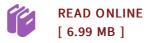




Cost Effectiveness: Controlling Intestinal Parasites in Bangladesh

By Housne Ara Begum

LAP Lambert Academic Publishing Apr 2012, 2012. Taschenbuch. Book Condition: Neu. 220x150x4 mm. This item is printed on demand - Print on Demand Neuware - We convey our profound gratitude to the Commonwealth Commission, United Kingdom whose generous financial support helped to study at Cambridge. In this study based on prevalence of worms (deworming), nutritional status, knowledge on public health significant issues (health education) and practice of hygiene (sanitation), the Quality of Life was calculated. In Health Education (HE) area the QALYs gain at 18 month were 0.80, 0.59, 1.20 and 1.10 respectively and average QALY gain 0.92. In deworming (CH) area the QALYs gain at 18 month were 1.06, 0.46, 0.60 and 0.48 respectively and average QALY gain 0.65. In both Health education and Chemotherapy (HE+CH) area the QALYs gain at 18 month were 1.40, 0.48, 1.22 and 0.86 respectively and average QALY gain 0.99 and in control (C) area the QALYs gains at 18 month were 0.94, 0.46, 0.56 and 0.60 respectively and average QALY gain 0.64. Based on incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER), among three different interventions such as CH, HE and CH+HE compare to C (Control), Chemotherapy (CH) was the most cost effective intervention. Again per 1...



Reviews

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