effective against HIV. Emphasis is given to the use of heat for sterilization and disinfection. It is aimed at hospital management teams, nursing schools, midwives and infection control officers.

WHO/GPA/RID/VAD/94.2

WHO guidelines for standard HIV isolation procedures

1994, 53 pages

[E only]

These guidelines for HIV isolation and characterization are provided as part of the activities of the WHO Network for Isolation and Characterization, established to coordinate epidemiological studies on HIV variation worldwide.

The eight chapters present background information including a detailed description of the viral life cycle, guidelines for biosafety and containment in laboratories working with HIV, and protocols for isolation, shipment and storage of HIV.

GPA/RES/DIA/93.6,
GPA/RES/DIA/93.4,
GPA/RES/DIA/92.8,
GPA/RES/DIA/91.6,
GPA/RES/DIA/91.1,
GPA/BMR/90.1,
WHO/GPA/BMR/89.4

Operational characteristics of commercially available assays to detect antibodies to HIV-1 and/or HIV-2 in human sera. Reports 1-7

[E only]

In 1988, the World Health Organization's Global Programme on AIDS initiated a programme to

provide objective assessments of commercially available assays for detecting antibody to both types of HIV, HIV-1 and HIV-2. The first report was issued in March 1989. These reports deal with the evaluation of the major operational characteristics of commercially available assays to detect antibodies to HIV.

The reports provide background information on the assay series, an overview of the laboratory diagnosis of HIV and comments on assay selection, and describe how the assessments were carried out. Tables providing details of the assay evaluations themselves form the bulk of the reports. Cumulative lists of the assays already assessed under the programme and the addresses of manufacturers are given in Annexes 1 and 2 of report 7.

WHO/GPA/RES/93.1
Potential for WHO-industry collaboration on drug and vaccine development for HIV/AIDS

A briefing document for the pharmaceutical industry

[E/F]

Aware of the urgent need for safe, effective and affordable drugs and vaccines to treat the rising numbers of people with HIV infection and AIDS and to halt the expansion of the pandemic, WHO has initiated a number of activities to encourage collaboration with the pharmaceutical industry to accelerate developments in this area. This booklet summarizes WHO's long experience in cooperating with the industry, describes the practical ways in which WHO can assist the industry and outlines three current GPA activities of immediate interest - the WHO Network for HIV Isolation and Characterization, the preparation of vaccine evaluation sites in developing countries and the preparation of field sites for drug efficacy studies.

GPA/RES/93.2
Report of the second meeting on AIDS drug and vaccine supply

Geneva, 30 July 1992

[E only]

This report covers the second meeting on AIDS drug and vaccine supply. The meeting examined

progress made towards increasing the availability of drugs and planning for the availability of drugs and vaccines in developing countries; shared information on the development and strengthening of WHO-supported drug and vaccine evaluation sites; discussed whether evaluation sites conform with international regulatory standards; considered liability issues in WHO's product development work; and reviewed a draft statement describing specific collaboration between WHO and the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations (IFPMA) for promoting drug availability in developing countries.

GPA/RES/CRD/91.7

Report of the WHO Technical Working Group on research needs in diagnostics and treatment of paediatric AIDS

28-30 May 1990

[E only]

GPA/RES/DIA/91.3

Report of the meeting of the Technical Working Group on the standardization of western blot assays for HIV-1, HIV-2 and HTLV-I/HTLV-II

Geneva, 23-25 April 1990

[E/F]

GPA/DIR/91.2

Report of the meeting on research priorities relating to women and HIV/AIDS

Geneva, 19-20 November 1990

[E/F]

Heterosexual transmission currently accounts for two-thirds of HIV infections worldwide and in many areas the ratio of infected men to infected women is approximately one to one.

The meeting report examines key issues in research on women and HIV/AIDS. Certain needs are considered fundamental: the need to increase the access of women, particularly from developing countries, to training and participation in research; the need to redress the neglect of gender specificity in research; and the need to ensure that research contributes

to the empowerment of women, since their low status is frequently a factor increasing the risk of acquiring HIV infection and a constraint on the behaviour changes necessary in AIDS prevention.

The report also includes an inventory of specific research needs in epidemiology, behaviour, and the social and economic aspects of HIV/AIDS, ranked in order of priority.

