

Mapping Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health Knowledge
Report for the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health at the
World Health Organization

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October 2009

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Confronted with increasing amounts of maternal, newborn, and child health (MNCH) knowledge, the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health at the World Health Organization requested an inventory of current and emerging MNCH knowledge resources to help determine the detailed architecture and scope of an MNCH knowledge management system. The task was only to map existing MNCH knowledge resources (*i.e.*, type, audience, provenance, and authorship), neither to create a global bibliography or archive of these resources, nor to vet the accuracy of the knowledge found. Having completed this four-month exercise, the team from Management Sciences for Health (Cambridge, Massachusetts) found MNCH knowledge resources in myriad formats and places around the globe and confidently recommends that an effective MNCH knowledge management system:

1. should include a portal to push those seeking MNCH knowledge to the well-established sources identified in this study (see Table 6). These sources include a broad scope of MNCH life cycle topics, represent diversity among Partnership constituencies, and include cutting-edge social networking as well as traditional knowledge exchange methods.
2. should close the gaps in resource sharing identified in this study; namely, among training manuals, job aids, educational materials, and especially national policies. A knowledge management portal should facilitate equitable access to these and other MNCH knowledge resources through organization, coordination among authoritative sources, and establishing a person-to-person knowledge exchange within the Partnership community and beyond.
3. should provide a focused and easy to use portal, that would group diverse MNCH knowledge resources by type and subject, in order to replace the disorganized and limited-access search results provided by electronic engines such as Yahoo! and Google among others.
4. should leverage local and regional solutions to overcome technical barriers to the transmission of knowledge. Regional networks can identify, store, and circulate materials relevant to and developed for the particular needs of a region. Networks should address issues specific to local technology limitations and opportunities, as well as building the capacity of members to actively exchange MNCH knowledge.
5. should not attempt to collect all MNCH knowledge from the nearly 1500 active knowledge producers identified through this mapping exercise because such a system would be incomplete, costly, and not responsive to the needs identified by Partnership members in this study. An approach that focuses on the authoritative MNCH sources, as defined herein, and operates at global, regional, and local levels, will be most effective.

The work of gathering and managing existing global MNCH knowledge is set against the backdrop of delays in reaching Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5. The challenge in creating a knowledge management system is to identify the existing global supply of MNCH knowledge and link these resources to the people who need it. A knowledge management system should be a flexible network able to address specific regional MNCH demands while maintaining global leadership from the

Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health. This system should be anchored by the Partnership Secretariat and will combine--by means of electronic interface, CD-ROM, paper dissemination of information, and person-to-person exchange--related networks that work in concert to highlight and share best practices in a manner consistent with the WHO's Reproductive Health Library.

A successful knowledge management system will respond to the specific gaps identified in this research, which include diverse and dispersed knowledge resources that are hard to access (especially among training manuals, job aids, educational materials, and national policies), as well as preference for resources from authoritative bodies such as WHO and UNICEF. Although there is no dearth of academic literature, accessing that knowledge-base is increasingly challenging because of copyright restrictions and subscription services. The Partnership can play a leading role to facilitate equitable access to these knowledge resources throughout the MNCH community at the local, national, regional, global levels.

While the Partnership will encourage greater knowledge exchange by means of a web portal with links to recognized MNCH authorities, only by coordinating networks at the regional level, where access to published knowledge is available but should be strengthened, can real exchange take place. Given this disaggregated approach, the specific design and shape of individual regional networks will vary, but a blended model of electronic knowledge exchange, like those of the newly-designed website of the Maternal Health Task Force (MHTF), should be included in these networks. Active moderation and participation in MNCH knowledge sharing, led by the Partnership globally and shared regionally by these networks, will be the cornerstone of this electronic and person-to-person knowledge exchange. By supporting regional institutions to effectively share MNCH knowledge electronically, on paper, and person-to-person, the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health can lead effective knowledge sharing that highlights the expertise of the members of the Partnership itself. An action plan for this leadership model concludes the report.

2.0 DEFINITIONS

- **Grey literature** describes non-peer reviewed resources that not published in traditional journals (subscription or open access). The term is broad and includes knowledge resources such as media reports, project reports, IEC (information, education, and communication) or BCC (behavior change communication) materials, guidelines, summary reviews, training materials, policy statements, and job aids (such as illustrations, IMCI charts, family planning counseling checklists, *etc.*). Grey literature is a subset of knowledge resources.
- **Hubs** are cities with multiple MNCH knowledge nodes, such as Addis Ababa in this research.
- **Knowledge resources** are tools (in this case, MNCH-specific) that help individuals complete their work, generally including journals, journal articles, websites (including blogs), knowledge portals, media outlets, conference proceedings, e-mail based listservs, reports, meta-analyses, and also grey literature (see above). Individual resources are described as **knowledge pieces**.
- **Medline** (Medline with Full-text), a subscription service of the EBSCO publishing company, provides full-text articles based on the indexing provided by the Pub Med collection of the US National Library of Medicine. Through Medline with Full-text, researchers have access to full-text versions of many articles that are available only as abstracts in Pub Med. A competitive product is offered by Michigan-based ProQuest.

- **Metadata** refers to the descriptors attached to pieces of MNCH knowledge such as author, date of publication, affiliated institution, or research provenance.
 - **Network** is a series of interconnected nodes, in this instance, institutions of MNCH practitioners linked by diverse means of communication (usually electronic, but also professional conferences, telephone, and mail).
 - **Nodes** are points of knowledge production, generally at the institutional-level. The Child In Need Institute outside of Kolkata, India and the ICDDR, B in Dhaka, Bangladesh, are examples of nodes where multiple researchers collaborate and produce knowledge.
 - **Partnership constituencies.** The Partnership for Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health at the World Health Organization (WHO) is comprised of institutional members organized in six distinct constituencies, including: academic, research, training institutions (ARTs), health care professional associations (HCPAs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), multilateral organizations (MLOs), donors, and partner countries (usually ministries of health (MOH)).
- Secretariat** refers to the central administrative structure based at the WHO in Geneva.

3.0 METHODS

Using the MNCH continuum of care as a model, data collection focused on the different informational needs of Partnership members and other key stakeholders working in the field of MNCH. Conceptually, this project had two separate but interrelated activities as shown in Figure 1.

The first component, the end user needs assessment, was a series of qualitative and quantitative surveys of individuals working in the field of MNCH. The research team concentrated the interviews and surveys among high burden countries with an existing Partnership presence. The 68 *Countdown* priority countries were sorted by Under-Five Mortality (both rate and absolute number), progress towards meeting MDGs 4 and 5, and finally by the aggregate presence of Partnership members. Through this process, twenty countries were selected as Knowledge Mapping Project Priority Countries (Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bolivia, DR Congo, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Nepal, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania, Pakistan, and Uganda). Partnership members from all constituencies were asked to participate in the interviews and surveys. A subset of Mapping Project Priority Countries was chosen as sites for in-country interviews based on geographic diversity.

