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Maternal and Child He	
Assessment of performance a	nd acceptability of AMWs in rural communities as a strategy to improve maternal health
Component addressed	The performance and acceptability of AMWs to improve safe delivery practices and MNCH care
Year published	2004-05 (unpublished)
Year of data in report	July-December 2005
Author and/or publisher	DOH (WCHD project)/UNICEF
Geographical location of research	Kawhmu and Kyauktaw townships
Population	AMWs
Sample size	211
Data collection methods	Multistage sampling method was used to define the RHCs. The clusters were proportional to the size of urban and rural population; Household questionnaire, women questionnaire and under five questionnaire were used.
Location of research document	DOH (WCHD unit); Hard copy available with IEG team
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	3MDG indicators target to AMW training only, not the performance
Accessible	Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data
Credible	SAQ, observation checklist, FGDs, KIIs, IDIs are conducted and data was cleaned and checked for errors
Additional comments	It is a useful study for the quality of care and needs to conduct the updated situation in the rural setting
	ternal mortality survey 2004-05
Component addressed	The level and cause of maternal mortality, at the national as well as sub-national levels
Year published	2005
Year of data in report	2004-2005
Author and/or publisher	WCHD project MOH/UNICEF
Geographical location of research	7 states and 7 divisions across the country
Population	Households
Sample size	2500 clusters per each stratum across 4 strata
Data collection methods	Stratified three-stage sampling scheme to identify the households
Location of research document	Hard copy available with IEG
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Maternal mortality ratios and causes of maternal mortality are worthwhile for MNCH programme
Accessible	Only the results not the raw data available
	Modified version of EPI cluster survey was used and the number of townships from each stratum was selected in
Credible	replicates for easy calculation of sampling variance. Conduct training of trainers and multiplier training for enumeration.
Additional comments	Women in their reproductive age were experiencing high risk of death during pregnancy and child birth. The data should be regularly updated.
Multiple Indicator Cluster Surv	/ev
Component addressed	Monitoring the situation of children and women
Year published	2009-2010
Year of data in report	June, October 2009-March 2010
Author and/or publisher	Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development, MOH, UNICEF
Geographical location of research	Urban and rural areas from 17 States and Divisions except 40 inaccessible clusters
Population	Women aged 15 to 49 and the children from 29238 households
Sample size	38082 individual women aged 15 to 49, and 15539 children under five
Data collection methods	Multistage sampling method; the clusters were proportional to the size of urban and rural population; Household questionnaire, women questionnaire and under five questionnaire were used
Location of research document	Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development and MOH, Nay Pyi Daw, Myanmar; Hard copy available with EHG team
Report in English/Burmese	English
, 5 . ,	Infant Mortality Rate at 37.5 per 1000 live births; Under five mortality rate at 46.1 per 1000 live births; 28.2 % of
Relevant	children were underweight; Breast feeding practices (89.3%), immunisation(88.6%), ORT (6.7%), contraception
Assassible	rate (46%), ANC (93.1%), and assistance at delivery (70.6%) data are used as reference for further intervention
Accessible	Only report, not the data is accessible
	Training for any training TOT for data address of the second seco
Con dibita	
Credible	Trainings for core trainers, TOT, for data editors and enumerators and data entry training were done. A total of 6 data collection teams across the country and sample coverage ~97%. Findings are reasonable and comparable to
Credible	data collection teams across the country and sample coverage \sim 97%. Findings are reasonable and comparable to the national studies.
Credible Additional comments	data collection teams across the country and sample coverage ~97%. Findings are reasonable and comparable to the national studies. It is a very useful study which findings are applied as the reference data for the national studies. Data and monitoring systems, design, and implementation may be improved. MICS might be conducted again but we don't
Additional comments	data collection teams across the country and sample coverage ~97%. Findings are reasonable and comparable to the national studies. It is a very useful study which findings are applied as the reference data for the national studies. Data and
	data collection teams across the country and sample coverage ~97%. Findings are reasonable and comparable to the national studies. It is a very useful study which findings are applied as the reference data for the national studies. Data and monitoring systems, design, and implementation may be improved. MICS might be conducted again but we don't
Additional comments	data collection teams across the country and sample coverage ~97%. Findings are reasonable and comparable to the national studies. It is a very useful study which findings are applied as the reference data for the national studies. Data and monitoring systems, design, and implementation may be improved. MICS might be conducted again but we don't
Additional comments MMCWA couple report	data collection teams across the country and sample coverage ~97%. Findings are reasonable and comparable to the national studies. It is a very useful study which findings are applied as the reference data for the national studies. Data and monitoring systems, design, and implementation may be improved. MICS might be conducted again but we don't know the actual time frame to obtain the up-to-date information of children and women.
Additional comments MMCWA couple report Component addressed	data collection teams across the country and sample coverage ~97%. Findings are reasonable and comparable to the national studies. It is a very useful study which findings are applied as the reference data for the national studies. Data and monitoring systems, design, and implementation may be improved. MICS might be conducted again but we don't know the actual time frame to obtain the up-to-date information of children and women. Provision of services for counselling/couple counselling and utilization
Additional comments MMCWA couple report Component addressed Year published	data collection teams across the country and sample coverage ~97%. Findings are reasonable and comparable to the national studies. It is a very useful study which findings are applied as the reference data for the national studies. Data and monitoring systems, design, and implementation may be improved. MICS might be conducted again but we don't know the actual time frame to obtain the up-to-date information of children and women. Provision of services for counselling/couple counselling and utilization 2010

T	
Population	Couples below the age of 30 years
Sample size	292 couples
Data collection methods Location of research document	A quantitative survey; FGD, PLA and In depth interviews and Semi-structured interviews
Report in English/Burmese	Soft copy available in UNO'S English
Relevant	Not relevant to C1
Accessible	Only the results not the raw data available
	Training in data collection were held. Data from various sources, quantitative, FGDs, SSIs, IDIs and PLA sessions
Credible	were triangulated. The data from all sources were processed, synthesized into a logical format.
	Gaps in the counselling services are identified and the services are available after the office hours. Community
Additional comments	based psychosocial services should be made available for the community to address gender and cultural issues
	associated with HIV/AIDS.
Antenatal care and delivery pr	ractices among rural Kokant mothers, Northern Shan State
Component addressed	The ante-natal and delivery practices among rural Kokant mothers living in hard-to-reach area along the Than Lwin
Component dadressed	river of northern Shan state
Year published	January 2011
Year of data in report	March 2010
Author and/or publisher	DMR (LM)
Geographical location of research	4 villages in northern Shan State
Population	Mothers, BHS and local informants
Sample size	4 FGDs & 6 KIIs
Data collection methods	Cross-sectional study using qualitative methods
Location of research document	Hard copy available with DMR
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	The delivery practices with Skilled Birth Attendants (SBAs) are identified and these are supportive to 3 MDG
	indicators
Accessible	Interview responses are mentioned
Credible	Pre-test, data validity was done and comparisons were made between different groups of mothers, recurring patterns and themes were noted down
	Taking ANC rate is low and the majority of deliveries occur at home. The importance of ANC and deliveries with
Additional comments	SBAs need for health education among Kokant mothers.
Providers' and clients' nercent	ions and barriers in providing newborn health services in project and non-project townships of
Magway division	and barriers in providing newborn nearth services in project and non-project townships of
	To compare providerel and clients! perspectives on powhere says
Component addressed Year published	To compare providers' and clients' perspectives on newborn care January 2011
Year of data in report	September 2009-March 2010
Author and/or publisher	DMR (LM)
Geographical location of research	Seikphyu ad Magwe township
Population	BHS and mothers of infants
Sample size	40 in each township
Data collection methods	Cross-sectional study using quantitative and qualitative methods
Location of research document	Hard copy available with DMR
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C1
Accessible	The analysed findings are reported
Credible	The detailed training on data collection was given by the supervisors and qualitative thematic data were analysed
	using ATLAS
Additional or	Mews are the main healthcare providers for newborn during post-natal period and client oriented intervention
Additional comments	programs should be launched to relieve from ignorance and to overcome the traditional believes on newborn care
Parriors to ANC and safe deline	ory among married women of reproductive age
	ery among married women of reproductive age
Component addressed	Barriers to ANC and safe delivery among married women of reproductive age
Year published Year of data in report	January 2011 2010
Author and/or publisher	DMR (LM)
Geographical location of research	Mawgyun and Yetarshay townships
Population	Women bearing under 1 yr old children
Sample size	816
Data collection methods	Quantitative approach
Location of research document	Hard copy available with DMR
Report in English/Burmese	English
	English Not relevant to C1
Report in English/Burmese	
Report in English/Burmese Relevant	Not relevant to C1
Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible	Not relevant to C1 The analysed findings are reported Epic data 3.1 was used for data entry and validation Women's perceptions in regard to their health risk from pregnancy and childbirth, perceptions on the benefits and
Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible	Not relevant to C1 The analysed findings are reported
Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible	Not relevant to C1 The analysed findings are reported Epic data 3.1 was used for data entry and validation Women's perceptions in regard to their health risk from pregnancy and childbirth, perceptions on the benefits and socio-economic factors were highlighted
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Author and/or publisher	DMR (LM)
	5 townships of Mandalay
Population	Health care providers
Sample size	75
Data collection methods	Review of patients registers, semi-structured questionnaire, checklists
Location of research document	Hard copy available with DMR
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Relevant to C1
Accessible	The analysed findings are reported
Credible	Data was collected six months prior to and after the intervention
Additional comments	This study highlights the early detection of PE and reinforce the training of health care providers to improve their performance and increase human resources for health care to enable women in the society to have healthy pregnancies and healthy babies
BHS needs in EmOC training in	selected townships of Yen division
Component addressed	The status of knowledge, training and skills of BHS to EmOC
Year published	January 2011
Year of data in report	March 2009
Author and/or publisher	DMR (LM)
	Thongwa, Taik kyi and south Dagon township
Population	All BHS
Sample size	157
Data collection methods	Cross-sectional study using quantitative and qualitative methods
Location of research document	Hard copy available with DMR
	English
Report in English/Burmese Relevant	Helpful which component needs to emphasize in EmOC training of BHS
Accessible	The analysed findings are reported
Credible	
	Free listing, pile sorting and participatory problem identification and problem solving were done
Additional comments	EmOC training methods should be improved and EmOC knowledge should be strengthened
	package (training & utilization)
Component addressed	The status of current AMW programme (training outcome, knowledge and performance, and associated factors)
Year published	December 2011
Year of data in report	September 2010-January 2011
Author and/or publisher	PI: Dr Theingi Myint; CoI: Dr Than Tun Sein, Dr Hla Soe Tint et al. DOH (MCH section) & DMR (UM)
Geographical location of research	4 townships of Krause District: Kyaukse, Singkaing, Myittha and Tadar-U townships
Population	All functioning AMWs, midwives, Tom's, THNs, local administrative authorities, women leaders and elders.
Sample size	287 AMWs, 33 MWs, 21 supervisors, 68 community members
Data collection methods	Quantitative: structured questionnaire, orbs checklist qualitative: FGD, KII
Location of research document	DOH (MCH unit); Hard copy available with IEG team
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Relevant. AMWs involve in maternal and child health care services and referral to reduce maternal and neonatal
Kelevant	mortality and morbidity
Accessible	Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data
Cradible	Yes. Triangulation in the data collection and positive correlation between knowledge and performance was found.
Credible	High school education, being native, under close supervision were found to be good performers.
Additional comments	Only 37% of AMWs could perform to satisfactory level and AMWs should be trained to ensure them to perform emergency obstetric care before timely referral. Refresher training and career advancement should be considered.
Knowledge on Danger Signs a	nd Ante-natal Care Visits Made by Third
Component addressed	
<u> </u>	Knowledge of pregnant, women in third trimester regarding danger signs in pregnancy 2012
Year published	
Year of data in report	September-November 2011 Defence Services Medical Academy, DMP(LM), Vanger Heiversity
Author and/or publisher	Defence Services Medical Academy, DMR(LM), Yangon University
Geographical location of research	Shwepyitha Township
Population	Pregnant women in third trimester
Sample size	172
Data collection methods	Face-to-face interview and AN cards review
Location of research document	The Myanmar Health Sciences Research Journal, Vol. 24, No. 2, 2012
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Relevant to C1
Accessible	Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data
Credible	The women who did not seek for ANC during pregnancy were decreasing according to the data shown by FRHS
- Carbic	1997 and 2001. In this study, 6.7% of pregnant mothers were not seeking for antenatal care.
Additional comments	ANC is very effective in reducing maternal mortality. The number of mothers taking ANC is to be considered high, but their knowledge on danger signs needs much improvements.
Barriers to EmOc utilization in	rural Myanmar
Component addressed	Barriers to EmOc utilization in rural Myanmar
Year published	January 2012
Year of data in report	2011
. 23. of water in report	I====

Author and/or publisher	DMR (LM)
Geographical location of research	Rural areas of Taikkyi and Pathein townships
Population	All mothers who needed EmOC services but not utilized it during their last pregnancies
Sample size	15 IDIs for mothers and 14 KIIs for 7 MWs, 5AMWs, and 2 TBAs
Data collection methods	Qualitative approach: 15 IDIs for mothers and 14 KIIs for MWs, AMWs, and TBAs
Location of research document	Hard copy available with DMR
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Relevant to C1
Accessible	Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data
Credible	Data was synthesized into major themes and sub-themes and Atlas software was used
Additional comments	Community support activities for utilization of EmOC services such as community support group and fund raising activities should be more empowered
Baseline report on male partic	ipation in improving maternal and newborn health: a community-based intervention
Component addressed	Male participation in maternal and newborn prior to implementation of a community intervention
Year published	September 2012
Year of data in report	July-September 2012
Author and/or publisher	
	DOH, DMR (LM), BI
	South Dagon township, Yangon
Population	Men with at least one child under one year old
Sample size	210 men in the quantitative survey and 34 in FGDs
Data collection methods	Quantitative survey and FGDs
Location of research document	Soft copy available in UNOPS
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C1
Accessible	Only the results not the raw data available.
Credible	Thematic analysis was applied for qualitative information. Findings were triangulated from both qualitative and quantitative information.
Additional comments	More health education targeting men and particularly focused on danger signs during pregnancy and child birth should be planned
Antenatal Care and Delivery P	ractices among Rural Kokang Mothers, Northern Shan State, Myanmar
Component addressed	Antenatal (AN) care and delivery practices among Kokang mothers
Year published	2013
Year of data in report	March 2010
Author and/or publisher	DMR(UM), DMR(LM)
	Kunglong Township, Northern Shan State
Population	Mothers from two villages with health facilities and from two villages without any health facilities
Sample size	47
Data collection methods	6 KIIs
Location of research document	The Myanmar Health Sciences Research Journal, Vol. 25, No. 2, 2013
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Relevant to C1
Accessible	Only the results not the raw data available.
Credible	Findings from FGDs were triangulated with those of KIIs and conclusions were drawn
Additional comments	Prolonged labour and retained placenta were the perceived risks during delivery. Rural Health Centre and Township Hospital were regarded as the destinations for solving their problems. In conclusion, there are incorrect reproductive health behaviours among rural Kokang mothers that are needed to be improved.
Providers' and Clients' Percent	tions and Problems in Providing Newborn Health Services in Project and Non-project Townships of
Magway Region	
Component addressed	Perspectives of MWs and clients in delivering and receiving newborn health services
Year published	2013
Year of data in report	September 2009-March 2010
Author and/or publisher	DOH, DMR(UM)
Geographical location of research	Seikphyu (essential newborn care project-township) and Magway (non-project township) of Magway Region
Population	Midwives (MWs) and mothers
Sample size	46 midwives (MWs) and 80 mothers
Data collection methods	Both qualitative and quantitative methods
Location of research document	The Myanmar Health Sciences Research Journal, Vol. 25, No. 2, 2013
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Relevant to C1
Accessible	Only the results not the raw data available
Credible	Both townships were assumed to be similar in socio-economic, geographical and geographical determinants
S. Suibic	Barriers in client side included busy days of MWs and geographical barrier. Therefore, client oriented intervention
Additional comments	programs should be launched to relieve from ignorance and to overcome the traditional believes, parallel to
Population-based Maternal ar Health)	innovative and effective projects on essential newborn care at provider side. d Child Health Survey six townships in delta region (Joint Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Child
Component addressed	Access to essential maternal and child health services through strengthening and coordination of health systems, capacity building, referral systems and improved community education and outreach

Varia in think and	January 2042
Year published	January 2013
Year of data in report	1-22 November 2012 (total 9-20 days period)
Author and/or publisher	Myanmar Marketing Research and Development (MMRD) Company Limited
Geographical location of research	Six affected townships, including Bogale, Dedaye, Labutta, Mawlamyinegyun, Ngaputaw, and Pyapon,
Population	Mothers residing in six townships who have under five year old children
Sample size	900 households for each township involved (30 households of under five mother in one sample village x total of 30 village cluster in each township)
Data collection methods	1. A cross sectional quantitative study using structured questionnaire
Location of research document	Soft copy available in the drop box: (Report_JIMNCH_Summary_dv4_300413)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Polovant	Yes. The indicators used in the study align with 3MDG log frame and the findings are triangulated with other data
Relevant	sources
Accessible	Only analysis finding, not the data is accessible
Credible	Structured questionnaires, developed based on four established questionnaires. A short training including field practice, with the support from Township Health Department, was provided to the supervisors and enumerators. On-the-spot verification of the completed questionnaire was done.
Additional comments	As a base-line or evaluation study, the fundamental data collected is important for national level of 3 MDG indicators in relation to maternal and child health in Myanmar
Survey of knowledge, attitude	s, and practices: Birth attendance and contraception
	KAP survey among female heads of households of child-bearing age, regarding a) delivery with a skilled birth
Component addressed	attendant, b) delivery at health facilities, and c) contraception
Year published	27 June 2013
Year of data in report	2012
Author and/or publisher	Jonathan Polonsky, Doi Ra
Geographical location of research	Dedaye Township, Myanmar
	People living in the entire catchment area of the JIMNCH programme in Dedaye, i.e. 90 village tracts and 3
Population	downtown wards
Sample size	875 households
	Two-stage cluster sampling survey. Questions regarding knowledge, attitudes and preferences of FHHs regarding
Data collection methods	birth attendance were used
Location of research document	Soft copy available in the drop box: (Survey of knowledge attitudes and practices, Birth attendance and Contraception (Dedaye Township)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Deliveries with skilled birth attendants, and AMWs, and deliveries at the facilities are important for 3MDG indicators. Reasons for preference for skilled birth attendant and/or institutional delivery is supportive for scale-up of the latter
Accessible	Only analysis finding, not the data is accessible
Credible	Two day training was conducted for the survey enumerators for data verification, data validity and completeness. As part of regular monitoring and evaluation of the programme, it is able to identify current attitudes and potential future trends regarding these issues. It may also highlight a gap between preference and choice.
Additional comments	Recent delivery history and current/future delivery preference was mentioned that cost and distance of health facilities for accessing health care, were the most poorly rated elements. An increase in preference for facility-based delivery among this group of women would be observed in the future based on the results.
Assessment of Newborn Healt	h in Myanmar
Component addressed	Newborn health intervention
Year published	August-September 2013
Year of data in report	August-December 2013
Author and/or publisher	MoH, UNICEF
Geographical location of research	Thaton and Kyaukpaduang townships
Population	Ministry of Health representatives, national experts and partners, and health care providers
Sample size	144
	Mixed methods: an extensive literature review, National Consultations, Stakeholder Mapping, Key Informant
Data collection methods	Interviews, and Focus Group Discussions with health workers, midwives, auxiliary midwives, mothers and
	caregivers, field visits and clinical observation visits at various health facilities
Location of research document	Soft copy available from MIMU: 012 Assessment of Newborn Health in Myanmar
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	This review focussed on identifying specific bottlenecks and solutions to scale up key high impact newborn health
	interventions that have the potential to save the greatest numbers of newborn lives in Myanmar.
Accessible	Only analysis finding, not the data is accessible
Credible	Use globally validated tools adapted for Myanmar; 1). Country readiness to scale up newborn 27 health benchmarks tool and 2) the Maternal and Newborn Health Bottleneck analysis tool. These tools were applied over a series of workshops and meetings with Ministry of Health representatives, national experts and partners. A detailed literature review of all available resources was conducted. Clinical observations at health facilities also helped to validate findings from the desk review. Kangroo mother care is also assessed and found less aware by
	the community and health care providers.

	The study reviews the bottleneck analysis of newborn health intervention in details and Community-based
	newborn care program (CBNBC) is described as well. Information on the determinants of newborn health and the
Additional comments	coverage of effective newborn health intervention across the country is low given the existing resource
	constraints. Short term and long term recommendations expressed in the study are beneficial for the programme
	improvement.
Role of village health committ	ee in community-based emergency referral for MNCH in middle island, Ngapudaw township
Component addressed	Roles of VHCs in existing community-based emergency referral mechanism for MNCH
Year published	November 2013
Year of data in report	March 2013
Author and/or publisher	DMR (LM), MCH section (DOH), SC, and University of the Public Health
Geographical location of research	Six villages in middle island, Ngapudaw township
<u> </u>	
Population	Women aged 30 to 45 yrs. from low socio-economic condition and BHS, key person from SC and VHC
Sample size	125 VHCs, 9 FGDs, 12 IDIs, 18 KIIs
Data collection methods	Both qualitative and quantitative methods including Record review 125 VHCs, informal group discussion and social
buta concetion methods	mapping, 9 FGDs, 12 IDIs, 18 KIIs
Location of research document	DMR(LM); Hard copy available with IEG team
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Relevant to output indicator 5.5
	·
Accessible	Only the results not the raw data available
Credible	Findings from different qualitative methods are triangulated to ensure validity. Researcher triangulation was also
	done to reduce possible bias.
Additional comments	Strong linkage between public health sector and VHCs should be maintained and acknowledged for the
Additional comments	sustainability of VHCs
Reproductive Health stakehol	der analysis in Myanmar (2013)
•	
Component addressed	Update the RH activities by stakeholders
Year published	2014
Year of data in report	2013
Author and/or publisher	МОН/WHO
Geographical location of research	All 7 states and 7 regions
Population	Stakeholders
Sample size	
Sumple Size	3 Govt organisations, 3 UN agencies, 4 NGOs, 13 INGOs
Data collection methods	Documents review; structured and self-administered questionnaire for the IP; finalized with the comments and
	inputs from DOH; email/post mail to the stakeholders
Location of research document	Soft copy available in DropBox: RH Stakeholder Analysis in Myanmar 2013
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Safe motherhood is part of the MNCH.
Accessible	Mapping of geographical coverage, safe motherhood, birth spacing, STI/RTI, PMCT, advocacy, BCC
Credible	Goal, objectives, activities of the stakeholders are described in details
Additional comments	Stakeholder analysis on MNCH should be done under 3 MDG
Bottlenecks in health systems	for community-based emergency referral for MNCH in Myanmar
Component addressed	The current health systems at the community level for emergency referral for MNCH
Year published	2014
Year of data in report	2013
Author and/or publisher	DMR (LM), MCH section (DOH), SC
Geographical location of research	6 villages of middle island, Ayeyarwaddy Region
Population	Mother of under five children, VHC leaders and BHS
Sample size	6 FGDs, 12 IDIs, 18 KIIs
Data collection methods	FGD, IDI, and KII
Location of research document	hard copy available with DMR
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Relevant to 3MDG referral indicators
Accessible	Interview responses are mentioned
Credible	Thematic analysis with assistance of ATLAS ti version 6.0 software
CICUIDIC	
Additional comments	Take into consideration to promote well functioning health systems as a pivotal role to gear up the community-
	based emergency referral. The way to overcome is also mentioned in the report.
Understanding the traditional	culture for promoting MNCH among Mon and Shan ethnic groups in Myanmar: case study
	Traditional beliefs and practices of Mon and Shan ethnic groups regarding MNCH
Component addressed	Traditional Selection and practices of their and shall earlie broads regarding three.
·	2014
Year published	2014
Year published Year of data in report	2014 2010-2011
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher	2014 2010-2011 DMR (LM), MCH section (DOH), JOICFP, UNFPA
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research	2014 2010-2011 DMR (LM), MCH section (DOH), JOICFP, UNFPA One Mon village and one Shan village
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher	2014 2010-2011 DMR (LM), MCH section (DOH), JOICFP, UNFPA
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research	2014 2010-2011 DMR (LM), MCH section (DOH), JOICFP, UNFPA One Mon village and one Shan village
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population	2014 2010-2011 DMR (LM), MCH section (DOH), JOICFP, UNFPA One Mon village and one Shan village People in the villages
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods	2014 2010-2011 DMR (LM), MCH section (DOH), JOICFP, UNFPA One Mon village and one Shan village People in the villages 4 FGDs for Mon and 4 FGDs for Shan FGD, IDI, and media contact mapping and transect walk and unstructured observation
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document	2014 2010-2011 DMR (LM), MCH section (DOH), JOICFP, UNFPA One Mon village and one Shan village People in the villages 4 FGDs for Mon and 4 FGDs for Shan FGD, IDI, and media contact mapping and transect walk and unstructured observation Hard copy available with DMR
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese	2014 2010-2011 DMR (LM), MCH section (DOH), JOICFP, UNFPA One Mon village and one Shan village People in the villages 4 FGDs for Mon and 4 FGDs for Shan FGD, IDI, and media contact mapping and transect walk and unstructured observation Hard copy available with DMR English
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document	2014 2010-2011 DMR (LM), MCH section (DOH), JOICFP, UNFPA One Mon village and one Shan village People in the villages 4 FGDs for Mon and 4 FGDs for Shan FGD, IDI, and media contact mapping and transect walk and unstructured observation Hard copy available with DMR

Credible	Qualitative information only mentioned
Additional comments	It is better to be able to speak local language by BHS in order to disseminate the health information
Barriers to Access to PMTCT Se	ervices by Female Sex Workers
Component addressed	Exploring the barriers to access and utilization of PMCT services by pregnant key populations and the factors of
•	not accessing PMTCT services
Year published	March 2014
Year of data in report	Not seen in the soft copy report
Author and/or publisher	NAP, UNICEF, BI
Geographical location of research	Yangon, Mandalay, Muse-Lashio
Population	FSWs becoming pregnant and making deliveries during past two years, or who were pregnant in late stages (either second or third trimester)
Sample size	102 FSWs
Data collection methods	Exploratory qualitative research design: Round Table Discussions with Key Informants and Individual Depth Interviews (IDIs) with FSWs
Location of research document	Soft copy available from MIMU: 016_Barriers_to_Access_to_PMTCT_Services_by_Female_Sex_Workers
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Reasons for not going for ANC at an early stage of pregnancy among FSWs are taken into consideration for the completeness of 4 AN visits
Accessible	Interview responses are mentioned
Credible	During IDIs, short quantitative questions were also posed to this non-random sample to be able to quantify some
Creaible	of the key variables of interest
Additional comments	Being a FSW and being HIV positive posed the FSWs to bear double burden of discrimination in the community as well as at health facilities, though the latter situation is found to be to a lesser extent. The findings highlighted there is a need for further improving mother-to-child HIV transmission knowledge among pregnant FSWs. introduce financing and social protection schemes for poor families (including FSWs' families) to overcome financial barriers and this could be undertaken by NGOs and CBOs.
Improving maternal, neonatal scale up	and child health in Myanmar – optimising the role of the AMW cadre. Lessons to support a national
Component addressed	Assessment of Merlin's programmes in supporting AMWs as a community frontline health care provider to identify a number of key recommendations for policy makers within the Ministry of Health as well as development agencies
Year published	June 2014
Year of data in report	2013
Author and/or publisher	Merlin
Geographical location of research	Across 7 townships in 4 States/Divisions: Ayerawaddy Delta, Chin, Sagaing and Northern Shan
Population	Volunteers in 7 townships
Sample size	173 AMWs and dual CHW/AMWs
Data collection methods	Review of monthly and maternal registers recorded by AMWs
Location of research document	Soft copy available in the drop box: (Optimising AMW cadre June 2014 FINAL)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Pregnant women seen by AMWs, training of AMWs and supervision are relevant to 3 MDG indicators
Accessible	Only the assessment, not the data is accessible
Credible	Merlin collected feedback from AMWs across all programme areas representing 40% of the total AMWs in place.
	The figures are referenced from the policy makers data and reports.
Additional comments	Valuable insights into the role of the AMW, and quality services in their communities are noted. Viewpoints from key stakeholders working with AMWs within the programmes, principally the BHS (in particular midwives), and
	how can the training be effective for quality services are collated in the report.
Reproductive Health stakehold	der analysis in Myanmar (2007-2012)
Component addressed	Updating the information on reproductive health activities implemented by stakeholders, the situation of capacity
·	building and illustrating the organizational relationships for developing stakeholder alliances
Year published	July 2014
Year of data in report	2007-2012 MON (MHO
Author and/or publisher	MOH/WHO All 7 states and 7 regions
Geographical location of research Population	All 7 states and 7 regions Stakeholders
Sample size	22 RH stakeholders
Data collection methods	Documents review; structured and self-administered questionnaire for the IP; finalized with the comments and
Location of research desument	inputs from DOH; email/post mail to the stakeholders MOH and WHO; Hard copy available with DMR
Location of research document Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Safe motherhood is part of the MNCH
Accessible	Only report, not the data is accessible
Credible	Organisation profiles were prepared with information on organisation's brief history and RH activities, capacity
Additional comments	building, research studies are analysed in mapping
	Recommend capacity building and future analysis ding in the Ayeyarwaddy region in Myanmar: Qualitative findings from mothers, grandmothers, and
Component addressed	Awareness of exclusive breastfeeding to women and their influential family members

Year published	18 December 2014
Year of data in report	August 2014
Author and/or publisher	Population Services International and University of California, San Francisco
Geographical location of research	Urban and rural areas of Lepta Township, Ayeyarwaddy Division, Myanmar
Population	Mothers being 18-40 years old, with a 6-12 months-old infant living in Laputta Township
Sample size	Purposive sampling with a total of 44 IDIs
Data collection methods	
	24 IDIs: 12 in urban and 12 in rural respectively, 10 grandmothers and 10 husbands of nursing mothers
Location of research document	Soft copy available in UNOPS
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	No direct relation to 3MDG indicators but important for MCH exclusive breast feeding
Accessible	Only the results not the raw data available
	Individual indepth interview enable an in-depth understanding of the study participants towards exclusive
Credible	breastfeeding. Researchers were trained and a research assistant of the same gender as the participant conducted
	each interview. Interview guides were subsequently improved after pilot testing. The guide was first written in
	English and then translated into Myanmar. Joint data analysis was done and reviewed.
	Significant gaps in knowledge and practicing exclusive breastfeeding among women living in Laputta. Education
Additional comments	not only to mothers, but also to grandmothers and husbands may overcome the challenges to exclusive
	breastfeeding.
Prevalence of Vitamin A Defici	ency among 6 months to 5 years old Children
Component addressed	Effectiveness of vitamin A supplementation programs and progress toward elimination goals
Year published	Not seen in the soft copy report
Year of data in report	Not seen in the soft copy report
Author and/or publisher	DOH, DMR (LM)
Geographical location of research	15 townships from randomly selected regions of Myanmar
Population	6-59 months aged children
Sample size	1410
	A community-based, cross-sectional study; The dietary vitamin A intake was assessed by using a semi-quantitative
Data collection methods	food frequency questionnaire to estimate the number of occurrences on which food sources of vitamin A and
	carotenoid are consumed during the previous month
	Soft copy available from MIMU:
Location of research document	014 Prevalence of Vitamin A Deficiency among 6 months to 5 years old Children
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C1
Accessible	Only the results not the raw data available
	The study time was carefully chosen to conduct between 4 months and 6 months after mass Vitamin A
	supplementation to avoid its effect on serum level. When the study was delayed and missed to meet designated
	time frame for some townships, Vitamin A supplementation was postponed intentionally until the study has been
Credible	conducted. According to the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund7, serum retinol
Creatore	has been used as a key indicator of vitamin A deficiency (VAD). A pre-tested questionnaire was administered by
	trained interviewers and a local events calendar will be prepared for each site to assist in determining the age of
	each child.
	Nutritional status of all under five children in this study is relatively lower than National Data (MICS, 2009-2010).
Additional comments	The consumption of Vitamin A belowrd A was 19% across the whole country and vitamin A deficiency problem is
	found severe degree of public health problem according to WHO recommendation. The National Program of
	Vitamin A Capsule supplementation information should be emphasized by the health care providers.