GPA/RES/91.5

Report of a meeting on AIDS drug and vaccine supply

Geneva, 23-24 May 1991

[E only]

WHO/GPA/BMR/89.2

Report of the meeting on strategies for the evaluation and implementation of laboratory diagnosis of HIV infection

Geneva, 31 August - 2 September 1988

[E/F]

WHO/GPA/BMR/89.5

Report of a WHO informal consultation on traditional medicine and AIDS: in vitro screening for anti-HIV activity

Geneva, 6-8 February 1989

[E/F]

WHO/GPA/BMR/89.7

Report of a WHO workshop on the measurement and significance of neutralizing antibody to HIV and SIV

London, 3-5 October 1988

[E only]

WHO/GPA/ESR/89.3

Report of the meeting on HIV-2 diagnostics and priority areas for HIV-2 epidemiological research

Geneva, 14-16 February 1989

[E/F]

WHO/GPA/INF/89.8

Statement from the consultation on criteria for international testing of candidate vaccines

Geneva 27 February - 2 March 1989

1989, 13 pages

[E/F/S]

The objectives of this consultation were: to review the current state of HIV vaccine development, including basic laboratory aspects and on-going human trials; to review ethical, legal and social issues that would be involved in international field-testing of HIV vaccines; to reach consensus on the broad scientific and ethical criteria that would justify submitting candidate vaccines for testing, when conducted in an international context; and to make recommendations to WHO/GPA on facilitating international collaboration in field-testing of candidate vaccines.

WHO/GPA/BMR/88.2

Report of a WHO informal consultation on animal models for HIV infection and AIDS

Geneva, 28-30 March 1988

[E only]

WHO/SPA/RDV/87.1

Report of the 3rd meeting of the WHO collaborating centres on AIDS

Washington D.C., 6 June 1987

[E/F]

Reducing the personal and social impact of HIV infection and AIDS

1. Comprehensive care and support of people with HIV/AIDS

WHO/GPA/IDS/HCS/93.2 AIDS home care handbook

1993. ix + 178 pages

[E only]

Sw. fr. 18.-

Addressed to health care workers, the handbook sets out the essential information and advice needed to help individuals, families and communities manage AIDS-related problems and build confidence in their ability to provide safe and compassionate AIDS care at home.

Innovative in both its format and its lively approach to teaching, the book uses simple text, supported by numerous drawings, stories, and lists of rules and points to remember, in order to facilitate understanding of its simple, yet vital messages. The book has seven chapters presented in two parts. Chapters in the first part cover the essential information and skills needed to teach people about AIDS. The first chapter explains the importance of teaching and illustrates some of the difficulties commonly encountered and the mistakes frequently made when trying to communicate information about AIDS. Much of the additional information in part I centers around a story, illustrated with drawings and accompanied by teaching notes, about how HIV and AIDS affected the lives of a family. Told in three episodes, the story communicates essential facts about HIV and AIDS, encourages people to live positively with AIDS, and helps families know how to care for the dying and cope with death. To facilitate use of this story for teaching purposes, the accompanying pictures are reproduced at the back of the book in an enlarged format.

Part II, which serves as a reference guide on the essentials of home care, opens with a detailed guide to the home management of the twelve most common symptoms of AIDS, moving from fever, skin problems, and nausea and vomiting to pain, tiredness, and mental confusion and dementia. Each symptom is covered in a similar format, giving clear information on problems and possible causes, what can be done at home, and when to seek help. Emphasis is placed on the use of simple measures and medicines that can ease suffering and help people with AIDS remain comfortable in their homes. Home care in the special cases of tuberculosis and pregnancy is covered in a separate chapter. The book concludes with a general guide to the appropriate and safe use of 27 common medicines that might form part of the home management of AIDS symptoms. Health care workers are also alerted to dangerous medicines and to the signs and symptoms of serious side-effects.

WHO/GPA/CNP/TMD/93.3 HIV prevention and care: teaching modules for nurses and midwives

1993. ii + 124 pages

[E only]

These newly updated teaching modules are designed to be used as the basis of nurse training programmes, to ensure that nurses receive consistent and reliable information, based on the current understanding of the pandemic. The nursing of individuals with HIV-related illness is the same as the nursing of any other sick person; it is the issues surrounding HIV infection and AIDS that are different. These modules explore these issues and re-emphasise the vital importance of good nursing practices in the provision of care to those affected by HIV and AIDS.

WHO/GPA/IDS/HCS/91.6 Guidelines for the clinical management of HIV infection in adults

1991. vii + 86 pages

[E/F]

Sw. fr. 13.-

A practical manual providing a didactic, step-by-step guide to the clinical management of

HIV infection in adults. Responding to the need for a consistent approach to management, the manual makes abundant use of flow-chart algorithms or "decision maps", moving from a definition of the clinical state or problem, through the questions to be answered and the information to be gathered in order to make a clinical decision, to an indication of the appropriate diagnostic or therapeutic actions. Recommended lines of action reflect the consensus reached by experienced clinicians in different parts of the world.

To help clinicians reduce suffering and prolong lives, the book gives clear advice on the safest and most efficacious drugs for the treatment of specific conditions, and identifies priority actions to take when resources are scarce. By setting out a consistent approach to management, the manual can also help reduce the economic burden of HIV infection by preventing excessive use of diagnostic tests and inappropriate treatment.

The book has ten chapters. The first two cover the identification of patients with symptomatic HIV infection on the basis of clinical signs and laboratory findings. Other chapters offer advice on the diagnosis and treatment of chronic diarrhoea, oral thrush, respiratory conditions, lymphadenopathy, headache, fever, and HIV-associated skin diseases. Because of the great variability in health care facilities throughout the world, clinical guidelines for specific conditions are presented according to three levels of care, moving from facilities equipped for physical examination and history taking only through to the sophisticated laboratory and other diagnostic facilities of a major university teaching hospital.