The second component was a search of the supply of MNCH knowledge resources including electronic databases, websites and portals, and associated grey literature. These resources were

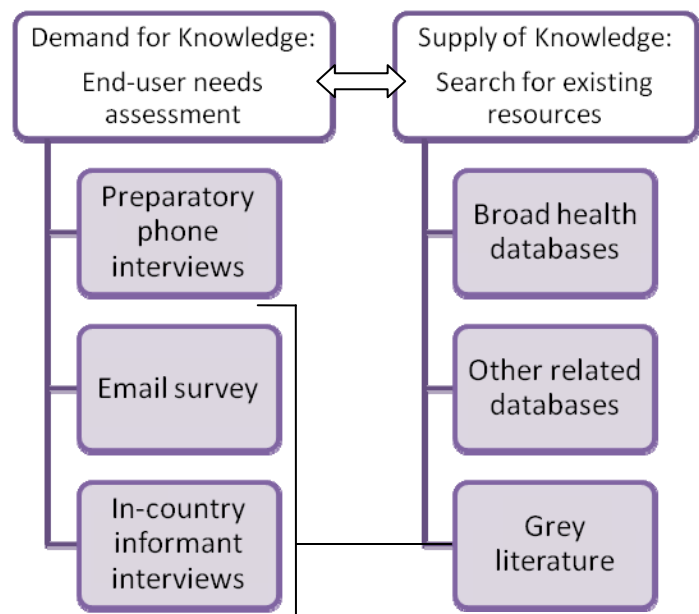


Figure 1

examined to illustrate the scope, type, audience, location of production, and authorship surrounding their development and dissemination. When taken with the end-user assessment, these methods result in a cross-sectional 'snap shot' in time of the trends in demand and supply of MNCH knowledge resources, as it existed in 2009. Detailed methods are presented in Appendix A.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Surveys

There were 241 respondents to the email survey. When broken down by WHO region, the African region was most frequently represented (58.9% of respondents) followed by the Americas region (31.9%), South East Asia region (27.6%), European region (19.8%), Eastern Mediterranean region (13.5%) and finally, West Pacific region (5.7%). Of the 241 respondents, 87.1% identified themselves within a constituency. Of these, the primary survey respondents were representatives from Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs, 58.1%), followed by Academic, Research, and Training Institutions (ARTs, 39.7%), Ministry representatives (7.1%), Health Care Professional Associations (HCPAs, 5.7%), Donors and Funders (4.8%), and Multilateral Organizations (MLOs, 3.3%). The overrepresentation of NGOs was due partly to the proportional representation of the Partnership as NGOs are the biggest constituency group; however, it was also possible that as a group, NGOs felt greater urgency in their need for knowledge and more often participated in interviews.

4.1.1 Knowledge Needs and Access

The type of knowledge most in need among all constituency groups was policy statements (85.9%), followed closely by national health and demographic statistics (84.2%), technical information and guidelines (81.8%), original journal articles (81.7%), and training materials (80.1%) (Table 1). The most difficult types of information to obtain across all constituencies (where respondents stated they 'rarely' or 'never' had access to this particular type of information) included job aids (44.3%), project reports (36.2%), Cochrane reviews (35.7%) and household surveys (33.8%). The largest demand of original journal articles was from Ministry representatives (94.1%), compared to Donors/MLOs with only 50% respondents describing need ($p<0.001$). Similarly, Donors/MLOs had little expressed need for job aids, this category of information source was in high demand by NGOs (35% vs. 77.9%; $p<0.001$).

The survey revealed that NGOs have a higher demand for national demographic and health statistics than other constituencies ($p=0.002$) yet almost twenty-five percent of NGO respondents reported poor access to these statistics, indicating a significant mismatch in terms of demand for, and access to, this resource. Similarly, NGOs endorsed a high need for policy statements (86.9%), original journal articles (86.9%) and technical information and guidelines (86.1%), but indicated that their access to all of these sources was limited. A need for IEC/BCC materials was cited more frequently by NGOs than for all the other constituencies ($p<0.001$), though nearly 30% reported that they rarely or never had access to these materials. Similar to all other constituency groups, media reports were the information type least in demand by this group. As a group, NGOs cited poor access to job aids, although they do not need them as much as other resource types. Relative to other constituency groups, NGOs

expressed the lowest need for review articles and Cochrane reviews, and the highest need for policy statements and national health and demographic statistics.

Among ARTs/HCPAs, survey results identified review articles as the knowledge resource most in demand though access to these articles was high. Other needed resources included technical information and guidelines (85%), original journal articles (83.3%) and policy statements (83.3%). Compared to the NGO constituency, ARTs and HCPAs were more likely to need Cochrane reviews ($p=0.011$) and, along with Donors and MLOs, were least likely to require project reports ($p=0.007$). ARTs/HCPAs were also least likely of all constituencies to require data from household surveys and media reports. Finally, this constituency was also least likely to require IEC/BCC materials ($p<0.001$).

	All constituencies	NGOs	ARTs/HCPAs	Ministries of Health	Donors, Funders/ MLOs
Policy statements					
Have need	85.9%	86.9%	83.3%	84.1%	85.0%
'Never' or 'rarely' have access	24.8%	26.4%	26.8%	18.8%	11.8%
Nat. health & demographic stats.					
Have need	84.2%	90.2%	78.3%	82.4%	70.0%
'Never' or 'rarely' have access	26.2%	24.8%	28.6%	31.2%	23.5%
Technical info & Guidelines					
Have need	81.8%	86.1%	85.0%	88.2%	75.0%
'Never' or 'rarely' have access	20.5%	21.5%	23.2%	25.0%	0%
Original journal articles					
Have need	81.7%	86.9%	83.3%	94.1%	50.0%
'Never' or 'rarely' have access	23.8%	33.1%	5.4%	31.2%	11.8%
Review articles					
Have need	80.5%	73.8%	88.3%	88.2%	85.0%
'Never' or 'rarely' have access	28.6%	33.1%	14.3%	56.2%	17.6%
Training materials					
Have need	80.1%	84.4%	81.7%	88.2%	50.0%
'Never' or 'rarely' have access	31.0%	29.8%	37.5%	25.0%	23.5%
Project reports					
Have need	73.9%	81.1%	61.7%	88.2%	60.0%
'Never' or 'rarely' have access	36.2%	32.2%	48.2%	37.5%	23.5%
Household surveys					
Have need	72.2%	76.2%	63.3%	82.4%	75.0%
'Never' or 'rarely' have access	33.8%	35.5%	35.7%	31.2%	17.6%
Job aids					
Have need	69.7%	77.9%	68.3%	76.5%	35.0%
'Never' or 'rarely' have access	44.3%	43.0%	50.0%	50.0%	29.4%
IEC/BCC materials					
Have need	64.3%	77.0%	51.7%	70.6%	55.0%
'Never' or 'rarely' have access	35.2%	29.8%	48.2%	37.5%	29.4%
Cochrane reviews					
Have need	61.8%	53.3%	83.3%	64.7%	55.0%
'Never' or 'rarely' have access	35.7%	41.3%	23.2%	43.8%	29.4%
Media reports					
Have need	58.1%	62.3%	51.7%	64.7%	55.0%
'Never' or 'rarely' have access	23.3%	24.8%	23.2%	25%	11.8%

Table 1: Need for, and accessibility of, knowledge and information type by constituency group

The survey showed that Donors/MLOs primarily required access to review articles (85%) and policy statements (85%). Compared to other constituencies, Donors/MLOs were least likely to need technical information and guidelines or national health and demographic statistics ($p=0.041$, $p=0.002$). Overall, this group reported having the best access to all types of resources. More specifically, Donors/MLOs reported having the best access of all constituency groups for every resource category, with the exceptions of journal and review articles, for which they reported having second best access. Paradoxically, for most categories, Donors/MLOs also reported the lowest need for most of these sources of knowledge. Overall, this suggested a significant mismatch, with a relative oversupply of diverse resources relative to stated need.

Ministry representatives cited need of original journal articles more than other constituency groups (94.1%, $p=0.000$). They also need technical information and guidelines, review articles, project reports, and training materials. Access to all resource types, especially review articles, was reportedly poor. This represents a key unmet need: these Ministry representatives serve as the policy making and implementing agencies for most countries and yet exist in a relative knowledge vacuum.