Abstracts (full paper n	ot accessible)		
A profile of maternal deaths in	A profile of maternal deaths in Central Women Hospital, Yangon		
Component addressed	Maternal mortality and associated factors		
Year published	January 2013		
Year of data in report	June 2009-May 2010		
Author and/or publisher	East Yangon General Hospital, Central Women Hospital, University of Medicine 1&2		
Geographical location of research	Yangon		
Population	Women admitted to CWH		
Sample size	24 maternal deaths out of 7997 total deliveries, 7848 live births		
Data collection methods	A profile of maternal deaths are collected		
Location of research document	41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)		
Report in English/Burmese	English		
Relevant	Causes of maternal deaths are useful for prevention of maternal mortality and relevant to component 1		
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available		
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts		
	21 out of 24 maternal deaths are direct obstetric causes and septic abortion (11 cases) is the major cause of		
Additional comments	deaths among 21. Maternal Mortality Ratio was 306 per 100,00 live births. Maternal deaths can be prevented by		
	prevention of unwanted pregnancy and unsafe abortion and appropriate management of obstetric emergencies.		
Community perspectives on tr	aditional birth attendants in selected rural areas of Mandalay region		
Component addressed	Community persecutions, acceptability and TBA's areas of performance		
Year published	January 2013		
Year of data in report	March-May 2012		

Author and/or publisher	DMB(LIM) DOH
·	DMR(UM), DOH 8 selected rural villages of Pyin Oo Lwin and Sagaing townships
Geographical location of research Population	Community people and mothers who have an infant
Sample size	16 male community elders, 27village women leaders and 56 mothers with an infant
Data collection methods	Informal group interview and FGDs
Location of research document	41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
nepore in English, Burnese	The determinants of TBA utilization reflect the number and percentage of births attended by skilled health
Relevant	personnel
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	not able to assess through the abstracts
	Community perceived TBA as an unskilled birth attendant and utilizations was declining in rural areas due to
Additional comments	increment in knowledge and socioeconomic developments
Hushand's perspectives on ma	le involvement in safe motherhood
Component addressed	The husband's perspectives on male involvement in ANC, delivery care and PNC
Year published	January 2013
Year of data in report	September-October 2012
Author and/or publisher	DMR(UM), DOH
Geographical location of research	Mandalay region
Population	Husbands of mothers with an infant
Sample size	40
Data collection methods	Cross-sectional descriptive study using qualitative data collection methods: FGDs, IDIs
Location of research document	41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Knowledge of husbands on ANC, delivery care and complications of post-natal care are supportive to fulfil the completion of 4 ANC visits and safe motherhood
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
Additional comments	Majority of males were willing to involve in ANC, delivery care and PNC although they learnt the reproductive
Additional comments	health issues of women from peers
Reproductive tract infections (RTI) among pregnant women attending the AN clinic at North Okalapa General Hospital
Component addressed	Detection of five selective curable RTIs in pregnant women
Year published	January 2013
Year of data in report	February-March 2012
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM), Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, NOGH
Geographical location of research	North Okalapa General Hospital
Population	Pregnant women attending AN clinic
<u> </u>	216
Sample size	
Data collection methods	Blood test (rapid plasma reagent test, Treponema Pallidum Haemagglutination test)
Location of research document	41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
5 5 /5	
Report in English/Burmese	English Francisco de la constant de
Relevant	RTI in women has major devastating effect on pregnancy and newborn baby.
Relevant Accessible	RTI in women has major devastating effect on pregnancy and newborn baby. Abstract only, full paper not available
Relevant	RTI in women has major devastating effect on pregnancy and newborn baby. Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts
Relevant Accessible Credible	RTI in women has major devastating effect on pregnancy and newborn baby. Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Women with previous history of abortion were significantly associated with presence of RTIs and the findings are
Relevant Accessible	RTI in women has major devastating effect on pregnancy and newborn baby. Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts
Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments	RTI in women has major devastating effect on pregnancy and newborn baby. Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Women with previous history of abortion were significantly associated with presence of RTIs and the findings are supportive to implement the effective prevention programme for the control of RTIs among pregnant mothers eproductive health needs among rural married women in Laukkai townships, Kokang Self-
Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Family planning practice and r	RTI in women has major devastating effect on pregnancy and newborn baby. Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Women with previous history of abortion were significantly associated with presence of RTIs and the findings are supportive to implement the effective prevention programme for the control of RTIs among pregnant mothers eproductive health needs among rural married women in Laukkai townships, Kokang Self-
Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Family planning practice and radministered Zone, Northern	RTI in women has major devastating effect on pregnancy and newborn baby. Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Women with previous history of abortion were significantly associated with presence of RTIs and the findings are supportive to implement the effective prevention programme for the control of RTIs among pregnant mothers eproductive health needs among rural married women in Laukkai townships, Kokang Self-Shan state
Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Family planning practice and r administered Zone, Northern S Component addressed	RTI in women has major devastating effect on pregnancy and newborn baby. Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Women with previous history of abortion were significantly associated with presence of RTIs and the findings are supportive to implement the effective prevention programme for the control of RTIs among pregnant mothers eproductive health needs among rural married women in Laukkai townships, Kokang Self-Shan state Family planning practice and reproductive health needs among rural married women
Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Family planning practice and radministered Zone, Northern Scomponent addressed Year published	RTI in women has major devastating effect on pregnancy and newborn baby. Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Women with previous history of abortion were significantly associated with presence of RTIs and the findings are supportive to implement the effective prevention programme for the control of RTIs among pregnant mothers eproductive health needs among rural married women in Laukkai townships, Kokang Self-Shan state Family planning practice and reproductive health needs among rural married women January 2013
Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Family planning practice and radministered Zone, Northern Scomponent addressed Year published Year of data in report	RTI in women has major devastating effect on pregnancy and newborn baby. Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Women with previous history of abortion were significantly associated with presence of RTIs and the findings are supportive to implement the effective prevention programme for the control of RTIs among pregnant mothers eproductive health needs among rural married women in Laukkai townships, Kokang Self-Shan state Family planning practice and reproductive health needs among rural married women January 2013
Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Family planning practice and radministered Zone, Northern Scomponent addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research	RTI in women has major devastating effect on pregnancy and newborn baby. Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Women with previous history of abortion were significantly associated with presence of RTIs and the findings are supportive to implement the effective prevention programme for the control of RTIs among pregnant mothers eproductive health needs among rural married women in Laukkai townships, Kokang Self-Shan state Family planning practice and reproductive health needs among rural married women January 2013 2012 DMR(UM) Laukkai township, Kokang Self-administered Zone, Northern Shan state
Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Family planning practice and radministered Zone, Northern Scomponent addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population	RTI in women has major devastating effect on pregnancy and newborn baby. Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Women with previous history of abortion were significantly associated with presence of RTIs and the findings are supportive to implement the effective prevention programme for the control of RTIs among pregnant mothers eproductive health needs among rural married women in Laukkai townships, Kokang Self-Shan state Family planning practice and reproductive health needs among rural married women January 2013 2012 DMR(UM)
Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Family planning practice and radministered Zone, Northern Scomponent addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size	RTI in women has major devastating effect on pregnancy and newborn baby. Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Women with previous history of abortion were significantly associated with presence of RTIs and the findings are supportive to implement the effective prevention programme for the control of RTIs among pregnant mothers eproductive health needs among rural married women in Laukkai townships, Kokang Self-Shan state Family planning practice and reproductive health needs among rural married women January 2013 2012 DMR(UM) Laukkai township, Kokang Self-administered Zone, Northern Shan state 26813 reproductive age women 300 married women
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Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Family planning practice and radministered Zone, Northern Scomponent addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese	RTI in women has major devastating effect on pregnancy and newborn baby. Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Women with previous history of abortion were significantly associated with presence of RTIs and the findings are supportive to implement the effective prevention programme for the control of RTIs among pregnant mothers eproductive health needs among rural married women in Laukkai townships, Kokang Self-Shan state Family planning practice and reproductive health needs among rural married women January 2013 2012 DMR(UM) Laukkai township, Kokang Self-administered Zone, Northern Shan state 26813 reproductive age women 300 married women 10 FGDs 41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English
Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Family planning practice and radministered Zone, Northern Scomponent addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant	RTI in women has major devastating effect on pregnancy and newborn baby. Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Women with previous history of abortion were significantly associated with presence of RTIs and the findings are supportive to implement the effective prevention programme for the control of RTIs among pregnant mothers eproductive health needs among rural married women in Laukkai townships, Kokang Self-Shan state Family planning practice and reproductive health needs among rural married women January 2013 2012 DMR(UM) Laukkai township, Kokang Self-administered Zone, Northern Shan state 26813 reproductive age women 300 married women 10 FGDs 41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Prevention of unwanted pregnancies reduce the maternal mortality
Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Family planning practice and radministered Zone, Northern Scomponent addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible	RTI in women has major devastating effect on pregnancy and newborn baby. Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Women with previous history of abortion were significantly associated with presence of RTIs and the findings are supportive to implement the effective prevention programme for the control of RTIs among pregnant mothers eproductive health needs among rural married women in Laukkai townships, Kokang Self-Shan state Family planning practice and reproductive health needs among rural married women January 2013 2012 DMR(UM) Laukkai township, Kokang Self-administered Zone, Northern Shan state 26813 reproductive age women 300 married women 10 FGDs 41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Prevention of unwanted pregnancies reduce the maternal mortality Abstract only, full paper not available
Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Family planning practice and radministered Zone, Northern Scomponent addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant	RTI in women has major devastating effect on pregnancy and newborn baby. Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Women with previous history of abortion were significantly associated with presence of RTIs and the findings are supportive to implement the effective prevention programme for the control of RTIs among pregnant mothers eproductive health needs among rural married women in Laukkai townships, Kokang Self-Shan state Family planning practice and reproductive health needs among rural married women January 2013 2012 DMR(UM) Laukkai township, Kokang Self-administered Zone, Northern Shan state 26813 reproductive age women 300 married women 10 FGDs 41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Prevention of unwanted pregnancies reduce the maternal mortality Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts
Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Family planning practice and radministered Zone, Northern Scomponent addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible	RTI in women has major devastating effect on pregnancy and newborn baby. Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Women with previous history of abortion were significantly associated with presence of RTIs and the findings are supportive to implement the effective prevention programme for the control of RTIs among pregnant mothers eproductive health needs among rural married women in Laukkai townships, Kokang Self-Shan state Family planning practice and reproductive health needs among rural married women January 2013 2012 DMR(UM) Laukkai township, Kokang Self-administered Zone, Northern Shan state 26813 reproductive age women 300 married women 10 FGDs 41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Prevention of unwanted pregnancies reduce the maternal mortality Abstract only, full paper not available
Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Family planning practice and radministered Zone, Northern Scomponent addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments	RTI in women has major devastating effect on pregnancy and newborn baby. Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Women with previous history of abortion were significantly associated with presence of RTIs and the findings are supportive to implement the effective prevention programme for the control of RTIs among pregnant mothers eproductive health needs among rural married women in Laukkai townships, Kokang Self-Shan state Family planning practice and reproductive health needs among rural married women January 2013 2012 DMR(UM) Laukkai township, Kokang Self-administered Zone, Northern Shan state 26813 reproductive age women 300 married women 10 FGDs 41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Prevention of unwanted pregnancies reduce the maternal mortality Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Improve knowledge on appropriate use of family planning, taking proper pre-natal, intra-natal and post-natal care, HIV/AIDS and gynaecological problems Ly diagnosis and prompt treatment of malaria in rural areas prior to Myanmar Artemisinin
Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Family planning practice and radministered Zone, Northern Scomponent addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Scaling up mechanisms for ear Resistance Containment (abst	RTI in women has major devastating effect on pregnancy and newborn baby. Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Women with previous history of abortion were significantly associated with presence of RTIs and the findings are supportive to implement the effective prevention programme for the control of RTIs among pregnant mothers eproductive health needs among rural married women in Laukkai townships, Kokang Self-Shan state Family planning practice and reproductive health needs among rural married women January 2013 2012 DMR(UM) Laukkai township, Kokang Self-administered Zone, Northern Shan state 26813 reproductive age women 300 married women 10 FGDs 41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Prevention of unwanted pregnancies reduce the maternal mortality Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Improve knowledge on appropriate use of family planning, taking proper pre-natal, intra-natal and post-natal care, HIV/AIDS and gynaecological problems ly diagnosis and prompt treatment of malaria in rural areas prior to Myanmar Artemisinin ract)
Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Family planning practice and radministered Zone, Northern Scomponent addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Scaling up mechanisms for ear Resistance Containment (abst	RTI in women has major devastating effect on pregnancy and newborn baby. Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Women with previous history of abortion were significantly associated with presence of RTIs and the findings are supportive to implement the effective prevention programme for the control of RTIs among pregnant mothers eproductive health needs among rural married women in Laukkai townships, Kokang Self-Shan state Family planning practice and reproductive health needs among rural married women January 2013 2012 DMR(UM) Laukkai township, Kokang Self-administered Zone, Northern Shan state 26813 reproductive age women 300 married women 10 FGDs 41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Prevention of unwanted pregnancies reduce the maternal mortality Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Improve knowledge on appropriate use of family planning, taking proper pre-natal, intra-natal and post-natal care, HIV/AIDS and gynaecological problems Ty diagnosis and prompt treatment of malaria in rural areas prior to Myanmar Artemisinin ract) Pre-A751assessment for MARC
Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Family planning practice and radministered Zone, Northern Scomponent addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Scaling up mechanisms for ear Resistance Containment (abst	RTI in women has major devastating effect on pregnancy and newborn baby. Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Women with previous history of abortion were significantly associated with presence of RTIs and the findings are supportive to implement the effective prevention programme for the control of RTIs among pregnant mothers eproductive health needs among rural married women in Laukkai townships, Kokang Self-Shan state Family planning practice and reproductive health needs among rural married women January 2013 2012 DMR(UM) Laukkai township, Kokang Self-administered Zone, Northern Shan state 26813 reproductive age women 300 married women 10 FGDs 41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Prevention of unwanted pregnancies reduce the maternal mortality Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Improve knowledge on appropriate use of family planning, taking proper pre-natal, intra-natal and post-natal care, HIV/AIDS and gynaecological problems ly diagnosis and prompt treatment of malaria in rural areas prior to Myanmar Artemisinin ract)

Author and/or publisher	DMR (LM)
Geographical location of research	Myeik & Thanbyuzayat townships
Population	Rural households
Sample size	400
Data collection methods	Survey
Location of research document	MHRC Programme and Abstract 2011; pp. 42
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	The information in the abstract is not enough to mention relevant
Accessible	Only abstract, not the data is accessible
Credible	Hard to decide credible by reading the abstract only
Additional comments	Scaling-up EDPT through effective mechanisms for social mobilization is crucial for 3MDG MARC programme
	ductive health behaviour of young promigravida in North Okalapa General Hospital
Component addressed	Obstetric outcome and reproductive health behaviour of young promigravida i
Year published	January 2013
Year of data in report	Not written in the abstract
Author and/or publisher	University of Medicine 2
Geographical location of research	NOGH, Yangon
Population	Primigravid women younger than 25 yrs. attending to AN clinic and maternity of NOGH
Sample size	77
Data collection methods	Quantitative approach
Location of research document	41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	The significance difference between reproductive health attitude and ANC is found. Effective and proper ANC
	takers are a few among the young primigravida and the information is useful for C1
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
Additional comments	To improve obstetric outcome of young primigravida, reproductive health knowledge, attitude and practice should
Additional comments	be improved
Prevalence of vitamin A deficie	ency among 6 months to 5 year old children
Component addressed	Prevalence of vitamin A deficiency among 6 months to 5 year old children
Year published	January 2013
Year of data in report	Not mentioned in the abstract
Author and/or publisher	National Nutrition Centre - DOH, DMR(LM)
Geographical location of research	13 townships
Population	Care givers of 6-59 month old children
Sample size	1410
Data collection methods	Interview using questionnaires, anthropometry and blood samples
Location of research document	42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Relevant to C1
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
5.00.00	The consumption of vitamin A belowrd A was 19% across the country and vit A deficiency is a considerable public
Additional comments	health problem according to recommendation
Salt consumption nottorns and	
	d iodine nutrition status of pregnant women in coastal region
Component addressed	Patterns of salt utilization and iodine status of pregnant women living in coastal areas
Year published	January 2014
Year of data in report	January-May 2013
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM)
Geographical location of research	Pa Nga village and Kalakepi village in Thanbyuzayat township
Population	Pregnant women
I Sample size	1144
Sample size	144
Data collection methods	Interview using questionnaires, and casual urine samples
Data collection methods Location of research document	Interview using questionnaires, and casual urine samples 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese	Interview using questionnaires, and casual urine samples 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English
Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant	Interview using questionnaires, and casual urine samples 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Useful for the iodine nutritional status of pregnant mothers
Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible	Interview using questionnaires, and casual urine samples 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Useful for the iodine nutritional status of pregnant mothers Abstract only, full paper not available
Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant	Interview using questionnaires, and casual urine samples 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Useful for the iodine nutritional status of pregnant mothers Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts
Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible	Interview using questionnaires, and casual urine samples 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Useful for the iodine nutritional status of pregnant mothers Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts
Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments	Interview using questionnaires, and casual urine samples 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Useful for the iodine nutritional status of pregnant mothers Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Salt iodization needs to be monitored for the optimal iodine content in iodized salt and iodine nutritional status of pregnant women should be assessed across the country
Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Quality of ANC provided by mi	Interview using questionnaires, and casual urine samples 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Useful for the iodine nutritional status of pregnant mothers Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Salt iodization needs to be monitored for the optimal iodine content in iodized salt and iodine nutritional status of pregnant women should be assessed across the country idwives in selected townships of upper Myanmar
Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Quality of ANC provided by mi	Interview using questionnaires, and casual urine samples 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Useful for the iodine nutritional status of pregnant mothers Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Salt iodization needs to be monitored for the optimal iodine content in iodized salt and iodine nutritional status of pregnant women should be assessed across the country idwives in selected townships of upper Myanmar Quality of ANC provided by midwives at sub-centres
Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Quality of ANC provided by mi Component addressed Year published	Interview using questionnaires, and casual urine samples 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Useful for the iodine nutritional status of pregnant mothers Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Salt iodization needs to be monitored for the optimal iodine content in iodized salt and iodine nutritional status of pregnant women should be assessed across the country idwives in selected townships of upper Myanmar Quality of ANC provided by midwives at sub-centres January 2014
Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Quality of ANC provided by mi Component addressed Year published Year of data in report	Interview using questionnaires, and casual urine samples 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Useful for the iodine nutritional status of pregnant mothers Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Salt iodization needs to be monitored for the optimal iodine content in iodized salt and iodine nutritional status of pregnant women should be assessed across the country idwives in selected townships of upper Myanmar Quality of ANC provided by midwives at sub-centres January 2014 August-July 2013
Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Quality of ANC provided by mi Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher	Interview using questionnaires, and casual urine samples 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Useful for the iodine nutritional status of pregnant mothers Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Salt iodization needs to be monitored for the optimal iodine content in iodized salt and iodine nutritional status of pregnant women should be assessed across the country idwives in selected townships of upper Myanmar Quality of ANC provided by midwives at sub-centres January 2014 August-July 2013 DMR(UM), DOH
Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Quality of ANC provided by mi Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research	Interview using questionnaires, and casual urine samples 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Useful for the iodine nutritional status of pregnant mothers Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Salt iodization needs to be monitored for the optimal iodine content in iodized salt and iodine nutritional status of pregnant women should be assessed across the country idwives in selected townships of upper Myanmar Quality of ANC provided by midwives at sub-centres January 2014 August-July 2013 DMR(UM), DoH 10 sub-centres in 2 selected townships of upper Myanmar
Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Quality of ANC provided by mi Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population	Interview using questionnaires, and casual urine samples 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Useful for the iodine nutritional status of pregnant mothers Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Salt iodization needs to be monitored for the optimal iodine content in iodized salt and iodine nutritional status of pregnant women should be assessed across the country idwives in selected townships of upper Myanmar Quality of ANC provided by midwives at sub-centres January 2014 August-July 2013 DMR(UM), DoH 10 sub-centres in 2 selected townships of upper Myanmar Midwives, pregnant mothers
Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Quality of ANC provided by mi Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research	Interview using questionnaires, and casual urine samples 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Useful for the iodine nutritional status of pregnant mothers Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Salt iodization needs to be monitored for the optimal iodine content in iodized salt and iodine nutritional status of pregnant women should be assessed across the country idwives in selected townships of upper Myanmar Quality of ANC provided by midwives at sub-centres January 2014 August-July 2013 DMR(UM), DoH 10 sub-centres in 2 selected townships of upper Myanmar

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Location of research document	42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)	
Report in English/Burmese	English Cf	
Relevant	Relevant to C1	
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available	
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts	
Additional comments	Update the existing level of SCs to be well-equipped comprehensive health facilities and furnish with essential supplies to provide a quality ANC	
Comparative study on pregnancy outcomes of pregnant women without standard antenatal care to pregnant women with standard ANC		
Component addressed	Comparison of pregnancy outcomes of pregnant women without standard antenatal care to pregnant women with standard ANC	
Year published	January 2014	
Year of data in report	May 2008-April 2009	
Author and/or publisher	CWH Ygn, University of Medicine 1	
Geographical location of research	Ygn	
Population	Cases admitted to CWH, Ygn	
Sample size	192	
Data collection methods	Hospital-based prospective study	
Location of research document	42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)	
Report in English/Burmese	English Co.	
Relevant	Relevant to C1	
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available	
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts	
	Standard ANC was defined as at least 4 AN visits according to new WHO ANC model. The poor utilization of ANC	
Additional comments	was associated with increased maternal and perinatal morbidity and the standard ANC is essentially required for good pregnancy outcome.	
Improvement in knowledge, p	perception and practice of men in maternal and child health at South Dagon township	
Component addressed	Improving male participation in maternal and newborn health	
Year published	January 2014	
Year of data in report	2013	
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM), BI	
Geographical location of research	South Dagon	
Population	Men who have at least a child under one year old	
Sample size	214	
Data collection methods	Pre-test, post-test design applying quantitative and qualitative methods	
Location of research document	42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)	
Report in English/Burmese	English	
Relevant	Relevant to C1	
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available	
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts	
Additional comments	The aim of the project is achieved to some extent and awareness, knowledge and practice of men regarding maternal and child health was improved as well	
Factors influencing male parti	cipation in maternal and newborn health in South Dagon township: Qualitative study	
Component addressed	Men's perception on maternal and child health	
Year published	January 2014	
Year of data in report	2013	
Author and/or publisher	BI, DOH-South Dagon, DMR(LM)	
Geographical location of research	10 wards of South Dagon	
Population	Husbands of expected mothers, mothers with children, midwives	
Sample size	Not actual no. described	
Data collection methods	8 FGDs	
Location of research document	42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)	
Report in English/Burmese	English	
	LIIGIISII	
Relevant	Relevant to C1	
Relevant Accessible	- Company of the Comp	
	Relevant to C1 Abstract only, full paper not available	
Accessible	Relevant to C1 Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts	
Accessible Credible Additional comments	Relevant to C1 Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Create male friendly health centres for promotion of male participation and health education on weekends	
Accessible Credible Additional comments Male involvement in reproduc	Relevant to C1 Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Create male friendly health centres for promotion of male participation and health education on weekends ctive health issues of women in rural settings of upper Myanmar	
Accessible Credible Additional comments Male involvement in reproduc Component addressed	Relevant to C1 Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Create male friendly health centres for promotion of male participation and health education on weekends ctive health issues of women in rural settings of upper Myanmar Level of Male involvement in women's reproductive health and the effects on utilization of women's RH services	
Accessible Credible Additional comments Male involvement in reproduc Component addressed Year published	Relevant to C1 Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Create male friendly health centres for promotion of male participation and health education on weekends ctive health issues of women in rural settings of upper Myanmar Level of Male involvement in women's reproductive health and the effects on utilization of women's RH services January 2014	
Accessible Credible Additional comments Male involvement in reproduc Component addressed Year published Year of data in report	Relevant to C1 Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Create male friendly health centres for promotion of male participation and health education on weekends ctive health issues of women in rural settings of upper Myanmar Level of Male involvement in women's reproductive health and the effects on utilization of women's RH services January 2014 Sept 2012-August 2013	
Accessible Credible Additional comments Male involvement in reproduct Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher	Relevant to C1 Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Create male friendly health centres for promotion of male participation and health education on weekends ctive health issues of women in rural settings of upper Myanmar Level of Male involvement in women's reproductive health and the effects on utilization of women's RH services January 2014 Sept 2012-August 2013 DMR(UM), Ministry of Defence, MOH, DMR(LM)	
Accessible Credible Additional comments Male involvement in reproduct Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research	Relevant to C1 Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Create male friendly health centres for promotion of male participation and health education on weekends ctive health issues of women in rural settings of upper Myanmar Level of Male involvement in women's reproductive health and the effects on utilization of women's RH services January 2014 Sept 2012-August 2013 DMR(UM), Ministry of Defence, MOH, DMR(LM) 16 rural villages of Mandalay region	
Accessible Credible Additional comments Male involvement in reproduct Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population	Relevant to C1 Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Create male friendly health centres for promotion of male participation and health education on weekends ctive health issues of women in rural settings of upper Myanmar Level of Male involvement in women's reproductive health and the effects on utilization of women's RH services January 2014 Sept 2012-August 2013 DMR(UM), Ministry of Defence, MOH, DMR(LM) 16 rural villages of Mandalay region Married couples	
Accessible Credible Additional comments Male involvement in reproduct Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size	Relevant to C1 Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Create male friendly health centres for promotion of male participation and health education on weekends ctive health issues of women in rural settings of upper Myanmar Level of Male involvement in women's reproductive health and the effects on utilization of women's RH services January 2014 Sept 2012-August 2013 DMR(UM), Ministry of Defence, MOH, DMR(LM) 16 rural villages of Mandalay region Married couples 500	
Accessible Credible Additional comments Male involvement in reproduce Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods	Relevant to C1 Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Create male friendly health centres for promotion of male participation and health education on weekends ctive health issues of women in rural settings of upper Myanmar Level of Male involvement in women's reproductive health and the effects on utilization of women's RH services January 2014 Sept 2012-August 2013 DMR(UM), Ministry of Defence, MOH, DMR(LM) 16 rural villages of Mandalay region Married couples 500 Systematic sampling method using interview questionnaire	
Accessible Credible Additional comments Male involvement in reproduct Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size	Relevant to C1 Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Create male friendly health centres for promotion of male participation and health education on weekends ctive health issues of women in rural settings of upper Myanmar Level of Male involvement in women's reproductive health and the effects on utilization of women's RH services January 2014 Sept 2012-August 2013 DMR(UM), Ministry of Defence, MOH, DMR(LM) 16 rural villages of Mandalay region Married couples 500	

Relevant	Good husband's power with food wife's knowledge on maternal healthcare is useful for safe motherhood
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
Additional comments	Male involvement and utilization of reproductive health services was found positive
	on of reproductive health services among youths in the poor communities of Mandalay city
Component addressed	RH services to the needs of males and females and the gender differences in utilization of RH services among poor
·	youths
Year published	January 2014 May September 2011
Year of data in report Author and/or publisher	May-September 2011 DMR(UM), Prince of Songkla university, MOH
	Mandalay
Population Population	Youths in all suburban communities
Sample size	444
Data collection methods	Face-to-face interview using structured questionnaire
Location of research document	42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C1
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
Additional comments	Male factors were rather objective and female factors are subjective. Gender sensitive strategies should be applied in current services.
Predictors for diagnosis of pec	onatal sepsis in Yangon Children Hospital
Component addressed	Identification of predictors, causal bacteria pathogens and their sensitivity in proven neonatal sepsis
Year published	January 2014
Year of data in report	May 2011-April 2012
Author and/or publisher	YACHT, Defence service of Ob. and children hospital, DMR(UM), DMR(LM)
Geographical location of research	усн
Population	Newborns of suspected neonatal sepsis
Sample size	150
Data collection methods	Hospital-based study
Location of research document	42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Supportive for reduction of newborn deaths
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
Additional comments	Together with clinical acumen, abdominal distension, omphalitis and raised CRP can be used in clinical practice to detect neonatal sepsis in low resource setting
Factors associated with anaem	nia in pregnancy
Component addressed	Assessment of anaemia in pregnancy
Year published	January 2015
Year of data in report	February 2012-January 2013
Author and/or publisher	OG dept. UM Mandalay and UM2
Geographical location of research	CWH Mandalay
Population	Pregnant women selected at their AN booking visit
Sample size	300
Data collection methods	Haemoglobin concentration determination by Cyanmethemoglobin method
Location of research document	43rd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English Net relevant to C1
Relevant Accessible	Not relevant to C1 Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
Additional comments	The prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women in the study was high and proper health education to the
	reproductive women needed to improve their health knowledge
	I function among pregnant women
Component addressed	The different pattern of thyroid hormone level in the pregnant women
Year published Year of data in report	January 2015 2014
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM), DoH, DIP
Geographical location of research	AN clinic of 300 bedded hospital, Pyin Oo Lwin
Population	Pregnant women of any age, parity, BMI and medical background characteristics
Sample size	110
Data collection methods	Clinical examination and T4 level check
Location of research document	43rd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
	English
Report in English/Burmese	Liigiisii
Report in English/Burmese Relevant	Not relevant to C1
Relevant	Not relevant to C1
Relevant Accessible Credible	Not relevant to C1 Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts To be aware the possibility of hypothyroidism among pregnant women and the birth defect possibly caused by
Relevant Accessible	Not relevant to C1 Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts

Desk review samples studies

Malaria	
Access to a blood test and ant	imalarials after introducing rapid diagnostic tests in rural Myanmar: initial experience in a malaria
endemic area	
Component addressed	Treatment practices for febrile illness, investigate determinants for having a blood test and receiving ACT in remote malaria endemic villages after five months of initialization of the RDT-ACT programme
Year published	2010
Year of data in report	2006
Author and/or publisher	Ohnmar et al.
Geographical location of research	Bago
Population Population	Subjects with febrile illness
Sample size	446
Data collection methods	A cross-sectional house-to-house survey using a pre-tested structured questionnaire
Location of research document	Soft copy available with IEG: DMR malaria> INHE80
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C2 MARC
Accessible	Analysed data are reported
Credible	Collections of medicine packets (western and traditional) were purchased from shops in the study villages immediately after interviewing the subject. Information on having a history of malaria fever within three months of the interview was taken for every household member.
Additional comments	The low coverage of proper clinical services and high prevalence of ineffective drug use points to the need to further strengthen the RDT-ACT programme
Community acceptance on ins	ecticide treated bed-nets in selected rural communities
Component addressed	Community perception, acceptance and utilization of ITN in the selected rural communities
Year published	2011
Year of data in report	March, 2010
Author and/or publisher	DMR(UM), DOH
Geographical location of research	PyinOoLwin Township
Population	Local people
Sample size	75 people, 37 people from Twinnge and 38 people from Si-kar Village
Data collection methods	A qualitative approach using focus group discussions (FGDs)
Location of research document	The Myanmar Health Sciences Research Journal, Vol. 23, No. 2, 2011
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C2 MARC
Accessible	Analysed data are reported
Credible	Use the trained research officers for the interview. Areas of consensus and divergence were identified in the analysis of this study.
Additional comments	The main reason for ITN acceptability was effectiveness in killing mosquitoes and other insects. Discussions highlighted considerable confusion around ITN care and washing. Not only adequate and free distribution based on sex and age composition of household members, but also provision of information about ITNs will be important for improving compliance.
Locally appropriate strategies	
	for maximizing utilization of diagnostic and treatment services
Component addressed	Perception and attitude of high risk groups on diagnostic and treatment of malaria
Year published	2011 November 2011 December 2011
Year of data in report	November 2011-December 2011
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM), DOH O towashins in Mudan Towashin, Man State
Geographical location of research	9 townships in Mudon Township, Mon State
Population Sample size	High risk groups (such as internal migrant workers, forest-related workers and ethnic communities, etc.) 3173 household members in 740 households
Sample size Data collection methods	Stratified random methods using the structured questionnaire
Location of research document	Soft copy available with IEG: DMR malaria> Locally appropriate strategies for maximizing utilization of diagnostic
	and treatment services_2011_To write
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C2 MARC
Accessible	Analysed data are reported
Credible	Data validity procedures are not mentioned in details
Additional comments	Three-fifths of migrants did not consider malaria as a health problem. Strengthen more intensive health education activities through television or videos and the local health staff.
Malaria in Myeik district: Feas treatment	ibility of health and health related community networks in mobilizing early diagnosis and prompt
Component addressed	Feasibility of health and health related community networks in mobilizing early diagnosis and prompt treatment of malaria
Year published	January 2011
Year of data in report	2009
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM)
ana, or publisher	J=,