The manual concludes with a chapter on the management of patients who are infected but asymptomatic.

WHO/GPA/IDS/HCS/93.3
Guidelines for the clinical management of HIV infection in children

1993, x + 88 pages

(E/F)

Sw. fr. 12.-

A practical step-by-step guide to the clinical management of infections and other symptoms commonly seen in children with HIV infection. Responding to the need for a clear and consistent clinical approach, the manual sets out the information needed to facilitate a provisional or definitive diagnosis, appropriate treatment, and suitable resource planning. Focused on common symptoms and diseases, the manual makes abundant use of "decision maps" or flow-chart algorithms that guide readers from the recognition of a clinical state, through a decision, to the appropriate therapeutic or diagnostic action at three different levels of care, moving from facilities with no laboratory or X-ray service, through small hospitals, to fully-equipped major hospitals. Throughout, emphasis is placed on measures that can decrease suffering and prolong life. Information ranges from precise guidelines on appropriate drugs and therapeutic regimens, through advice on what to do when no improvement is observed, to the simple reminder that the possibility of tuberculosis should always be considered in an HIV-infected child.

The manual has eleven chapters. The first two provide basic information on the recognition of symptomatic HIV infection in children and describe the various tests available or under investigation for obtaining laboratory evidence of infection. Subsequent chapters set out guidelines for the diagnosis and management of seven common clinical conditions: persistent diarrhoea, oral thrush, respiratory conditions, including *pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia and tuberculosis, neurological abnormalities, persistent or recurrent fever, failure to thrive, and HIV-associated skin diseases. The manual concludes with chapters on the counselling of infected children and their families and the follow-up of infected or seropositive children, including recommended physical and laboratory examinations, drug therapies, and immunizations.

WHO/GPA/IDS/HCS/92.2

Atelier interafricain francophone sur l'appui psychologique et médico-social aux personnes atteintes du VIH/SIDA de l'hôpital au domicile

Kigali, Rwanda, 1992

25 pages

[F only]

WHO/GPA/IDS/HCS/92.3

Report of the WHO/Commonwealth Secretariat regional workshop on HIV/AIDS community-based care and control

Entebbe, Uganda, 1992

50 pages

[E only]

These reports summarize the objectives of two workshops aimed at reviewing existing HIV/AIDS community-based care and control in specific African countries and developing project proposals/plans. These objectives included: to discuss various models for the provision of HIV/AIDS care from hospital to home, with particular focus on community participation and home care; to identify ways of collaborating between governments, nongovernmental organizations and professional associations to promote the development and provision of HIV/AIDS community-based care; and to develop plans for exchange mechanisms within and between countries in order to augment community-based AIDS activities.

WHO/GPA/INF/92.1

Consensus statement from the WHO/UNICEF consultation on HIV transmission and breast-feeding

1992, 4 pages

[E/F/S]

Recommendations on developing guidelines on HIV transmission and breast-feeding. Emphasizes the importance of adapting these guidelines to the local setting. Useful for nurse leaders and nurse educators.

WHO/TUB/GPA/92.1

Tuberculosis/HIV research Report of a WHO review and planning meeting

Geneva, 24-26 February 1992

[E only]

GPA/IDS/HCS/91.2

Report of the informal consultation on the needs of people with HIV infection and disease and their families

[E only]

GPA/IDS/HCS/91.3

Review of six HIV/AIDS home care programmes in Uganda and Zambia

1991, 70 pages

[E/F]

Outlines the experiences of six selected home care programmes for persons with HIV infection and their families in Africa. Describes these programmes and summarizes their similarities and differences, identifies the resources needed in the implementation of these programmes, assesses them on specific evaluation criteria, primary health care principles and sustainability and discusses them in the context of national AIDS programmes and NGOs.

GPA/IDS/HCS/91.5

Report of the Technical Working Group on HIV and pregnancy

Geneva, 26-27 October 1989

[E only]

GPA/IDS/HCS/91.7

Report of the Technical Working Group on psychosocial issues of mothers and children with HIV/AIDS

Geneva, 11-12 October 1989

[E only]

order no. 1870008

Guidelines for counselling about HIV infection and disease

WHO AIDS Series 8

1990 vi+ 48 pages

[A/E/F/S]

Sw. fr. 11.-

Establishes a standardized basis for the counselling of persons affected directly or indirectly by HIV infection and AIDS. Prepared in consultation with a large number of counsellors, health educators, and persons with HIV infection, the book describes the essential content of counselling either before or after HIV antibody testing. Throughout, emphasis is placed on the importance of counselling as both a routine component of strategies for prevention and control and a means of empowering the individual to cope with the profound emotional, social, behavioural, and medical consequences of HIV infection and associated disease (Revised edition currently in preparation).