That NGOs' access to resources was particularly poor may appear counterintuitive. Since many NGOs are supported by large funding organizations, it is often assumed that this would translate into better access to knowledge resources. Yet these results suggest that such funding or membership within a larger multinational service delivery organization does not necessarily translate into better knowledge access, perhaps because short-term NGO projects may not take into account longer-term knowledge needs and/or build human-capacity for accessing knowledge resources. Predictably, ARTs/HCPAs have reliable access to review articles and original journal articles, since these are also the originators of these kinds of materials. By contrast, their access to policy statements was very poor. Donors/ MLOs are the constituency with the best access to all types of information. Paradoxically, this group often stated the lowest need for many key academic sources, such as original journal articles and Cochrane reviews. Across all constituency groups, access to national health and demographic statistics was low. Ministries of Health reported limited access to all resource types, including information typically generated by ministries, notably health policies, national statistics and technical guidelines. Nearly all groups reported that project reports were particularly difficult to access, a finding that indicates a significant unmet need in terms of a central, readily accessible platform through which to disseminate key findings and experiences acquired by those organizations directly responsible for implementing public health interventions.

Interestingly, geographic region had a strong influence over the types of resources needed and access to those resources (Tables 2 and 3). This issue was explored using logistic regression analysis, comparing the need for access to each information type, with region as the explanatory factor. In each case, the Americas were the reference region under the assumption that typically this region (which was dominated by respondents from the US) would have overall better knowledge resources. The regions considered were Africa and Asia, excluding Australia. Australia was excluded from the search protocol with Europe and the US because of similarities of demographics, wealth, and overall resources. The focus of this investigation, consistent with the electronic search discussed below, was on knowledge resources as they relate to the MDG *Countdown* countries list.

Respondents in Africa and Asia were more likely to need IEC/BCC materials, job aids, technical information and guidelines, training materials, and project reports. For example, respondents from Africa were 17.6 times more likely to need access to training materials, and 14.7 times more likely to need access to IEC/BCC materials. Similarly, relative to US respondents, Asian respondents were 10 times more likely to require IEC/BCC materials, and 7.2 times more likely to need project reports.

Have need for information type	Africa		Asia	
	Odds Ratio*	p-value	Odds Ratio*	p-value
Original journal article	4.7	0.004	1.7	0.29
Review articles	3.2	0.13	0.51	0.27
Cochrane review	1.4	0.52	0.4	0.03
Policy statements	2.0	0.31	2.1	0.34
Technical info. & Guidelines	9.8	0.005	3.1	0.08
Project reports	3.6	0.008	7.2	0.004
Training materials	17.6	<0.001	4.2	0.013
Job aids	8.0	<0.001	2.9	0.03
IEC/BCC materials	14.7	<0.001	10.0	<0.001
Demographic and health surveys (DHS)	12.1	<0.002	2.6	0.11
Household surveys	5.2	0.001	5.1	0.004
Media reports	2.0	0.13	0.99	0.99
* Odds are needs for information type in specified region relative to odds in the Americas (reference category)				

Table 2: Effect of region on need for knowledge and information type

Although some of those findings may be expected, one very interesting finding was that respondents from all regions were likely to have the similar degrees of limited access to policy statements. This finding was particularly important in light of the fact that the results previously found policy statements to be one of the most difficult categories of knowledge resources to access. The fact that there was little effect of region on the relative ease of access to this information is not reassuring. In fact, it suggests that these reports are difficult to access regardless of region, further emphasizing that policies have not been adequately shared among MNCH practitioners. Stated another way, this suggests a general deficit in the dissemination of policy statements, and not simply poor access, that limits the availability of this important type of knowledge. A similar conclusion applied also to technical information and guidelines, training materials, and job aids. Regardless of geographic region, access to these types of information is limited, highlighting the need for improved knowledge exchange rather than solely the need to remove traditional obstacles to access.

As with the analysis on information needs, region proved to have a powerful relationship with access to information. Predictably, access was particularly poor among African respondents. For example, Africans were 28 times as likely as respondents from the Americas to 'rarely' or 'never' have access to journal articles, and 14.3 times more likely to have poor access to review articles. The difference was less pronounced for the other types of information and among respondents from Asia, but remained significant for most categories. Again, these data must be interpreted in the context of what the stated need to these sources actually was. For journal articles and review articles, access to these was generally poor, indicating a significant unmet need.

	Africa		Asia	
'Rarely' or 'Never' have access to the following information types	Odds Ratio*	p-value	Odds Ratio*	p-value
Original journal articles	28.0	0.001	25.7	0.002
Review articles	14.3	<0.001	17.0	<0.001
Cochrane review	4.4	0.001	4.0	0.005
Policy statements	2.9	0.03	2.5	0.09
Technical info. & Guidelines	2.2	0.09	1.7	0.36
Project reports	2.5	0.03	1.8	0.22
Training materials	1.5	0.30	1.1	0.89
Job aids	2.3	0.03	1.4	0.42
IEC/BCC	2.8	0.02	1.8	0.20
Demographic and health surveys (DHS)	3.6	0.01	2.1	0.18
Household surveys	2.3	0.05	1.1	0.86
Media reports	2.5	0.08	3.4	0.03
* Odds are 'rarely' or 'never' with access in specified region relative to odds in the Americas (reference category)				

Table 3: Effect of region on access to knowledge and information type

4.1.2 Knowledge Sources

Across all constituencies, the e-mail survey found that web-based search engines such as Google and Yahoo, the WHO website and on-line databases (such as PubMed, Scopus, or an *index medicus*) were cited as the most useful sources of information (Table 4). It is important to note, however, that because the survey was electronic to maximize global reach, it presupposed Internet access on the part of respondents. For each knowledge resource presented in Table 4, the frequency by which the resource was cited by each constituency group was tallied, allowing a crude estimation as to their relative importance. However, it should not be interpreted that these were necessarily the most valuable sources of information, since the relative ease of access to the Internet corrects for potential shortcomings of this approach.

Constituency groups	Web-based search engine	WHO website	On-line databases	National MOH websites	Other UN Websites	NGO websites	On-line journal subscriptions	Trainings / workshops	Local Library / resource center	International Colleagues
NGOs	√ (1)	√ (2)	√			√		√ (3)		
ARTs / HCPAs	√ (1)	√ (3)	√ (2)	√			√			
Donors, Funders, MLOs	√ (1)	√	√		√ (3)					√ (2)
Health Ministries	√ (1)	√ (2)	√ (3)	√					√	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table lists the five most commonly cited and useful sources of knowledge and information by constituency group, with these rankings indicated for the top three in each set within parentheses. <u>Possible sources that were cited also included:</u> HINARI; National Colleagues; Local Media; Personal Textbooks; Subscriptions to Paper Journals; Email Newsletters; Paper Newsletters; On-line Discussion Forums; CD-ROM; Conferences and/or Meetings. 										

Table 4: Knowledge sources considered most helpful, by constituency group

As will become clear in the next section describing the findings from the key informant interviews, the Internet is fast, nearly always available, and contains a potential wealth of information. However, the Internet is impersonal, difficult to contextualize, and items found may be of questionable quality and reliability and it lacks the kind of nuance that can only come from person-to-person discussion and knowledge exchange. The e-mail survey can only be considered a part of the overall study and must be closely considered alongside the in-country interviews.

4.2 Interviews

Sixty-five key informant interviews were conducted in total; of which fifty-seven were conducted during eight country visits. The remaining eight key informant interviews were conducted *via* telephone. Representatives from all Partnership constituencies participated in the interviews. Non-governmental organizations comprised the majority of interviews (42%). Health care professional associations and academic, research, and training institutions comprised twenty-five per cent of the interviews, followed by multilateral organizations and donors (23%). The smallest representation was from country governments (9%).

4.2.1 Non-Governmental Organizations

Representatives of NGOs comprised the largest number of interviews respondents. A total of twenty-seven interviews were conducted with NGO representatives in eight countries: India (5), Nigeria (4), Ethiopia (4) Bangladesh (3), Mozambique (3), Bolivia (2), Tanzania (2), and the United States (2). Of the 241 survey respondents, more than half identified themselves as NGOs.