Geographical location of research	Myeik district
Population	Representatives of five stakeholder groups, and householders
Sample size	61
Data collection methods	Pre-test and post-test assessment of malaria information sessions by using self-administered questionnaire
Location of research document	Hard copy available with DMR(LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C2 MARC
Accessible	Analysed data are reported
ricessible	Feasibility assessment was done by discussing how important each option was and gave a score rating values form
Credible	0 to 10
Additional comments	Multi-stakeholder partnership to mobilize villagers was found as feasible in remote areas and the impact of knowledge transfer session was high
Acceptation between the con-	
	of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) and parasitemia and presence of malaria antibody in Thanbyuzayat
township, Mon state	
Component addressed	Association between the use of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) and parasitemia and merozoite antibody
Year published	January 2011
Year of data in report	July 2010
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM)
Geographical location of research	6 villages in Thanbyuzayat township, Mon state
Population	Adult population
Sample size	183
	Multi-stage stratified cluster sampling two ways stratification technique using rapid malaria antibody test and
Data collection methods	peripheral blood smear (thick and thin film for microscopy
Location of research document	Hard copy available with DMR(LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C2 MARC
Accessible	Analysed data are reported
Credible	The test did not distinguish between IgG and IgM, or between antibodies to PF/PV
Additional comments	ITNs have been one of the major tools in the floral fight against the burden of malaria and ITNs should be encouraged and promoted to use in malaria endemic areas and monitoring of malaria transmission
Evaluation of efficacy and safe	ety of artemether-lumefanttrind for the treatment of uncomplicated PF malaria and chloroquine for
	ted sentinel site (Tanintharyi division)
	Efficacy and safety of artemether-lumefanttrind for the treatment of uncomplicated PF malaria and chloroquine
Component addressed	for the treatment of PV
Year published	January 2011
Year of data in report	·
	August-October 2010
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM)
Geographical location of research	The palm tree project sites in Kaw Thaung township
Population	Patients aged above 6 yrs., diagnosed as uncomplicated falciparum or vive malaria attending the study health clinics
Sample size	80
Data collection methods	Clinical and parasitological parameters were monitored over a 28-days follow-up
Location of research document	
	Hard copy available with DMR(LM)
Report in English/Burmese	Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English
Report in English/Burmese Relevant	Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC
Report in English/Burmese	Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC Analysed data are reported
Report in English/Burmese Relevant	Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC Analysed data are reported Inclusion and exclusion criteria was done to select the subjects. The per protocol analysis and the survival analysis
Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible	Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC Analysed data are reported Inclusion and exclusion criteria was done to select the subjects. The per protocol analysis and the survival analysis was done.
Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments	Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC Analysed data are reported Inclusion and exclusion criteria was done to select the subjects. The per protocol analysis and the survival analysis was done. Continue to do therapeutic efficacy surveillance, PR analyses and pharmacokinetic studies
Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Validation of malaria diagnosis	Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC Analysed data are reported Inclusion and exclusion criteria was done to select the subjects. The per protocol analysis and the survival analysis was done. Continue to do therapeutic efficacy surveillance, PR analyses and pharmacokinetic studies s and treatment provided by BHS
Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments	Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC Analysed data are reported Inclusion and exclusion criteria was done to select the subjects. The per protocol analysis and the survival analysis was done. Continue to do therapeutic efficacy surveillance, PR analyses and pharmacokinetic studies
Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Validation of malaria diagnosis	Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC Analysed data are reported Inclusion and exclusion criteria was done to select the subjects. The per protocol analysis and the survival analysis was done. Continue to do therapeutic efficacy surveillance, PR analyses and pharmacokinetic studies s and treatment provided by BHS
Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Validation of malaria diagnosis Component addressed	Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC Analysed data are reported Inclusion and exclusion criteria was done to select the subjects. The per protocol analysis and the survival analysis was done. Continue to do therapeutic efficacy surveillance, PR analyses and pharmacokinetic studies s and treatment provided by BHS Malaria diagnosis and treatment
Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Validation of malaria diagnosis Component addressed Year published	Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC Analysed data are reported Inclusion and exclusion criteria was done to select the subjects. The per protocol analysis and the survival analysis was done. Continue to do therapeutic efficacy surveillance, PR analyses and pharmacokinetic studies s and treatment provided by BHS Malaria diagnosis and treatment January 2011
Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Validation of malaria diagnosis Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher	Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC Analysed data are reported Inclusion and exclusion criteria was done to select the subjects. The per protocol analysis and the survival analysis was done. Continue to do therapeutic efficacy surveillance, PR analyses and pharmacokinetic studies s and treatment provided by BHS Malaria diagnosis and treatment January 2011 June-September 2010 DMR(LM)
Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Validation of malaria diagnosis Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research	Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC Analysed data are reported Inclusion and exclusion criteria was done to select the subjects. The per protocol analysis and the survival analysis was done. Continue to do therapeutic efficacy surveillance, PR analyses and pharmacokinetic studies s and treatment provided by BHS Malaria diagnosis and treatment January 2011 June-September 2010 DMR(LM) Sub-centres of Pyin Oo Lwin and Myit Kyi Nar townships
Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Validation of malaria diagnosis Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population	Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC Analysed data are reported Inclusion and exclusion criteria was done to select the subjects. The per protocol analysis and the survival analysis was done. Continue to do therapeutic efficacy surveillance, PR analyses and pharmacokinetic studies s and treatment provided by BHS Malaria diagnosis and treatment January 2011 June-September 2010 DMR(LM) Sub-centres of Pyin Oo Lwin and Myit Kyi Nar townships All clinically suspected malaria patients attending sub-centres of two townships
Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Validation of malaria diagnosis Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size	Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC Analysed data are reported Inclusion and exclusion criteria was done to select the subjects. The per protocol analysis and the survival analysis was done. Continue to do therapeutic efficacy surveillance, PR analyses and pharmacokinetic studies s and treatment provided by BHS Malaria diagnosis and treatment January 2011 June-September 2010 DMR(LM) Sub-centres of Pyin Oo Lwin and Myit Kyi Nar townships All clinically suspected malaria patients attending sub-centres of two townships 252
Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Validation of malaria diagnosis Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods	Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC Analysed data are reported Inclusion and exclusion criteria was done to select the subjects. The per protocol analysis and the survival analysis was done. Continue to do therapeutic efficacy surveillance, PR analyses and pharmacokinetic studies s and treatment provided by BHS Malaria diagnosis and treatment January 2011 June-September 2010 DMR(LM) Sub-centres of Pyin Oo Lwin and Myit Kyi Nar townships All clinically suspected malaria patients attending sub-centres of two townships 252 Microscopic examination of Giemsa stain thick film slides, RDT testing were done
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Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Validation of malaria diagnosis Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant	Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC Analysed data are reported Inclusion and exclusion criteria was done to select the subjects. The per protocol analysis and the survival analysis was done. Continue to do therapeutic efficacy surveillance, PR analyses and pharmacokinetic studies s and treatment provided by BHS Malaria diagnosis and treatment January 2011 June-September 2010 DMR(LM) Sub-centres of Pyin Oo Lwin and Myit Kyi Nar townships All clinically suspected malaria patients attending sub-centres of two townships 252 Microscopic examination of Giemsa stain thick film slides, RDT testing were done Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC
Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Validation of malaria diagnosis Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese	Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC Analysed data are reported Inclusion and exclusion criteria was done to select the subjects. The per protocol analysis and the survival analysis was done. Continue to do therapeutic efficacy surveillance, PR analyses and pharmacokinetic studies s and treatment provided by BHS Malaria diagnosis and treatment January 2011 June-September 2010 DMR(LM) Sub-centres of Pyin Oo Lwin and Myit Kyi Nar townships All clinically suspected malaria patients attending sub-centres of two townships 252 Microscopic examination of Giemsa stain thick film slides, RDT testing were done Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English
Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Validation of malaria diagnosis Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant	Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC Analysed data are reported Inclusion and exclusion criteria was done to select the subjects. The per protocol analysis and the survival analysis was done. Continue to do therapeutic efficacy surveillance, PR analyses and pharmacokinetic studies s and treatment provided by BHS Malaria diagnosis and treatment January 2011 June-September 2010 DMR(LM) Sub-centres of Pyin Oo Lwin and Myit Kyi Nar townships All clinically suspected malaria patients attending sub-centres of two townships 252 Microscopic examination of Giemsa stain thick film slides, RDT testing were done Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC Analysed data are reported The laboratory tests were done using Gold standard technique. The sensitivity and specificity of malaria diagnosis
Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Validation of malaria diagnosis Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible	Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC Analysed data are reported Inclusion and exclusion criteria was done to select the subjects. The per protocol analysis and the survival analysis was done. Continue to do therapeutic efficacy surveillance, PR analyses and pharmacokinetic studies s and treatment provided by BHS Malaria diagnosis and treatment January 2011 June-September 2010 DMR(LM) Sub-centres of Pyin Oo Lwin and Myit Kyi Nar townships All clinically suspected malaria patients attending sub-centres of two townships 252 Microscopic examination of Giemsa stain thick film slides, RDT testing were done Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC Analysed data are reported The laboratory tests were done using Gold standard technique. The sensitivity and specificity of malaria diagnosis and treatment were compared with those of microscopic examination.
Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Validation of malaria diagnosis Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible	Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC Analysed data are reported Inclusion and exclusion criteria was done to select the subjects. The per protocol analysis and the survival analysis was done. Continue to do therapeutic efficacy surveillance, PR analyses and pharmacokinetic studies s and treatment provided by BHS Malaria diagnosis and treatment January 2011 June-September 2010 DMR(LM) Sub-centres of Pyin Oo Lwin and Myit Kyi Nar townships All clinically suspected malaria patients attending sub-centres of two townships 252 Microscopic examination of Giemsa stain thick film slides, RDT testing were done Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC Analysed data are reported The laboratory tests were done using Gold standard technique. The sensitivity and specificity of malaria diagnosis
Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Validation of malaria diagnosis Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments	Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC Analysed data are reported Inclusion and exclusion criteria was done to select the subjects. The per protocol analysis and the survival analysis was done. Continue to do therapeutic efficacy surveillance, PR analyses and pharmacokinetic studies s and treatment provided by BHS Malaria diagnosis and treatment January 2011 June-September 2010 DMR(LM) Sub-centres of Pyin Oo Lwin and Myit Kyi Nar townships All clinically suspected malaria patients attending sub-centres of two townships 252 Microscopic examination of Giemsa stain thick film slides, RDT testing were done Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC Analysed data are reported The laboratory tests were done using Gold standard technique. The sensitivity and specificity of malaria diagnosis and treatment were compared with those of microscopic examination. Interpretation of results for malaria treatment should be judged after combining with clinical and epidemiological history
Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Validation of malaria diagnosis Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible	Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC Analysed data are reported Inclusion and exclusion criteria was done to select the subjects. The per protocol analysis and the survival analysis was done. Continue to do therapeutic efficacy surveillance, PR analyses and pharmacokinetic studies s and treatment provided by BHS Malaria diagnosis and treatment January 2011 June-September 2010 DMR(LM) Sub-centres of Pyin Oo Lwin and Myit Kyi Nar townships All clinically suspected malaria patients attending sub-centres of two townships 252 Microscopic examination of Giemsa stain thick film slides, RDT testing were done Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC Analysed data are reported The laboratory tests were done using Gold standard technique. The sensitivity and specificity of malaria diagnosis and treatment were compared with those of microscopic examination. Interpretation of results for malaria treatment should be judged after combining with clinical and epidemiological history

Year published	January 2011	
Year of data in report	March-April 2010	
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM)	
Geographical location of research	Pyin Oo Lwin townships	
Population Population	People living in areas where ITN programs are currently running	
Sample size	75	
Data collection methods	Qualitative approach (FGDs)	
Location of research document	Hard copy available with DMR(LM)	
Report in English/Burmese	English Net relevant to C3 MARC	
Relevant	Not relevant to C2 MARC	
Accessible	Analysed data are reported	
Credible	Data were coded and thematic analysis was done	
Additional comments	The use of ITNs was weak in strength and education on beneficial effects of ITNs are important for improving	
Household Survey: Baseline	compliance	
Component addressed	To establish pre-intervention levels of prompt and effective treatment in MARC program areas	
Year published	2012	
Year of data in report	12th August and 2nd September 2012	
Author and/or publisher	PSI 13 out of F1 project townships	
<u> </u>	13 out of 51 project townships	
Population	Households living in the project area	
Sample size	4894	
Data collection methods	three-stage cluster sampling	
Location of research document	Soft copy available at UNO'S: Myanmar Baseline Household Survey Report	
Report in English/Burmese	English	
Relevant	Relevant to C2 MARC	
Accessible	Analysed data are reported	
	The study design and data collection tools were adapted by PSI/Myanmar from the ACT watch Household Survey.	
Cuadible	Several validation and data checking steps occurred during and after data collection. Double data entry was	
Credible	conducted using a CSPro database system. Verification of the first and second entries was done and corrections on	
	mismatched records.	
	The finding of treatment-seeking behaviour among fever cases, use of malaria diagnostic testing in fever cases, the	
Additional comments	proportion of fever cases treated with ACTs; and adherence to the full course of ACT treatment are very beneficial	
to MARC program		
Outlet Survey: Baseline Survey		
Outlet Survey: Baseline Survey		
Outlet Survey: Baseline Survey Component addressed	To monitor levels and trends in the availability, price and volumes of antimalarials, and providers' perceptions and	
Component addressed	To monitor levels and trends in the availability, price and volumes of antimalarials, and providers' perceptions and knowledge of antimalarial medicines at different outlets	
Component addressed Year published	To monitor levels and trends in the availability, price and volumes of antimalarials, and providers' perceptions and knowledge of antimalarial medicines at different outlets 2012	
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report	To monitor levels and trends in the availability, price and volumes of antimalarials, and providers' perceptions and knowledge of antimalarial medicines at different outlets 2012 March-May 2012	
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher	To monitor levels and trends in the availability, price and volumes of antimalarials, and providers' perceptions and knowledge of antimalarial medicines at different outlets 2012 March-May 2012 PSI	
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research	To monitor levels and trends in the availability, price and volumes of antimalarials, and providers' perceptions and knowledge of antimalarial medicines at different outlets 2012 March-May 2012 PSI 122 wards and 130 village tracts across Myanmar including both the project intervention and control areas	
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population	To monitor levels and trends in the availability, price and volumes of antimalarials, and providers' perceptions and knowledge of antimalarial medicines at different outlets 2012 March-May 2012 PSI 122 wards and 130 village tracts across Myanmar including both the project intervention and control areas All private outlets with the potential to sell or provide antimalarials to a consumer	
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size	To monitor levels and trends in the availability, price and volumes of antimalarials, and providers' perceptions and knowledge of antimalarial medicines at different outlets 2012 March-May 2012 PSI 122 wards and 130 village tracts across Myanmar including both the project intervention and control areas All private outlets with the potential to sell or provide antimalarials to a consumer 3746 outlets	
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods	To monitor levels and trends in the availability, price and volumes of antimalarials, and providers' perceptions and knowledge of antimalarial medicines at different outlets 2012 March-May 2012 PSI 122 wards and 130 village tracts across Myanmar including both the project intervention and control areas All private outlets with the potential to sell or provide antimalarials to a consumer 3746 outlets Two-stage probability proportion to size (PPS) cluster design	
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document	To monitor levels and trends in the availability, price and volumes of antimalarials, and providers' perceptions and knowledge of antimalarial medicines at different outlets 2012 March-May 2012 PSI 122 wards and 130 village tracts across Myanmar including both the project intervention and control areas All private outlets with the potential to sell or provide antimalarials to a consumer 3746 outlets	
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	Survey data were supplemented by the analysis of logbooks and field-based verbal autopsies. Villages with
Credible	midwives (MW) in post were used as a third comparison group in the end line survey. Intention-to-treat analysis
	was used.
Additional	The supervision component of the programme needs to be strengthened for quality control and sustainability of
Additional comments	the programme. The coverage of RDT can be improved by implementing a volunteer programme.
Seasonal Prevalence and Bitin	g Patterns of Malaria Vectors in Hard-to-reach Area of PyinOoLwin Township
Component addressed	
	Seasonal prevalence of malaria vectors and their biting patterns
Year published	2012
Year of data in report	October 2008 to July 2009
Author and/or publisher	DMR(UM), Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme, Mandalay Region
Geographical location of research	Thayetpininn Village, PyinOoLwin Township
Population	Mosquitoes
Sample size	1814 Anopheles mosquitoes with 15 Anopheles species
Data collection methods	Human baits (indoor and outdoor) and animal baited trap nets
Location of research document	The Myanmar Health Sciences Research Journal, Vol. 24, No. 3, 2012
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C2 MARC
Accessible	Analysed data are reported
71000331870	In entomological studies, four catching stations were chosen in the selected area. All catches were done in fixed
Cradible	
Credible	stations throughout the study periods. Entomological sampling techniques, Larval collection, and Meteorological
	data were used.
Additional comments	The findings are useful in personal protection against mosquitoes in this area
Effects of malaria volunteer tr	aining on coverage and timeliness of diagnosis: a cluster randomized controlled trial in Myanmar
Component addressed	Effects of malaria volunteer training on coverage and timeliness of diagnosis
Year published	2012
Year of data in report	Not available
Author and/or publisher	Ohnmar et al.
Geographical location of research	Bago, Daik-U, KyaukTaGar, Oktwin, Taungoo and YeDarShay)
Population	Villagers currently living in the endemic area or its surroundings for at least one month
Sample size	21 were randomly assigned to the intervention (two villages failed to participate) and 17 to the comparison group
Data collection methods	A cluster randomized controlled trial with a cross-sectional survey at baseline and end line survey
Location of research document	Hard copy available with DMR(LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
	Supportive for malaria prevention and control
Relevant	·
Accessible	Analysed data are reported
	After base-line, a monthly visit for six months following the intervention (village volunteers trained and equipped
Credible	with Paracheck-PfW) and an end-line survey at six months follow-up. Survey data were supplemented by the
	analysis of logbooks and field-based verbal autopsies. Villages with midwives (MW) in post were used as a third
	comparison group in the end line survey. Intention-to-treat analysis was used.
	The use of RDT was still low and the coverage of RDT can be improved by implementing a volunteer programme.
Additional comments	The use of impregnated nets and the knowledge of malaria were found to be low in all groups. The supervision
Additional comments	
	The use of impregnated nets and the knowledge of malaria were found to be low in all groups. The supervision component of the programme needs to be strengthened for quality control and sustainability of the programme.
Piperaquine concentrations in	The use of impregnated nets and the knowledge of malaria were found to be low in all groups. The supervision
Piperaquine concentrations in patients	The use of impregnated nets and the knowledge of malaria were found to be low in all groups. The supervision component of the programme needs to be strengthened for quality control and sustainability of the programme. red blood cells and plasma of Myanmar healthy volunteers and uncomplicated falciparum malarial
Piperaquine concentrations in patients Component addressed	The use of impregnated nets and the knowledge of malaria were found to be low in all groups. The supervision component of the programme needs to be strengthened for quality control and sustainability of the programme. red blood cells and plasma of Myanmar healthy volunteers and uncomplicated falciparum malarial A sensitive and specific HPLC-UV method suitable for quantification of piperaquine (PPQ) in human RBCs
Piperaquine concentrations in patients Component addressed Year published	The use of impregnated nets and the knowledge of malaria were found to be low in all groups. The supervision component of the programme needs to be strengthened for quality control and sustainability of the programme. red blood cells and plasma of Myanmar healthy volunteers and uncomplicated falciparum malarial A sensitive and specific HPLC-UV method suitable for quantification of piperaquine (PPQ) in human RBCs January 2012
Piperaquine concentrations in patients Component addressed	The use of impregnated nets and the knowledge of malaria were found to be low in all groups. The supervision component of the programme needs to be strengthened for quality control and sustainability of the programme. red blood cells and plasma of Myanmar healthy volunteers and uncomplicated falciparum malarial A sensitive and specific HPLC-UV method suitable for quantification of piperaquine (PPQ) in human RBCs
Piperaquine concentrations in patients Component addressed Year published	The use of impregnated nets and the knowledge of malaria were found to be low in all groups. The supervision component of the programme needs to be strengthened for quality control and sustainability of the programme. red blood cells and plasma of Myanmar healthy volunteers and uncomplicated falciparum malarial A sensitive and specific HPLC-UV method suitable for quantification of piperaquine (PPQ) in human RBCs January 2012
Piperaquine concentrations in patients Component addressed Year published Year of data in report	The use of impregnated nets and the knowledge of malaria were found to be low in all groups. The supervision component of the programme needs to be strengthened for quality control and sustainability of the programme. red blood cells and plasma of Myanmar healthy volunteers and uncomplicated falciparum malarial A sensitive and specific HPLC-UV method suitable for quantification of piperaquine (PPQ) in human RBCs January 2012 January-December 2010
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Author and/or publisher DMR(LM) Geographical location of research Myawaddy township		·
Geographical location of research Myawaddy township		
Population Uncomplicated PF cases	Geographical location of research	Myawaddy township

Sample size	77
Data collection methods	Blood test
Location of research document	Hard copy available with DMR(LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C2 MARC
Accessible	Analysed data are reported
	Prospective longitudinal single arm cohort study: inclusion and exclusion criteria was done to select the patients.
Credible	Quality control of the test kit was done.
Additional comments	pLDH is useful for therapeutic monitoring of uncomplicated falciparum malaria patients
	e use of community volunteers to improve early diagnosis and treatment of malaria in Bago division
Component addressed	To assess the effect of a six-month intervention on coverage, timeliness and reduction of malaria mortality
Year published	January 2012
Year of data in report	2009-10
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM)
Geographical location of research	38 villages lacking health staff in Bago division (Bago, Daik U, Kyauk Tagar, Oktwin, Taungoo and Yedarshay townships)
Population	Villagers living in Stratum 1a villages lacking health staff
	17 clusters with 257 individuals
Sample size	
Data collection methods	House to house survey and blood test service by volunteers per month
Location of research document	Hard copy available with DMR(LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C2 MARC
Accessible	Analysed data are reported
Credible	Cluster randomised controlled trial was tried. Allocation concealment and blinding were not possible for intervention versus comparison groups.
Additional comments	The coverage of RDT can be improved by the volunteer programme and supervision should be strengthened for
	quality control and sustainability of the intervention programme
How community health worke	ers participated in malaria control and prevention at MA data township in upper Myanmar
Component addressed	Prevention and control practice among CHWs
Year published	January 2012
Year of data in report	June 2010-June 2011
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM)
Geographical location of research	Madaya township, Mandalay region
Population	All CHWs
Sample size	38
Data collection methods	Quantitative and qualitative data collection
Location of research document	Hard copy available with DMR(LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Useful for malaria control
<u> </u>	
Relevant Accessible	Analysed data are reported
Relevant	Analysed data are reported Train research assistants and field guide was developed
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Sample size	408 respondents from 39 aggregates
Sumple Size	Structured interviews of 408 respondents from 39 aggregates, 12 in-depth interviews of health care providers,
Data collection methods	authorities, volunteers, and employers
Location of research document	Wai et al. BMC Public Health 2014, 14:463 http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/14/463
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	A prospective cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted as part of the ongoing MARC survey
Accessible	The results of the report are available not the data set
Credible	The facts about mobile populations were collected in connection with available health care facilities. A mapping team was trained in the study aggregate mapping by the Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU) in the geospatial technology. The accuracy and consistency of data were evaluated by thorough form checks and ensured by double data entry. Analysing quantitative and qualitative data were triangulated for meaningful interpretations
Additional comments	To overcome the relayed information on ITNs/LLINs, rapid diagnostic test, and artemisinin combination therapy and drug resistance successfully across the social and economic diversity of mobile/migrant aggregates, community-based innovative approaches need to be strengthened
Migrant mapping and socio-be Myanmar	chavioural component related to prevention and control of malaria in tier townships, MARC zone,
	To identify the knowledge, attitudes and practices related to prevention and control of malaria by mobile/migrant
Component addressed	groups and planning of cost-effective strategies for prevention and control of malaria in those groups Tier II townships
Year published	2014
Year of data in report	September-December 2013
Author and/or publisher	National Malaria Control Program, DOH and DMR (LM) 20 townships in ther it, where zone in page negion (it = 10), rayin state (it = 3), rayan state (it = 3) and rachin state
Geographical location of research	20 townships in ther II, MANG 20the in dago negron (II – 10), Nayin State (II – 3), Nayan State (II – 3) and Nachin State
Population	Hard-to-reach mobile groups s ranging from seasonal to long stay in the study areas. In Kachin State, the study population included the internally displaced persons (IDP) due to conflicts in the area.
Sample size	2807 mobile/migrant aggregates
Data collection methods	KAP questionnaire survey
Location of research document	Soft copy available at UNOPS: Migrant Report (2014) resubmit Jan2015
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	A cross-sectional study to encapsulate the estimated population of mobile migrant workers and their families by category of migrant groups in Tier II townships, MARC zone, Myanmar
Accessible	The results of the report are available not the data set
Accessible	Trained data collectors use pre-tested and modified guestionnaire and apply two data sets. The first one codes the
Credible	location by geographical positioning system (GPS) and the second one covered the individual structured interview form included 44 items in three sections. Data were checked for errors and inconsistencies, analysed and compared at two levels: aggregate level and individual level.
Credible Additional comments	location by geographical positioning system (GPS) and the second one covered the individual structured interview form included 44 items in three sections. Data were checked for errors and inconsistencies, analysed and
Additional comments Evaluation of the effective bel	location by geographical positioning system (GPS) and the second one covered the individual structured interview form included 44 items in three sections. Data were checked for errors and inconsistencies, analysed and compared at two levels: aggregate level and individual level.
Additional comments	location by geographical positioning system (GPS) and the second one covered the individual structured interview form included 44 items in three sections. Data were checked for errors and inconsistencies, analysed and compared at two levels: aggregate level and individual level. Wide recognition on combined therapy
Additional comments Evaluation of the effective bel	location by geographical positioning system (GPS) and the second one covered the individual structured interview form included 44 items in three sections. Data were checked for errors and inconsistencies, analysed and compared at two levels: aggregate level and individual level. Wide recognition on combined therapy
Additional comments Evaluation of the effective belies resistance tier II & III	location by geographical positioning system (GPS) and the second one covered the individual structured interview form included 44 items in three sections. Data were checked for errors and inconsistencies, analysed and compared at two levels: aggregate level and individual level. Wide recognition on combined therapy naviour change communication and community mobilization activities in Myanmar Artemisinin Evaluating the effective behaviour change communication and community mobilization activities in Myanmar
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Data collection methods	A cross-sectional descriptive study using a pretested structured questionnaire
Location of research document	Soft copy available at UNOPS: long report behave 1 Homemalin 8.5.14
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Understanding K A P of mobile population is important for malaria control, containment and, and elimination
Accessible	Only the results not the raw data available
Credible	The generated information helps in designing and evaluating malaria control/elimination strategies in mobile/migrant population. The results are comparable to studies done in other areas of Myanmar.
Additional comments	Convenient sampling was used to indicate the community knowledge about malaria in one township. Misconceptions concerning malaria still exist and that practices for the control of malaria have been unsatisfactory.
Knowledge attitudes and pro	
	ctices about Malaria in Northern Chin State
Component addressed	Assessment of knowledge, attitudes and practices of a rural community on malaria
Year published	2014
Year of data in report Author and/or publisher	November-December 2014
	Khin Phyu Pyar et al. Tortian Htonzan Guighar Roodrada and Htonaunt townshins (Northorn Chin State)
Geographical location of research Population	Tertian, Htonzan, Gyighar, Reedrada and Hteepunt townships (Northern Chin State) Mobile/migrant population in Northern Chin State
Sample size	184 participants
Data collection methods	A cross-sectional descriptive study using a pretested structured questionnaire
Location of research document	Soft copy available at UNOPS: long report behave 1 Tertian 8 May 2014
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Understanding KAP of mobile population is important for malaria control, containment and, and elimination
Accessible	Only the results not the raw data available
Credible	The generated information helps in designing and evaluating malaria control/elimination strategies in
	mobile/migrant population. The results are comparable to studies done in other areas of Myanmar. Convenient sampling was used to indicate the community knowledge about malaria in one township.
Additional comments	Misconceptions concerning malaria still exist and that practices for the control of malaria have been
	unsatisfactory.
Day 3 parasitemia by Clinical F	Research Unit (Malaria)
Component addressed	Measuring the proportion of patients still positive with parasites at Day 3 (that is 72 hours after initiation of
Year published	treatment) 2014
Year of data in report	September-December 2013
Author and/or publisher	Khin Phyu Pyar et al.; Ministry of Defence (Myanmar)
Geographical location of research	Lockjaw (Kayah State)
Population	Patients attended in 100 bedded military hospital, Loikaw
Sample size	8 PF patients admitted in Loikaw military hospital
Data collection methods	Taking 1st blood slide on day 0 and second slide on day 3
Location of research document	Soft copy available at UNOPS: Day 3 parasitemia by Clinical Research Unit Lockjaw 8.5.14
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Day 3 positivity serves as the only early warning signal to monitor failing artemisinin derivatives
Accessible	Only the results not the raw data available
Credible	Clinical research conducted in one hospital. Sample size is too low to generalize the results.
Additional comments	Local knowledge should be used to design and test a locally feasible method of Day 3 follow-up. The health
Additional comments	worker/volunteer must be trained to do DOTs and can monitor the patients until Day 3.
Day 3 parasitemia by Clinical F	Research Unit (Malaria)
Component addressed	Measuring the proportion of patients still positive with parasites at Day 3 (that is 72 hours after initiation of treatment)
Year published	2014
Year of data in report	September-December 2013
Author and/or publisher	Khin Phyu Pyar et al.; Ministry of Defence (Myanmar)
Geographical location of research	Aunt Ban (Southern Shan State)
Population	Patients attended in 700 bedded military hospital, Aung Ban
Sample size	10 PF patients admitted in Aung Ban military hospital
Data collection methods	Taking 1st blood slide on day 0 and second slide on day 4
Location of research document	Soft copy available at UNOPS: Tech report 8.5.14 Aung Ban
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Day 3 positivity serves as the only early warning signal to monitor failing artemisinin derivatives
Accessible	Only the results not the raw data available
Credible	Clinical research conducted in one hospital. Sample size is too low to generalize the results.
Additional comments	Local knowledge should be used to design and test a locally feasible method of Day 3 follow-up. The health worker/volunteer must be trained to do DOTs and can monitor the patients until Day 3.
Day 3 parasitemia	
Day 3 parasitemia Component addressed	To assess the persistence of asexual parasites of Plasmodium falciparum three days after initiation of
Component addressed	recommended ACTs (co-artem and di-hydroartemisinin & piperaquine phosphate combination)
Component addressed Year published	recommended ACTs (co-artem and di-hydroartemisinin & piperaquine phosphate combination) 2014
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report	recommended ACTs (co-artem and di-hydroartemisinin & piperaquine phosphate combination) 2014 30 September-31 December 2013
Component addressed Year published	recommended ACTs (co-artem and di-hydroartemisinin & piperaquine phosphate combination) 2014