WHO/GPA/CTD/90.1

Diagnosis and management of parasitic diseases in AIDS

Report of a consultation

Geneva, 18-21 September 1989

[E/F]

WHO/GPA/MNH/90.1

Report of the second consultation on the neuropsychiatric aspects of HIV-1 infection

Geneva, 11-13 January 1990

[E/F]

WHO/TRM/GPA/90.1

Report of the consultation on AIDS and traditional medicine: prospects for involving traditional health practitioners

1990, 47 pages

[E/F]

This report suggests ways to expand the important role of traditional health practitioners, including traditional midwives, in the provision of health services in African communities by

involving them more actively in measures to prevent and control HIV infection and AIDS. This report is compiled to be used as a practical instrument for Member States who wish to strengthen AIDS prevention and control activities through the involvement of traditional health practitioners in national AIDS programmes.

WHO/TRM/GPA/90.2

Report of a WHO consultation on traditional medicine and AIDS: clinical evaluation of traditional medicines and natural products

Geneva, 26-28 September 1990

[E only]

WHO/GPA/BMR/89.3

Report of a technical advisory meeting on research on AIDS and tuberculosis

Geneva, 2-4 August 1988

[E/F]

WHO/GPA/BMR/89.6

Report of a WHO informal consultation on preclinical and clinical aspects of the use of immunomodulators in HIV infection

Geneva, 3-5 April 1989

[E/F]

WHO/GPA/BMR/89.8

Report of the meeting of the joint WHO/IUATLD working group on HIV infection and tuberculosis

Geneva, 18-19 January 1998

[E/F]

WHO/GPA/DIR/89.12 Rev. 1

International conference on the implications of AIDS for mothers and children: Technical statements and selected presentations

Paris, 27-30 November 1989

[E/F]

WHO/GPA/INF/89.4

Statement on AIDS and tuberculosis

Geneva, March 1989

[E/F/S]

WHO/GPA/INF/89.6

Joint WHO/UNICEF statement on early immunization for HIV-infected children

1989, 4 pages

[E/F/S]

This statement reiterates the importance of supporting the recommendations of using all the EPI antigens in HIV-infected children with the exception of the BCG which should not be given to children thought to have symptomatic HIV infection.

GPA/INF/89.19

The Health of mothers and children in the context of HIV/AIDS

Short report

November 1989

[E/F]

WHO/GPA/SBR/89.2

Report from consultation on psychosocial research needs in HIV infection and AIDS

Geneva, 25-28 May 1987

[E/F]

WHO/GPA/SFI/89.2

Report on the meeting of the Technical Working Group on HIV/AIDS in childhood

Geneva, 27 February - 1 March 1989

[E/F]

order no. 1870003

Guidelines for nursing management of people infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)

WHO AIDS Series 3

1988, iv + 42 pages

[Ari/Ch/E/F/S]

Sw. fr. 9.-

This booklet provides basic information on the nursing management of people with HIV infection, including the prevention of transmission and the care of people infected

with HIV. These guidelines need to be adapted in light of local circumstances, traditions, beliefs and values.

WHO/GPA/DIR/88.1

Report of the consultation on the neuropsychiatric aspects of HIV infection

Geneva, 14-17 March 1988

[E/F]

WHO/SPA/INF/88.2

Counselling in HIV infection and disease Information leaflet

January 1988

[E/F]

WHO/SPA/GLO/87.3

Report on WHO consultation on HIV and routine childhood immunization

Geneva, 12-13 August 1987

[E/F]

WHO/SPA/INF/87.11

Statement from the consultation on human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and routine childhood immunization

1987, 3 pages

[E/F/S]

Outlines the recommendations adopted on HIV and routine childhood immunization following a consultation on this subject convened by WHO. This statement underlines the importance of using all the EPI antigens in HIV-infected children with the exception of the BCG which should not be given to children thought to have symptomatic HIV infection.

TDR/GPA/TD-HIV/87.3

Interrelations of tropical diseases and HIV infection: Report of an informal consultation held at the Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) co-sponsored by the UNDP, World Bank, TDR & GPA

Nairobi, Kenya, 1-4 December 1987

[E/F]

Reducing the personal and social impact of HIV infection and AIDS

2. Reducing the social and economic impact of AIDS

order no 1930035

Living with AIDS in the community

WHO/IDS/HCS/92.1

1992, v + 57 pages

[E/F/P]

Sw.fr.6.-

An illustrated booklet written and produced in the Republic of Uganda for use in helping communities to cope with HIV infection and AIDS. The booklet responds to the need to fight ignorance and discrimination in the community, to help infected individuals make the best of their lives, and to equip community members with the facts needed to take preventive action and care for those already infected.

Written in simple, straightforward language, the booklet addresses such issues as common feelings about HIV and AIDS, the ways that families, friends and neighbours can help people with HIV or AIDS to live positively, and what the infected individual should do to care for himself, including occasions when medical help is essential.

The booklet also provides factual information about HIV, modes of transmission, preventive measures, traditional customs that can spread HIV, blood transfusions, and spiritual care. Other common situations covered in the booklet include pregnancy, the care of children with HIV or AIDS, and the protection of healthy children in families affected by HIV or AIDS.