Urgency for knowledge and information was described repeatedly in interviews with NGOs. One respondent from Tanzania described hours of online searching for information on the most recent recommendations for exclusive breastfeeding. He was curious to find recent journal articles that would give him the evidence base, but he also needed specifically to know the Tanzanian guidelines and how other programs had successfully implemented these guidelines. He first searched through Google and was able to find abstracts but did not have the subscriptions to give him access to the entire article. He found many different links but he was not sure of their reliability and none of them seemed to address his particular question. He then performed a more targeted search at the WHO and UNICEF websites. He found more evidence-based knowledge and guidelines at these sites, but ultimately was not sure about the relevance to the population with which he was working in rural Tanzania. He then printed out some resources to bring to his colleagues working in these rural areas for them to discuss together. He still felt that he had not found the knowledge he needs to support his work.

This process was described by most of the NGOs interviewed and highlights some of the unique features of the knowledge needs of NGOs. In general, NGO representatives interviewed described needing a wider range of resources than other constituencies. As one respondent from a national NGO in India said, “I need randomized controlled trials, pictorial aids and everything in between.” They need the policies set by their Ministries in order to develop programs in concordance with national standards. Although this knowledge most likely exists, it remains very hard to find. More than a quarter of NGO respondents (26.4%) are ‘never’ or ‘rarely’ able to access policy statements (Table 1). One respondent

in Nigeria described her proximity to the MOH offices as a crucial factor in her ability to access policy documents. When she needs to know about a particular policy she walks to the Ministry office and asks for a copy. She then photocopies the document in order to distribute to her colleagues. If a paper copy of the policy is unavailable at the Ministry, neither she nor her colleagues has access to the policy.

The experience of this woman also highlights the significant role of personal networking. The importance of person-to-person exchange was mentioned independently by seventy per cent of the NGOs interviewed. Personal networking comprised a range of activities, from the simple dissemination of documents among colleagues to the discussion of experience. This exchange occurs both through informal mechanisms such as conversation as well as through more formal mechanisms such as conferences and workshops. As one respondent in Mozambique said, “we are poor in documents but we have much to share.”

Knowledge exchange among local colleagues was clearly described as an important mechanism shaped by local context. Throughout interviews with NGOs, people expressed a reluctance to rely solely upon global sources of knowledge. A repeated concern unique to the NGO constituency was that global resources are sometimes too obscure for NGOs. Many described needing resources that were immediately useful. For some, the obstacle was the technical nature of the materials and for many the challenge was in making the global knowledge relevant to local conditions. As one respondent in Bangladesh noted, collaboration of regional colleagues is needed among those who understand local conditions and can work together to customize best practices.

4.2.2 Academic, Research, and Training Institutions and Health Care Professional Associations

Fourteen interviews with representatives from academic, research, and training institutions as well as health care professional associations were conducted in eight countries: India (2), Mozambique (2), United States (2), Ethiopia (1), Nigeria (1), Senegal (1), Tanzania (1), and Norway (1). Although ARTs and HCPAs represent separate Partnership constituencies, they are grouped together in this analysis because many interviewees belonged to both groups. For example, a Tanzanian obstetrician/gynecologist was both a member of the International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) and also on faculty at the nursing school associated with a teaching hospital.

A distinguishing theme pulled from this group of interviews was the need for more training in technical skills. Repeatedly, interview respondents described the need for ongoing education and many wanted “quick updates” on skills and techniques. This knowledge often comes from international professional groups and can be found in textbooks and teachings seminars. A somewhat less prominent theme for this group was the need for knowledge related to the local context, although an understanding of the local situation remains important, especially in training lower cadres of health care workers. Experience from similar resource countries was described as important to understand how other places have increased human resource capacity for providing care. For example, one respondent in Ethiopia wanted to know how other low resource countries were using traditional birth attendants (TBAs). Similar to NGOs, conferences were also described as an important place to share information.

Another theme that was shared across constituency groups but appeared most prominently with ARTs/HCPAs was the frustration to effectively disseminate local research. ART institutions produce massive amounts of knowledge, and several respondents described the importance of theses and dissertations. Yet the research papers often sit in university libraries and are not effectively disseminated. In Senegal, for example, one respondent described a gap between the university-produced research, which mostly focuses on local issues, and ministerial knowledge needs.

Although everyone interviewed from these two constituencies had Internet access, many respondents acknowledged that Internet searching is not comprehensive. Even with the resources of a university, significant technical limitations exist such as slow connectivity, unreliable electricity supply, and prohibitively expensive subscription costs. This was a theme repeated by respondents in all constituency groups, but had particular relevance to ARTs and HCPAs, as several acknowledged that an important component of their curricula should be on how to conduct proper searches for information. As a professor in Bangladesh noted, "Our students know where to find Facebooks, they do not know where to find a Cochrane Review." This constituency also described the need for a trusted organization to take the lead in organizing and exchanging information. This group most commonly voiced that a professional body or the WHO take the lead to provide authenticity and quality assurance.

4.2.3 Multilateral Organizations and Donors

Representatives from fifteen donors/funders and multilateral organizations were conducted in eight countries: India (5), Bolivia (3), Mozambique (3), Nigeria (2), Switzerland (2) and Ethiopia (1). The similar groups were bundled for this analysis although they are separate Partnership constituencies. Donors were more heavily represented as they comprised ten of the interviewees.

A theme recurrent from this group of interviews was the need for local statistical information. Although many other individuals representing other constituencies also need this kind of information, this was more strongly and frequently described in the interviews with Donors/Funders and MLOs. Interviews revealed that this kind of information is just as difficult to access as other types of information, although survey results show slightly better access to these statistics than described in interviews. These groups rely heavily on networking for knowledge exchange. A respondent working in Nigeria, for example, identified a significant difference between receiving a paper via email from headquarters and knowing how those research results were being interpreted and used remotely by the MOH. As one person stated in India, "Only through careful understanding of local context and problems can global best practices be applied." Unfortunately, the lack of coordination for knowledge exchange leaves much of this knowledge to be found on an *ad hoc* basis, as described in two separate interviews.

Another recurring theme from these groups was their role in linking people and knowledge. One respondent in Mozambique described a common assumption that local NGOs receive technical information through their international headquarters. She described how this is often not the case and results in out-of-date technical backstopping. This highlights the use of an intranet, the use of which was particularly relevant to donors/funders and MLOs. Each organization has its own intranet where organization is shared among its own staff. This was described by many who had access to such a site as an important place to find and share knowledge. The reality acknowledged by many, and strongly

voiced by one respondent in Nigeria, was the incompleteness of these internal websites. A call again emerged from the interviews for better coordination and knowledge exchange led by a trusted source.

4.2.4 Ministries of Health

Ministries comprised the smallest number of interviewees and respondents. Interviews with eight different representatives were conducted in 4 countries: India (3), Bolivia (3), Senegal (1) and Nigeria (1). Of the 229 survey respondents, fifteen (6.5%) were Ministry representatives.

Networking remained an important form of knowledge exchange for these representatives, although for a distinctly different reason than for other constituencies. Respondents from the MOH described the need for conferences and personal exchange as a way of disseminating the policies created by the government. They described far less reliance on person-to-person exchange. Again, the example in Senegal resonates, as another person interviewed described the lack of coordination between the local university conducting research and the Ministry creating policies.

A similar thread of frustration was described by this group concerning Internet searching, inaccessible databases, and poorly organized electronic resources. The interviews made clear the central need to have knowledge and information organized by a trusted source, since this knowledge will influence national policies. Similar to NGOs, this group described needing a broad range of knowledge, from evidence based reviews to local project reports.

4.3 Summary of Surveys and Interviews

The results of the email surveys and key informant interviews do not perfectly align. For example, of the top three sources of information universally cited by all constituency groups, these were all sources that relied on the Internet (Table 4). Moreover, web-based search engines (Google, Yahoo, etc.) were ranked as the most useful by every constituency group in the e-mail survey, even though in the key informant interviews, numerous participants complained about the limitations of Google such as the seemingly disorganized search results, persistent links to subscription-based literature, or lack of recognized source authority. The preponderance of links rather, than carefully selected and authoritative resources, was an often-voiced frustration among informants. It is also noteworthy that seven out of the ten most valued sources of information required Internet access. While in the key informant interviews, person-to-person exchanges of information, and other forms of professional networking, were highly esteemed, these proved to be relatively infrequent sources of information according to the email survey, although this is not surprising given that respondents to the e-mail survey had some degree of Internet connectivity.

