

## CHAPTER VI

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

The primary health worker: *Working guide, guidelines for training, guidelines for adaptation*. WHO 1980 (Revised Ed)

This book outlines the subjects and details of the contents which will form a basic training package for community health worker for developing countries. It has relevant line diagrams that can easily be used by trainers. This book has to be adapted to the local need in respect to language, illustrations and the layout. This has helped in the development of courses content of the proposal.

Dhillon, H., Philip, L. (1994) *Health promotion and community action for health in developing countries*. Division of health education, WHO Geneva .

This book deals with the concept of health for all. It has an introductory chapter on declaration of Alma-Ata and the concept of primary health care. It mainly deals with advocacy, social support and empowerment for health. It cites numerous examples of how this advocacy has been implemented in various developing countries and the roles that has been played by different agencies from government to small community groups like mother's club.

Ed. Kaplan, H .I.,& Sadock, B.J. (1995) *Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry* 6<sup>th</sup> Ed. Wilkins & Wilkins, Baltimore, MD

This is a post graduate level textbook of psychiatry. The chapter on epilepsy has a detail discussion on the psychiatric manifestations and management of epilepsy in addition to the general information on it.

Raymond, S., Greenberg, R G Daniels, S. R, Flanders, W. D., Eley, J. W. & Boring, J. R(1996) *Medical Epidemiology* - Lang medical books, Prentice-Hall International, Inc.

This is a basic book on epidemiology for clinicians. It introduces basic epidemiology and its different measures, patterns of occurrence, outbreaks, design of different research methods used in clinical medicine with basics of statistical methods commonly used in

Tantam, D., Appleby, L, & Duncan, A Ed. (1994) . *Psychiatry for the developing world* Gaskell (Royal college of Psychiatrist, 17 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8 PG)

It deals with the presentation cause, differential diagnosis , investigations of epilepsy from the context of the resource- scare developing countries. It also deals with the psychiatric manifestations and implications on the patient.

Feksi, A. T., Kaamugisha, J., Sander, J.W.A.S., Gatiti, S., & Shorvon, S. D. (1991) Comprehensive primary health care antiepileptic drug treatment program in rural and semi urban Kenya. *Lancet* 337. 406 - 09

This article describes a treatment program in rural context using primary health workers as the primary care givers.. It shows that this process is effective as the dropout rate is low and a good response to therapy. It concludes that the generalized tonic-clonic seizures can be successfully treated with simple regime in areas where medical facilities are limited and where heavy reliance has to be placed on primary health care workers. The program which has been suggested in the proposal shares the main concept as the central theme.

Riberio, J. L., Mendonca, D., Martins & De Silva, A . (1998) . Impact of epilepsy on QOL in a Portuguese population: Exploratory study. *Acta Neurol Scand* 97, 287 - 294.

This article describes the study of QOL in epileptics and reports that it was poorer for people with partial seizures. It also reports that the scores were better in patients presently free from seizures but cautions that the measures are sensitive to cultural differences which has to be borne in mind while interpreting any studies done in other cultures.. It also reports that the scores were better in patients presently

Sharvon, S. D., Farmer, P.J. (1988) Epilepsy in developing countries: A review of epidemiological, socio cultural and treatment aspects. *Epilepsia* 29 S36 - S 54

This report reviews aspects of epilepsy that differ in developing countries in respect to presentation, difficulties in recognition, hurdles to effective management and the impact of cultural belief system on the total management.