The booklet makes abundant use of illustrations to convey its simple, yet vital messages.

WHO/GPA/DIR/93.2

The costs of HIV/AIDS prevention strategies in developing countries

1993, 62 pages

[E only]

Although many HIV/AIDS prevention programmes have been implemented since AIDS was first recognized over a decade ago, few have been evaluated in detail and the evaluations have concentrated largely on evidence of changes in knowledge, attitudes and behaviour. Little attention has been paid to affordability and cost-effectiveness. This GPA document gives a preliminary insight into the costs and outputs of a number of different prevention approaches. It also compares the costs of projects that deliver similar interventions, and it estimates the potential resource implications of extending such HIV/AIDS prevention strategies to all developing countries.

The costs were derived by analysing data on projects selected to represent six main types of strategy: mass campaigns to promote safer sexual behaviour; person-to-person education to promote safer sexual behaviour and to provide condoms; social marketing of condoms; provision of STD treatment and prevention services; needle exchange and bleach provision programmes to prevent unsafe drug injecting; and provision of a safe blood supply. Where possible, projects were selected from at least one country in each of the three broad income categories into which the World Bank has classified developing countries - low, low-middle, and upper-middle - and from a fourth category "former socialist East European countries" added for the purposes of this study.

GPA/IDS/HCS/91.8

Report of the Technical Working Group on the impact of HIV/AIDS on families

Geneva, 9-10 October 1989

[E only]

Reducing the personal and social impact of HIV infection and AIDS

3. Countering discrimination and stigmatization

WHO/GPA/DIR/94.2

AIDS Questions and Answers

Can mandatory testing stop the AIDS epidemic?

1994, 10 pages

[E/F/S]

Forcing someone to undergo medical testing of any kind is an invasion of privacy and a violation of human rights. WHO and its member countries have taken a strong position against forced testing for HIV. This short document provides answers to many of the questions related to this issue, and explains why compulsory HIV testing, far from protecting the public health, can actually endanger it.

WHO/GPA/DIR/93.3

WHO guidelines on HIV infection and AIDS in prisons

1993, 10 pages

[E/F/S]

These guidelines provide standards - from a public health perspective - that prison authorities should strive to achieve in their efforts to prevent HIV transmission in prisons and to provide care to those affected by HIV/AIDS. It is expected that the guidelines will be adapted by prison authorities to meet their local needs.

WHO/GPA/HLE/94.1

Tabular information on legal instruments dealing with HIV infection and AIDS

1994, 176 pages

[E only]

Country-by-country listing of HIV/AIDS-related legislation.

WHO/GPA/INF/93.2

Statement from the consultation on testing and counselling for HIV Infection

1993, 12 pages

[E/F/S]

As the availability and reliability of HIV antibody tests improve there is an ever greater need for up-to-date guidance to national AIDS programmes on the setting up of ethical and effective testing programmes. In response to this need, GPA held a consultation in Geneva in November 1992 on the role of testing and counselling.

The main aim of the consultation was to review current knowledge about the advantages and disadvantages of HIV testing and to develop recommendations on the role of testing and counselling in HIV/AIDS prevention and care programmes. Two very different approaches were compared and contrasted: Mandatory testing and other testing without informed consent and voluntary testing and counselling.

The participants also agreed that voluntary testing and counselling could play an important role - as part of a comprehensive national AIDS programme - in the provision of care and support for those affected by HIV/AIDS.

order no 1870007

Guidelines on AIDS and first aid in the workplace

WHO AIDS Series 7

1990, iii + 12 pages

[Ar/E/F/R/S]

Sw. fr. 4.

These guidelines outline the precautions to be taken when providing first aid in the workplace, dealing specifically with mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, treatment of bleeding and cleaning up of spilt blood.

GPA/SFI/89.3

Unlinked anonymous screening for the public health surveillance of HIV infections

Proposed international guidelines

1989, 7 pages

[E/F]

Guide to define the framework and justification for use of unlinked anonymous testing.

WHO/GPA/INF/88.2

Counselling in HIV infection and disease
January 1988

[E/F]

WHO/GPA/INF/88.3

Statement on screening of international travellers for infection with human immunodeficiency virus

1988 (leaflet)

[E/F/S]

This statement underlines the importance of applying resources to preventing HIV transmission among all people, based on information and education, and with the support of health and social services, rather than screening of international travellers.

WHO/GPA/INF/88.7 Rev. 1

Statement from the consultation on AIDS and the workplace

1988, 4 pages

[E/F/S]

This document provides guidance for those considering issues raised by HIV/AIDS and the workplace. It summarizes the decisions taken by a consultation on AIDS and the workplace, which was convened by WHO in association with ILO. The three themes addressed by the consultation were: risk factors associated with HIV infection in the workplace; responses by business and workers to HIV/AIDS; and use of the workplace for health education activities. Useful for trade and workers' unions and employers' organizations.