This seeming paradox between interview themes and survey results likely reflects the fact that web-based knowledge resources offers the advantage of speed and ready availability, but lacks context and cannot interpret information or evaluate its reliability, accuracy, and relevance. Context is provided far better in the person-to-person peer interactions. In sum, the Internet offers speed, but lacks context, while person-to-person interactions tend to have greater impact, but may not be available or only intermittently available, as in the case of conferences. Each of these contexts for knowledge exchange is valuable complementary but does not eliminate the need for the other.

	Main themes pulled from interviews	Top survey results for type of information needed	Access to information types ¹
NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urgently need a wide range of knowledge and information types Personal networking is an important source of knowledge Evidence-based interventions must be made relevant to local conditions Knowing information reliability and accuracy is difficult 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National DHS statistics Original journal articles Policy statements Technical information and guidelines Job aids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited Very limited Very limited Limited Very limited
ARTs and HCPAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training in technical skills needed more than other constituencies Local situation is important to know how best to use these technical skills It is difficult to disseminate local research Internet searching is not comprehensive, and includes technical and infrastructure barriers A trusted body must provide quality assurance for a KMS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review articles Technical information and guidelines Cochrane reviews Original journal articles Policy statements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good Limited Limited Very good Very limited
MLOs and Donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local statistical information is very important to this group Networking is an important way of exchanging knowledge, especially about local operations These organizations recognized the role they play in linking people and information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy statements Review articles Household survey results Technical info/guidelines National DHS statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good Good Good Very limited Limited
MOH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This group requires diverse knowledge, from evidence based reviews to local project reports Networking is an important way to disseminate knowledge from the MOH to others A KMS need to be organized by a trusted, reliable source 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original journal articles Technical info/guidelines Review articles Training materials Project reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very limited Very limited Very limited Very limited Very limited

Table 5: Summary of knowledge and information types and access from both surveys and interviews

4.4 Electronic Search of Knowledge Resources

A total of 1473 MNCH knowledge resources from around the world were examined in this study. These resources were identified by means twelve professional databases, 1209 academic journals, 252 websites, and the end-user needs assessment described above. Knowledge resources were divided into two major groups: academic literature (harvested from databases and journals) and other knowledge resources including grey literature (see definitions in section 2.0 above). Both groups of resources were analyzed for scope of life cycle topics and scope of available resources.

¹ These categories are based on the frequency with which respondents of the email survey cited having ready access to each key information source as follows: Very good: more than 75% have access; Good: between 50-75% have access; Limited: between 25-50% have access; Very limited: less than 25% have access.

4.4.1 Electronic Search of Academic Literature

The electronic search of academic literature unearthed more than 5400 pieces of MNCH knowledge published during the twenty-one-month period 1 January 2008-1 October 2009. Relative to the life cycle, the most frequently researched topics were child and infant while the least frequent was birth; however, given the similarity of terms, many topics surrounding birth were likely described by bibliographic indexers as newborn or pregnancy. There was a relatively even distribution of knowledge production among life cycle topics, with the only dearth in research related to birth.

Figure 2 illustrates the percentage of articles identified among all life cycle topics captured in the electronic searches.

Scope of Life Cycle Topics in Academic Literature

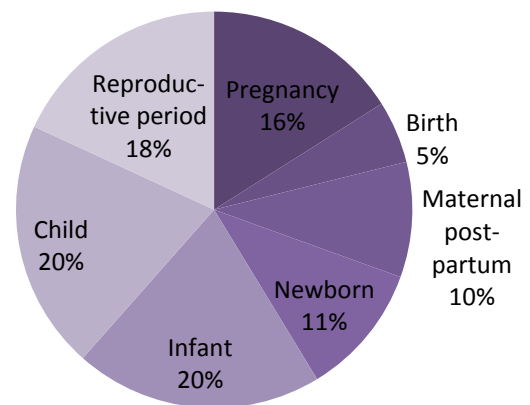


Figure 2

Of the twelve databases searched, the four medical databases presented the most—seventy-nine per cent—MNCH knowledge resources. The WHO *indici medici* accounted for eight per cent, the social science databases combined to generate six per cent and a compilation of recommendations and reference lists provided seven per cent of the total resources identified through the search. Relevant MNCH knowledge was found in medical databases including the regional databases of the WHO (LILACS, SEARIM, *etc.*), but knowledge resources found in some of the social science databases, as discussed below, are also an important part of the global MNCH knowledge map.

While EBSCO's Medline database generated the most results with the most complete metadata in the academic search, it is not a universal database as Falagas *et al.* have shown.² The WHO regional databases were cumbersome to use and often incomplete, however the South East Asia, Western Pacific, and LILACS *indici medici* identified many articles not found in Medline. Although the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) does not index documents from all *Countdown* countries, it is a strong database for MNCH policy documents as was the ERIC educational resources database and subscription SocIndex. MNCH knowledge is dispersed far and wide among these databases and rather than try to merge these diverse streams together, an effective MNCH knowledge management system will work to connect individuals who demand knowledge directly from those who can supply it through networks, rather than solely relying on intermediary electronic databases.

Primary sources of academic literature were also identified through the electronic search. A total of 1209 different sources (most often journals, but sometimes conference proceedings or monographic discussion papers) published MNCH-related information in the twenty-one-month period, and these were harvested from twelve different databases. The complete list of journals can be found in

² M. Falgas, E. Pitsouni, G. Malietzis, and G. Pappas, "Comparison of PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar: strengths and weaknesses," *The FASEB Journal* (22, 2008): 338-342.

Appendix E. This large number of sources suggests the challenge of creating a single web-based knowledge management system to draw together these different MNCH knowledge resources as well as the diversity of knowledge pieces (articles) included within those resources (journals). The list of 1209 different journals includes resources from around the globe in multiple languages. The constraints of international copyright law make regional and localized access more attractive than a global solution.

4.4.2 Electronic Search of Grey Literature and Other Knowledge Resources

Interview informants identified the Internet as an incomplete tool to find MNCH knowledge and information (see Table 5) while e-mail respondents with Internet access identified this as the primary way of finding MNCH knowledge (see Table 4). The search for grey literature and other knowledge resources was greatly shaped by this admonition from interviewees for two reasons. First, it was important to identify knowledge resources readily accessible to end-users in their searches of leading websites such as WHO (see also Table 4). Replicating these directed searches was important to understand what resources were found electronically. Second, Google lacks the sophistication of advanced databases like Medline, Ovid, and SocIndex necessitating a different and systematic approach to the investigation than presented in Appendix D because of the inability to save or build advanced searches. The frustration of interviewees searching the Internet resonated with the research team and the investigation was shaped like building blocks: stacking and building from known websites (UN, WHO, Partnership members, and input from interviewees) rather than cutting through the dense jungle of information as presented in search engine results.

As the search parameters sought to understand the metadata attached to these diverse knowledge resources (*i.e.*, scope, type, audience, provenance, and authorship) a bibliographic inventory of the material was not undertaken; rather, each website was analyzed for the scope of MNCH life cycle topics presented, the scope of types of knowledge resources, general audience, and the presence of social networking characteristics. The list of 252 websites to search was derived from three sources: Partnership membership (recognizing the participation of active MNCH knowledge producers and users within the Partnership itself), end-user needs assessment, and sources identified by knowledge professionals at the World Health Organization and in the United States, United Kingdom, and Bangladesh (less than twenty sites were added from this group of information professionals as the first two categories supplied the bulk). With this strategy, the search of grey literature and other knowledge resources focused on 252 targeted websites (64% NGOs; 19% ARTs; 5% each donors, HCPAs, and country members; and 2% multilaterals) and identified 735 examples of MNCH knowledge resources. The total list of websites, available as Appendix F, included a wide-range of Partnership members, from UNICEF and USAID with multiple types of MNCH grey literature types to small NGOs with sites still under construction and without any grey literature posted. The scope of these MNCH knowledge resources, harvested from the 252 principal sites, by type, is depicted in Figure 3.

