Reviews

Although there is an apparent positive relationship between leprosy community interventions and evaluation indicators, no results can be directly attributed to community participation. 144–158

The main finding of a systematic review on non-communicable diseases in the Caribbean is that evidence on interventions to address type 2 diabetes, hypertension and dyslipidemia in the region is lacking. 159–171

Editors’ Choice

The identification through phage display of two novel binding peptides of PkMSP-19, Pkd1 (HFPFHHHLKLRAH) and Pkd2 (HPMHLKHKRQHG) provides a valuable starting point for the development of novel therapeutics. 172–185

Original Research Papers

Men with HIV in South Africa are less likely to be tested and to initiate treatment and more likely to die than women. 186–192

Leprosy in the North and Northeast regions of Brazil persists as a critical public health problem. To avoid late diagnosis, surveillance and control interventions are needed in municipalities with low detection rates in the general population, for children, and for individuals with grade 2 disability. 193–208

Chinese women’s birth preferences are significantly associated with their attitudes towards delivery mode, childbirth self-efficacy and subjective norms, which is consistent with the theory of planned behaviour. 209–215

The effectiveness of slow release pyriproxyfen in soil against Aedes aegypti larvae may be reduced because of physico-chemical processes such as adsorption into the soil. 216–221

In Mozambique, PMTCT Option B+ programme scale-up has kept HIV testing and ART initiation rates high in antenatal care. Challenges remain in improving immediate engagement in care and long-term retention. Alternative service delivery models to support the existing health systems and prevent defaulters are needed to achieve the UNAIDS 95-95-95 targets for PMTCT. 222–235

Important advances have been made in achieving greater financial protection against catastrophic health expenditure for Chinese citizens. Nevertheless, more attention to poor households with chronically ill members is needed. Policy makers in China should focus on optimising integrated rural-urban health insurance by expanding the current benefit packages and strengthening poverty alleviation efforts. 236–247

The prevalence of malnutrition at the time of HIV diagnosis in Guinea’s paediatric population is high. An effective nutritional approach through the training of health workers should be a priority. 248–254

In West African Guinea-Bissau, the hepatitis B prevalence is very high, but initiatives have been launched in an attempt to reach the WHO 2030 goals. 255–263

A family medicine rotation significantly improved Thai medical students’ knowledge and attitude toward primary care, as well as their communication skills. 264–275