WHO/SPA/GLO/87.1

Report of the consultation on international travel and HIV infection
Geneva, 2-3 March 1987

[E/F]

WHO/SPA/GLO/87.2

Report of the meeting on criteria for HIV screening programmes

Geneva, 20-21 May 1987

[E/F/S]

SPA/INF/87.4

Special Programme on AIDS Statement: Criteria for screening programmes for HIV

[E/F]

Epidemiology of the HIV/AIDS pandemic

WHO/GPA/TCO/SEF/94.4

The HIV/AIDS Pandemic: 1994 Overview

[E/F]

WHO/GPA/CNP/EVA/93.1

The HIV/AIDS Pandemic: 1993 Overview

[E/F]

WHO/GPA/RES/SFI/92.1

**Current and future dimensions of the
HIV/AIDS pandemic - A capsule
summary**

January 1992

[E/F]

WHO/GPA/RES/SFI/92.2

EPI INFO, Version 5

[E/F]

A word processing, database and statistics
system for epidemiology on microcomputers.

WHO/GPA/RES/SFI/91.4

**Current and future dimension of the
HIV/AIDS pandemic - A capsule
summary**

April 1991

(replaced by WHO/GPA/RES/SFI/92.1)

[E/F/]

WHO/GPA/SFI/90.1

**Use of HIV surveillance data in national
AIDS control programmes. A review of
current data use with recommendations
for strengthening future use**

[E/F]

Mobilizing national and international efforts against HIV/AIDS

WHO/GPA/TCO/SEF/94.1

Evaluation of a national AIDS programme: a methods package

1. Prevention of HIV infection

1994

[E only]

This package is designed to assist NAPs in the evaluation of HIV/AIDS prevention-related indicators. It provides NAP managers and their teams with a clear view of the most important problems and steps in the design, analysis, and interpretation of surveys for the measurement of basic and essential indicators of a programme's progress. Three protocols and a discussion paper regarding issues relating to the measurement of prevention indicators are included in this package.

order no. 115406

AIDS: Images of the epidemic

1994 x + 142 pages

[E only]

Sw. fr. 32.-

Presents a portrait of the global AIDS epidemic in its multiple public health, social, and human dimensions. Drawing upon eye-witness accounts as well as data from the WHO Global Programme on AIDS, the book goes beyond statistical forecasts to show how AIDS affects the lives of real people, why the infection continues to spread, and what can be done to fight back.

By revealing the multiple faces and facets of the global epidemic, the book aims to improve understanding of the many deep-rooted factors - from prejudice to poverty - that fuel this "catastrophe in slow motion" and complicate efforts to protect people from infection. While the overall picture is grim, with suffering and despair the dominant images, the book also

presents solid evidence of a number of approaches that have proved successful in meeting the dual goals of prevention and compassionate care for those already infected. These successes, supported by what WHO has learned in coordinating the global fight against AIDS, serve as a practical guide to the best use of resources to combat the epidemic, whether at the local or the global level.

The book has 21 chapters presented in four parts. Chapters in the first part provide a factual introduction to HIV and AIDS, moving from the detective work that surrounded the first cases to an explanation of the mechanisms by which HIV manages to outwit the immune system. Chapters in the second part show how the AIDS epidemic, in a multiplicity of different forms, now covers the globe. Profiles of individual countries and groups of countries concentrate on such characteristics as the number of AIDS cases and of people infected with HIV, patterns of transmission, social and cultural factors that hinder prevention and facilitate infection, groups at special risk, and projections for the immediate future.

Having established a framework for understanding the global dynamics of the epidemic, the book turns to the question of why AIDS continues to spread. Drawing on first-hand experiences, mainly in Ethiopia, Thailand, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United Kingdom, chapters provide an in-depth analysis of three key contributing factors: discrimination and denial, poverty, and inequality between the sexes.

Chapters in the final part, again based largely on first-hand experiences in the four representative countries, tell the stories of the many people who are meeting the challenge of AIDS with courage, resourcefulness and often remarkable success.

order no. 1870011

The global AIDS strategy

WHO AIDS Series 11

1992, v + 23 pages

[E/F/S]

Sw. fr. 9.-

In line with improved knowledge of HIV infection, its epidemiology, and measures for control, the

global AIDS strategy has been revised and expanded to reflect new priorities, new approaches to enduring problems, new challenges, and a greatly heightened sense of urgency. Changes in the strategy respond to the rapid emergence of heterosexual intercourse as the dominant mode of transmission, the increasing number of AIDS orphans, the increased risk of infection seen in specific groups, and the added burden of the parallel tuberculosis epidemic. The strategy also responds to the need to treat other sexually transmitted diseases, which greatly increase the risk of transmission, to upgrade the social and legal status of women, and to plan immediately for the pandemic's devastating impact on social and economic development.