The search of knowledge resources readily confirmed survey respondents' difficulty in finding job aids, policies, and training materials (see Table 1); however, project reports were among the most readily accessible documents available on the Internet, suggesting the need for both consolidation through a knowledge management system and increased technical capacity among knowledge seekers. While this search confirmed the relative absence of job aids the search was also enlightened by the admonition in interviews that many NGOs produce their own job aids but do not post these items to their website, perpetuating an absence of accessible grey literature on the Internet. The clearest correlation between research methods intersected with policy statements which were most sought by survey respondents (85.9%) and represented the smallest portion of MNCH knowledge resources electronically available. The major gap in knowledge resources exists among job aids, training materials, and policy statements.

Scope of Knowledge Resources by Type

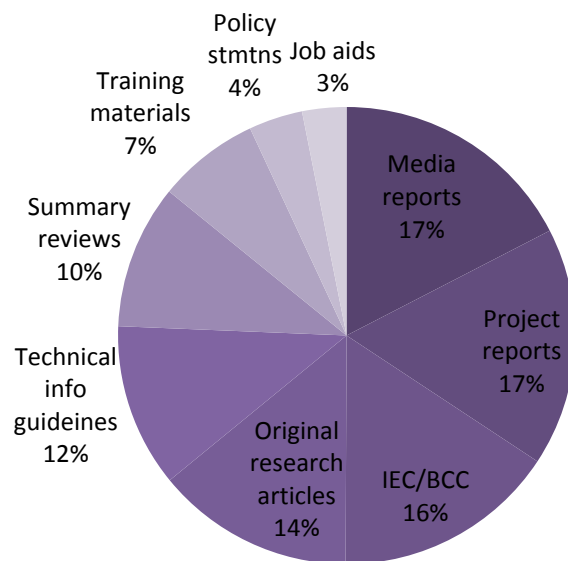


Figure 3

Table 6, below, depicts the twenty-six most robust knowledge resources (*i.e.*, the top ten percent of the sample) identified through the resources search and was greatly informed by the end-user needs assessment. As these knowledge resources (as distinct from the printed and/or electronic academic journal sources) were always electronic, websites were used as a common denominator by which to compare these often diverse resources and tools. The preponderance of web links was a challenge to sort traditional websites from knowledge portals, and so the term website is used here to describe both. Moderated blogs and listservs, like HIFA 2015, were also included in the analysis as websites, as were databases (WHO Global Health Library *indici medici*, Medline, Ovid, etc.) and individual journals (*The Lancet*), all in the same table. The list was organized with the following criteria:

- 1) **Recognized authority.** Of the 252 websites consulted, some—such as WHO or UNICEF—were repeatedly cited as authoritative by informants through in-country interviews. These were weighted and marked from among the top-twenty-six table below (Table 6) with a star (*). Those without a star but included in Table 6 were identified by the research team as providing a wide scope of diverse and easy-to-access resources. In light of the changing nature of the Internet, value was also given to those websites, similar to the forthcoming re-designed Maternal Health Task Force, that utilize Web 2.0 social networking and collaborative capabilities.³ Including Web 2.0 capabilities in the KMS will facilitate the collaboration needs identified by informants. As informants made clear, they want the ability to connect with

³ Web 2.0 refers to Internet-based collaborative knowledge exchange, distinct from the one-way dissemination modes of the twentieth century, through tools like blogs, wikis, and social networks like Facebook.

knowledgeable MNCH practitioners, rather than faceless databases (see Table 5) and Web 2.0 technology facilitates such exchange. The websites are grouped in Table 6 as those:

- a. identified by informants as authoritative and include Web 2.0 features,
- b. identified by informants as authoritative only; and,
- c. identified by the research team as particularly strong but not cited by informants.

While some other websites may have included some collaborative capabilities, the research team considered those listed below to be the best examples. In this sense, the table should be considered highly illustrative rather than exhaustive of the 252 sites consulted because emphasis highlighted input from the interviews as well as the team's internal review.

- 2) Group or constituency. These denotations roughly correspond to Partnership member constituencies. Some of the resources identified below, *e.g.*, *The Lancet*, are not members of the Partnership (and is not itself an ART); however, the purview of that journal clearly is one within the work of ARTs. Whereas NGOs dominated the end-user needs assessment, MLO websites were among the most robust identified in Table 6 (at 38%), although followed closely by NGOs (27%). The search team generally identified Euro-American-based websites (MLOs, NGOs, and donors) to provide the most knowledge, an observation consistent with that identified both through the e-mail survey and interviews pertaining to website use (*e.g.*, tables 4 and 5). ARTs (15%) and donors and their projects (12%) were roughly equal in their presence among top-end websites, whereas HCPAs had only a small showing (8%) and no national websites offered policy information on a level appropriate to a global MNCH audience. The Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) came close to fulfilling the need for MNCH policy information, however, only a portion of *Countdown* countries participate in that network making it a good resource, but not among the best.
- 3) Audience. The resources presented in Table 6 were also assessed for their main audience. Most of the resources presented information of value to all MNCH practitioners—be they members of NGOs, MLOs, or ARTs. Academic sources and those produced by NGOs and HCPAs tended to focus on their own needs, but those robust resources made available by Donors (USAID and DFID) and MLOs (those of the WHO and UN) were versatile for use by all.
- 4) Knowledge Resources Scope. Consistent with Figure 3, each site was analyzed for the different types of MNCH knowledge resources posted. The tools in Table 6 had the greatest diversity of types of resources to meet end-user demand (tables 1-4). The greatest gap, as discussed in section 6 below, exists in job aids, training manuals, and policy statements. While research articles, summary reviews, and media reports abound (particularly the latter), these have their own challenges to access (as discussed in section 6).
- 5) Topics scope. To understand gaps in MNCH knowledge, each site was analyzed for knowledge resources related to the MNCH life cycle. Consistent with the findings in the academic literature search, broad coverage of all life cycle topics existed within most of the websites and clearly among the different websites. More than half (54%) of the leading websites in Table 6 include knowledge from all life cycle areas, and roughly a quarter represent specialized institutions like the MHTF or Save the Children with purview specific to only part of the life cycle.