Population	Patients in Kyayik Me and Naying Che township
<u> </u>	Patients in Kyauk Me and Naung Cho township
Sample size Data collection methods	503 patients
	Taking 1st blood slide on day 0 and second slide on day 4
Location of research document	Soft copy available at UNOPS:DAY 3 Study DMRUM Technical Report
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Day 3 positivity serves as the only early warning signal to monitor failing artemisinin derivatives
Accessible	Only the results not the raw data available
Credible	Use the SOPs for taking blood samples
Additional comments	To monitor the emergence of artemisinin resistant P. falciparum parasites in the area, day 3 parasitemia surveillance should be done every two or three years on Myanmar-China highway
Day 3 parasitemia	
Component addressed	To observe whether new foci of artemisinin resistance had arisen in the border areas of Myanmar
Year published	2014
Year of data in report	June-December 2013
Author and/or publisher	Dr Myat+A692 Phone Kyaw
Geographical location of research	(Paletwa, Chin State and Kyideton, Kayin State)
Population	Mobile/migrant workers
Sample size	1,761 febrile cases for initial screening; 35 cases in each site for day3 persistence of parasitemia
Sample size	Malaria Rapid Diagnostic Test confirmed by a 3% Giemsa-stained peripheral blood smear examination using
Data collection methods	microscopy
Location of research document	Soft copy available at UNOPS:Day3_report_Academic report Dr Myat Phone Kyaw
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Day-3 positivity serves as an early warning signal to monitor treatment failure by artemisinin derivatives
Accessible	Only the results not the raw data available
	Inclusion and exclusion criteria were based on Who's standardized protocol for therapeutic efficacy study. All of
Credible	the cases with mixed infection or criteria unmated patients were treated in accordant with National Antimalarial
	Treatment Guideline and excluded for further analysis.
	High prevalence in Kayin Sate and low prevalence in the Chin state investigating the day-3 parasite positivity
Additional comments	indicates that molecular surveillance in the different sentinel sites at the border areas may confirm the spread of
	artemisinin resistance
Study on Malaria Vector Biono	
Component addressed	Vector bionomics
Year published	2014
Year of data in report	November 2013-June 2014
Author and/or publisher	Not declared
Geographical location of research	Pyin Wa and Hsat Ci village from Ngaphae township, Magwe region
Population	All different aged groups in every study village
Sample size	300 blood samples in Pyin Wa village and 332 blood samples in Hsat Ci village; 107 respondents for human
3000,000	behaviour survey
Data collection methods	Parasitological survey: blood samples were examined with both RDT and microscope; entomological and human behaviour survey
Location of research document	Soft copy available at UNOPS: vector bionomics in Magway region
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	The success of any vector control program relies on knowledge of vector species and their bionomics
Accessible	Disaggregation of data are seen in the file:Vector bionomics in Magway region
recessione	Parasitology surveys were conducted during post monsoon season (November/December), pre monsoon season
	(February/March) and monsoon season (June). Susceptibility test and bioassay tests were conducted in
Credible	
	accordance with WHO guideline as an entomological survey. Human behaviour survey and GPS/GIS survey were
Additional accessor	also done.
Additional comments	Cattle breeding is one of the methods used to prevent mosquito bites (Zoo prophylaxis)
Study on Malaria Vector Biono	omics in Thaton Township, Mon State
Component addressed	Vector bionomics
Year published	2014
Year of data in report	October 2013-June 2014
Author and/or publisher	Not declared
Geographical location of research	Thanben and Winpa villages, Thaton village
Population	All different aged groups in every study village
,	429 blood samples in Thaben village and 421 blood samples from Win Pa village; 200 respondents for human
Sample size	behaviour survey
Data collection methods	Parasitological survey: blood samples were examined with both RDT and microscope; entomological and human
	behaviour survey
Location of research document	Soft copy available at UNOPS: study on malaria vector bionomics in Thaton township
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	The success of any vector control program relies on knowledge of vector species and their bionomics
Accessible	Only the results not the raw data available
	Parasitology surveys were conducted during post monsoon season (November/December), pre monsoon season
<u> </u>	r drastology salveys were conducted daring post monsoon season (November), pre monsoon season
Credible	(February/March) and monsoon season (June). Susceptibility test and bioassay tests were conducted in
Credible	
Credible	(February/March) and monsoon season (June). Susceptibility test and bioassay tests were conducted in

Additional comments	Out of (850) blood smear, no positive cases were found in both RDT and microscopic examination in these two villages. Regarding the bioassay test, low mortalities of Anopheles mosquitoes were observed on two year use Lens (Olyset Net) in these two villages.
Community-based survey on k	nowledge and prevention of malaria in Myanmar
Component addressed	Knowledge and prevention practice on malaria
Year published	January 2014
Year of data in report	August-December 2012
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM), Disease Control programme -DOH
	144 villages in 23 townships of all states and regions
Population	Household respondents
Sample size	5342
Data collection methods	Quantitative methods
Location of research document	Soft copy available with IEG: community-based survey on knowledge and prevention of malaria in Myanmar (2012)
Papart in English / Purmasa	English
Report in English/Burmese	
Relevant	Results show the preventive measures of malaria and no findings related to MARC
Accessible	Analysed data are reported
Credible	The VBDC team leaders of the States and Regions were trained on data collection instrument and procedure for two days. They further trained their local health staff to interview household respondents in selected villages. Townships had been selected by VBDC team leaders in consultation with the malaria staff in WHO/Myanmar. During the two days training, they were also trained for random selection of villages in each township.
Additional comments	Scaling up of the distribution and the use of LLINs in the community id recommended
	prevalence of fever and treatment seeking for malaria in Myanmar
Component addressed	Treatment seeking practice on malaria
Year published	
	January 2014
Year of data in report	2012
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM), Disease Control programme -DOH
Geographical location of research	144 villages in 23 townships of all states and regions
Population	25898 household members
Sample size	5342
Data collection methods	Quantitative methods
Location of research document	Soft copy available with IEG: community-based survey on treatment seeking for malaria in Myanmar (2012)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	not relevant to C2 MARC
Accessible	Analysed data are reported
Credible	The VBDC team leaders of the States and Regions were trained on data collection instrument and procedure for two days. They further trained their local health staff to interview household respondents in selected villages. Townships had been selected by VBDC team leaders in consultation with the malaria staff in WHO/Myanmar. During the two days training, they were also trained for random selection of villages in each township. After computer based data entry, data cleaning and analysis were carried out in State and R. Health education on malaria should include not to practice on self medication and the coverage of the use of
Additional comments	blood test should be improved as the first treatment
	on prevention of malaria in Mudon township
Component addressed	Locally appropriate personal protective measures
Year published	January 2014
Year of data in report	2012
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM), Disease Control programme -DOH, VBDC -Mon state
Geographical location of research	Mudon township
Population	Households
Sample size	142
Data collection methods	Quantitative methods
Location of research document	Soft copy available with IEG: no.6. human behaviour survey report 26 November
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Personal preventive practices are revealed
Accessible	Analysed data are reported
	The heads of households were interviewed using the semi-structured interview questionnaire. Household
Credible	members were also listed and interviewed. The completed questionnaires were coded and analysis was made separately for heads of the households and household members.
Additional comments	Strategies for prevention activities in malaria endemic areas with rubber plantation workers should be in line with the outdoor staying behaviours of the targeted population
Malaria on the move	
Component addressed	To map population movement
Year published	Not available
Year of data in report	November 2007 and January 2013
Author and/or publisher	IOM, VEDIC, DMR (LM), WHO
	21 targeted townships
Population	Mobile and migrant populations (MMP)
Sample size	3,805 settlements were mapped

Data collection methods	Standardize mapping tool was used, along with the geographic positioning system (GPS) device, to identify clusters
Data collection methods	of MMP settlements. Key informant interview with community leaders, authorities.
Location of research document	Soft copy available with IEG: DMR malaria> malaria on the move (GP 1)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Clusters of MMP settlements in the targeted townships are useful for the programme people
Accessible	Analysed data are reported
Credible	The analysis was performed both with the SPSS and GIS. Preliminary findings were presented to the Technical Support Group for Malaria.
Additional comments	Early diagnosis and appropriate treatment should also be strengthened in the non-endemic areas where migrants often return to ensure completeness of the treatment and that the patients are cured
Molecular assay and in-vitro s	usceptibility test for monitoring chloroquine resistant falciparum malaria in the era of artemisinin-
based combination therapy	
	To detect point mutations of pact and PFMDR1 gene of plasmodium falciparum isolates and their relation to in-
Component addressed	vitro chloroquine resistance
Year published	Not available
Year of data in report	December 2007-November 2008
Author and/or publisher	Kay-Thwe Han et al. DMR (LM)
Geographical location of research	VBDC unit, Yangon
Population	Criteria matched plasmodium falciparum infected cases
Sample size	56
Data collection methods	Cross sectional laboratory-based analytical study
Location of research document	Soft copy available with IEG: DMR malaria> molecular assay (GP 3)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Supportive for molecular aspects of drug resistant malaria
Accessible	Analysed data are reported
Credible	A total of 120 confirmed falciparum malaria cases were screened for in-vitro test according to WHO criteria. In- vitro drug sensitivity test was performed by using in-vitro micro culture plates according to WHO method.
Additional comments	Pursue further research on role of PFCRT T76 mutation in other aminoquinoline antimalarials and PFMDR 1Y86 mutation in mefloquine sensitivity

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Epidemiological significance or	he studies (Full paper not accessible)
Component addressed	Magnitude, trends and epidemiological significance of malaria
Year published	January 2012
Year of data in report	2010
Author and/or publisher	DOH, DMR(LM)
<u> </u>	10 townships of Mon state
Population	Malaria data (2001-2010)
Sample size	All records (2001-2010)
Data collection methods	Retrospective desk-based research design; secondary data analysis
Location of research document	Myanmar health research congress Jan 2012(MR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Supportive for C2 MARC to control potential outbreaks
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts of the poster
Additional comments	The findings contributed towards public health decisions for resource and planning for improved control measures
Rational used and field applica	ability of malaria RDTs for the management of malaria under endemic setting in Myanmar
Component addressed	The sensitivity, specificity and field applicability for diagnosis and treatment monitoring
Year published	January 2012
Year of data in report	Not mentioned in the report
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM)
Geographical location of research	Rakhine, Kayin, Mon, Tanintharyi region
Population	Community
Sample size	Not described in the abstract
Data collection methods	Blood test with RDT counter check with microscopy
Location of research document	Myanmar health research congress Jan 2012 (MR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Relevant to C2 MARC
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts of the poster
	Rational choose and use of malaria RDT is important in interpretation of the RDT result for different purposes in
Additional comments	endemic setting
The effect of innovative perso	nal protection on malaria among temporary migrant workers in rubber plantation, Mon state
Component addressed	To introduce locally available, convenient and innovative measure for temporary migrant workers
Year published	January 2012
real published	portioning EXILE

	L
Year of data in report	November 2010-June 2011
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM), TMO (Thanbyuzayat township) RUDDET PIANTALION VINAGES, THALKOL AND VINAGES AS INTERVENTION AND KYAUNGKAN VINAGE AS CONTROL AREAS OF
Geographical location of research	Thombuseout
Population	Migrant rubber night time workers
Sample size	50 each from 3 villages
Data collection methods	Quasiexperimental study
Location of research document	Intervention villages were impregnated with deltamethrin bi monthly and blood films were taken monthly for six months
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Relevant to C2 MARC
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts of the poster
Additional comments	Nearly all workers had willingness to impregnate their cloths regularly. Deltamethrin impregnated clothes are very effective (98-100%) to prevent mosquitoes bite and malaria tansmission to rubber plantation workers in Mon state.
Muanmar Artamicinin Basistar	
	nce Containment (MARC) Survey: Malaria diagnosis and treatment
Component addressed	Timely and effective case management of all malaria cases
Year published	2013
Year of data in report	2012
Author and/or publisher	Malaria Consortium, DMR(LM), WHO, 3DF, VBDC -MOH
Geographical location of research	Tier 1 and tier 2 areas
Population	Representative populations living in high to moderate malaria risk areas
Sample size	1992
Data collection methods	A multi-stage sampling approach stratified by tier
Location of research document	Soft copy available with IEG: abstractbook2013final
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Relevant to C2 MARC
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	More in-depth analysis of this and a separate health facility survey are needed to better delineate public-private sources
	Better targeted and innovative behaviour change communications are needed to improve malaria knowledge and
	treatment-seeking behaviours amongst community members living in containment areas while also working with
Additional comments	public and private (regulated and unregulated) providers to ensure provision of quality care for the diagnosis and
	treatment of malaria
Myanmar Artemisinin Resistar	nce Containment (MARC) Survey: Malaria awareness and prevention
	a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a
Component addressed	Baseline for MARC
Year published	2013
Year published	2013
Year published Year of data in report	2013 2012
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher	2013 2012 Malaria Consortium, DMR(LM),WHO, 3DF, VBDC -MOH
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research	2013 2012 Malaria Consortium, DMR(LM),WHO, 3DF, VBDC -MOH Tier 1 and tier 2 areas
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population	2013 2012 Malaria Consortium, DMR(LM),WHO, 3DF, VBDC -MOH Tier 1 and tier 2 areas Representative populations living in high to moderate malaria risk areas 1992
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods	2013 2012 Malaria Consortium, DMR(LM), WHO, 3DF, VBDC -MOH Tier 1 and tier 2 areas Representative populations living in high to moderate malaria risk areas 1992 A multi-stage sampling approach stratified by tier
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Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments A study of paradigm of drug re Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size	2012 Malaria Consortium, DMR(LM), WHO, 3DF, VBDC -MOH Tier 1 and tier 2 areas Representative populations living in high to moderate malaria risk areas 1992 A multi-stage sampling approach stratified by tier Soft copy available with IEG: abstractbook2013final English Relevant to C2 MARC Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Further efforts should be placed on improving community perceptions and behaviours for malaria prevention. Considering the high coverage and use of untreated mosquito nets, the national malaria prevention strategy should explore short to medium-term approaches to convert these untreated nets into Its and LLINs. For the longer term, demand-driven strategies should be in place to replace current untreated mosquito nets, building on the existing "net culture" in Myanmar. sistant malaria in sentinel site of Myanmar-India border Assessment of therapeutic efficacy of anti malarials for treatment of uncomplicated malaria June-October 2012 DMR(LM), DOH Tamu township (Myanmar-India border) Clinical suspected malaria cases 72 (treated with artemether-lumefantrine - co-artem; 70 fot artesunate-mefloqunide; 71 for chloroquine
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments A study of paradigm of drug re Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods	2012 Malaria Consortium, DMR(LM),WHO, 3DF, VBDC -MOH Tier 1 and tier 2 areas Representative populations living in high to moderate malaria risk areas 1992 A multi-stage sampling approach stratified by tier Soft copy available with IEG: abstractbook2013final English Relevant to C2 MARC Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Further efforts should be placed on improving community perceptions and behaviours for malaria prevention. Considering the high coverage and use of untreated mosquito nets, the national malaria prevention strategy should explore short to medium-term approaches to convert these untreated nets into its and LLINs. For the longer term, demand-driven strategies should be in place to replace current untreated mosquito nets, building on the existing "net culture" in Myanmar. Sistant malaria in sentinel site of Myanmar-India border Assessment of therapeutic efficacy of anti malarials for treatment of uncomplicated malaria January 2013 June-October 2012 DMR(LM), DOH Tamu township (Myanmar-India border) Clinical suspected malaria cases 72 (treated with artemether-lumefantrine - co-artem; 70 fot artesunate-mefloqunide; 71 for chloroquine Microscopic examination of PF
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments A study of paradigm of drug re Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese	2013 2012 Malaria Consortium, DMR(LM),WHO, 3DF, VBDC -MOH Tier 1 and tier 2 areas Representative populations living in high to moderate malaria risk areas 1992 A multi-stage sampling approach stratified by tier Soft copy available with IEG: abstractbook2013final English Relevant to C2 MARC Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Further efforts should be placed on improving community perceptions and behaviours for malaria prevention. Considering the high coverage and use of untreated mosquito nets, the national malaria prevention strategy should explore short to medium-term approaches to convert these untreated nets into Its and LLINs. For the longer term, demand-driven strategies should be in place to replace current untreated mosquito nets, building on the existing "net culture" in Myanmar. sistant malaria in sentinel site of Myanmar-India border Assessment of therapeutic efficacy of anti malarials for treatment of uncomplicated malaria January 2013 June-October 2012 DMR(LM), DOH Tamu township (Myanmar-India border) Clinical suspected malaria cases 72 (treated with artemether-lumefantrine - co-artem; 70 fot artesunate-mefloqunide; 71 for chloroquine Microscopic examination of PF 41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments A study of paradigm of drug re Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant	2013 2012 Malaria Consortium, DMR(LM),WHO, 3DF, VBDC -MOH Tier 1 and tier 2 areas Representative populations living in high to moderate malaria risk areas 1992 A multi-stage sampling approach stratified by tier Soft copy available with IEG: abstractbook2013final English Relevant to C2 MARC Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Further efforts should be placed on improving community perceptions and behaviours for malaria prevention. Considering the high coverage and use of untreated mosquito nets, the national malaria prevention strategy should explore short to medium-term approaches to convert these untreated nets into Its and LLINs. For the longer term, demand-driven strategies should be in place to replace current untreated mosquito nets, building on the existing "net culture" in Myanmar. sistant malaria in sentinel site of Myanmar-India border Assessment of therapeutic efficacy of anti malarials for treatment of uncomplicated malaria January 2013 June-October 2012 DMR(LM), DOH Tamu township (Myanmar-India border) Clinical suspected malaria cases 72 (treated with artemether-lumefantrine - co-artem; 70 fot artesunate-mefloqunide; 71 for chloroquine Microscopic examination of PF 41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Applicable for C2 MARC
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and an emedey and	safety of Coartem (Artemether-Lumefantrine) in uncomplicated falciparum malaria in adults, Bamaw
Component addressed	Clinical and parasitological response and uncomplicated PF infections to coartem
Year published	January 2013
Year of data in report	August 2011-August 2012
Author and/or publisher	Defence Services General Hospital, No. 11 Military Battalion - Bema
Geographical location of research	Bamaw military battalion
Population	Acute uncomplicated falciparum malaria adult patients
Sample size	52
Data collection methods	Microscopy or dipstick
Location of research document	41st Myanmar health research congress (MR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Applicable for C2 MARC
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
Additional comments	Coartem is safe and effective for the treatment of uncomplicated falciparum malaria in adults
Malaria experience, treatmen	t-seeking behaviour and details of antimalarial among follow-up cases in MARC areas
Component addressed	Malaria experience, treatment-seeking behaviour and details of antimalarial in both public and private health facilities
Year published	January 2013
Year of data in report	November 2011-January 2012
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM), NOGH, Central Vector Borne Disease Control unit (DOH)
Geographical location of research	Mon, Kayin, Kayah, Tanintharyi and Bago (East)
Population	Patients visiting health facilities concerned three months prior to the survey
Sample size	Not described in the abstract
Data collection methods	Blood test for malaria parasites
Location of research document	41st Myanmar health research congress (MR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Relevant to C2 MARC
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to justify reviewing the abstracts
Additional comments	Gaps in treatment seeking and confirmation and treatment for malaria are beneficial for evaluation of MARC activities
MARC survey in health facilities	s before implementation
Component addressed	Monitoring and evaluation plan of MARC
Year published	January 2013
Year of data in report	November 2011-January 2013
Author and/or publisher	NOGH, DMR(LM), Central Vector Borne Disease Control unit (DOH)
Geographical location of research	Mon, Kayin, Kayah, Tanintharyi and Bago (East)
Population	Public and private health facilities
Sample size	15 SCS 10 RHCS 4 station hospitals, 6 township hospital/district hospital, OPD/MCH, 6 state/region hospitals (OPD); 45 GP clinics, 5 poly clinics, 3 private hospitals (OPD)
Data collection methods	Malariometric, coverage and behaviour survey
Location of research document	41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Relevant to C2 MARC
The state of the s	
Accessible	Abstract of the poster only, full paper not available
Accessible Credible	Abstract of the poster only, full paper not available Not able to justify reviewing the abstract of the poster
	Not able to justify reviewing the abstract of the poster The capacity of laboratories at public HE was stronger to check both malaria parasites and rapid diagnostic test
Credible Additional comments	Not able to justify reviewing the abstract of the poster The capacity of laboratories at public HE was stronger to check both malaria parasites and rapid diagnostic test compared to the private sector
Credible Additional comments Causes of mortality in malaria	Not able to justify reviewing the abstract of the poster The capacity of laboratories at public HE was stronger to check both malaria parasites and rapid diagnostic test compared to the private sector endemic villages of Bago region
Credible Additional comments Causes of mortality in malaria Component addressed	Not able to justify reviewing the abstract of the poster The capacity of laboratories at public HE was stronger to check both malaria parasites and rapid diagnostic test compared to the private sector endemic villages of Bago region Causes of malaria deaths
Credible Additional comments Causes of mortality in malaria Component addressed Year published	Not able to justify reviewing the abstract of the poster The capacity of laboratories at public HE was stronger to check both malaria parasites and rapid diagnostic test compared to the private sector endemic villages of Bago region
Credible Additional comments Causes of mortality in malaria Component addressed Year published Year of data in report	Not able to justify reviewing the abstract of the poster The capacity of laboratories at public HE was stronger to check both malaria parasites and rapid diagnostic test compared to the private sector endemic villages of Bago region Causes of malaria deaths January 2013
Credible Additional comments Causes of mortality in malaria Component addressed Year published	Not able to justify reviewing the abstract of the poster The capacity of laboratories at public HE was stronger to check both malaria parasites and rapid diagnostic test compared to the private sector endemic villages of Bago region Causes of malaria deaths January 2013 June 2009-2010
Credible Additional comments Causes of mortality in malaria Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher	Not able to justify reviewing the abstract of the poster The capacity of laboratories at public HE was stronger to check both malaria parasites and rapid diagnostic test compared to the private sector endemic villages of Bago region Causes of malaria deaths January 2013 June 2009-2010 DMR(LM), Central Vector Borne Disease Control unit (DOH), General practitioner
Credible Additional comments Causes of mortality in malaria Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research	Not able to justify reviewing the abstract of the poster The capacity of laboratories at public HE was stronger to check both malaria parasites and rapid diagnostic test compared to the private sector endemic villages of Bago region Causes of malaria deaths January 2013 June 2009-2010 DMR(LM), Central Vector Borne Disease Control unit (DOH), General practitioner 59 malaria endemic villages in 6 townships of Bago division
Credible Additional comments Causes of mortality in malaria Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population	Not able to justify reviewing the abstract of the poster The capacity of laboratories at public HE was stronger to check both malaria parasites and rapid diagnostic test compared to the private sector endemic villages of Bago region Causes of malaria deaths January 2013 June 2009-2010 DMR(LM), Central Vector Borne Disease Control unit (DOH), General practitioner 59 malaria endemic villages in 6 townships of Bago division Deceased persons
Credible Additional comments Causes of mortality in malaria Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size	Not able to justify reviewing the abstract of the poster The capacity of laboratories at public HE was stronger to check both malaria parasites and rapid diagnostic test compared to the private sector endemic villages of Bago region Causes of malaria deaths January 2013 June 2009-2010 DMR(LM), Central Vector Borne Disease Control unit (DOH), General practitioner 59 malaria endemic villages in 6 townships of Bago division Deceased persons 210
Credible Additional comments Causes of mortality in malaria Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods	Not able to justify reviewing the abstract of the poster The capacity of laboratories at public HE was stronger to check both malaria parasites and rapid diagnostic test compared to the private sector endemic villages of Bago region Causes of malaria deaths January 2013 June 2009-2010 DMR(LM), Central Vector Borne Disease Control unit (DOH), General practitioner 59 malaria endemic villages in 6 townships of Bago division Deceased persons 210 The list of three chatacter categories of the international classification of diseases (ICD 10) was used
Credible Additional comments Causes of mortality in malaria Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant	Not able to justify reviewing the abstract of the poster The capacity of laboratories at public HE was stronger to check both malaria parasites and rapid diagnostic test compared to the private sector endemic villages of Bago region Causes of malaria deaths January 2013 June 2009-2010 DMR(LM), Central Vector Borne Disease Control unit (DOH), General practitioner 59 malaria endemic villages in 6 townships of Bago division Deceased persons 210 The list of three chatacter categories of the international classification of diseases (ICD 10) was used 41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Causes of malaria deaths are analysed only, not inclusive of MARC
Credible Additional comments Causes of mortality in malaria Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible	Not able to justify reviewing the abstract of the poster The capacity of laboratories at public HE was stronger to check both malaria parasites and rapid diagnostic test compared to the private sector endemic villages of Bago region Causes of malaria deaths January 2013 June 2009-2010 DMR(LM), Central Vector Borne Disease Control unit (DOH), General practitioner 59 malaria endemic villages in 6 townships of Bago division Deceased persons 210 The list of three chatacter categories of the international classification of diseases (ICD 10) was used 41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Causes of malaria deaths are analysed only, not inclusive of MARC Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible Additional comments Causes of mortality in malaria Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant	Not able to justify reviewing the abstract of the poster The capacity of laboratories at public HE was stronger to check both malaria parasites and rapid diagnostic test compared to the private sector endemic villages of Bago region Causes of malaria deaths January 2013 June 2009-2010 DMR(LM), Central Vector Borne Disease Control unit (DOH), General practitioner 59 malaria endemic villages in 6 townships of Bago division Deceased persons 210 The list of three chatacter categories of the international classification of diseases (ICD 10) was used 41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Causes of malaria deaths are analysed only, not inclusive of MARC Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to justify reviewing the abstracts
Credible Additional comments Causes of mortality in malaria Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible	Not able to justify reviewing the abstract of the poster The capacity of laboratories at public HE was stronger to check both malaria parasites and rapid diagnostic test compared to the private sector endemic villages of Bago region Causes of malaria deaths January 2013 June 2009-2010 DMR(LM), Central Vector Borne Disease Control unit (DOH), General practitioner 59 malaria endemic villages in 6 townships of Bago division Deceased persons 210 The list of three chatacter categories of the international classification of diseases (ICD 10) was used 41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Causes of malaria deaths are analysed only, not inclusive of MARC Abstract only, full paper not available
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Credible Additional comments Causes of mortality in malaria Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments	Not able to justify reviewing the abstract of the poster The capacity of laboratories at public HE was stronger to check both malaria parasites and rapid diagnostic test compared to the private sector endemic villages of Bago region Causes of malaria deaths January 2013 June 2009-2010 DMR(LM), Central Vector Borne Disease Control unit (DOH), General practitioner 59 malaria endemic villages in 6 townships of Bago division Deceased persons 210 The list of three chatacter categories of the international classification of diseases (ICD 10) was used 41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Causes of malaria deaths are analysed only, not inclusive of MARC Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to justify reviewing the abstracts Health service activities should be planned to prevent and control the common diseases of mortality like liver