GPA Progress Report 1991

[E/F]

Sw. fr. 26.-

GPA's first full-scale progress report opens with a brief look at the global AIDS situation as of end 1991, and continues with a chapter on GPA's general activities and achievements in programme direction. This covers the updating of the global AIDS strategy, coordination with other United Nations agencies, work with nongovernmental organizations, policy issues such as HIV transmission and breast-feeding, and AIDS in relation to women and to human rights. A chapter on GPA cooperation with national AIDS programmes then details the support provided to countries - financial, technical and logistical - and the efforts made to strengthen national programme management through training and the provision of guidance on matters such as monitoring and evaluation. The following chapter describes GPA's work in developing interventions to prevent HIV transmission in the general public and among individuals at increased risk of infection, and to ensure better care for people with HIV/AIDS and their families. Also reported are findings from social and behavioural research, which should underlie all intervention development. The next chapter reports GPA work on vaccine and drug development, clinical research, diagnostics, epidemiological research, and surveillance and forecasting. It also covers GPA

collaboration with pharmaceutical companies on drug and vaccine development, and action to address ethical issues. The book closes with a chapter on work in the area of sexually transmitted diseases.

order no. 1150367

AIDS Prevention Through Health Promotion - Facing sensitive issues

1991, viii + 78 pages

[E/F/S]

Sw. fr. 16.-

Explores the reasons why efforts to educate and inform the public about HIV infection so often fail to alter attitudes or persuade groups at risk to change their behaviour. Because AIDS evokes so many emotionally-charged reactions, the book concentrates on the need to understand how personal values, attitudes, and feelings may colour reactions to health messages and thus have a major impact on their credibility and persuasive power.

To this end, the book presents eleven case studies illustrating the ways in which emotional factors have influenced the success of educational programmes. Representing a diversity of cultural settings and communication techniques, these case studies are intended to help health promotion planners understand the complexity of emotional reactions to AIDS, anticipate their impact, and design health messages accordingly. Information ranges from an evaluation of the effectiveness of factual as opposed to dramatic mass media campaigns, through advice on how to organize the public appearance of someone infected with AIDS, to a discussion of the subtle reasons why groups at high risk may reject a health message as personally irrelevant.

GPA/DIR/91.3

Report of the consultation with international women's NGOs on AIDS prevention and care

Geneva, 21-22 December 1989

[E/F]

WHO/GPA/DIR/90.5
Inventory of nongovernmental organizations working on AIDS in countries that receive development cooperation or assistance

[E/F/S]

order no. 1870004

Monitoring of national AIDS prevention and control programmes

WHO AIDS Series 4

1989, iii + 27 pages

[E/F/S]

Sw. fr. 8.-

This publication considers some of the practical aspects of monitoring an AIDS prevention and control programme in the context of the national medium-term plan. Stressing that monitoring should be an integral part of implementation, it covers the use of indicators, the establishment of a monitoring system, and the setting up of appropriate reporting procedures.

order no. 1870005

Guide to planning health promotion for AIDS prevention and control

WHO AIDS Series 5

1989, iv + 71 pages

[Ch/E/F/S]

Sw. fr. 14.-

The guide reviews: (a) the steps, processes, skills and institutions required to convert national AIDS programme goals into action plans for AIDS health promotion; and (b) the major requirements for implementing, monitoring and evaluating AIDS health promotion. A practical step-by-step guide to the effective use of public information and education as a strategy for persuading the kind of behavioural changes needed to limit the spread of AIDS. Addressed to those responsible for planning and managing an AIDS health promotion campaign, the book provides guidance on the use of specific educational methods and techniques that have proved their effectiveness in other large health campaigns aimed at altering the behaviour of individuals and groups.

WHO/GPA/INF/89.10

Nongovernmental organizations and the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS

Resolution WHA42.34 of the forty-second World Health Assembly

1989, 2 pages

[E/F]

This resolution calls upon governments, intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations to work together in support of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS.

WHO/GPA/NPS/89.1

Report of an informal consultation on national AIDS programme reviews

Geneva, 11-13 October 1989

[E/F]

WHO/GPA/SFI/89.1

Report on the informal interregional consultation on developing an epidemiologically based strategy for control of AIDS/HIV in Asia

New Delhi, India, 6-8 June 1988

[E/F]

GPA/NPS/88.2

Monitoring national AIDS prevention and control programmes - medium-term plans. Guiding principles for member states and their national AIDS programme managers

[E/F]

Guidelines for the Development of a National AIDS Prevention and Control Programme

WHO AIDS Series 1

Sw. fr. 8.-

[E/F/S]

General materials *(and GPA working documents)*

GPA/RES/93.3

Report of a scientific meeting on unexplained severe immunodeficiency without evidence of HIV infection

Geneva, 28-29 September 1992

[E only]

GPA/RES/93.7

Report of the meeting on international regulatory harmonization for HIV/AIDS drugs and vaccines

Geneva, 29-30 June 1993

[E only]

WHO/GPA/RES/92.7

Report of the informal consultation on guiding principles for the conduct of international collaborative AIDS research

Geneva, 1-2 February 1990

[E/F]