Recognized authority	Organization Name	URL	Type of source	Audience	Knowledge Resources Scope										Topics Scope
					Job Aids	Training Material	IEC/BCC materials	Project Reports	Policy Statements	Technical Info	Summary Reviews	Research Articles	Media Reports		
Recognized MNCH authority and Web 2.0	UN Solutions Exchange* (India)	www.solutionexchange-un.net.in	MLO	All/In	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	All	
	WHO Global Health Library*	www.globalhealthlibrary.net	MLO	All						x	x	x	x	All	
	DevInfo*	www.devinfo.org	MLO	All				x		x				All	
	HIFA 2015 (Health Info. for All)*	www.hifa2015.org	HCPA	All	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	All	
	Maternal Health T.F. (forthcoming)	www.maternalhealthtaskforce.org	NGO	All	x	x				x	x		x	MR	
	Implementing Best Practices*	www.ibpinitiative.org	MLO	All	x	x				x	x		x	MR	
	EngenderHealth*	www.engenderhealth.org	NGO	NGO		x	x	x		x	x		x	All	
Recognized MNCH authority through interviews (signified throughout by *)	WHO*	www.who.int	MLO	All		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	All	
	MEASURE DHS*	www.measuredhs.com	Project	All	x	x	x	x		x		x		All	
	USAID*	www.usaid.gov	Donor	All	x				x	x	x		x	All	
	Medline*	www.nlm.nih.gov	ART	All						x	x	x	x	All	
	DFID*	www.dfid.gov.uk	Donor	All				x	x		x		x	All	
	UNAIDS*	www.unaids.org	MLO	All				x	x	x			x	MR	
	UNFPA*	www.unfpa.org	MLO	All					x	x	x		x	MR	
	The Lancet	www.lancet.com	ART	All	x					x	x	x	x	All	
	Reproductive Health Library*	www.rhlibrary.com	MLO	All		x				x	x			MR	
	UNICEF*	www.unicef.org	MLO	All					x		x		x	NC	
	CARE*	www.care.org	NGO	NGO			x	x				x	x	All	
	Save the Children*	www.savethechildren.org	NGO	NGO			x	x			x	x	x	NC	
	Cochrane Collaboration*	www.cochrane.org	ART	ART							x			All	
Leading site identified in search	Commonwealth Secretariat	www.thecommonwealth.org	MLO	All	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	MC	
	Global Health Council	www.globalhealth.org	HCPA	H/N	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	All	
	Management Sciences for Health	www.msh.org	NGO	NGO	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	MC	
	Futures Group	www.futuresgroup.com	NGO	NGO		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	MC	
	ERIC	www.eric.ed.gov	ART	A/N	x	x				x	x	x	x	MC	
	US Coalition for Child Survival	www.child-survival.org	NGO	NGO	x		x	x	x	x		x		NC	

Table 6: Leading MNCH knowledge resources highlighting recognition, audience, and scope

Key: All/In=suitable for all but primarily of value in India; H/N = HCPA and NGO; A/N=ART and NGO; MR = Maternal and Reproductive Health; 18
NC=Newborn and Child; MC=Maternal and Child Health

5.0 DISCUSSION

Managing MNCH knowledge will require global, regional, and local efforts. While these efforts should be led by the Secretariat, they will only be fruitful by means of the active participation of all members of the Partnership. A knowledge management system will need to exist on multiple levels in a variety of formats to meet the diverse demands identified in the interviews and surveys as well the numerous supply-side resources found in the electronic searches. To conceptualize and provide examples for these structures, this discussion is organized around both global and regional interventions. Local interventions should be identified by regional partners who intimately know the opportunities available to each specific context. A discussion of global components is followed by a discussion of regional components, and the paper is concluded by a summary of key findings, recommendations, and brief action steps.

5.1 Global Components of an MNCH Knowledge Management System

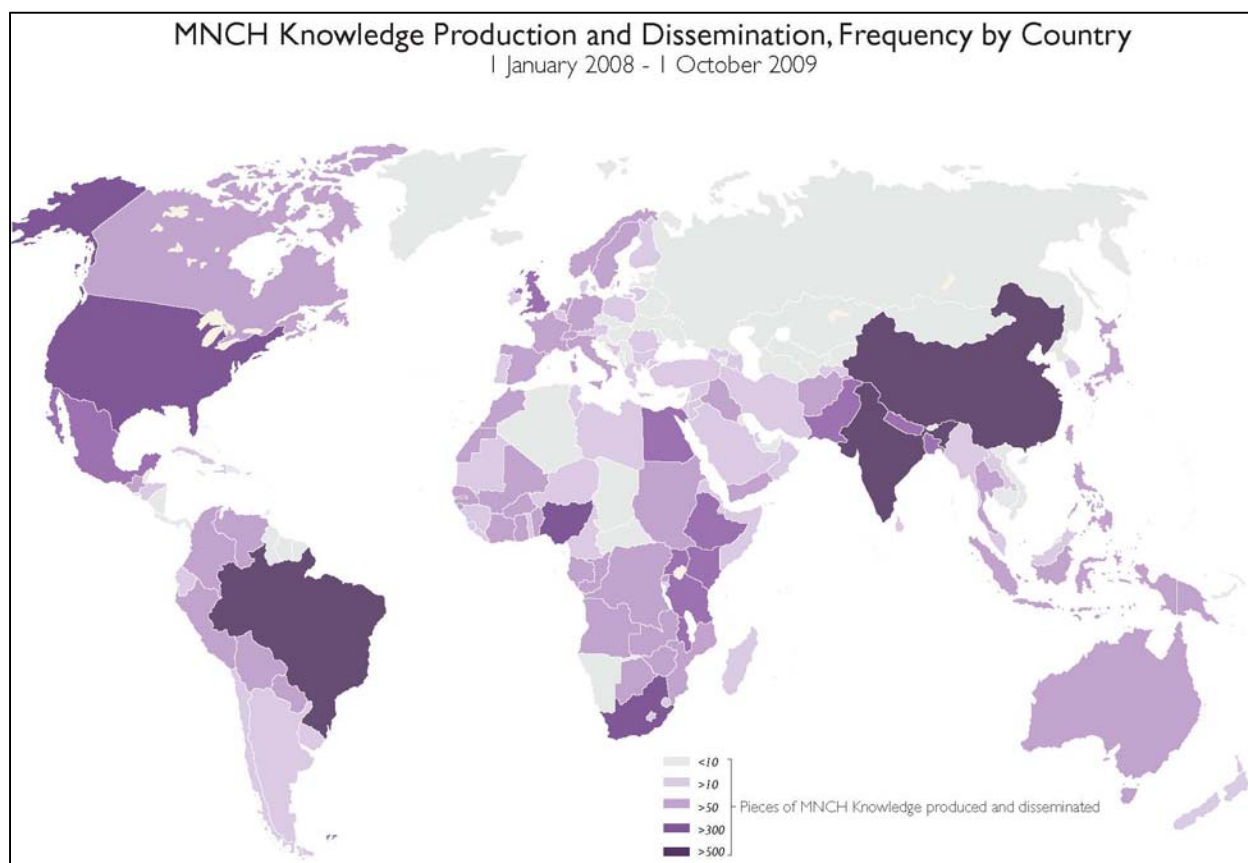
5.1.1 Global Trends Identified

Clear trends in MNCH knowledge supply and demand emerged from this research; namely, that there are widely-shared needs for accessing MNCH knowledge and national leaders exist in the production and supply of this knowledge. The global, or centrally-supported, elements of an MNCH knowledge management system must respond to these trends. Surveys and interviews reinforced the need for an MNCH knowledge management system that streamlines diverse types of knowledge and information. Beyond hyperlinks to documents, however, people described the need for an interactive platform complete with discussion forums and ways to exchange information with others working in similar places on similar tasks. Interviews revealed that such a system must be led by a trusted source able to provide quality assurance and reliability. Web 2.0 social networking platforms exist among the knowledge resources identified in Table 6 above and should be leveraged for knowledge sharing.

Understanding where MNCH knowledge is produced and by whom is important in the structure of a global MNCH knowledge management system. Information theorists, particularly Castells, have demonstrated the importance of geography in information and knowledge flows in the electronic age. Map 1 illustrates the frequency with which institutions produced MNCH knowledge—both as institutional bases as well as provenance of research—and depicts the aggregate production of MNCH knowledge as it specifically relates to *Countdown* countries. “Knowledge production” included the more than 5400 unique pieces of data harvested from the 1209 journals in the literature search, as well as 252 analyzed websites. The highest knowledge producing countries, namely, China, India, and Brazil, followed by Nigeria, South Africa, and the United States, also have high national population bases thereby suggesting the opportunity for more ARTs and more researchers to produce MNCH knowledge.⁴ MNCH knowledge supply, as illustrated in Map 1, not surprisingly corresponds to concentrations of

⁴ In the knowledge resources search, 748 knowledge pieces (see section 2 for definition) were identified as produced in China, 638 were identified as produced in India, and 563 were identified as produced in Brazil during the period surveyed. These were the only countries to produce more than 500 MNCH knowledge pieces. In addition, 403 knowledge pieces were identified as produced from the Nigeria, 384 from the United States, and 311 from South Africa. The maps, however, illustrate aggregated frequency better than a populated table.

major population areas.⁵ The relationship between information production and transmission *via* megacities has been well documented.⁶ Developed countries like the United States and the United Kingdom are represented on the map because they often serve as bases for researchers studying interventions in low-resource countries; however, it must be stressed that even within those parameters, production from the United States is surpassed by the more frequent MNCH knowledge generation of China, India, and Brazil (per the specific search parameters detailed in Appendix D). The absence of results in Eastern Europe and Russia reflects the carefully-selected search parameters of the study. Resources from these countries were not collected because they neither were *Countdown* countries nor were major sponsors or implementers of such research. Also included in the aggregation are theatres of research—the provenance of MNCH study—to highlight those countries that might not have domestic institutions that disseminate research but clearly participate in global MNCH knowledge exchange.