Year published	January 2013		
Year of data in report	Not seen in the report		
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM)		
Geographical location of research	Bago, Tanintharyi, and Mon state		
Population	Anopheles adult mosquitoes		
Sample size	806		
Data collection methods	Standard who insecticide susceptibility and bio-assay tests		
Location of research document	41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)		
Report in English/Burmese	English		
nepere in English, Barmese	Anopheles playing important roles in malaria transmission are taken into consideration for malaria control in		
Relevant	endemic areas		
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available		
Credible	Not able to assess through the poster		
Credible	Parathyroid insecticide produce good results obtained for residual efficacy, and current pyrethroid treated ITN and		
Additional comments	LLIN application should be continued in Myanmar		
Village scale trial of deltameth	rin impregnated bed nets for reduction of malaria transmission in forest foot hill areas of Bago		
region			
Component addressed	Efficacy of mosquito nets treated with deltamethrin against malaria vectors		
Year published	January 2013		
Year of data in report	January 2010-April 2012		
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM), Dept. of Zoology, Ygn university		
Geographical location of research	Thayetchaung and Bawdin dam village in Gyopinkaut township		
Population	Adult mosquitoes		
Sample size	Not described in the abstract		
Sumple size			
Data collection methods	Mosquito collection by indoor, outdoor and cattle bait and blood samples for malaria test, who cone test method for insecticide susceptibility		
Location of research document	41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)		
Report in English/Burmese	English		
Relevant	Anopheles playing important roles in malaria transmission are taken into consideration for malaria control in		
nerevant	endemic areas		
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available		
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstract of the poster		
Additional comments	Deltamethrin treated nets could reduce indoor man biting rate and malaria transmission effectively		
The role of drug vendors in int	roduction of malaria RAT and prescription of antimalarials in selected malaria micro-stratification		
	The role of drug vendors in introduction of malaria RAT and prescription of antimalarials in selected malaria micro-stratification		
areas of Tanintharyi region			
areas of Tanintharyi region	The rele of days yandays in diagnosing malaria		
Component addressed	The role of drug vendors in diagnosing malaria		
Component addressed Year published	January 2013		
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report	January 2013 October-November 2011		
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher	January 2013 October-November 2011 DMR(LM), MMA		
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research	January 2013 October-November 2011 DMR(LM), MMA Kawthaung, long lon, Ye Phyu townships		
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population	January 2013 October-November 2011 DMR(LM), MMA Kawthaung, long lon, Ye Phyu townships Drug vendors		
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size	January 2013 October-November 2011 DMR(LM), MMA Kawthaung, long lon, Ye Phyu townships Drug vendors 39		
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods	January 2013 October-November 2011 DMR(LM), MMA Kawthaung, long lon, Ye Phyu townships Drug vendors 39 Quantitative methods		
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document	January 2013 October-November 2011 DMR(LM), MMA Kawthaung, long lon, Ye Phyu townships Drug vendors 39 Quantitative methods 41st Myanmar health research congress (MR LM)		
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods	January 2013 October-November 2011 DMR(LM), MMA Kawthaung, long lon, Ye Phyu townships Drug vendors 39 Quantitative methods 41st Myanmar health research congress (MR LM) English		
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document	January 2013 October-November 2011 DMR(LM), MMA Kawthaung, long lon, Ye Phyu townships Drug vendors 39 Quantitative methods 41st Myanmar health research congress (MR LM) English The involvement of drug vendors for diagnosis of malaria and antimalarial sales according to national guidelines is		
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant	January 2013 October-November 2011 DMR(LM), MMA Kawthaung, long lon, Ye Phyu townships Drug vendors 39 Quantitative methods 41st Myanmar health research congress (MR LM) English The involvement of drug vendors for diagnosis of malaria and antimalarial sales according to national guidelines is the process indicator for evaluation of MARC framework		
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible	January 2013 October-November 2011 DMR(LM), MMA Kawthaung, long lon, Ye Phyu townships Drug vendors 39 Quantitative methods 41st Myanmar health research congress (MR LM) English The involvement of drug vendors for diagnosis of malaria and antimalarial sales according to national guidelines is the process indicator for evaluation of MARC framework Abstract only, full paper not available		
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible	January 2013 October-November 2011 DMR(LM), MMA Kawthaung, long lon, Ye Phyu townships Drug vendors 39 Quantitative methods 41st Myanmar health research congress (MR LM) English The involvement of drug vendors for diagnosis of malaria and antimalarial sales according to national guidelines is the process indicator for evaluation of MARC framework Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstract of the poster		
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible	January 2013 October-November 2011 DMR(LM), MMA Kawthaung, long lon, Ye Phyu townships Drug vendors 39 Quantitative methods 41st Myanmar health research congress (MR LM) English The involvement of drug vendors for diagnosis of malaria and antimalarial sales according to national guidelines is the process indicator for evaluation of MARC framework Abstract only, full paper not available		
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Sentinel surveillance of Day 3	January 2013 October-November 2011 DMR(LM), MMA Rawthaung, long lon, Ye Phyu townships Drug vendors 39 Quantitative methods 41st Myanmar health research congress (MR LM) English The involvement of drug vendors for diagnosis of malaria and antimalarial sales according to national guidelines is the process indicator for evaluation of MARC framework Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstract of the poster		
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Sentinel surveillance of Day 3 township, Rakhine state	January 2013 October-November 2011 DMR(LM), MMA Kawthaung, long lon, Ye Phyu townships Drug vendors 39 Quantitative methods 41st Myanmar health research congress (MR LM) English The involvement of drug vendors for diagnosis of malaria and antimalarial sales according to national guidelines is the process indicator for evaluation of MARC framework Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstract of the poster Strengthen awareness and training of the drug vendors for antimalarial drug resistance falciparum malaria parasite positivity rate of Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) in Ann		
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Sentinel surveillance of Day 3 township, Rakhine state Component addressed	January 2013 October-November 2011 DMR(LM), MMA Kawthaung, long lon, Ye Phyu townships Drug vendors 39 Quantitative methods 41st Myanmar health research congress (MR LM) English The involvement of drug vendors for diagnosis of malaria and antimalarial sales according to national guidelines is the process indicator for evaluation of MARC framework Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstract of the poster Strengthen awareness and training of the drug vendors for antimalarial drug resistance falciparum malaria parasite positivity rate of Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) in Ann Day 3 falciparum malaria parasite positivity rate of artemisinin-based combination therapy (act)		
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Sentinel surveillance of Day 3 township, Rakhine state Component addressed Year published	January 2013 October-November 2011 DMR(LM), MMA Kawthaung, long lon, Ye Phyu townships Drug vendors 39 Quantitative methods 41st Myanmar health research congress (MR LM) English The involvement of drug vendors for diagnosis of malaria and antimalarial sales according to national guidelines is the process indicator for evaluation of MARC framework Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstract of the poster Strengthen awareness and training of the drug vendors for antimalarial drug resistance falciparum malaria parasite positivity rate of Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) in Ann Day 3 falciparum malaria parasite positivity rate of artemisinin-based combination therapy (act) January 2013		
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Sentinel surveillance of Day 3 township, Rakhine state Component addressed Year published Year of data in report	January 2013 October-November 2011 DMR(LM), MMA Kawthaung, long lon, Ye Phyu townships Drug vendors 39 Quantitative methods 41st Myanmar health research congress (MR LM) English The involvement of drug vendors for diagnosis of malaria and antimalarial sales according to national guidelines is the process indicator for evaluation of MARC framework Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstract of the poster Strengthen awareness and training of the drug vendors for antimalarial drug resistance falciparum malaria parasite positivity rate of Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) in Ann Day 3 falciparum malaria parasite positivity rate of artemisinin-based combination therapy (act) January 2013 July 2012		
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Component addressed	Knowledge and dispensing practices of anti-malaria drugs in private drug outlets
Year published	January 2014
Year of data in report	2012
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM), DOH, Khan Kaen university
Geographical location of research	71 villages within tier 1 and 2 malaria areas
Population	Providers from drug outlet
Sample size	120
Data collection methods	Face-to-face interview and observation checklists
Location of research document	42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Role of private drug outlet is considerable to marc as they are the first contact prior to malaria treatment
Accessible	Poster only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
Additional comments	Intervention for private drug outlets is essential for MARC
	ug resistant plasmodium vive and therapeutic efficacy of chloroquine against plasmodium in Shwe
Kyin	
Component addressed	Molecular epidemiology of PV applying available drug resistant molecular markers
Year published	January 2014
Year of data in report	2012
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM), Kangwon university, Korea
Geographical location of research	Shwe Kyin
Population	Malaria patients
Sample size	58
Data collection methods	Blood test
Location of research document	42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C2 MARC
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
Additional comments	It is the preliminary information on molecular epidemiology of drug resistant pave and its susceptibility to CQ
Evaluation of artemisinin resis	tant falciparum malaria in Shwe Kyin
Component addressed	The extent of artemisinin resistance to provide the strategies for elimination of artemisinin resistance
Year published	January 2014
Year published Year of data in report	January 2014 2012-2013
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher	January 2014 2012-2013 DMR(LM), Shwe Kyin township hospital
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Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible	January 2014 2012-2013 DMR(LM), Shwe Kyin township hospital Shwe Kyin Uncomplicated falciparum malaria cases 80 Blood test 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Relevant to C2 MARC Abstract only, full paper not available
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible	January 2014 2012-2013 DMR(LM), Shwe Kyin township hospital Shwe Kyin Uncomplicated falciparum malaria cases 80 Blood test 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Relevant to C2 MARC Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts
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Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Study on protective effects of Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments	January 2014 2012-2013 DMR(LM), Shwe Kyin township hospital Shwe Kyin Uncomplicated falciparum malaria cases 80 Blood test 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Relevant to C2 MARC Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Prolonged course of currently used ACT could retain good efficacy in areas with decreased ACT efficacy malaria antibody among the community in malaria endemic areas Prevalence of antibody in different risk areas in different seasons January 2014 2012-2013 DMR(UM), DOH, DMR(LM) High risk areas and moderate risk areas during rainy and dry season Community participants 414 Rapid diagnosis test for detection of antigens and antibodies 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Protective effects of malaria antibody were observed in older age and associated with transmission intensity Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Antibody assessment can probably provide useful epidemiology tool as it has less seasonal variation
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Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Study on protective effects of Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments	January 2014 2012-2013 DMR(LM), Shwe Kyin township hospital Shwe Kyin Uncomplicated falciparum malaria cases 80 Blood test 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Relevant to C2 MARC Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Prolonged course of currently used ACT could retain good efficacy in areas with decreased ACT efficacy malaria antibody among the community in malaria endemic areas Prevalence of antibody in different risk areas in different seasons January 2014 2012-2013 DMR(UM), DOH, DMR(LM) High risk areas and moderate risk areas during rainy and dry season Community participants 414 Rapid diagnosis test for detection of antigens and antibodies 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Protective effects of malaria antibody were observed in older age and associated with transmission intensity Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Antibody assessment can probably provide useful epidemiology tool as it has less seasonal variation

Year of data in report

2012-2015

 Author and/or publisher
 DMR(LM), DOH

 Geographical location of research
 Palm oil plantation sites in Tanintharyi region and rubber plantation sites in Mon state

 Population
 Migrant workers

Sample size	170 in Tanintharyi region and 175 in Mon state
Data collection methods	Both quanta and qualitative approach
Location of research document	42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Focus on tin not related to C2 MARC
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
Credible	
Additional comments	Misuses of the ITNs are noted and there should be efforts to improve ITN and/or behaviour change interventions
Additional comments	to improve net longevity and usage enforcing with continuous mass free distribution, durability monitoring and
	insecticide resistance of the vector
Verbal autopsy of the deaths i	n malaria endemic villages, Bago Region, Myanmar
Component addressed	Causes of malaria deaths
Year published	January 2014
Year of data in report	January-February 2010
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM), Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, Bago Region, General Practitioner, Prince of Single University, Hat Yai, Thailand
Geographical location of research	59 malaria endemic villages in six townships of Bago region
Population	Deaths occurred during may 2009
Sample size	199
Data collection methods	Asking village leaders, midwives, relatives of the deceased persons and review of informal social group registers
Location of research document	Soft copy available with IEG: Phyo Wai
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Common causes of mortality are illustrated not relevant to C2 MARC
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
	The dates of deaths were confirmed by locally distributed announcements on deaths or the close relatives' recall
	on significant Myanmar religious occasions. The hospital record forms and investigation results of the deceased
Credible	were also checked with relatives. When feasible, local health staff and or unlicensed practitioners were asked
	about symptoms of the deceased.
	Cerebrovascular disease was reported as the 10th leading cause of mortality in the previous report in Myanmar.
Additional comments	Verbal autopsy is useful in identification of unnoticed causes of deaths in areas where the death registration is
Additional comments	incomplete.
Dalanda walata da ta a a a a a a a	·
	onsumers' preference and barriers in use of long lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs)
Component addressed	Consumers' preference on the use of LLINs
Year published	January 2015
Year of data in report	Not seen in the report
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM), NMCP, Malaria consortium, Johns Hopkins school of public health
Geographical location of research	Tanintharyi, Kayah, Sagaing
Population	Community members, migrant workers, forest goers, community leaders, INGO staff, CBO staff, health centre staff
	Community members, migrant workers, forest goers, community leaders, INGO staff, CBO staff, health centre staff and volunteers
Sample size	Community members, migrant workers, forest goers, community leaders, INGO staff, CBO staff, health centre staff and volunteers 339
Sample size Data collection methods	Community members, migrant workers, forest goers, community leaders, INGO staff, CBO staff, health centre staff and volunteers 339 6 FGDs, 48 KIIs
Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document	Community members, migrant workers, forest goers, community leaders, INGO staff, CBO staff, health centre staff and volunteers 339 6 FGDs, 48 KIIs 43rd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese	Community members, migrant workers, forest goers, community leaders, INGO staff, CBO staff, health centre staff and volunteers 339 6 FGDs, 48 KIIs 43rd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English
Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant	Community members, migrant workers, forest goers, community leaders, INGO staff, CBO staff, health centre staff and volunteers 339 6 FGDs, 48 KIIs 43rd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC
Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible	Community members, migrant workers, forest goers, community leaders, INGO staff, CBO staff, health centre staff and volunteers 339 6 FGDs, 48 KIIs 43rd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC Abstract only, full paper not available
Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant	Community members, migrant workers, forest goers, community leaders, INGO staff, CBO staff, health centre staff and volunteers 339 6 FGDs, 48 KIIs 43rd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC
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Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Quality assessment of antimal Component addressed	Community members, migrant workers, forest goers, community leaders, INGO staff, CBO staff, health centre staff and volunteers 339 6 FGDs, 48 KIIs 43rd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Migrant workers and forest goers preferred a single size net and distribution of LLINs based on consumers' preference should be taken into consideration to enhance LLINs usage arial in two border areas (Tamu and Muse) Monitoring of quality assurance of antimalarials
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Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Quality assessment of antimal Component addressed Year published Vear of data in report	Community members, migrant workers, forest goers, community leaders, INGO staff, CBO staff, health centre staff and volunteers 339 6 FGDs, 48 KIIs 43rd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Migrant workers and forest goers preferred a single size net and distribution of LLINs based on consumers' preference should be taken into consideration to enhance LLINs usage arial in two border areas (Tamu and Muse) Monitoring of quality assurance of antimalarials January 2015 March-July 2014
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Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Quality assessment of antimal Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Epidemiological assessment o Component addressed	Community members, migrant workers, forest goers, community leaders, INGO staff, CBO staff, health centre staff and volunteers 339 6 FGDs, 48 KIIs 43rd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Not relevant to C2 MARC Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Migrant workers and forest goers preferred a single size net and distribution of LLINs based on consumers' preference should be taken into consideration to enhance LLINs usage arrial in two border areas (Tamu and Muse) Monitoring of quality assurance of antimalarials January 2015 March-July 2014 Dept. of food and drug administration (DADA), NMCP, United states pharmacopoeia convention (PQM) Tamu, muse Wholesale private and public pharmacies of township general hospitals 51 samples Post-marketing surveillance: thin layer chromatographic method 43rd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Useful to prevent malarial drug resistance Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts It is the preliminary monitoring of antimalarials by DFDA and quality assurance of antimalarials should be strengthened fclimate change and malaria trend Trend of malaria and climatic factors, its association with malaria transmission
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	Pyin Oo Lwin township
Geographical location of research Population	Monthly data of malaria mortality and morbidity during 2004-2014
Sample size	Not described in the abstract
Data collection methods	Data record review
Location of research document	43rd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C2 MARC
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
Creatible	Monthly humidity shows significant correlation with related promotion of malaria patients in Pyin Oo Lwin. An
Additional comments	outlook on environmental conditions favourable for the occurrence and spread of malaria aids future predictions
, ladicional comments	on malaria occurrence.
A study on drug resistant mala	aria in sentinel sites of Upper Myanmar
Component addressed	Assessment of therapeutic efficacy of anti malarials for treatment of uncomplicated malaria
Year published	January 2015
Year of data in report Author and/or publisher	April-September 2014 DMR(UM), VBDC - DOH
Geographical location of research	Ta Beik Kyin and Tamu townships
Population	Clinical suspected malaria cases
Sample size	~ 70
Data collection methods	Microscopic examination of puff
Location of research document	43rd Myanmar health research congress (MR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Supportive for C2 MARC
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
Additional comments	The antimalarials, recommended for treatment of uncomplicated malaria are quite effective with high ACER status
Ranid coverage assessment of	long-lasting insecticide treated nets (LLINs) in Kayin state
Component addressed	LLINS coverage
Year published	January 2015
Year of data in report	March-July 2013
Author and/or publisher	·
Geographical location of research	Malaria consortium, NMCP, DMR (LM), John Hopkins school Hpa-an, Hlaingbwe, Kawkareik townships
Population	Adult female heads of households
Sample size	16 households of each 33 village
Data collection methods	Quantitative approach
Location of research document	43rd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C2 MARC
	Abstract only, full paper not available
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts
	Not able to assess through the abstracts
Accessible	Not able to assess through the abstracts LLINs use was lower in phase 1 villages compared to phase 2 villages and could be further increased by using
Accessible Credible Additional comments	Not able to assess through the abstracts LLINs use was lower in phase 1 villages compared to phase 2 villages and could be further increased by using available distributed LOIN through enhanced, targeted behaviour change communication programs
Accessible Credible Additional comments Evaluation of the behaviour ch	Not able to assess through the abstracts LLINs use was lower in phase 1 villages compared to phase 2 villages and could be further increased by using available distributed LOIN through enhanced, targeted behaviour change communication programs range communication and community mobilization activities in MARC zones
Accessible Credible Additional comments Evaluation of the behaviour ch	Not able to assess through the abstracts LLINs use was lower in phase 1 villages compared to phase 2 villages and could be further increased by using available distributed LOIN through enhanced, targeted behaviour change communication programs nange communication and community mobilization activities in MARC zones Behaviour change communication and community mobilization activities in marc zones
Accessible Credible Additional comments Evaluation of the behaviour ch Component addressed Year published	Not able to assess through the abstracts LLINs use was lower in phase 1 villages compared to phase 2 villages and could be further increased by using available distributed LOIN through enhanced, targeted behaviour change communication programs nange communication and community mobilization activities in MARC zones Behaviour change communication and community mobilization activities in marc zones January 2015
Accessible Credible Additional comments Evaluation of the behaviour ch Component addressed Year published Year of data in report	Not able to assess through the abstracts LLINs use was lower in phase 1 villages compared to phase 2 villages and could be further increased by using available distributed LOIN through enhanced, targeted behaviour change communication programs nange communication and community mobilization activities in MARC zones Behaviour change communication and community mobilization activities in marc zones January 2015 Not mentioned in the report
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Location of research document	43rd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Results show the preventive measures of malaria and no findings related to MARC
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
Additional comments	Scaling up of the distribution and the use of LLIN in the community is recommended
Efficacy and safety of artemet	her-mefloquine for the treatment of uncomplicated PF malaria in Loikaw
Component addressed	The efficacy of artemether-mefloquine combination
Year published	January 2015
Year of data in report	2012-2013
Author and/or publisher	Defence Services Medical research centre
Geographical location of research	Military hospital, Loikaw
Population	Acute adult uncomplicated falciparum malaria patients
Sample size	16
Data collection methods	Clinical and parasitological examination
Location of research document	43rd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Increased day 3 parasitemia indicates possible artemisinin resistance
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
Additional comments	This combination therapy is effective in treatment of uncomplicated falciparum malaria
Comparison on diagnostic per	formance of alcidine orange microscopy and rapid diagnostic test in malaria
Component addressed	The efficacy of two rapid diagnostic methods
Year published	January 2015
Year of data in report	2012
Author and/or publisher	No 8, 100 bedded hospital, Northern Shan state, DMR(LM), Defence Service medical academy
Geographical location of research	Shwe Kyin
Population	Clinical suspected malaria cases
Sample size	225
Data collection methods	Microscopy and RDT
Location of research document	43rd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C2 MARC
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
	Both methods had good accuracy in low parasite density. Alcidine orange stained microscopy and RDT can be used
Additional comments	as reliable alternative rapid diagnostic methods in screening of malaria in remote areas where Gyms microscopy is not available.

Desk review samples studies

Tubovoulogie	
Tuberculosis	
Factors influencing drop out o	f failure to attend Township TB centre
Component addressed	Identifying the reasons for drop-out or failure to attend township TB centre
Year published	August 2008
Year of data in report	June-July 2008
Author and/or publisher	MMA, DMR (LM), NTP
	4 townships: Insein, Thanlyn, Mahar Aung Myae, Magwe
Population	District NTP staff, TMOs, township GP coordinators and out reach workers, drop out TB suspected patients
Sample size	14 participants for KII, 35 drop-out cases
Data collection methods	Exploratory study using quantitative and qualitative method (KII, IDI)
Location of research document	Hard copy available with DMR (LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Factors causing drop-out and failure are helpful for TB control
Accessible Credible	Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data
	Document review, training and protest, quality control was done and the findings were triangulated
Additional comments	The findings input benefits for further improvement in referrals to reduce the drop-out rate
Management of TB by public a	and private health care providers at the township level: Situation assessment
Component addressed	Current practices of GPs and BHS in management of TB in terms of referral, HE, diagnosis and monitoring of TB
Variation of	patients
Year published	August 2008
Year of data in report	June 2004-May 2005
Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research	MMA, DMR (LM), NTP
Geographical location of research Population	Two peri-urban townships in Yangkn division All GPs and BHS in two townships
Sample size	89 GPs, 38 BHS
Data collection methods	Quantitative survey, IDI
Location of research document	Hard copy available with DMR
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant C2
Accessible	Analysed data only seen
Credible	The findings were similar to the studies from India, Vietnam, and Laos
or editare	Family DOT should be supervised by BHS. Conduct continuous dialogue and meeting at THD among BHS, GPs, NTP
Additional comments	and NGOs
Patients' perspectives on publ	ic-private mix initiatives in tuberculosis control
Component addressed	Patients' perspectives on PPM initiatives in tuberculosis control
Year published	2011
Year of data in report	June 2006-September 2007
Author and/or publisher	De+A50partment of Medical Research (Upper Myanmar) Department of Health
Geographical location of research	Five townships in Mandalay Division, namely Myingyan, Kyaukpadaung, Meikhtela, Kyaukse, and Madayar
	Trive townships in Mandalay Division, harnery Mylingyan, Ryaukpadading, Melkintela, Ryaukse, and Madayai
Population	Patients taking treatment at the National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) clinics and at general practice (GP) clinics
	Patients taking treatment at the National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) clinics and at general practice (GP) clinics 301 patients, 150 each taking treatment at the National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) clinics and at general practice
Population Sample size	Patients taking treatment at the National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) clinics and at general practice (GP) clinics 301 patients, 150 each taking treatment at the National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) clinics and at general practice (GP) clinics
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Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Knowledge, attitudes and prace	Patients taking treatment at the National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) clinics and at general practice (GP) clinics 301 patients, 150 each taking treatment at the National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) clinics and at general practice (GP) clinics Both quantitative and qualitative methods The Myanmar Health Sciences Research Journal, Vol. 23, No. 3, 2011 English A good program implementation with PPM initiatives and good patients' compliance will ensure effective tuberculosis control Analysed data only seen "The study areas were selected based on: (1) having high TB case load, (2) considerable number of GPs, and (3) presence of PPM initiatives. Patients who could answer well in the quantitative survey were purposively selected for IDIs. Matrix analysis was done around the main theme and sub-themes. Areas of consensus and divergence were identified in the analysis of this study." Patients taking treatment at GP clinics knew better about PPM compared to those at NTP clinics ctice concerning tuberculosis in a growing industrialised area in Myanmar Workers' knowledge about TB, their health-seeking behaviour, acceptability of TB screening and predictors for
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Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Knowledge, attitudes and practical component addressed Year published	Patients taking treatment at the National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) clinics and at general practice (GP) clinics 301 patients, 150 each taking treatment at the National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) clinics and at general practice (GP) clinics Both quantitative and qualitative methods The Myanmar Health Sciences Research Journal, Vol. 23, No. 3, 2011 English A good program implementation with PPM initiatives and good patients' compliance will ensure effective tuberculosis control Analysed data only seen "The study areas were selected based on: (1) having high TB case load, (2) considerable number of GPs, and (3) presence of PPM initiatives. Patients who could answer well in the quantitative survey were purposively selected for IDIs. Matrix analysis was done around the main theme and sub-themes. Areas of consensus and divergence were identified in the analysis of this study." Patients taking treatment at GP clinics knew better about PPM compared to those at NTP clinics tice concerning tuberculosis in a growing industrialised area in Myanmar Workers' knowledge about TB, their health-seeking behaviour, acceptability of TB screening and predictors for approval of the dismissal of TB patients
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Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Credible Additional comments Knowledge, attitudes and practice Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher	Patients taking treatment at the National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) clinics and at general practice (GP) clinics 301 patients, 150 each taking treatment at the National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) clinics and at general practice (GP) clinics Both quantitative and qualitative methods The Myanmar Health Sciences Research Journal, Vol. 23, No. 3, 2011 English A good program implementation with PPM initiatives and good patients' compliance will ensure effective tuberculosis control Analysed data only seen "The study areas were selected based on: (1) having high TB case load, (2) considerable number of GPs, and (3) presence of PPM initiatives. Patients who could answer well in the quantitative survey were purposively selected for IDIs. Matrix analysis was done around the main theme and sub-themes. Areas of consensus and divergence were identified in the analysis of this study." Patients taking treatment at GP clinics knew better about PPM compared to those at NTP clinics tice concerning tuberculosis in a growing industrialised area in Myanmar Workers' knowledge about TB, their health-seeking behaviour, acceptability of TB screening and predictors for approval of the dismissal of TB patients 2011 June-August 2007 DMR(LM), DOH, NTP
Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Knowledge, attitudes and pract Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population	Patients taking treatment at the National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) clinics and at general practice (GP) clinics 301 patients, 150 each taking treatment at the National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) clinics and at general practice (GP) clinics Both quantitative and qualitative methods The Myanmar Health Sciences Research Journal, Vol. 23, No. 3, 2011 English A good program implementation with PPM initiatives and good patients' compliance will ensure effective tuberculosis control Analysed data only seen "The study areas were selected based on: (1) having high TB case load, (2) considerable number of GPs, and (3) presence of PPM initiatives. Patients who could answer well in the quantitative survey were purposively selected for IDIs. Matrix analysis was done around the main theme and sub-themes. Areas of consensus and divergence were identified in the analysis of this study." Patients taking treatment at GP clinics knew better about PPM compared to those at NTP clinics tice concerning tuberculosis in a growing industrialised area in Myanmar Workers' knowledge about TB, their health-seeking behaviour, acceptability of TB screening and predictors for approval of the dismissal of TB patients 2011 June-August 2007 DMR(LM), DOH, NTP Factories in industrial zones in Yangon :Hlaing Thayar (HT), Shwe Pyithar (SP) and South Dagon
Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Knowledge, attitudes and prac Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research	Patients taking treatment at the National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) clinics and at general practice (GP) clinics 301 patients, 150 each taking treatment at the National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) clinics and at general practice (GP) clinics Both quantitative and qualitative methods The Myanmar Health Sciences Research Journal, Vol. 23, No. 3, 2011 English A good program implementation with PPM initiatives and good patients' compliance will ensure effective tuberculosis control Analysed data only seen "The study areas were selected based on: (1) having high TB case load, (2) considerable number of GPs, and (3) presence of PPM initiatives. Patients who could answer well in the quantitative survey were purposively selected for IDIs. Matrix analysis was done around the main theme and sub-themes. Areas of consensus and divergence were identified in the analysis of this study." Patients taking treatment at GP clinics knew better about PPM compared to those at NTP clinics tice concerning tuberculosis in a growing industrialised area in Myanmar Workers' knowledge about TB, their health-seeking behaviour, acceptability of TB screening and predictors for approval of the dismissal of TB patients 2011 June-August 2007 DMR(LM), DOH, NTP Factories in industrial zones in Yangon :Hlaing Thayar (HT), Shwe Pyithar (SP) and South Dagon Factory workers, and employers

Location of research document	Soft copy available with IEG: KAP TB PAPER
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	The understanding about the consequences of stigmatisation among factory workers with TB, recurrent TB and multidrug-resistant TB may improve TB control in the workplace
Accessible	Analysed data only seen
Credible	Factories were randomly selected and the workers were selected for the interview. Content analysis was carried out by two researchers. Content was coded by context unit in Myanmar language using ATLAS.ti software (Technical University, Berlin, Germany). Theme findings were extracted after thorough and repeated reading. Matrix analysis was also used.
Additional comments	More effective communication strategies towards factory workers are needed to increase workers' knowledge about transmission and reduce stigma. Employers should be sensitised to protect employees with TB and invest in preventive activities.
	n: workers' knowledge, health seeking behaviour and dismissal from workplace
Component addressed	Workers' awareness on TB
Year published	January 2011
Year of data in report	2007
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM)
Geographical location of research	3 industrial zones in Ygn (Hlaingtharyar, Shwepyithar, South Dagon)
Population	Workers from 27 factories, and owners
Sample size	349
Data collection methods	AS survey using structured questionnaire, IDIs for owners, and screening for chest symptoms for workers
Location of research document	Hard copy available with DMR
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C2
Accessible	Analysed data only seen
Credible	Content analysis of qualitative information was carried out by two researchers
Additional comments	High pulmonary prevalence was found among males and misconception was also high. Pre-employment screening was necessary. Further researches on consequences of stigmatisation among factory workers with TB should be studied.
Identifying effective health ed	ucation channels for TB control by community participation in rural and urban areas of Myanmar
Component addressed	KAP of community on TB
Year published	January 2011
Year of data in report	2009-2010
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM)
Geographical location of research	Rural and urban areas of 50 selected townships
Population	Community members
Sample size	7519
Data collection methods	Quantitative and qualitative methods
Location of research document Report in English/Burmese	Hard copy available with DMR English
Relevant	
	Not relevant to A122C2
Accessible	Analysed data only seen
Credible	Pretesting and training of volunteers was done and triangulation of findings were done
Additional comments	Raise community awareness on availability of anti-TB drugs free of charge and reduce stigma of TB among the community
Role of TB patient Self Help Gr	oup in TB control activities in selected townships, Myanmar: End line assessment
Component addressed	Availability and use of anti-TB drugs among drug shops and knowledge of drug sellers in regard to TB
Year published	November 2011
Year of data in report	2010
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM), National Tuberculosis Programme, MAMA PPM TB project
Geographical location of research	South Okalapa township, Yangon
	Drug shops and drug sellers
Population Sample size	97
Sample size	
Data collection methods	Both quantitative and qualitative data collection including 4FGDs and mystery client method
Location of research document	DMR(LM); Hard copy available with IEG team
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not Relevant to C2
Accessible	Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data
Credible	Research assistants were trained to behave as mystery clients by using case scenario and role play. Data coding, manual cleaning, checking for consistency and errors were carried out after data collection.
Additional comments	Anti-TB drugs were dispensed with or without a prescription over the drug shops and it is beneficial to organise the drug sellers to involve in TB control activities
Role of informal health care or	roviders in TB management and control in semi-urban and rural areas of Bag township, Myanmar
Component addressed	The role of informal health care providers in TB management and control
Year published	
	August 2011
Year of data in report	May 2011
Author and/or publisher	MMAA DMAP (LMA) NITD
Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research	MMA, DMR (LM), NTP Bago township

Population	VHWs and quacks
Sample size	137
Data collection methods	Community-based cross-sectional descriptive study using quantitative and qualitative methods
Location of research document	Hard copy available with DMR (LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Role of health care providers is applicable for TB control
Accessible	Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data
Credible	Stratified purposive sampling: Protest of the questionnaire was conducted in Taikkyi township and the tool was revised at a winding up session after the pre-test
	Training and monitoring of VAC and township PPM committee may reduce the misuse of anti-TB drugs among the
Additional comments	quacks
Effectiveness of the community	ty DOT provider in MMA PPM TB project
Effectiveness of the community	
Component addressed	The treatment outcomes and problems encountered by patients managed by the different types of community DOT providers
Year published	August 2011
Year of data in report	January-March 2010
Author and/or publisher	MMA, DMR (LM), NTP
Geographical location of research	North Dagon, Bago, Insein
	All types of patients who started treatment within Jan 1 2010 to Mar 31 2010 and their DOT providers, field
Population	coordinators, and field assistants
Sample size	43 TB patients, 22 DOT providers, 3 FCs and 3 Fas
Data collection methods	Exploratory study using quantitative and qualitative method (KII, IDI)
Location of research document	Hard copy available with DMR (LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant C2
Accessible	
Credible	Analysed data only seen
Creaible	Document review, training and pre-test, quality control was done
Additional comments	Three types of DOT providers were identified: family assistants, clinic assistants, and volunteers. Follow up action after DOT provider training should be ensured
Identifying effective health ed	ucation channels for TB control by community participation in rural and urban areas of Myanmar
Component addressed	Advocacy, communication and social mobilization (SCAM) strategies by involvement of local community
Year published	2012
Year of data in report	2009-2010
Author and/or publisher	DMR (LM), NTP, WHO
Geographical location of research	50 townships
Population	Community members
Sample size	7519
Data collection methods	Multistage sampling; face-to-face interview, FGDs, pair wise ranking
Location of research document	Hard copy available with DMR
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant C2
Accessible	Analysed data only seen
Credible	Qualitative data were done for thematic analysis organised with the assistance of ATLAS version 6
Additional comments	Deliver HE messages according to local context and choose appropriate HE channels accordingly
Role of Voluntary Health Worl	kers and untrained health care providers in TB management and control in semi-urban and rural
areas of Bago township	
Component addressed	Role of Voluntary Health Workers and untrained health care providers in TB management and control in semi-
uuuresseu	urban and rural areas of Bago township
Year published	January 2012
Year of data in report	Not mentioned in the report
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM)
Geographical location of research	Bago township (4 Races and 2 Station Health units
Population	VHWs and quacks
Sample size	137
Data collection methods	Cross-sectional descriptive study using quantitative and qualitative methods
Location of research document	Hard copy available with DMR
Location of research document Report in English/Burmese	Hard copy available with DMR English
Report in English/Burmese	English
Report in English/Burmese Relevant	English To revitalize the role of VHWs in the primary health care system, especially in disease control activities of TB Analysed data only seen
Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible	English To revitalize the role of VHWs in the primary health care system, especially in disease control activities of TB Analysed data only seen Data completeness was checked by the interviewers and thematic analysis was done
Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible	English To revitalize the role of VHWs in the primary health care system, especially in disease control activities of TB Analysed data only seen
Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments	English To revitalize the role of VHWs in the primary health care system, especially in disease control activities of TB Analysed data only seen Data completeness was checked by the interviewers and thematic analysis was done Voluntary Health Workers and health care providers should be trained in TB management and control to improve the program
Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Accessibility of community to	English To revitalize the role of VHWs in the primary health care system, especially in disease control activities of TB Analysed data only seen Data completeness was checked by the interviewers and thematic analysis was done Voluntary Health Workers and health care providers should be trained in TB management and control to improve the program health services for TB in Kutkai township, Northern Shan state, Myanmar
Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Accessibility of community to Component addressed	English To revitalize the role of VHWs in the primary health care system, especially in disease control activities of TB Analysed data only seen Data completeness was checked by the interviewers and thematic analysis was done Voluntary Health Workers and health care providers should be trained in TB management and control to improve the program health services for TB in Kutkai township, Northern Shan state, Myanmar Accessibility of health services among TB patients from Kutkai township, hard-to-reach area
Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Accessibility of community to Component addressed Year published	English To revitalize the role of VHWs in the primary health care system, especially in disease control activities of TB Analysed data only seen Data completeness was checked by the interviewers and thematic analysis was done Voluntary Health Workers and health care providers should be trained in TB management and control to improve the program health services for TB in Kutkai township, Northern Shan state, Myanmar Accessibility of health services among TB patients from Kutkai township, hard-to-reach area January 2012
Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Accessibility of community to Component addressed Year published Year of data in report	English To revitalize the role of VHWs in the primary health care system, especially in disease control activities of TB Analysed data only seen Data completeness was checked by the interviewers and thematic analysis was done Voluntary Health Workers and health care providers should be trained in TB management and control to improve the program health services for TB in Kutkai township, Northern Shan state, Myanmar Accessibility of health services among TB patients from Kutkai township, hard-to-reach area January 2012 2010-11
Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Accessibility of community to Component addressed Year published	English To revitalize the role of VHWs in the primary health care system, especially in disease control activities of TB Analysed data only seen Data completeness was checked by the interviewers and thematic analysis was done Voluntary Health Workers and health care providers should be trained in TB management and control to improve the program health services for TB in Kutkai township, Northern Shan state, Myanmar Accessibility of health services among TB patients from Kutkai township, hard-to-reach area January 2012