GPA/DIR/91.1

Steering Committee on biomedical research

Report of the third meeting

Geneva, 7-8 June 1990

[E only]

GPA/DIR/91.6

Steering Committee on epidemiological research

Report of the first meeting

Geneva, 6-7 June 1990

[E only]

WHO/GPA/DIR/91.9

AIDS & HIV infection - Information for United Nations employees and their families

Geneva, 1991

[E/F/S]

GPA/DIR/90.1

Steering Committee on evaluation methods

Report of the second meeting

Geneva, 11-12 January 1990

[E/F]

GPA/DIR/90.2

Steering Committee on biomedical research

Report of the second meeting

Geneva, 29-30 January 1990

[E/F]

GPA/DIR/90.3

Steering Committee on behavioural and health promotion research

Report of the second meeting

Geneva, 29-31 January 1990

[E/F]

WHO/GPA/BMR/89.1

Report of informal discussion on AIDS and Hepatitis B

Geneva, 16 December 1988

[E/F/S]

GPA/DIR/89.7

Steering Committee on behavioural research

Report of the first meeting

Geneva, 10-12 July 1989

[E/F]

General materials

GPA/DIR/89.8

Steering Committee on biomedical research

Report of the first meeting

Geneva, 26-28 July 1989

[E/F]

GPA/DIR/89.9

Steering Committee on evaluation methods

Report of the first meeting

Geneva, 21-23 June 1989

[E/F]

WHO/GPA/INF/89.2

Consensus statement from consultation on AIDS and sports

Geneva, 16 January 1989

[E/F/S]

WHO/GPA/INF/89.9

Consensus statement from the first international meeting of AIDS service organizations

Vienna, 28 February - 3 March 1989

[E/F]

WHO/GPA/INF/88.6

World Summit of Ministers of Health: London declaration on AIDS prevention

28 January 1988

[E/F/S]

SPA/INF/87.3

Third meeting of participating parties for the prevention and control of AIDS

Consensus statement

Geneva, 27-28 April 1987

[E/F]

SPA/INF/87.5

Special Programme on AIDS Statement: Transmission of HIV

Washington D.C., 6 June 1987

[E/F/S]

SPA/INF/87.6

Special Programme on AIDS Statement: HIV infection and health workers

Washington D.C., 6 June 1987

[E/F/S]

SPA/INF/87.7

Special Programme on AIDS Statement: Present status and future developments in laboratory testing for HIV

Washington D.C., 6 June 1987

[E/F/S]

WHO/SPA/INF/87.8

Statement from the consultation on breast-feeding/breast milk and human immunodeficiency virus

Geneva, 23-25 June 1987

[E/F/S]

SPA/INF/87.10

WHO/Australian interregional ministerial meeting on AIDS

Sydney, 21-24 July 1987: Declaration

[E only]

WHO/SPA/INF/87.12

Statement at an informal briefing on AIDS to the 42nd session of the United Nations General Assembly

20 October 1987

[E/F/S]

WHO/SPA/INF/87.13

Statement by Dr H. Mahler, at an informal briefing on AIDS to the 42nd session of the United Nations General Assembly

20 October 1987

[E/F/S]

WHO/SPA/INF/87.15

AIDS Information for travellers

[E/F/S]

Further information

1. Regional offices of the World Health Organization

Africa

World Health Organization Regional Office
for Africa
P.O. Box No. 6
Brazzaville, Congo
Telephone: (242) 83 91 11
Telex: 5217, 5364; Fax: (242) 83 94 00

Americas

World Health Organization Regional Office
for the Americas
Pan American Sanitary Bureau
525, 23rd Street, N.W.
Washington, DC, 20037, U.S.A.
Telephone: (202) 861 32 00
Telex: 248338, 440057, 64152, 892744
Fax: (202) 223 59 71
E-mail: postmaster@paho.org

Eastern Mediterranean

World Health Organization Regional Office
for the Eastern Mediterranean
P.O. Box 1517
Alexandria 21511, Egypt
Telephone: (203) 48 202 23, (203) 48 202 24
Telex: 54028, 54684; Fax: (203) 48 38 916
E-mail: 100125.1577@compuserve.com

Europe

World Health Organization Regional Office
for Europe
8, Scherfigsvej
DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark
Telephone: (45) 39 17 17 17
Telex: 15348, 15390; Fax: (45) 39 17 18 18
E-mail: postmaster@WHO.DK

South-East Asia

World Health Organization Regional Office
for South-East Asia
World Health House, Indraprastha Estate
Mahatma Gandhi Road
New Delhi 110002, India
Telephone: (91) 11 331 7804, (91) 11 331 7823
Telex: 3165095; Fax: (91) 11 331 9607
E-mail: postmaster@who.ernet.in

Western Pacific

World Health Organization Regional Office
for the Western Pacific
P.O. Box 2932
Manila 1099, Philippines
Telephone: (632) 521 84 21
Telex: 27652; Fax: (632) 52 11 036
E-mail: wprlwprolisows14@wpromail.attmail.com