Population	All TB patients who took treatment at Kutkai THD	
Sample size	120 face to face interviews, 23 in-depth interview and 5 KIIs	
Data collection methods	Quantitative and qualitative analysis, record review	
Location of research document	Hard copy available with DMR	
Report in English/Burmese	English	
Relevant	Relevant to C2	
Accessible	Analysed data only seen	
Credible	Thematic analysis was performed	
Additional comments	Effective way of improving community knowledge on diagnosis and treatment of TB should be applied to reduce	
Additional comments	the prolong delay in getting treatment and to ensure treatment adherence	
Emnowering TB natients in TB	control activities through formation of SHGs: A process evaluation	
Component addressed	The process of development of SHGd in addressing TB	
Year published	January 2012	
Year of data in report	October 2010-January 2011	
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM)	
Geographical location of research	5 townships in Hlaingtharyar and Thanbyuzayat townships	
Population	TB patients and family members	
Sample size	123 TB patients and 149 family members	
Data collection methods	Doc review, quantitative and qualitative data collection	
Location of research document	Hard copy available with DMR	
Report in English/Burmese	English	
Relevant	Relevant to C2	
Accessible		
ACCESSIBIE	Analysed data only seen	
Credible	Process evaluation focuses on the internal dynamics and actual operations of a programme with intent to	
	understand its strength and weaknesses. Triangulation of the findings were done.	
Additional comments	Findings were utilized for formulation of national guidelines for "Empowering TB patients in TB control activities"	
raditional comments	at State and Regional levels	
Molecular characterization of	MDRTB isolated in Myanmar	
Component addressed	Implementation of rapid molecular tests to identify MDRTB	
Year published	January 2012	
Year of data in report	2010	
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM), NTP, Hokkaido university	
	National TB control programme	
Population	Mycobacterium tuberculosis isolates with phenotypically MDR cases	
Sample size	178	
Data collection methods	Drug susceptibility test	
Location of research document	Hard copy available with DMR	
Report in English/Burmese	English	
Relevant	Supportive for MDRTB confirmation	
Accessible	Analysed data only seen	
Credible	Laboratory capacity and quality assurance is controlled according to SAL in Bangkok and FIND	
	The study provides valuable information on the mutations occurring related to the molecular mechanism of drug	
Additional comments	resistance	
Role of TB patient Self Help Gr	oup in TB control activities in selected townships, Myanmar: End line assessment	
Component addressed	Key activities of SHGs and to elicit opinions and suggestions for involvement of SHAG in TB control activities	
Year published	June 2012	
Year of data in report	October 2010-January 2011	
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM), National Tuberculosis Programme, World Vision Myanmar	
Geographical location of research	Hlaingtharyar, Loikaw, Myeik, Thanbyuzayat and Dawei townships	
2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	TB patients, family members, members of SHG, State TB officers, TMOs, SMOs, MWs, WV staff, community	
Population		
Sample size	development facilitators, behavioural change facilitators	
Sample size	509 Deth quantitative and qualitative data collection including TCCDs. 7 IDIs 14 KHs	
Data collection methods	Both quantitative and qualitative data collection including 7FGDs, 7 IDIs, 14 KIIs	
Location of research document	DMR(LM); Hard copy available with IEG team	
Report in English/Burmese	English	
Relevant	not relevant to output indicator 3.2 and 3.4	
Accessible	Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data	
Credible	Quasi-experimental design (proxy pre test post test design) used and the findings from end line assessment are	
CI EUIDIE	comparable with findings from baseline. Household data are triangulated with the qualitative data.	
Additional comments	Empowering TB patients as SHG is effective for TB control. Improvement in management systems and adoption of conducive procedure are necessary for sustainability of SHGs.	
Diamanaina		
Dispensing anti-tuberculosis drugs among drug shops in selected townships (TB management at drug shops: knowledge and		
practice of drug sellers in selected townships) Myanmar		
Component addressed	Key activities of SHGs and the involvement of SHGs in TB control activities	
Year published	June 2012	
Year of data in report	October 2010-January 2011	
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM), National Tuberculosis Programme, World Vision Myanmar	
Geographical location of research	Hlaingtharyar and Thanbyuzayat townships	

To patients and furnity members, members of SHGS, State TB (Inferse, TMCs, SMCs, MNs, WY staff, community electropisms in development facilitations showshould change includinations of the patients of the pa		
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Section of research document Section Sec	- opulation	development facilitators, behavioural change facilitators
Location of research document SMG(MA); Fart copy available with LES team Replan	Sample size	Total 509 TB patients and family members from SHG and no SHG areas
Report to English/Burnese Rolevant	Data collection methods	Both quantitative and qualitative data collection including 7 FGDs, 7 IDIs and 14 KIIs
Relevant nordify and mortality or to MDRTs Greenes Accessible Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data Baseline assessment was conducted in 2004 by applying the same methodology as end line. Disserimation workshops for baseline findings as well as end line assessment were held on Mky 2011. The findings were transplated to obtain foliability wise and comprehensive situational analysis. It is effective for Tile control to empower Tile patients as SHSs. Systematic supervision and support to SHSs, applications of the season of the seaso	Location of research document	DMR(LM); Hard copy available with IEG team
Relevant morbidity and mortality use to MDRTIS decrease Accessible Ooly full report is accessible and impossible to access data Reserve the control of MORTS, the morbidity and mortality use to MDRTIS decrease Accessible Ooly full report is accessible and impossible to access data Reserve the control of the prevention and control of MORTS, the morbidity and mortality use on MORTS accessible and impossible to access data Reserve the control of the prevention of the prevention of the prevention of the previous of the previous and support to SHGS. Additional comments Additional comments Assessment of GIFS' participation on TB imanagement and treatment outcome in PPM DOTS relativisty perspectives In a prevention on TB imanagement and treatment outcome in PPM DOTS activities from patients' perspectives Author and/or publisher Corpoporation Outcome of the prevention on TB imanagement and treatment outcome in PPM DOTS activities from patients' perspectives Author and/or publisher Corporation Outcome of the prevention of the imagement and treatment outcome in PPM DOTS activities from patients' perspectives Author and/or publisher Corporation Outcome of the prevention of the imagement and treatment outcome in PPM DOTS activities from patients' perspectives Author and/or publisher Corporation Outcome of the prevention of the imagement and treatment outcome in PPM DOTS activities from patients' perspectives Author and/or publisher Corporation Outcome of the prevention of the imagement and treatment outcome in PPM DOTS activities from patients' perspectives Author and/or publisher Corporation of present of the prevention on TB imagement and treatment outcome in PPM DOTS activities from patients' perspectives Author and/or publisher Corporation of present document Oration of the prevention of the pre	Report in English/Burmese	English
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Additional comments	Empowerment of TB patients and improvement in O18case detection as well as treatment completion is essential in TB control
Effect of providing Health Edu	cation message on TB in local language through FM radio in Southern Shan State, Myanmar
Component addressed	Effect of providing health message on TB in local language through FM radio
Year published	2014
Year of data in report	April-August 2013
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM), NTP, DMR (UM), CHEB
Geographical location of research	Hopone township
Population	Adult =>18 yrs. of age from each household randomly
Sample size	400 face to face interview
Data collection methods	Intervention study (before and after); 4 Fad's, 5 KIIs, 6 IDIs
Location of research document	Hard copy available with DMR
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant C2
Accessible	Analysed data only seen
Credible	The findings were analysed after conducting baseline and end line assessment
Additional comments	Using FM radio is an effective way for delivering health messages
Cost of alternative strategy fo	r TB control in Hlaingtharyar township: Focusing on TB patient Self Help Groups
Component addressed	Cost and financial management system of TB patient SHG
Year published	April 2014
Year of data in report	2012-2013
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM), NAP, World Vision International
Geographical location of research	Hlaingtharyar township
Population	Members of 4 SHGs from Hlaingtharyar township and WV staff
Sample size	4 SHGs (each SHG has 12-15 members.)
Data collection methods	Both quantitative and qualitative approach; records review, face-to-face interview, 5 Fad's & 9KIIs
Location of research document	Hard copy available with IEG
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not Relevant to C2
Accessible	Analysed data only seen
	Cost incurred by both WV and SHGs were categorised as investments costs and operating costs. In addition to KII
Credible	and FGD, ten coins technique (modified ten seeds technique) was used to ask their wish for allocation of total
	fund. Data coding and analysis was done according to main themes and sub-themes.
	The systematic financial management was weak because of the low education of the group members and no
Additional comments	training on financial management. SHGs contributed nearly 50% of case detection and fund raising activities of SHGs should be increased for sustainability.
Abstracts/posters of the state	SHGs should be increased for sustainability. ne studies (Full paper not accessible)
Abstracts/posters of tl	SHGs should be increased for sustainability. ne studies (Full paper not accessible) s of TB among TB suspects attending Lathe diagnostic TB centre in Yangon
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Abstracts/posters of till Referral patterns and diagnosis Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Knowledge, attitude and pract Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods	SHGs should be increased for sustainability. ne studies (Full paper not accessible) s of TB among TB suspects attending Lathe diagnostic TB centre in Yangon Referral patterns and treatment category among TB suspect attending divisional TB centre, Yangon January 2011 January-October 2010 DMR(LM), NTP (Ygn) Yangon TB patients 400 Quantitative approach Myanmar health research congress 2010 (DMR LM) English Useful for screening of drug resistant TB Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts of the poster Advocate the specialist about availability of free anti TB drugs at public health centre and organize them for early referral of TB patients to public TB centre ice of TB patients and their family members on TB in selected townships Knowledge, attitude and practice of TB patients and their family members on TB January 2012 2011 National Tuberculosis Programme, World Vision Myanmar, DMR(LM) Hlaingtharyar and Thanphyuzayat TB patients and family members 239 TB patients and 272 family members Face-to-face interviews
Abstracts/posters of till Referral patterns and diagnosis Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Knowledge, attitude and pract Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document	SHGs should be increased for sustainability. ne studies (Full paper not accessible) s of TB among TB suspects attending Lathe diagnostic TB centre in Yangon Referral patterns and treatment category among TB suspect attending divisional TB centre, Yangon January 2011 January-October 2010 DMR(LM), NTP (Ygn) Yangon TB patients 400 Quantitative approach Myanmar health research congress 2010 (DMR LM) English Useful for screening of drug resistant TB Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts of the poster Advocate the specialist about availability of free anti TB drugs at public health centre and organize them for early referral of TB patients to public TB centre ice of TB patients and their family members on TB in selected townships Knowledge, attitude and practice of TB patients and their family members on TB January 2012 2011 National Tuberculosis Programme, World Vision Myanmar, DMR(LM) Hlaingtharyar and Thanphyuzayat TB patients and 272 family members 239 TB patients and 272 family members Face-to-face interviews Myanmar health research congress - Jan 2012(DMR LM)
Abstracts/posters of till Referral patterns and diagnosis Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Knowledge, attitude and pract Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese	SHGs should be increased for sustainability. ne studies (Full paper not accessible) s of TB among TB suspects attending Lathe diagnostic TB centre in Yangon Referral patterns and treatment category among TB suspect attending divisional TB centre, Yangon January 2011 January-October 2010 DMR(LM), NTP (Ygn) Yangon TB patients 400 Quantitative approach Myanmar health research congress 2010 (DMR LM) English Useful for screening of drug resistant TB Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts of the poster Advocate the specialist about availability of free anti TB drugs at public health centre and organize them for early referral of TB patients to public TB centre ice of TB patients and their family members on TB in selected townships Knowledge, attitude and practice of TB patients and their family members on TB January 2012 2011 National Tuberculosis Programme, World Vision Myanmar, DMR(LM) Hlaingtharyar and Thanphyuzayat TB patients and family members 239 TB patients and 272 family members Face-to-face interviews Myanmar health research congress - Jan 2012(DMR LM) English
Abstracts/posters of till Referral patterns and diagnosis Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Knowledge, attitude and pract Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant	SHGs should be increased for sustainability. ne studies (Full paper not accessible) s of TB among TB suspects attending Lathe diagnostic TB centre in Yangon Referral patterns and treatment category among TB suspect attending divisional TB centre, Yangon January 2011 January-October 2010 DMR(LM), NTP (Ygn) Yangon TB patients 400 Quantitative approach Myanmar health research congress 2010 (DMR LM) English Useful for screening of drug resistant TB Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts of the poster Advocate the specialist about availability of free anti TB drugs at public health centre and organize them for early referral of TB patients to public TB centre ice of TB patients and their family members on TB in selected townships Knowledge, attitude and practice of TB patients and their family members on TB January 2012 2011 National Tuberculosis Programme, World Vision Myanmar, DMR(LM) Hlaingtharyar and Thanphyuzayat TB patients and family members 239 TB patients and 272 family members Face-to-face interviews Myanmar health research congress - Jan 2012(DMR LM) English Useful for the patients' compliance
Abstracts/posters of till Referral patterns and diagnosis Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Knowledge, attitude and pract Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese	SHGs should be increased for sustainability. ne studies (Full paper not accessible) s of TB among TB suspects attending Lathe diagnostic TB centre in Yangon Referral patterns and treatment category among TB suspect attending divisional TB centre, Yangon January 2011 January-October 2010 DMR(LM), NTP (Ygn) Yangon TB patients 400 Quantitative approach Myanmar health research congress 2010 (DMR LM) English Useful for screening of drug resistant TB Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts of the poster Advocate the specialist about availability of free anti TB drugs at public health centre and organize them for early referral of TB patients to public TB centre ice of TB patients and their family members on TB in selected townships Knowledge, attitude and practice of TB patients and their family members on TB January 2012 2011 National Tuberculosis Programme, World Vision Myanmar, DMR(LM) Hlaingtharyar and Thanphyuzayat TB patients and family members 239 TB patients and 272 family members Face-to-face interviews Myanmar health research congress - Jan 2012(DMR LM) English

Additional comments	There was no difference in TB patients and family members for knowledge about TB. The respondents suggest to provide health education , support for TB patients and anti-TB drugs free of charge.
Evaluation of clinical, bacterio	logical, pharmacological factors and immunological responses of pulmonary TB patients in Yangon
Component addressed	Clinical, bacteriological, and immunological responses and pharmacokinetics of rifampicin and isoniazid
Year published	January 2013
Year of data in report	January-December 2011
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM), NTP
Geographical location of research	Mingaladone and Mingalar Taung Nyunt TB centre, Yangon
Population	1290 TB patients
Sample size	50 newly diagnosed sputum positive cases, 50 Category 1 cured and 50 Category 1 treatment failure cases
Data collection methods	The use of proforma, ELISA, culture and drug sensitivity test
Location of research document	41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English C2
Relevant	Relevant to C2
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
Additional comments	Pharmacological factors (reduced bioavailability) and bacteriological factors (drug resistant strain) are major risk factors of treatment failure and the development of MDR TB
Management of TD in bound to	
	-reach area, Laukkai township, Northern Shan State
Component addressed	Management of TB in hard-to-reach area
Year published	January 2013
Year of data in report Author and/or publisher	DMR(UM), DMR(LM), NTP
Geographical location of research	Laukkai township
Population	37 general practitioners (GPs), 3 MOs from Asian Harm Reduction Network (AHRN), 14 BHS
Sample size	General practitioners (GPs), MOs from Asian Harm Reduction Network (AHRN), BHS
Data collection methods	52 face-to-face interview, 12 IDIs
Location of research document	42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
	Existing management of TB by GPs in hard-to-reach area was not in line with NTP guideline. This message is useful
Relevant	for the MDR TB control programme
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
Additional comments	Organize GPs to involve in TB control under guidance NTP is essential
Positivity of Acid Fast Bacilli cu	ulture and drug sensitivity pattern in children with TB
Component addressed	The smear and culture positivity of m tuberculosis in gastric aspirate samples for the diagnosis of childhood pulmonary TB
Component addressed Year published	The smear and culture positivity of m tuberculosis in gastric aspirate samples for the diagnosis of childhood pulmonary TB January 2013
·	pulmonary TB
Year published	pulmonary TB January 2013
Year published Year of data in report	pulmonary TB January 2013 2012
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher	pulmonary TB January 2013 2012 South Okkalapa women and child hospital, Yankin Children Hospital
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research	pulmonary TB January 2013 2012 South Okkalapa women and child hospital, Yankin Children Hospital Yangon
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population	pulmonary TB January 2013 2012 South Okkalapa women and child hospital, Yankin Children Hospital Yangon Children who had suspected TB
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size	pulmonary TB January 2013 2012 South Okkalapa women and child hospital, Yankin Children Hospital Yangon Children who had suspected TB 80 Gastric aspiration on each of three consecutive mornings were sent for smear microscopy and mycobacterial
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods	pulmonary TB January 2013 2012 South Okkalapa women and child hospital, Yankin Children Hospital Yangon Children who had suspected TB 80 Gastric aspiration on each of three consecutive mornings were sent for smear microscopy and mycobacterial culture
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document	pulmonary TB January 2013 2012 South Okkalapa women and child hospital, Yankin Children Hospital Yangon Children who had suspected TB 80 Gastric aspiration on each of three consecutive mornings were sent for smear microscopy and mycobacterial culture 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible	pulmonary TB January 2013 2012 South Okkalapa women and child hospital, Yankin Children Hospital Yangon Children who had suspected TB 80 Gastric aspiration on each of three consecutive mornings were sent for smear microscopy and mycobacterial culture 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Not Relevant to C2 Abstract only, full paper not available
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant	pulmonary TB January 2013 2012 South Okkalapa women and child hospital, Yankin Children Hospital Yangon Children who had suspected TB 80 Gastric aspiration on each of three consecutive mornings were sent for smear microscopy and mycobacterial culture 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Not Relevant to C2
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible	pulmonary TB January 2013 2012 South Okkalapa women and child hospital, Yankin Children Hospital Yangon Children who had suspected TB 80 Gastric aspiration on each of three consecutive mornings were sent for smear microscopy and mycobacterial culture 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Not Relevant to C2 Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Awareness and attitude of pul	pulmonary TB January 2013 2012 South Okkalapa women and child hospital, Yankin Children Hospital Yangon Children who had suspected TB 80 Gastric aspiration on each of three consecutive mornings were sent for smear microscopy and mycobacterial culture 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Not Relevant to C2 Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Gastric aspirate culture and drug sensitivity test should be done all cases of severe extra pulmonary TB and contact
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Awareness and attitude of pulyangon	pulmonary TB January 2013 2012 South Okkalapa women and child hospital, Yankin Children Hospital Yangon Children who had suspected TB 80 Gastric aspiration on each of three consecutive mornings were sent for smear microscopy and mycobacterial culture 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Not Relevant to C2 Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Gastric aspirate culture and drug sensitivity test should be done all cases of severe extra pulmonary TB and contact with adult MDR TB blic staff towards involvement of general practitioners (GPs) in TB control in selected townships,
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Awareness and attitude of pul Yangon Component addressed	pulmonary TB January 2013 2012 South Okkalapa women and child hospital, Yankin Children Hospital Yangon Children who had suspected TB 80 Gastric aspiration on each of three consecutive mornings were sent for smear microscopy and mycobacterial culture 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Not Relevant to C2 Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Gastric aspirate culture and drug sensitivity test should be done all cases of severe extra pulmonary TB and contact with adult MDR TB blic staff towards involvement of general practitioners (GPs) in TB control in selected townships,
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Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Awareness and attitude of pul Yangon Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research	pulmonary TB January 2013 2012 South Okkalapa women and child hospital, Yankin Children Hospital Yangon Children who had suspected TB 80 Gastric aspiration on each of three consecutive mornings were sent for smear microscopy and mycobacterial culture 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Not Relevant to C2 Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Gastric aspirate culture and drug sensitivity test should be done all cases of severe extra pulmonary TB and contact with adult MDR TB Dic staff towards involvement of general practitioners (GPs) in TB control in selected townships, Awareness and attitude of public staff towards involvement of general practitioners (gaps) in TB control January 2013 2012 DMR(LM), NTP, Township Health Dept. (Thanlyin) 5 townships in Yangon
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Awareness and attitude of pul Yangon Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population	pulmonary TB January 2013 2012 South Okkalapa women and child hospital, Yankin Children Hospital Yangon Children who had suspected TB 80 Gastric aspiration on each of three consecutive mornings were sent for smear microscopy and mycobacterial culture 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Not Relevant to C2 Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Gastric aspirate culture and drug sensitivity test should be done all cases of severe extra pulmonary TB and contact with adult MDR TB Dic staff towards involvement of general practitioners (GPs) in TB control in selected townships, Awareness and attitude of public staff towards involvement of general practitioners (gaps) in TB control January 2013 2012 DMR(LM), NTP, Township Health Dept. (Thanlyin) 5 townships in Yangon BHS, medical officers and TB coordinators
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Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Awareness and attitude of pullyangon Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document	pulmonary TB January 2013 2012 South Okkalapa women and child hospital, Yankin Children Hospital Yangon Children who had suspected TB 80 Gastric aspiration on each of three consecutive mornings were sent for smear microscopy and mycobacterial culture 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Not Relevant to C2 Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Gastric aspirate culture and drug sensitivity test should be done all cases of severe extra pulmonary TB and contact with adult MDR TB blic staff towards involvement of general practitioners (GPs) in TB control in selected townships, Awareness and attitude of public staff towards involvement of general practitioners (gaps) in TB control January 2013 2012 DMR(LM), NTP, Township Health Dept. (Thanlyin) 5 townships in Yangon BHS, medical officers and TB coordinators 160 BHS Face-to-face interviews, IDIs 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Useful for the cooperation of GPs in TB control program
Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Awareness and attitude of pul Yangon Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese	pulmonary TB January 2013 2012 South Okkalapa women and child hospital, Yankin Children Hospital Yangon Children who had suspected TB 80 Gastric aspiration on each of three consecutive mornings were sent for smear microscopy and mycobacterial culture 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Not Relevant to C2 Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts Gastric aspirate culture and drug sensitivity test should be done all cases of severe extra pulmonary TB and contact with adult MDR TB blic staff towards involvement of general practitioners (GPs) in TB control in selected townships, Awareness and attitude of public staff towards involvement of general practitioners (gaps) in TB control January 2013 2012 DMR(LM), NTP, Township Health Dept. (Thanlyin) 5 townships in Yangon BHS, medical officers and TB coordinators 160 BHS Face-to-face interviews, IDIS 42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English

Additional comments	The role of GPs in public private mix DOTS (PPM-DOTS) is important. Most of the BHS had low awareness of PPM-
Additional comments	DOTS and advocacy meeting on PPM-DOTS should be done for BHS to cooperate with GPs.
Community-based TB care and	d control: involvement of volunteers trained by international organizations in Myanmar
Component addressed	Existing situation of involvement of international non-governmental organizations (INGO) in TB control activities
Component addressed	through community volunteers Myanmar
Year published	January 2013
Year of data in report	2012
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM), NTP
Geographical location of research	Lockjaw and Mudon townships
Population	Volunteers and respondents
Sample size	54 volunteers and 58 respondents
Data collection methods	Quantitative methods
Location of research document	41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Volunteers contribute to NTP in raising awareness and treatment completion to some extent in MDR TB control
Relevant	activities
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the poster
A ddition of a constant	There is the possibility to utilize trained volunteers by the respective township health department once the INGO's
Additional comments	will pull out someday

Desk review samples studies

HIV	
	curroy 2007
HIV sentinel sero-surveillance	
Component addressed	Sero-surveillance of populations at low risk
Year published	2007 Mary triby 2007
Year of data in report	May-July 2007
Author and/or publisher	NAP - MOH, WHO
Geographical location of research	34 sentinel sites
Population	Pregnant women attending AN clinic, male SIT patients, new TB patients, female sex workers, IDU, MSM, new military recruits, blood donors
Sample size	1700
Data collection methods	Sentinel surveillance survey facility-based sampling approach
Location of research document	Hard copy available at MIMU
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C2
Accessible	Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data
Credible	Team leaders were trained before the start of survey and TB/HIV surveillance was conducted at the same time
Additional comments	The supervisory mechanisms for the sentinel surveillance sites by NAP should be strengthened and sero- surveillance survey should be carried out annually
Behavioural surveillance surve	
Component addressed	The knowledge, attitudes and practices among out-of-school youth (OSY) population
Year published	2008
Year of data in report	July-October 2007
Author and/or publisher	NAP - MOH, WHO
·	Yangon, Mandalay, Monywa, Meiktila, and Lashio
Population Population	Male and female out-of-youth aged 15-24 yrs.
Sample size	6954
Data collection methods	Two stage cluster probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling method
Location of research document	Hard copy available at MIME
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C2
Accessible	
Accessible	Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data Clusters were chosen using PPS sampling method and segmentation method is used to identify the unemployed
Credible	OSY and the questionnaires used are the same as above study
	Comprehensive and correct knowledge about HIV prevention is relatively low among OSY and stigmatizing
Additional comments	attitudes towards PHI are prevalent lead to promote the awareness to OSY
Behavioural surveillance surve	ey 2008: injecting drug users and female sex workers
Component addressed	The overall impact of the national response to HIV and AIDS
Year published	July-Oct 2007
Year of data in report	Late 2007-2008
Author and/or publisher	NAP - MOH, WHO
Geographical location of research	Yangon, Mandalay, Lashio and Myitkyina for IDU; Yangon and Mandalay for FSW
Population Population	FSWs and IDUs
Sample size	275 FSW and 225 IDU
Data collection methods	Respondent driven sampling (RDS)
Location of research document	Hard copy available with IEG
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	
	Not relevant to C2 Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data
Accessible	· · · · ·
Credible	Training of the sampling methodology was given. Double data entry was done, inconsistencies are resolved. Data cleaning, recoding and data management was done.
Additional comments	FSWs are more difficult to reach through interventions and need to emphasize for participating and recruiting in
HIV sentinel sero-surveillance	the survey 2008
Component addressed	To update the sero-surveillance data among the sentinel groups
Year published	March 2009
Year of data in report	March-May 2008
Author and/or publisher	NAP - MOH, WHO
Geographical location of research	34 sentinel sites
Population	Pregnant women attending AN clinic, male STI patients, new TB patients, female sex workers, IDU, MSM, new military recruits, blood donors
Sample size	1700
Data collection methods	Sentinel surveillance survey facility-based sampling approach
Location of research document	Hard copy available at MIMU
Report in English/Burmese	English

Relevant	Not relevant to C2
Accessible	Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data.
	TB/HIV surveillance was undertaken in 10 townships at the same time with sero-surveillance. New TB patients
Credible	were included for three consecutive years which allows trend analysis to be done for this group.
Additional comments	HSS data should be triangulated with other data sources to understand the epidemiological nature of HIV
Behavioural surveillance surve	
	The knowledge, attitudes and behaviours of the general population and the youth with regards to HIV/AIDS
Component addressed	transmission and prevention
Year published	March 2009
Year of data in report	February-December 2006
Author and/or publisher	NAP - MOH, WHO
Geographical location of research	Shwebo, Kawthoung, Hpa-an
Population	youth aged 15-24 yrs., older adults aged 25-49 yrs.
Sample size	5445
Data collection methods	Two stage cluster sampling design
Location of research document	Hard copy available at MIMU
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C2
Accessible	Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data
C. J. J. J.	Use standardised, pre-coded questionnaire based on UNPAID/MEASURE/WHO tools, but not collect name,
Credible	address. Data was cleaned by checking g for completeness and internal consistency prior to data analysis.
Additional	The findings that knowledge about HIV prevention is deficient and extensive misconception prevails show to
Additional comments	identify appropriate channels which can best deliver these messages
Socio-economic and health co	nsequences among HIV/AIDS affected families and orphans in Hlinethaya Township
Component addressed	Socio-economic and health consequences among HIV/AIDS orphans
Year published	2011
Year of data in report	2009
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM), NAP - DOH
Geographical location of research	Hlaingtharyar township
	Parents/guardians, basic health staff, community volunteers and responsible persons from an international non-
Population	governmental organization
Sample size	16 parents/guardians
Data collection methods	16 IDIs, 18 KIIs
Location of research document	The Myanmar Health Sciences Research Journal, Vol. 23, No. 2, 2011
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C2
Accessible	Analysed data are reported.
Credible	All interviews were conducted by the investigators and well-trained research assistants. Findings from IDIs and KIIs were triangulated for validation.
Credible Additional comments	were triangulated for validation. Malnutrition and TB were common health problems for HIV infected orphans. All affected families have some extent of socio-economic consequences from HIV/AIDS. Coordination between community, public sector and INGOs should be encouraged for implementation of better rehabilitation programs for HIV/AIDS orphans in the future.
	were triangulated for validation. Malnutrition and TB were common health problems for HIV infected orphans. All affected families have some extent of socio-economic consequences from HIV/AIDS. Coordination between community, public sector and INGOs should be encouraged for implementation of better rehabilitation programs for HIV/AIDS orphans in the future.
Additional comments Threat of HIV/AIDS on children	were triangulated for validation. Malnutrition and TB were common health problems for HIV infected orphans. All affected families have some extent of socio-economic consequences from HIV/AIDS. Coordination between community, public sector and INGOs should be encouraged for implementation of better rehabilitation programs for HIV/AIDS orphans in the future.
Additional comments	were triangulated for validation. Malnutrition and TB were common health problems for HIV infected orphans. All affected families have some extent of socio-economic consequences from HIV/AIDS. Coordination between community, public sector and INGOs should be encouraged for implementation of better rehabilitation programs for HIV/AIDS orphans in the future.
Additional comments Threat of HIV/AIDS on children Component addressed	were triangulated for validation. Malnutrition and TB were common health problems for HIV infected orphans. All affected families have some extent of socio-economic consequences from HIV/AIDS. Coordination between community, public sector and INGOs should be encouraged for implementation of better rehabilitation programs for HIV/AIDS orphans in the future. In Myanmar The proportion of orphans and vulnerable children due to HIV/AIDS (HIV-OVC)
Additional comments Threat of HIV/AIDS on children Component addressed Year published	were triangulated for validation. Malnutrition and TB were common health problems for HIV infected orphans. All affected families have some extent of socio-economic consequences from HIV/AIDS. Coordination between community, public sector and INGOs should be encouraged for implementation of better rehabilitation programs for HIV/AIDS orphans in the future. In Myanmar The proportion of orphans and vulnerable children due to HIV/AIDS (HIV-OVC) 2011
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Additional comments Threat of HIV/AIDS on children Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research	were triangulated for validation. Malnutrition and TB were common health problems for HIV infected orphans. All affected families have some extent of socio-economic consequences from HIV/AIDS. Coordination between community, public sector and INGOs should be encouraged for implementation of better rehabilitation programs for HIV/AIDS orphans in the future. In Myanmar The proportion of orphans and vulnerable children due to HIV/AIDS (HIV-OVC) 2011 2010 DMR (LM), National AIDS Program, UNICEF North Okalapa, Monywa, Tarchileik townships All children under 18 yrs. 601 (300 were HIV/OVC;300 were neighbouring children) Cross-sectional comparative study applying qualitative and quantitative methods using structured questionnaire,
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Data collection methods	Constructional description should be seen as a second state of the
	Cross-sectional descriptive study using semi-structured questionnaire and slit skin smear was done
Location of research document	Hard copy available with D(LM)MR
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C2
Accessible	Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data
Credible	Skin tests to confirm leprosy cases were done and HIV pre-test counselling was done
Credible	
Additional comments	HIV detection in areas where leprosy is prevalent may identify the risks of dissemination of the mycovacterial disease
Threat of HIV/AIDS on children	n: social, education and health outcomes of HIV orphans and vulnerable children
Component addressed	The social, education, psychological and health conditions of HIV orphans and vulnerable children (HIV-OVC) with their neighbouring children
Year published	January 2011
Year of data in report	Not available
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM)
Geographical location of research	North Okkalapa, Monywa and Tachileik township
Population	guardians of HIV-OVC and neighbouring children
Sample size	600
Data collection methods	Community-based cross-sectional, comparative study using strength and difficulties questionnaire (SDQ)
Location of research document	Hard copy available with DMR(LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C2
Accessible	Analysed data are reported
Accessibile	·
Credible	SDQ consists of 25 items covering emotional, conduct problems, hyperactivity/inattention, peer relationship problems and pro-social behaviour
Additional comments	Further targeted programs should still need to focus on psychological well-being of HIV-OVA
Dattarns of intimate nartner d	
Patterns of Intimate partner of	isclosure among PLWHA in selected townships
Component addressed	The disclosing pattern among PLWHA
Year published	January 2011
Year of data in report	March 2011
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM)
Geographical location of research	Ygn, Lashio, Taunggyi, Mdy and Mawlamyaing
Population	PLWHAs
Sample size	79
Data collection methods	Quantitative survey
Location of research document	Hard copy available with DMR(LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
	-
Relevant	Not relevant to C2
Accessible	Analysed data are reported
Credible	Data collection was done under the guidance of NAP. The data were analysed using manual matrix thematic
Credible	analysis.
	In order to prevent further transmission from intimate partner, disclosing their status as early as possible should
Additional comments	be stressed in both pre-test and post-test counselling for both men and women
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Lifestyles associated with long	evity of persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in selected townships of upper Myanmar
Component addressed	Information from the registered PLWHA taking ART at NAP clinics
Year published	January 2011
Year of data in report	March 2010-July 2011
Year of data in report Author and/or publisher	March 2010-July 2011 DMR(I M)
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM)
Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research	DMR(LM) Pyin Oo Lwin, Myit Kyee Nar hospital
Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population	DMR(LM) Pyin Oo Lwin, Myit Kyee Nar hospital PLWHAS
Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size	DMR(LM) Pyin Oo Lwin, Myit Kyee Nar hospital
Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population	DMR(LM) Pyin Oo Lwin, Myit Kyee Nar hospital PLWHAS
Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size	DMR(LM) Pyin Oo Lwin, Myit Kyee Nar hospital PLWHAS 30
Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document	DMR(LM) Pyin Oo Lwin, Myit Kyee Nar hospital PLWHAs 30 Qualitative approach Hard copy available with DMR(LM)
Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese	DMR(LM) Pyin Oo Lwin, Myit Kyee Nar hospital PLWHAs 30 Qualitative approach Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English
Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant	DMR(LM) Pyin Oo Lwin, Myit Kyee Nar hospital PLWHAS 30 Qualitative approach Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2
Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible	DMR(LM) Pyin Oo Lwin, Myit Kyee Nar hospital PLWHAS 30 Qualitative approach Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 Analysed data are reported
Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant	DMR(LM) Pyin Oo Lwin, Myit Kyee Nar hospital PLWHAS 30 Qualitative approach Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 Analysed data are reported All FGDs and IDIs were conducted using interview guides. Data were coded and thematic analysis was done
Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible	DMR(LM) Pyin Oo Lwin, Myit Kyee Nar hospital PLWHAS 30 Qualitative approach Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 Analysed data are reported All FGDs and IDIs were conducted using interview guides. Data were coded and thematic analysis was done HIV disease progression is associated with less practical and emotional support from family members. Giving up
Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible	DMR(LM) Pyin Oo Lwin, Myit Kyee Nar hospital PLWHAS 30 Qualitative approach Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 Analysed data are reported All FGDs and IDIs were conducted using interview guides. Data were coded and thematic analysis was done
Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible	DMR(LM) Pyin Oo Lwin, Myit Kyee Nar hospital PLWHAS 30 Qualitative approach Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 Analysed data are reported All FGDs and IDIs were conducted using interview guides. Data were coded and thematic analysis was done HIV disease progression is associated with less practical and emotional support from family members. Giving up
Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments	DMR(LM) Pyin Oo Lwin, Myit Kyee Nar hospital PLWHAs 30 Qualitative approach Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 Analysed data are reported All FGDs and IDIs were conducted using interview guides. Data were coded and thematic analysis was done HIV disease progression is associated with less practical and emotional support from family members. Giving up the risk factors, belief in religion and hopes in the future life were associated factors influencing the longer living of PLWHA.
Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Situational analysis on orphan	DMR(LM) Pyin Oo Lwin, Myit Kyee Nar hospital PLWHAs 30 Qualitative approach Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 Analysed data are reported All FGDs and IDIs were conducted using interview guides. Data were coded and thematic analysis was done HIV disease progression is associated with less practical and emotional support from family members. Giving up the risk factors, belief in religion and hopes in the future life were associated factors influencing the longer living of PLWHA. s and vulnerable children due to HIV/AIDS in selected townships
Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Situational analysis on orphan	DMR(LM) Pyin Oo Lwin, Myit Kyee Nar hospital PLWHAS 30 Qualitative approach Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 Analysed data are reported All FGDs and IDIs were conducted using interview guides. Data were coded and thematic analysis was done HIV disease progression is associated with less practical and emotional support from family members. Giving up the risk factors, belief in religion and hopes in the future life were associated factors influencing the longer living of PLWHA. s and vulnerable children due to HIV/AIDS in selected townships The proportion of orphans and vulnerable children due to HIV/AIDS (HIV-OVC)
Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Situational analysis on orphan Component addressed Year published	DMR(LM) Pyin Oo Lwin, Myit Kyee Nar hospital PLWHAS 30 Qualitative approach Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 Analysed data are reported All FGDs and IDIs were conducted using interview guides. Data were coded and thematic analysis was done HIV disease progression is associated with less practical and emotional support from family members. Giving up the risk factors, belief in religion and hopes in the future life were associated factors influencing the longer living of PLWHA. s and vulnerable children due to HIV/AIDS in selected townships The proportion of orphans and vulnerable children due to HIV/AIDS (HIV-OVC) May 2011
Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Situational analysis on orphan	DMR(LM) Pyin Oo Lwin, Myit Kyee Nar hospital PLWHAS 30 Qualitative approach Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 Analysed data are reported All FGDs and IDIs were conducted using interview guides. Data were coded and thematic analysis was done HIV disease progression is associated with less practical and emotional support from family members. Giving up the risk factors, belief in religion and hopes in the future life were associated factors influencing the longer living of PLWHA. s and vulnerable children due to HIV/AIDS in selected townships The proportion of orphans and vulnerable children due to HIV/AIDS (HIV-OVC)
Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Situational analysis on orphan Component addressed Year published	DMR(LM) Pyin Oo Lwin, Myit Kyee Nar hospital PLWHAS 30 Qualitative approach Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 Analysed data are reported All FGDs and IDIs were conducted using interview guides. Data were coded and thematic analysis was done HIV disease progression is associated with less practical and emotional support from family members. Giving up the risk factors, belief in religion and hopes in the future life were associated factors influencing the longer living of PLWHA. s and vulnerable children due to HIV/AIDS in selected townships The proportion of orphans and vulnerable children due to HIV/AIDS (HIV-OVC) May 2011
Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Situational analysis on orphan Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM) Pyin Oo Lwin, Myit Kyee Nar hospital PLWHAS 30 Qualitative approach Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 Analysed data are reported All FGDs and IDIs were conducted using interview guides. Data were coded and thematic analysis was done HIV disease progression is associated with less practical and emotional support from family members. Giving up the risk factors, belief in religion and hopes in the future life were associated factors influencing the longer living of PLWHA. s and vulnerable children due to HIV/AIDS in selected townships The proportion of orphans and vulnerable children due to HIV/AIDS (HIV-OVC) May 2011 June-September 2010 DMR (LM) , National AIDS Program, UNICEF
Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Situational analysis on orphan Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research	DMR(LM) Pyin Oo Lwin, Myit Kyee Nar hospital PLWHAS 30 Qualitative approach Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 Analysed data are reported All FGDs and IDIs were conducted using interview guides. Data were coded and thematic analysis was done HIV disease progression is associated with less practical and emotional support from family members. Giving up the risk factors, belief in religion and hopes in the future life were associated factors influencing the longer living of PLWHA. s and vulnerable children due to HIV/AIDS in selected townships The proportion of orphans and vulnerable children due to HIV/AIDS (HIV-OVC) May 2011 June-September 2010 DMR (LM) , National AIDS Program, UNICEF North Okalapa, Monywa, Tarchileik townships
Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Situational analysis on orphan Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM) Pyin Oo Lwin, Myit Kyee Nar hospital PLWHAS 30 Qualitative approach Hard copy available with DMR(LM) English Not relevant to C2 Analysed data are reported All FGDs and IDIs were conducted using interview guides. Data were coded and thematic analysis was done HIV disease progression is associated with less practical and emotional support from family members. Giving up the risk factors, belief in religion and hopes in the future life were associated factors influencing the longer living of PLWHA. s and vulnerable children due to HIV/AIDS in selected townships The proportion of orphans and vulnerable children due to HIV/AIDS (HIV-OVC) May 2011 June-September 2010 DMR (LM) , National AIDS Program, UNICEF

Data collection methods	Cross-sectional comparative study applying qualitative and quantitative methods using structured questionnaire,
Data conection methods	FGD, and KII
Location of research document	Hard copy available with IEG
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C2
Accessible	Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data
Accessible	Regarding the sampling of comparison group, age group matched children were recruited from the neighbouring
C. Alle I.	
Credible	houses in the same area. Responses on psychological questionnaires were scored. Thematic analysis was done for
	qualitative data.
Additional comments	Significant social, economics and psychological effects were detected among HIV/OVC and their families and
Additional Comments	support programs are needed for them
HIV sentinel sero-surveillance	survey 2010
Component addressed	HIV sentinel sero-surveillance
Year published	June 2011
Year of data in report	March-May 2010
Author and/or publisher	NAP - MOH, WHO
Geographical location of research	35 sentinel sites
coog. ap.maa. coaa.co. cj. coca.co.	pregnant women attending AN clinic, male SIT patients, new TB patients, female sex workers, IDU, MSM, new
Population	
Same alle sie s	military recruits, blood donors
Sample size	34058
Data collection methods	Sentinel surveillance survey facility-based sampling approach
Location of research document	Hard copy available with IEG
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C2
Accessible	Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data
	The test results of the local and reference laboratories were compared and analysed
Credible	
Additional comments	The new sites for military recruits and the expansion of sentinel sites for TB must participate in the next rounds
Community-based activities of	f NGOs for HIV control at the township level in Myanmar
Component addressed	The existing situation of no's activities for HIV prevention and control at the township level
	September 2012
Year published	
Year of data in report	2011
Author and/or publisher	DMR (LM) , National AIDS Program, WHO
Geographical location of research	Da La and Thaketa townships
Population	K+A259ey persons from NGOs, NAP, community volunteers, community members, and PLHIV
Sample size	5 NGOs (AMI, AZG/MSF-Holland, PSI, MNMA, MMCWA)
Data collection methods	Advocacy meeting, record review, face-to-face interview, IDIs
Location of research document	Hard copy available with IEG
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C2
Accessible	Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data
Candible	Triangulation of different data sources was conducted. Qualitative data were interpreted and SWOT analysis was
Credible	done
Additional comments	Better coordination and linkage between NGOs and public health sector is essential for more effective HIV control
	Os and public health sector for community-based activities of HIV control
Working together among NGC	
Component addressed	The existing coordination mechanism among gnus and public health sector for community-based HIV control
·	activities
Year published	2013
Year of data in report	Not available
Author and/or publisher	DMR (LM) , National AIDS Program, WHO
Geographical location of research	Da La and Thaketa township
	Key persons from NGOs, NAP, community volunteers, community members, and PLHIV
Population	
Sample size	5 NGOs (AMI, AZG/MSF-Holland, PSI, MNMA, MMCWA) and PLHIVS
Data collection methods	Document review and 52 IDIs, observation of NGOs' activities
Data collection methods Location of research document	Document review and 52 IDIs, observation of NGOs' activities Hard copy available with IEG
Location of research document	Hard copy available with IEG English
Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant	Hard copy available with IEG English Not relevant to C2
Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible	Hard copy available with IEG English Not relevant to C2 Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data
Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible	Hard copy available with IEG English Not relevant to C2 Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data Qualitative data were organised with the assistance of ATLAS version 6 and thematic analysis was done
Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments	Hard copy available with IEG English Not relevant to C2 Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data Qualitative data were organised with the assistance of ATLAS version 6 and thematic analysis was done Strengthen coordination among NGOs and public health sector at the township level
Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments	Hard copy available with IEG English Not relevant to C2 Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data Qualitative data were organised with the assistance of ATLAS version 6 and thematic analysis was done
Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Health related quality of life a	Hard copy available with IEG English Not relevant to C2 Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data Qualitative data were organised with the assistance of ATLAS version 6 and thematic analysis was done Strengthen coordination among NGOs and public health sector at the township level mong people living with HIV/AIDS(PLHA) attending Sunday empowerment group's (SEG) activities of Health condition and ART use, risk sex behaviour, quality of life and its determinants among people and explored
Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Health related quality of life a AFXB (Myanmar) Component addressed	Hard copy available with IEG English Not relevant to C2 Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data Qualitative data were organised with the assistance of ATLAS version 6 and thematic analysis was done Strengthen coordination among NGOs and public health sector at the township level mong people living with HIV/AIDS(PLHA) attending Sunday empowerment group's (SEG) activities of Health condition and ART use, risk sex behaviour, quality of life and its determinants among people and explored their opinion and attitude towards SEG activities of AFXB-Myanmar
Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Health related quality of life a AFXB (Myanmar) Component addressed Year published	Hard copy available with IEG English Not relevant to C2 Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data Qualitative data were organised with the assistance of ATLAS version 6 and thematic analysis was done Strengthen coordination among NGOs and public health sector at the township level mong people living with HIV/AIDS(PLHA) attending Sunday empowerment group's (SEG) activities of Health condition and ART use, risk sex behaviour, quality of life and its determinants among people and explored their opinion and attitude towards SEG activities of AFXB-Myanmar 2013
Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Health related quality of life a AFXB (Myanmar) Component addressed Year published Year of data in report	Hard copy available with IEG English Not relevant to C2 Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data Qualitative data were organised with the assistance of ATLAS version 6 and thematic analysis was done Strengthen coordination among NGOs and public health sector at the township level mong people living with HIV/AIDS(PLHA) attending Sunday empowerment group's (SEG) activities of Health condition and ART use, risk sex behaviour, quality of life and its determinants among people and explored their opinion and attitude towards SEG activities of AFXB-Myanmar 2013 Not available
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Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Health related quality of life a AFXB (Myanmar) Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher	Hard copy available with IEG English Not relevant to C2 Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data Qualitative data were organised with the assistance of ATLAS version 6 and thematic analysis was done Strengthen coordination among NGOs and public health sector at the township level mong people living with HIV/AIDS(PLHA) attending Sunday empowerment group's (SEG) activities of Health condition and ART use, risk sex behaviour, quality of life and its determinants among people and explored their opinion and attitude towards SEG activities of AFXB-Myanmar 2013 Not available Ohnmar et al.

Communicación de la commun	250
Sample size	250 Poth quantitative and qualitative methods
Data collection methods	Both quantitative and qualitative methods
Location of research document	Soft copy available with IEG: Ohnmar_QOL Abstract for the 5th National Scientific Conference on HIV AIDS Control in Hanoi 2013
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	"Sunday Empowerment Group (SEG)" for PLHA provides services for voluntary counselling and confidential testing, ART, home base care and income generation
Accessible	Analysed data are reported
Credible	A semi-structured questionnaire was used. SOL was measured by 31 items WHOQOL-HIV BREF questionnaire which has been used in other countries. Clinical examination was performed by a physician to all respondents. The checklist on WHO criteria for clinical staging was used for disease staging. CD4 count as of the last time examination within 6 months was noted. Theme extraction and content analysis was performed using the checklist matrix. Consensus was reached on findings for themes of interest between two researchers.
Additional comments	The activities of SEG should be expanded by culturally appropriate ways in countries with high burden of HIV. Programmes activities to improve quality of life of PLHA should be enhanced especially targeting female PLHA, lower educational level and poor health condition.
Study on Situation and Barrier	s to Access to HIV Services (Prevention, Care and Treatment) by Young Key Populations
Component addressed	The specific needs and barriers of young key population in accessing HIV prevention, care and treatment services
Year published	2014
Year of data in report	December 2013-January 2014
Author and/or publisher	DMR(UM), NAP
Geographical location of research	Yangon, Mawlamyaing, Mandalay, Monywa and Lashio
Population	Young Key Populations (YKPs i.e. MSM, CSW and IDU)
Sample size	400
Data collection methods	Snow ball sampling was used to select YKPs. Both quantitative and qualitative methods: Semi-opened structured questionnaire was used for quantitative information (i.e. awareness, knowledge, utilization and access to services). Self-administering method was mainly used for assurance of confidentiality in responding to the questions
Location of research document	Soft copy available with MIME: 015_Study_On_Situation_And_Barriers_To_Access_To_HIV_Services_By_Young_Key_Populations
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	The pattern of disposable syringes and needles use, main Reasons for Choosing the Source of Disposable Syringe are illustrated in graphs and the findings are valuable to harm reduction
Accessible	Analysed data are reported
Credible	programme, Awareness raising on HIV/AIDS, and Needles and Syringes Exchange Programme, HIV testing and counselling and ART/PACT programme. Three study areas were selected purposely 1) area with large number of YKP, 2) to get enough sample size and 3) to have HIV services for YKP
Additional comments	The study highlights recent setting for HIV prevention and treatment services need to be modified for some aspects which will be more familiar for young people. They are stigmatized for their young age and risk behaviours and facing barriers to get the health services for prevention and treatment. Youth friendly services should be created with specific characteristics such as location near to their environment, network and job place. Service provisions should be strengthened with security of supplies, sustainability of implementation, good management system for clients.
Gender assessment of the Nat	ional HIV response in Myanmar
Component addressed	To inform the mid-term review of the national strategic plan on HIV and AIDS 2011–2015
Year published	2014
	November and December 2013
Year of data in report	
Author and/or publisher	UNAIDS Myanmar Vanaga
Geographical location of research	Yangon
Population	Women and girls, men and boys, and key populations in relation to HIV
Sample size Data collection methods	Desk review and pre-populating UNAIDS Gender Assessment Tool, Desk review and pre-populating UNAIDS
Location of research document	Gender Assessment Tool Soft copy available at UNO'S: Gend Report _FINAL PDF
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C2
Accessible	Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data
Credible	The gender assessment brought together a wide range of partners; key gaps in the HIV response were identified have sex with men, female sex workers, transgender people; United Nations and other gender and HIV experts)
Additional comments	Through the implementation of recommendations, more effective, gender responsive HIV programmes can be achieved
Situational Analysis on Drug U	se, HIV and the Response in Myanmar: Looking Forward
Component addressed	Understanding of harm reduction and progress of support towards the response
Year published	2014
Year of data in report	Over five weeks between March and May 2014
Author and/or publisher	UNAIDS
Geographical location of research	Lashio, Mandalay, Myitkyina, Naung Mon Village, Nay Pyi Taw, Sagaing, Theinni, Wine Maw and Yangon

Population	Stakeholders from UN agencies, Government entities, development partners and international and national non-
·	government organizations and community based organizations
Sample size	58 key informants
Data collection methods	Semi structured questionnaire including a series of probing questions to elicit more information on issues directly
	related to participants' experiences
Location of research document	Soft copy available at UNOPS: Drug Situational Analysis. DRAFT.pdf
Report in English/Burmese	English Control of the control of th
Relevant	Understanding of major challenges and barriers toward support for harm reduction is relevant
Accessible	Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data
	To ensure a more open discussion, each key informant was informed that no names would be documented with
Credible	any quotes in the report but their sector would be identified. If interviews were conducted in Myanmar, Transcripts were primarily written by the national consultant and reviewed by international consultant for
	accuracy with additional information added as required.
Additional comments	An extensive list of challenges and barriers outlined by the key informants are supportive to recommend strongly for strengthening harm reduction programmes and improving the national response to HIV
Situational analysis on ornhan	s and vulnerable children infected and affected by HIV and AIDS in Myanmar
Situational analysis on orphan	Compare the social situation, household economic condition, general health and nutritional status of HIV-OVC and
Component addressed	their families; accessibility to health care services
Voor nublished	
Year published Year of data in report	August 2014
Author and/or publisher	June 2013-May 2014 DMR (LM) , National AIDS Program, UNICEF, BI
Geographical location of research	
Geographical location of research	30 townships from 13 States and Regions
Population	HIV-OVC children under 18 yrs. old and control group; Parents/guardians for a child with <10yrs old or a child not available at the time of interview
Sample size	1512 HIV-OVC and 1511 control children
Sumple size	Cross-sectional comparative study applying qualitative and quantitative methods using "Strengths and Difficulties
Data collection methods	Questionnaire"; IDI and KII to the representatives of the NGOs/INGOs, CBOs and SHG
Location of research document	DMR (LM), UNICEF
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	No direct relevance. 3 MDG HIVID component targets to IDUs
Accessible	Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data
7.10000070	The nation wide survey and the list of HIV-OVC was avoid of duplication. Coordination meetings were held prior to
	field data collection at each study township. Interviews were conducted at ART clinics, gathering places, religious
Credible	buildings and homes of the respondents. Different study population and different data collection methods were
	included and findings were triangulated for the data validity.
Additional comments	Long term programme to improve the overall development of HIV-OVC of the IDUs can be planned from this study
National HIV legal review repo	ort
, j	Review of Myanmar's legal framework and its effect on access to health and HIV services for people living with HIV
Component addressed	and key affected populations
Year published	September 2014
Year of data in report	August-December 2013
Author and/or publisher	UNDP, UNAIDs, Pyopin, NAP
Geographical location of research	Naypyidaw; Yangon, Mawlamyaing, Mandalay and the North community consultation
Population	People living with HIV and key populations
Sample size	Not available
5 . "	Literature review; Consultation meetings with NGOs, people living with HIV and key populations; A National Legal
Data collection methods	Review Meeting, convened in Naypyitaw
Location of research document	Soft copy available at UNOPS:Legal Report _FINAL.pdf
Report in English/Burmese	English
Delevent	This report presents the key findings and recommendations of the review of Myanmar's legal framework and its
Relevant	impact on access to health and HIV prevention and treatment services including the harm reduction services
Accessible	Only full report is accessible and impossible to access data
Credible	Covers the context and issues raised during the consultations for people living with HIV and key populations
Additional comments	The recommendations are helpful to support a more enabling legal and policy environment for HIV responses
Situational Analysis on HIV am	ong Female Sex Workers (FSW) & their clients in Myanmar
Component addressed	For better understanding of the priority needs for FSW and their clients
Year published	October-December 2014
Year of data in report	October 2014
Author and/or publisher	UNAIDS Myanmar
Geographical location of research	Yangon, Mandalay, Nay Pyi Taw and Mawlamyine
Population	Staff from INGOs, NGOs, CBOs, development partners, sex workers, clients of sex workers, police and UN agencies
Sample size	127
Data collection methods	An in depth interview or focus group discussion
Location of research document	Soft copy available at UNOPS: Sex Work Situational Analysis DRAFT.pdf
-	
Report in English/Burmese	English
Report in English/Burmese Relevant	English Not relevant to C2

	Liberature region consists of published non-regional and area liberature at the second
Credible	Literature review consists of published, peer reviewed and grey literature such as government, NGO and UN reports. The team utilised a qualitative approach, enabling flexibility in the use of semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions. Recurrent patterns and key themes from the FGDs and IDIs were identified and salient
	quotes and responses were selected to elucidate the themes.
Additional comments	Law reform and significant improvements in law enforcement responses to sex work needs to be done to improve the enabling environment for female sex workers and their clients
Abstracts/posters of t	ne studies (Full paper not accessible)
	al parameters in AIDS patients on highly active anti retroviral therapy (HAART)
	Socio-demographic data and biomedical parameters in AIDS patients on highly active antiretroviral therapy
Component addressed	(HAART)
Year published	January 2013
Year of data in report	2012
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM), DOH
Geographical location of research	
Population	AIDS patients
Sample size	55
Data collection methods	CD4 count, HIV viral testing by real time polymerase chain reaction
Location of research document	41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese Relevant	English Not relevant to C2
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
Additional comments	The findings help the clinicians and NAP to better prevention, control and management
Perception and utilization of H	IIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing among high risk groups
Component addressed	Knowledge, perceived barriers and facilitators to utilization of voluntary counselling and testing (vat) and assessment of the utilization rate of VCT services among high risk groups
Year published	January 2013
Year of data in report	2012
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM), DOH
	Mandalay
Population	Female sex Workers, Men having sex with Men, Injecting Drug Users
Sample size	113 FSW, 120 MSM, 105 IDU
Data collection methods	Snow ball sampling; recruit samples through peer educators, and face-to-face interview
Location of research document	41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C2+B397
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
Additional comments	Improve utilization of VCT, family and community relationship, quality of life, and prevent HIV transmission among high risk groups and community
Malaria co-infection among HI	V-infected pregnant women in Thaton district
Component addressed	Malaria problem among HIV infected pregnant women living in malaria endemic areas
Year published	January 2013
Year of data in report	2011-2012
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM), DOH
Geographical location of research	Thaton district
Population	HIV infected pregnant women
Sample size	47
Data collection methods	Blood test for malaria parasites
Location of research document	41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Malaria and HIV interact during pregnancy and co-morbidity causes negative pregnancy outcome and this study is useful for C 1 too
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
Additional comments	The malaria problem among HIV infected pregnant women living in malaria endemic area applicable to Disease
Social situation of HIV/AIDS af	Control programme fected households in Myanmar
Component addressed	The impact of HIV on people living with HIV and their families
Year published	January 2013
Year of data in report	2012
Author and/or publisher	BI, DMR(LM), Myanmar positive group, NAP
	25 townships in 6 selected states and divisions
Geographical location of research	
Geographical location of research Population	HIV affected households
Geographical location of research Population Sample size	·

Both quantitative and qualitative approach: 30 IDIs, 16 FGDs, 11 KIIs

Data collection methods

Location of research document	41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	
Relevant	English Not relevant to C2
Accessible	
	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to justify reviewing the abstracts
Additional comments	The findings highlight social consequences at household, community and school environments. Stigma and discrimination still exists and children whose parents died of the disease bear a disproportionate burden.
Effectiveness of condom prom	notion programme to strengthen the utilization of condom among men having sex with men (MSM)
Component addressed	Effectiveness of condom promotion programme in terms of increased condom utilization of condom among (MSM)
Year published	January 2013
Year of data in report	March-December 2013
Author and/or publisher	DMR(UM), NAP
Geographical location of research	Mandalay
Population	MSM
Sample size	109
Data collection methods	Intervention study: Intervention session of 30 minutes lecture weekly followed by peer education and group discussions for four successive weeks. Baseline vs. end line survey.
Location of research document	41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	
	English Net relevant to C2
Relevant	Not relevant to C2
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to justify reviewing the abstracts
Additional comments	Participants' knowledge on source of condom, preventive effect of condom usage against sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS were also increased in end-line
Anti-retroviral therapy (ART) a	dherence among people living with HIV (PLHIVs) in selected townships of Myanmar
Component addressed	Adherence of ART (ever miss dose) and its determinants among PLHIVs
Year published	January 2014
Year of data in report	Not seen in the report
Author and/or publisher	BI, NAP, Hope Full Star SHG - Saggaing, Paungdaw Oo SHG - Mandalay
	Mandalay and Sagaing
Population	HIV/AIDS patients who were on ART for over one month period
Sample size	219
Data collection methods	Quantitative methods
Location of research document	42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C2
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
Additional comments	Most of the PLHIVs are taking ART regularly and forgetting to take ARVs are the common cause for missing doses.
	Reminder devices (alarm clocks) and supporters for taking ART play an important role in good ART adherence.
	care and support services in selected state and regional hospitals of upper Myanmar
Component addressed	Patients' perspectives on services delivered by medico-social unit, and ART unit of HIV care and support corners
Year published	January 2014
Year of data in report	January-August 2013
Author and/or publisher	DMR(UM), DOH
Geographical location of research	Mandalay and Lashio general hospital
Population	Patients
Sample size	100 in face-to-face interview, 64 in FGDs
Data collection methods	Both quantitative and qualitative methods
Location of research document	42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C2
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	In a series of the series of t
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
Credible Additional comments	The majority of the patients were satisfied with the services but counselling services need to be improved. Further
Additional comments	
Additional comments	The majority of the patients were satisfied with the services but counselling services need to be improved. Further coordination should be bolstered the momentum as well as avoided the duplication of efforts ns of children in HIV affected families: Are they different from their neighbourhood children? Comparison of social and nutritional conditions of children affected by HIV/AIDS (CABA) with children from
Additional comments Social and nutritional conditio Component addressed	The majority of the patients were satisfied with the services but counselling services need to be improved. Further coordination should be bolstered the momentum as well as avoided the duplication of efforts ns of children in HIV affected families: Are they different from their neighbourhood children? Comparison of social and nutritional conditions of children affected by HIV/AIDS (CABA) with children from neighbourhood
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Additional comments Social and nutritional conditio Component addressed Year published Year of data in report	The majority of the patients were satisfied with the services but counselling services need to be improved. Further coordination should be bolstered the momentum as well as avoided the duplication of efforts ns of children in HIV affected families: Are they different from their neighbourhood children? Comparison of social and nutritional conditions of children affected by HIV/AIDS (CABA) with children from neighbourhood January 2015 2013-2014
Additional comments Social and nutritional conditio Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher	The majority of the patients were satisfied with the services but counselling services need to be improved. Further coordination should be bolstered the momentum as well as avoided the duplication of efforts ns of children in HIV affected families: Are they different from their neighbourhood children? Comparison of social and nutritional conditions of children affected by HIV/AIDS (CABA) with children from neighbourhood January 2015 2013-2014 DMR(LM), NAP, UNICEF
Additional comments Social and nutritional conditio Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research	The majority of the patients were satisfied with the services but counselling services need to be improved. Further coordination should be bolstered the momentum as well as avoided the duplication of efforts ns of children in HIV affected families: Are they different from their neighbourhood children? Comparison of social and nutritional conditions of children affected by HIV/AIDS (CABA) with children from neighbourhood January 2015 2013-2014 DMR(LM), NAP, UNICEF 30 townships from 13 states and regions parents of guardians of children under 18 yrs. whose parents are living eighth HIV or lost one/both parents due to
Additional comments Social and nutritional conditio Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher	The majority of the patients were satisfied with the services but counselling services need to be improved. Further coordination should be bolstered the momentum as well as avoided the duplication of efforts ns of children in HIV affected families: Are they different from their neighbourhood children? Comparison of social and nutritional conditions of children affected by HIV/AIDS (CABA) with children from neighbourhood January 2015 2013-2014 DMR(LM), NAP, UNICEF 30 townships from 13 states and regions
Additional comments Social and nutritional conditio Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population	The majority of the patients were satisfied with the services but counselling services need to be improved. Further coordination should be bolstered the momentum as well as avoided the duplication of efforts ns of children in HIV affected families: Are they different from their neighbourhood children? Comparison of social and nutritional conditions of children affected by HIV/AIDS (CABA) with children from neighbourhood January 2015 2013-2014 DMR(LM), NAP, UNICEF 30 townships from 13 states and regions parents of guardians of children under 18 yrs. whose parents are living eighth HIV or lost one/both parents due to AIDS

Location of research document	43rd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C 2
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
	Establishment of long-term strategies for improving children's nutrition and reassessment of prevention of mother
Additional comments	to child transmission services should be done
Survival of HIV infected childre	
Component addressed	Survival of HIV infected children on antiretroviral therapy
Year published	January 2015
Year of data in report	January 2005-August 2012
Author and/or publisher	University of Public Health, DMR (LM)
Geographical location of research	Specialist hospital, Mingalardon and 300 bedded children hospital, Mandalay
Population	HIV positive children (under 15 yrs. aged) on ART
<u> </u>	881
Sample size	
Data collection methods	Retrospective cohort study: patients' ART cards and registries
Location of research document	43rd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C2
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
	Majority of the deaths occurred within the first year of treatment. People should be given to the children during
Additional comments	, , ,
	the first year after initiation of ART.
Role of HIV positive communit	ty in providing ART in Myanmar
Component addressed	Perceptions of PLHIVs on ART services, HIV positive network's participation level in delivery of care
Year published	January 2015
Year of data in report	October 2013-January 2014
Author and/or publisher	Myanmar positive group, DMR(LM)
Geographical location of research	Yangon, Pathein, Taunggyi, Lashio, Mawlamyaing and Mandalay, Sagaing, Magway
Population	Self help groups, PLHIVs, ART providers and authorities
Sample size	12 FGDs, 60 IDIs, 11 KIIs
Data collection methods	Qualitative study
Location of research document	43rd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Not relevant to C2
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
Credible	
	Expanded role of existing positive groups was needed and the building-up capacity, being initiative and
Additional comments	accountable for larger roles and broadening scope of work to other areas by HIV positive group were
	recommended by ART providers
Pattern of common opportuni	stic infections among HIV-infected patients
Pattern of common opportuni	stic infections among HIV-infected patients Evaluation of pattern of different opportunistic infections with the major goal to update the anti-HIV treatment.
Pattern of common opportuni Component addressed	Evaluation of pattern of different opportunistic infections with the major goal to update the anti HIV treatment
Component addressed	Evaluation of pattern of different opportunistic infections with the major goal to update the anti HIV treatment guidelines
Component addressed Year published	Evaluation of pattern of different opportunistic infections with the major goal to update the anti HIV treatment guidelines January 2015
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report	Evaluation of pattern of different opportunistic infections with the major goal to update the anti HIV treatment guidelines January 2015 2012-2013
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher	Evaluation of pattern of different opportunistic infections with the major goal to update the anti HIV treatment guidelines January 2015 2012-2013 DMR(LM), Waitangi hospital, Tharketa hospital
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report	Evaluation of pattern of different opportunistic infections with the major goal to update the anti HIV treatment guidelines January 2015 2012-2013
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher	Evaluation of pattern of different opportunistic infections with the major goal to update the anti HIV treatment guidelines January 2015 2012-2013 DMR(LM), Waitangi hospital, Tharketa hospital
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research	Evaluation of pattern of different opportunistic infections with the major goal to update the anti HIV treatment guidelines January 2015 2012-2013 DMR(LM), Waitangi hospital, Tharketa hospital Waibargi hospital, Tharketa hospital in Yangon
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population	Evaluation of pattern of different opportunistic infections with the major goal to update the anti HIV treatment guidelines January 2015 2012-2013 DMR(LM), Waitangi hospital, Tharketa hospital Waibargi hospital, Tharketa hospital in Yangon HIV infected patients
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods	Evaluation of pattern of different opportunistic infections with the major goal to update the anti HIV treatment guidelines January 2015 2012-2013 DMR(LM), Waitangi hospital, Tharketa hospital Waibargi hospital, Tharketa hospital in Yangon HIV infected patients 297 Laboratory tests
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document	Evaluation of pattern of different opportunistic infections with the major goal to update the anti HIV treatment guidelines January 2015 2012-2013 DMR(LM), Waitangi hospital, Tharketa hospital Waibargi hospital, Tharketa hospital in Yangon HIV infected patients 297 Laboratory tests 43rd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
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Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant	Evaluation of pattern of different opportunistic infections with the major goal to update the anti HIV treatment guidelines January 2015 2012-2013 DMR(LM), Waitangi hospital, Tharketa hospital Waibargi hospital, Tharketa hospital in Yangon HIV infected patients 297 Laboratory tests 43rd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Not relevant to C 2
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible	Evaluation of pattern of different opportunistic infections with the major goal to update the anti HIV treatment guidelines January 2015 2012-2013 DMR(LM), Waitangi hospital, Tharketa hospital Waibargi hospital, Tharketa hospital in Yangon HIV infected patients 297 Laboratory tests 43rd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Not relevant to C 2 Abstract only, full paper not available
Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant	Evaluation of pattern of different opportunistic infections with the major goal to update the anti HIV treatment guidelines January 2015 2012-2013 DMR(LM), Waitangi hospital, Tharketa hospital Waibargi hospital, Tharketa hospital in Yangon HIV infected patients 297 Laboratory tests 43rd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Not relevant to C 2
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Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible Credible Additional comments Association between CD4 cour	Evaluation of pattern of different opportunistic infections with the major goal to update the anti HIV treatment guidelines January 2015 2012-2013 DMR(LM), Waitangi hospital, Tharketa hospital Waibargi hospital, Tharketa hospital in Yangon HIV infected patients 297 Laboratory tests 43rd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Not relevant to C 2 Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts The pattern of OI among HIV patients does not significantly changed and the prevalence rates does not increase compared to that of 2002-3 nt and sputum smear positivity in patients co-infected with HIV and pulmonary TB
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Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
	No significant reduction in sputum positivity in patients with low CD4 count compared to those with high CD4
Additional comments	count leads to the awareness of the possibility in patients with low CD4 count and risk of transmission of TB you
	their contacts including health care personal and the community
Drug use pattern, HIV knowled	lge and accessibility to harm reduction services in Pekhon township
Component addressed	HIV knowledge and accessibility to harm reduction services by the drug users
Year published	January 2015
Year of data in report	Not seen in the poster
Author and/or publisher	BI (Myanmar)
Geographical location of research	Pekhon township
Population	Drug users
Sample size	220
Data collection methods	Face-to-face interview
Location of research document	43rd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Relevant to C2
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the poster
Additional comments	Yama was the major drug which can increase physical violence and the availability and distribution of new needles
Additional comments	and syringe is to be focused. Advance health education on HIV to enhance VCCT services among drug users.

Health Systems Streng	thening
Are we overburdened in rural	area? Voices of midwives
Component addressed	The way to further improve rural health services by rural midwives, especially for those residing in geographically
Component dudressed	hard to reach areas
Year published	November 2007
Year of data in report	Not seen in the report
Author and/or publisher	DOH, DMR(LM)
Geographical location of research	Taik-kyi and Hmawbi townships in Yangon Division
Population	Township level and station health unit/RHC level supervisors of midwives and all the rural midwives
Sample size	61
Data collection methods	Both quantitative and qualitative research methods
Location of research document	Soft copy available with IEG: Attachment 4 Mid Wife Burden Study
Report in English/Burmese	English Deployment pattern of Public Health Supervisor (PHS) 2 and a midwife to avoid role conflicts are applicable to
Relevant	improve health services
Accessible	Only the results not the raw data available
ricessibie	Structured interview with midwives stationed at station health unit/RHC/Sub-centres, Nominal Group Technique
Credible	(NOT) to prioritize job assignments considered to be posing burden to midwives, Semi-structured (Key Informant) interviews with PHS-2s stationed at station health unit/RHC/Sub-centres, Fad's, Round Table Discussion (RTD) with Township level supervisors and representatives of Station Health Unit/RHC level supervisors and midwives were done systematically and Matrix analysis was conducted according to main themes and sub-themes All the findings were triangulated
Additional comments	A lot of role conflicts would ensue in the places where Public Health Supervisor (PHS) 2 and a midwife are together if proper job definitions could not be made. Suggestions were given to re-consider as regards how PHS-2s should be deployed in rural areas.
Evaluation of the Life-skills bas	
Component addressed	The effectiveness of the training activities in improving the skills of direct project participants
Year published	August 2010
Year of data in report	April 2010
Author and/or publisher	DHP, MRCS, MANA, UNICEF
	4 project townships (Kentong, Pyay, Bamaw, and Thaton) and 2 control townships (Pindaya and Taungngu)
Population	Youths from townships where LSBPE is being implemented. Young people (15-24 year age group) including out of school youth, young people from colleges and universities, young people in the workforce.
Sample size	398
Data collection methods	Documents review; KII, focus group discussions, in depth interviews, and quantitative knowledge assessment
Location of research document	Soft copy available in UNOPS
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Useful for health service deliveries improvement
Accessible	Only the results not the raw data available
Credible	Non-equivalent Control group Post-test-only design was selected. Specific quotes were inserted to the survey data for the validation. The analysis focused on the relevancy, efficiency and sustainability of the life skills based peer education training.
Additional comments	Young energetic trainees are the major contributors for life skill training and PACT services should be promoted through youth friendly IEC approaches
Synthesis of Health Systems Ro	esearch under the framework of Health Research Programme: a decade work of Department of
Medical Research, Lower Mya	nmar (2000-2009)
Component addressed	A gap of information on linkage between these research projects and health research programme (HRP) of national health plan (NHP) and their utilization
Year published	2011
Year of data in report	2000-2009
Author and/or publisher	Health Systems Research Division Department of Medical Research (Lower Myanmar)
Geographical location of research	Yangon
Population	research summaries from Annual Reports of DMR-LM from 2000 to 2009
Sample size	160 HSR-related projects
Data collection methods	Review of the research
Location of research document	The Myanmar Health Sciences Research Journal, Vol. 23, No. 3, 2011
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	It provides to help improve health of people through improvement conventional health services
Accessible Credible	Only the results not the raw data available. The summaries of the research findings were reviewed and categorized into seven projects under HRP of NHP using content analysis. Regarding the situation of utilization of research findings, scientists from the respective
	divisions of DMR-LM were requested to fill in a form on research utilization.

Additional comments	Need to promote result utilization by service departments by involving both researchers and service managers
Integrated household living co	nditions survey in Myanmar (MDG data report)
Component addressed	Integrated assessment of data on the key dimensions of living conditions and well-being to update 2004-2005 data
Year published	June 2011
Year of data in report	2009-2010
Author and/or publisher	Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development, UNICEF, Sida, UNDP
Geographical location of research	Both rural and urban areas across Myanmar
Population	Households
Sample size	Nation-wide representative sample of 18660 households
,	Comparison of data on the living standards of the population and poverty in Myanmar. Two rounds of field work
Data collection methods	were conducted. Use household questionnaire, community questionnaire for key informants, and the community price questionnaire
Location of research document	Soft copy in DropBox
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Trends of the indicators are applied to inform public policy decisions. The MDG Data report presents data on child mortality, maternal health, HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
Accessible	Data analysed are seen in the report. (MDG Data_Complete Report IHLCS)
Credible	It includes household businesses, household level and structure of consumption including poverty and nutrition, education, and access to health care. The recall method was applied for household expenditure. Consistency checks, data validity and entry were supported by INGOs.
Additional comments	The proportion of immunised children against measles increased. Also the proportion of births attended by SBA, ANC coverage increased between 2005-2010
Assessment of routine public he reporting and data quality	nealth information system by BHS at township level, Myanmar with special reference to data
Component addressed	To implement national health policy effectively with the ultimate outcome of improving the health status of the entire nation
Year published	September 2011
Year of data in report	December 2010
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM), DOH, WHO
Geographical location of research	All sub-rural health centres of the selected RHCs in Patheingyi and Kyaukme townships
Population	TMO, BHS and HMIS focal persons
Sample size	2 TMO, 33 BHS and 4 HMIS focal persons
Data collection methods	Record and register review, IDI to BHS, KII with TMOs
Location of research document	Hard copy available with DMR (LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Relevant to C3
Accessible	Only the results not the raw data available
Credible	It is a kind of system evaluation, in order to preserve anonymity, the names of RHC were not mentioned. Pre-test was done to get new information.
Additional comments	Provision of data dictionary to all BHS and reassess minimum and essential indicators for each BHS using the simplified form
Outlooks Toward Their Assign	ed Jobs of Station Medical Officers
Component addressed	
Year published	Factors influencing performance of station medical officers (SAMOS) 2012
Year of data in report	February-July 2009
Author and/or publisher	DMR(UM),DMR(LM)
Geographical location of research	Twenty-six townships of three regions of
Population	station medical officers (SMOs)
Sample size	32
Data collection methods	Interview with structured questionnaires
Location of research document	The Myanmar Health Sciences Research Journal, Vol. 24, No. 3, 2012
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Useful to upgrade infrastructure in health system especially in rural area to attain effective performance of assigned SMOs
Accessible	Only the results not the raw data available
	SMOs were interviewed face-to-face with structured questionnaires regarding their personal data and job-related
Credible	factors. Job-related factors of SMOs were confidentially kept. Data cleaning and consistency was done.
Additional comments	Support and coordination of community and local authority in some station hospitals improve performance of SMOs during study period
Situation of health system res	
Component addressed	To describe the scopes and themes of hsr studies conducted by departments under MOH during last decade under the six main health system building blocks
Year published	January 2012
Year of data in report	July and August 2010
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM), DOH, WHO
Geographical location of research	Yangon
Population	HSR studies
- p. m	The second secon

Sample size	436 studies conducted from 2000-09
·	
Data collection methods	Review HSR studies and recorded relevant health system building blocks and scopes into a standard format
Location of research document	Hard copy available with DMR (LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Applicable for improvement of health system
Accessible	Only the results not the raw data available
Credible	12 public health specialists review the studies and data was entered into spread sheets and analysed by SPSS. The review papers were sent to DIP for compilation and processing for consultative meeting in UPH
Additional comments	The information obtained from the study was used as background for prioritizing research areas in development of National policy and strategic communication for research evidences is essential for utilization of health policy and
	system research (HIPS) knowledge in policy area
SDC Health Assessment in Sou	ıtheast Region of Myanmar
Component addressed	Comprehensive information on the health sector in Myanmar
Year published	August 2015
Year of data in report	June 2013
Author and/or publisher	Steven Anjou & Nwe Nwe Aye
Geographical location of research	
	South eastern region of Myanmar (Kayah, Kayin, and Mon States and North Tanintharyi and Bago Regions)
Population	Government officials, stakeholders, and health care providers
Sample size	77
Data collection methods	review reports, studies, strategy, position papers, and MIME database, meetings, KII,
Location of research document	Soft copy available with MIMU: Report Mission _ SDC health assessment in Southeast
Report in English/Burmese	English
	Highlights to strengthen primary health care MNCH services in particular at the community level in rural, remote
Relevant	and impoverished areas in the southeast – in areas where the 3MDG Fund is not covering, and especially in areas
	where IDP and refugees may return to
Accessible	
Accessible	Only the results not the raw data available
	Meetings and KIIs are conducted with the government and stakeholders and the relevant institutes and sites are
Credible	visited, desk review and check other sources of data to triangulate the findings. Situation analysis and needs
Credible	assessment on health delivery system, health financing, health information, leadership and governance are done
	along with existing programs, partners and potential of cooperation.
	The health situation in the south-eastern region is worse in terms of poor accessibility, poor availability, and poor
	acceptability. Both government and non-state actors acknowledge that communicable diseases and MNCH are
	acceptability. Both government and non-state actors acknowledge that communicable diseases and invertible
Additional comments	priority issues. Conflict consisting program management will be a control element of the Driman Health Core
Additional comments	priority issues. Conflict sensitive program management will be a central element of the Primary Health Care
Additional comments	project. Foster community empowerment by working with rural communities to strengthen their capacity for
Additional comments	
Communicable network for di	project. Foster community empowerment by working with rural communities to strengthen their capacity for
Communicable network for di	project. Foster community empowerment by working with rural communities to strengthen their capacity for continuum of care. saster preparedness towards protecting human health from climate change among community rs in disaster prone and non-disaster prone townships
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Data collection methods	Record review, face-to-face interview and observation
Location of research document	Hard copy available with IEG
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Provide information in strengthening of MNCH care providing at the public health facilities
Accessible	Only the results not the raw data available
	Inclusion criteria was set and Standard 2012 WHO Service Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA)
Credible	questionnaire was applied. Medical offices are recruited and trained for understanding to use modified SARA
	questionnaire. Service readiness: infrastructure, sterilization, and maternal and newborn health care services are
	illustrated in details.
	The study could highlight the existing situation of a limited number of health facilities in terms of quantitative
	information and the findings could not explain the reasons for unavailability of medicines and/or medical
Additional comments	equipment for specific services at the facilities. These underlying causes shortage of staff, medical equipment and
	medicines of the health facilities should be explored.
Warehousing and storage capa	acity rapid assessment
Component addressed	Warehousing and inventory management
Year published	May 2014
Year of data in report	·
	Not mentioned in the report
Author and/or publisher	Alan Wilson, SCMS
Geographical location of research	Yangon, Mandalay, Taungyi, Lashio, Magwe
Population	Health facilities with over XX warehouse compartments
Sample size	21
Data collection methods	Sites visit throughout the assessment
Location of research document	Soft copy available in UNOPS: Dashboard
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Relevant to C3
Accessible	Only the findings seen
Credible	Short term, mid term, long term recommendations are written only
	The rapid assessment provides identified gaps in warehousing and storage conditions to strengthen the operations
Additional comments	
	of all levels of supply chain
Functioning Status of the Villa	ge Health Committees in Dedaye Township A9
	Evaluation report on the functioning status of the VHCS (village health fund revolving, community-based
Component addressed	emergency referral support, and the potential for sustainability)
Year published	March 2015
Year of data in report	4 August 2014-29 August 2014
Author and/or publisher	Relief International
Geographical location of research	Dedaye township
Population	The VAC members, village authorities, health care providers, and beneficiaries of the funds
Sample size	Cross-sectional study design selecting 60 villages
·	Quantitative method (desk review of proposals made by the villages, report on VHCs, monthly assessment reports,
Data collection methods	
Data conection methods	and Township Health Management Information System (HMIS) Report 2013.) KII, IDI, FGD and review workshop
	was also done
Location of research document	Soft copy available in UNOPS
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Pertinent to 3MDG output 5: enhanced health services accountability and responsiveness
Accessible	Only the results not the raw data available
	Criteria and scores for functioning status are set to assess the functioning and non-functioning villages. Both
Cradible	
Credible	quantitative and qualitative assessments are done to view functioning status and factors determining success and
	sustainability.
Additional comments	Supportive document for the sustainability highlighting the role of VHCs in terms of referrals and growing and
Additional comments	raising funds
Obolino de Constitución	and the feet of the second sec
Abstracts/posters of the	he studies (Full paper not accessible)
modification production of the	
	health care in Myanmar: A case study in Daik Oo and Kyauktaga townships in 2011
Access to and expenditure on	health care in Myanmar: A case study in Daik Oo and Kyauktaga townships in 2011
Access to and expenditure on Component addressed	Design for a township-based health protection scheme
Access to and expenditure on Component addressed Year published	Design for a township-based health protection scheme January 2013
Access to and expenditure on Component addressed Year published Year of data in report	Design for a township-based health protection scheme
Access to and expenditure on Component addressed Year published	Design for a township-based health protection scheme January 2013
Access to and expenditure on Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher	Design for a township-based health protection scheme January 2013 2011 DHP, DMR(LM), Freelance consultant, UNICEF
Access to and expenditure on Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research	Design for a township-based health protection scheme January 2013 2011 DHP, DMR(LM), Freelance consultant, UNICEF Daik Oo and Kyauktaga townships
Access to and expenditure on Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population	Design for a township-based health protection scheme January 2013 2011 DHP, DMR(LM), Freelance consultant, UNICEF Daik Oo and Kyauktaga townships Community members
Access to and expenditure on Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size	Design for a township-based health protection scheme January 2013 2011 DHP, DMR(LM), Freelance consultant, UNICEF Daik Oo and Kyauktaga townships Community members 1382 for face-to-face interviews, 54 for FGDs
Access to and expenditure on Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods	Design for a township-based health protection scheme January 2013 2011 DHP, DMR(LM), Freelance consultant, UNICEF Daik Oo and Kyauktaga townships Community members 1382 for face-to-face interviews, 54 for FGDs Both quantitative and qualitative approach
Access to and expenditure on Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size	Design for a township-based health protection scheme January 2013 2011 DHP, DMR(LM), Freelance consultant, UNICEF Daik Oo and Kyauktaga townships Community members 1382 for face-to-face interviews, 54 for FGDs
Access to and expenditure on Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods	Design for a township-based health protection scheme January 2013 2011 DHP, DMR(LM), Freelance consultant, UNICEF Daik Oo and Kyauktaga townships Community members 1382 for face-to-face interviews, 54 for FGDs Both quantitative and qualitative approach
Access to and expenditure on Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese	Design for a township-based health protection scheme January 2013 2011 DHP, DMR(LM), Freelance consultant, UNICEF Daik Oo and Kyauktaga townships Community members 1382 for face-to-face interviews, 54 for FGDs Both quantitative and qualitative approach 41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English
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Component addressed	Culture of health related lifestyle among rural people
Year published	January 2013
Year of data in report	2011
Author and/or publisher	Military Institute of Nursing and Paramedical Sciences, DMR (LM)
Geographical location of research	Tharyarwady township, Bago (West) region
Population	Rural Skaw Kayin ethnic people
Sample size	216
Data collection methods	Cross-sectional descriptive study with medical anthropology approach: face-to-face interview and IDI
Location of research document	41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	The findings highlight the cultural belief and practices influence on health-related life style
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
Additional comments	Health personnel need to understand cultural aspects of specific ethnic group in order to deliver effective health
Additional comments	care services
The effectiveness of migrant n	napping tool on formulating strategies to support malaria interventions for temporary
mobile/migrant workers in Ta	nintharyi region
Component addressed	Migrant mapping tool on formulating strategies to support malaria interventions
Year published	January 2013
Year of data in report	March-May 2012
Author and/or publisher	DMR(LM), DOHA
Geographical location of research	Kawthaung and Bokepyin townships
Population	Migrant clusters
Sample size	192
Data collection methods	Interviews of three to five key informers per clusters
Location of research document	41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Useful for strengthening the sustainable actions in migrant clusters
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the poster
Additional comments	Strategies should include prioritization of clusters with women and children for the sustained flow of LLINs
	nealth messages among the rural ethnic community in Mon and Shan States
Component addressed	Access to media: communication routes used to receive health information and preferred route and time.
Maria de Pala a d	1
Year published	January 2013
Year of data in report	2011
Year of data in report Author and/or publisher	2011 DMR(LM)
Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research	DMR(LM) Mon and Shan states
Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population	2011 DMR(LM) Mon and Shan states People aged 18-60 yrs.
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Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods	2011 DMR(LM) Mon and Shan states People aged 18-60 yrs. 301 in Mon and 280 in Shan Face-to-face interview and FGD
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Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research Population Sample size Data collection methods Location of research document Report in English/Burmese Relevant Accessible	2011 DMR(LM) Mon and Shan states People aged 18-60 yrs. 301 in Mon and 280 in Shan Face-to-face interview and FGD 41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM) English Strengthen health information dissemination to the rural ethnic community Abstract only, full paper not available
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I December 1 of the control of the c	P. I.P. at all M.CO. at M. and a second and
Population	Public staff, NGO staff and community volunteers from 5 NGOs and PLHIVS
Sample size	52 IDIs
Data collection methods	Document review, IDIs
Location of research document	41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Applicable for development of their future plan of actions
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstract of the poster
Additional comments	Strengthen coordination among NGOs and public health sector at the township level and NAP to provide stewardship and technical assistance for NGOs implementing HIV control activities
Feeding option choice of HIV p Myanmar	positive mothers in prevention of mother to child transmission (PUTT) project township of upper
Component addressed	Compliance and sustainability of feeding options among HIV positive mothers
Year published	January 2013
Year of data in report	August 2010-July 2011
Author and/or publisher	DMR(UM), NAP Mandalay
Geographical location of research	Mandalay city and CWH Mandalay
Population	HIV positive women including home deliveries and lactating mothers (infant age of <4 months)
Sample size	86
Data collection methods	Quantitative approach
Location of research document	41st Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant Accessible	Useful to improve feeding practices in PMCT project Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstract of the poster
Additional comments	The use of infant formula as a breast milk alternative by HIV positive mothers is limited by its cost but suitable if provided freely or at a subsidized price
Study on use of health researd	ch results by National Programmes
Component addressed	Utilization of research results by disease control programmes, NAP, NTP, NMCH, RH (MCH & WCHD), DHP
Year published	January 2014
Year of data in report	2000-2012 results are reviewed
Author and/or publisher	People's Health Foundation, DMR(UM), DMR(LM)
Geographical location of research	Not seen in the abstracts
Population	The policy makers and the Disease Control Program managers
Sample size	Not written in the abstracts
Data collection methods	5 Klis, 5 IDis
Location of research document	42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Utilization of research findings is important for health system development
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
Credible	Programme needs more information on operational problems and solution provided by operations research. The
Additional comments	reasons for not utilizing by the program managers are due to the weakness in communication, coordination and
Additional comments	
	reasons for not utilizing by the program managers are due to the weakness in communication, coordination and
	reasons for not utilizing by the program managers are due to the weakness in communication, coordination and collaboration between the researcher and users.
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Factor influencing the perforn Component addressed	reasons for not utilizing by the program managers are due to the weakness in communication, coordination and collaboration between the researcher and users. nance of TMOs in Mandalay and Sagaing regions The quality of work-life and the working performance of TMOS
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I Donulation	Fishermen
Population Sample size	110
Data collection methods	Simple random sampling using structured questionnaire
Location of research document	42nd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Useful for the improvement of the health care services utilization
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
	The secret health care practices of fishermen are revealed in the study and the health education program to quit
Additional comments	smoking and betel chewing
Percentions towards access ar	nd utilization of routine immunization services among different caregivers, school teachers and
health volunteers in Pyinmana	
Component addressed	Identification of the gaps in perception towards access to immunization and full utilization of the services
Year published	January 2015
Year of data in report	Not available in the abstract
Author and/or publisher	EPI-DOH, DMR(LM), Pynimana 200 bedded hospital
Geographical location of research	Pyinmana township
Population	Caregivers
Sample size	Not there
Data collection methods	Pre-structured questionnaire
Location of research document	43rd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Useful for the improvement of the health care services utilization.
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
A delition of the control of	To create the demand generation, the key messages should be developed based on the perception statement to
Additional comments	caregivers and the communication campaign should be launched
Situational analysis of socio-ed	conomic and general health status of older persons (age 60 yrs. and above) in Pin Oo Lwin township
Component addressed	Present situation of socio-economic and general health status of older persons (age 60 yrs. and above)
Year published	January 2015
Year of data in report	August-October 2014
Author and/or publisher	DMR(UM), DOH
Geographical location of research	Pin Oo Lwin township
Population	Older persons
Sample size	567
Data collection methods	Pre-structured guestionnaire
Location of research document	43rd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
	Useful for the improvement of the health care services utilization
Relevant	
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
	Abstract only, full paper not available Not able to assess through the abstracts
Accessible Credible	
Accessible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
Accessible Credible Additional comments	Not able to assess through the abstracts Overall general health status and socio-economic status was relatively good for their age apart from medical history of hypertension and smoking status
Accessible Credible Additional comments Is it enough? Source, credibilit	Not able to assess through the abstracts Overall general health status and socio-economic status was relatively good for their age apart from medical history of hypertension and smoking status y and extent of reproductive health information among the youth in selected townships
Accessible Credible Additional comments Is it enough? Source, credibilit Component addressed	Not able to assess through the abstracts Overall general health status and socio-economic status was relatively good for their age apart from medical history of hypertension and smoking status y and extent of reproductive health information among the youth in selected townships Insights on how the youth receive RH information
Accessible Credible Additional comments Is it enough? Source, credibilit Component addressed Year published	Not able to assess through the abstracts Overall general health status and socio-economic status was relatively good for their age apart from medical history of hypertension and smoking status y and extent of reproductive health information among the youth in selected townships Insights on how the youth receive RH information January 2015
Accessible Credible Additional comments Is it enough? Source, credibilit Component addressed Year published Year of data in report	Not able to assess through the abstracts Overall general health status and socio-economic status was relatively good for their age apart from medical history of hypertension and smoking status y and extent of reproductive health information among the youth in selected townships Insights on how the youth receive RH information January 2015 Not available in the abstract
Accessible Credible Additional comments Is it enough? Source, credibilit Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher	Not able to assess through the abstracts Overall general health status and socio-economic status was relatively good for their age apart from medical history of hypertension and smoking status y and extent of reproductive health information among the youth in selected townships Insights on how the youth receive RH information January 2015 Not available in the abstract DMR(LM), Maternal and reproductive health division -DOH
Accessible Credible Additional comments Is it enough? Source, credibilit Component addressed Year published Year of data in report Author and/or publisher Geographical location of research	Not able to assess through the abstracts Overall general health status and socio-economic status was relatively good for their age apart from medical history of hypertension and smoking status y and extent of reproductive health information among the youth in selected townships Insights on how the youth receive RH information January 2015 Not available in the abstract DMR(LM), Maternal and reproductive health division -DOH 3 townships (names are not mentioned)
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Location of research document	43rd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Useful for the improvement of the service delivery
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
Additional comments	It provides the inputs for preparation ofrd S sampling for the baseline assessment of the project
Lessons learnt: respondent dr	ven sampling and e-data collection in a community-based survey among MSM
Component addressed	Process evaluation form the technical and logistical successes and challenges experience onrd S
Year published	January 2015
Year of data in report	June-July 2014
Author and/or publisher	BI, Population council
	6 townships (names are not mentioned)
Population	MSMs
Sample size	619
Data collection methods	E-data collection
Location of research document	43rd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Useful for e-data collection
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
Additional	The process evaluation provide the advantages and disadvantages of e-data collection and working with key
Additional comments	population for the research team and also the lessons learnt from RDS procedure
Opportunities for intervention	: identified in community-based MSM survey
Component addressed	Baseline assessment of sexual and reproductive health in MSM
Year published	January 2015
Year of data in report	2014
Author and/or publisher	BI, freelance consultant, Population council
Geographical location of research Population	7 townships (names are not mentioned) MSMs
Sample size	620
Data collection methods	Quantitative approach
Location of research document	43rd Myanmar health research congress (DMR LM)
Report in English/Burmese	English
Relevant	Contribute the development of new programs for sexual and reproductive health
Accessible	Abstract only, full paper not available
Credible	Not able to assess through the abstracts
Additional comments	Need more interventional programs focus on young people especially MSM
Gender differences and health	indicators in monastic schools
Gender differences and health Component addressed	indicators in monastic schools Gender differences in monastic schools in Myanmar
Gender differences and health Component addressed Year published	indicators in monastic schools Gender differences in monastic schools in Myanmar January 2015
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Additional comments Regarding MNCH services, the HFs involved in the study have basic equipment at OPD in satisfactory condition and other services were on the average situation