Map 1

The aggregate map is crucial to understand MNCH knowledge exchange as a basic supply and demand model. While great promise exists for electronic knowledge sharing *via* the Internet, barriers of technological infrastructure, capacity, language, monetary resource context, and copyright publication

⁵ Larger-scale maps are available in Appendix G.

⁶ See M. Castells, *The Rise of the Network Society: The Information Age*, Vol. 1 (Cambridge, MA: Blackwell Publishing, 1996) 502.

tie knowledge exchange to geography, make it difficult for many who demand MNCH knowledge and information to access the supply.

5.1.2 Global Characteristics of an MNCH Knowledge Management System

The demand for knowledge and access to knowledge differs among constituency group and by region; however, all groups rated web-based search engines as the most useful source of knowledge (Table 4). While these web-based search engines were ranked as the most useful by every constituency group, numerous interviewees across constituencies complained about the limitations of the Internet, Google, and similar tools (Table 5). This reflects the need for a centralized MNCH knowledge management system that makes available knowledge resources of all kinds in an organized location. Although many centralized global knowledge management initiatives exist such as those identified in Table 6, but particularly DevInfo or the IBP Knowledge Portal, there remains an opportunity to more effectively manage knowledge through both central organization and regional exchange.

An MNCH knowledge management system should be positioned as the starting point from which to search for knowledge and information. The Secretariat could serve as a knowledge broker, providing global context to new evidence as it emerges, and facilitate regional interpretation among the diverse members of the Partnership. The role of the Secretariat at the global level should be twofold: push Partnership members and others seeking MNCH knowledge to well-established sites such as those in Table 6 (many of whom are partners) and provide standards and coordination for the regional networks as discussed below. Interviews (see Table 5) revealed that such a knowledge management system must be led by a trusted source able to provide quality assurance and reliability, and the resources highlighted in tables 7 and 8 below reflect that recognized authority.

Recognized authority	Organization Name	Type of source	Audience	Knowledge Resources Scope										Topics Scope
				Job Aids	Training Material	IEC/BCC materials	Project Reports	Policy Statements	Technical Info	Summary Reviews	Research Articles	Media Reports		
Recognized MNCH authority and Web 2.0	UN Solutions Exchange* (India)	MLO	All/In	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	All	Greatest value
	WHO Global Health Library*	MLO	All						x	x	x	x	All	
	DevInfo*	MLO	All				x		x				All	
	HIFA 2015 (Health Info. for All)*	HCPA	All	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	All	
	Maternal Health TF (<i>forthcoming</i>)	NGO	All	x	x				x	x		x	MR	
	Implementing Best Practices*	MLO	All	x	x				x	x		x	MR	
	EngenderHealth*	NGO	NGO		x	x	x		x	x		x	All	

Table 7: Knowledge resources and websites identified by informants as authoritative and include Web 2.0 features

The sites and resources highlighted in Table 7 are most appropriate to channel knowledge through an MNCH portal because, as noted above they, were recognized as authoritative sources in interviews, have a wide audience range suitable to all Partnership members and MNCH practitioners

around the globe, include a broad scope of diverse MNCH resources, and they include Web 2.0 social networking functions to meet the specific demand of end-users. Especially important are those identified by the research team as “greatest value” emphasizing the diverse resources appropriate and tailored to the most users. Without an effort to build capacity among users, however, such a portal will not put knowledge into new hands. These websites are powerful and contain important knowledge and information, but their use without a communication plan or capacity building strategy will be limited. Table 7, however, does not represent all the authoritative sources also mentioned in end-user assessments (e.g. Table 4). Additional websites, which did not include robust social networking components but were authoritative and provided diverse resources, are highlighted in Table 8:

Recognized authority	Organization Name	Type of source	Audience	Knowledge Resources Scope										Topics Scope
				Job Aids	Training Material	IEC/BCC materials	Project Reports	Policy Statements	Technical Info	Summary Reviews	Research Articles	Media Reports		
Recognized MNCH authority through interviews (signified throughout by *)	WHO*	MLO	All		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	All	
	MEASURE DHS*	Project	All	x	x	x	x		x		x		All	
	USAID*	Donor	All	x				x	x	x		x	All	
	Medline*	ART	All						x	x	x	x	All	
	DFID*	Donor	All				x	x		x		x	All	
	UNAIDS*	MLO	All				x	x	x			x	MR	
	UNFPA*	MLO	All					x	x	x		x	MR	
	The Lancet	ART	All	x					x	x	x	x	All	
	Reproductive Health Library*	MLO	All		x				x	x			MR	
	UNICEF*	MLO	All					x		x		x	NC	
	CARE*	NGO	NGO			x	x				x	x	All	
	Save the Children*	NGO	NGO			x	x			x	x	x	NC	
	Cochrane Collaboration*	ART	ART							x			All	

Greatest value to KMS

Table 8: Knowledge resources and websites identified by informants as authoritative, but without strong Web 2.0 features

When added to the first-tier of robust social networking websites (Table 7), these two groups of knowledge producers represent recognized authorities on MNCH knowledge as found in both the knowledge resources search as well as end-user assessment. In this way, the two methods employed in the study well-complemented each other to identify and understand how users acquire knowledge at present and how this could be better facilitated. A Secretariat-supported knowledge portal should push MNCH knowledge seekers to these MNCH knowledge producers.

The principal knowledge resources presented in Table 6, and highlighted in tables 7 and 8, illustrate a great volume of MNCH knowledge. These websites, especially those highlighted in Table 7 which includes capabilities to share knowledge utilize social networking platforms, present a strong and active body of MNCH knowledge. These websites and resources do not represent the entire body in

themselves, but these websites have the potential--with careful facilitation--to draw together the diverse resources that comprise the body of MNCH knowledge. Amid these very strong resources, however, there are three main gaps in global resources:

- Policy statements are consistently lacking across these websites and were cited as resources in greatest demand. The Global Legal Information Network at the US Library of Congress (www.glin.gov) comes closest to organizing MNCH policy, but as participating countries must opt-in to the program, it seems a cumbersome task for the Partnership generally, or the Secretariat in particular, to embrace. A possible solution would be for a Partnership member (or group of members) to populate this section through their own dedicated research and update such a portal.
- Job aids, training materials, and IEC/BCC materials were also knowledge resources lacking from the electronic searches as well as reported by end-users. A Partnership-wide initiative to encourage all members to better share and publicize these particular knowledge resources would be welcome by informants. MEASURE DHS should be actively used to meet the need for statistical information in a variety of formats.
- Demand for academic literature was measured as high (tables 4 and 5). Although widely-cited in interviews and holding large amounts of authoritative MNCH knowledge, *The Lancet*, *Cochrane Library*, and *Medline with Full Text* are subscription-based sources that pose a challenge to coordinate and disseminate information through a knowledge portal (in addition to the 1207 other identified journals). There is no gap of MNCH scholarly literature—either as a whole, or as Figure 2 illustrates, among life cycle topics. Neither web links nor Open Access repositories will solve this particular problem; however, a regional, decentralized approach, as discussed below, could facilitate access.

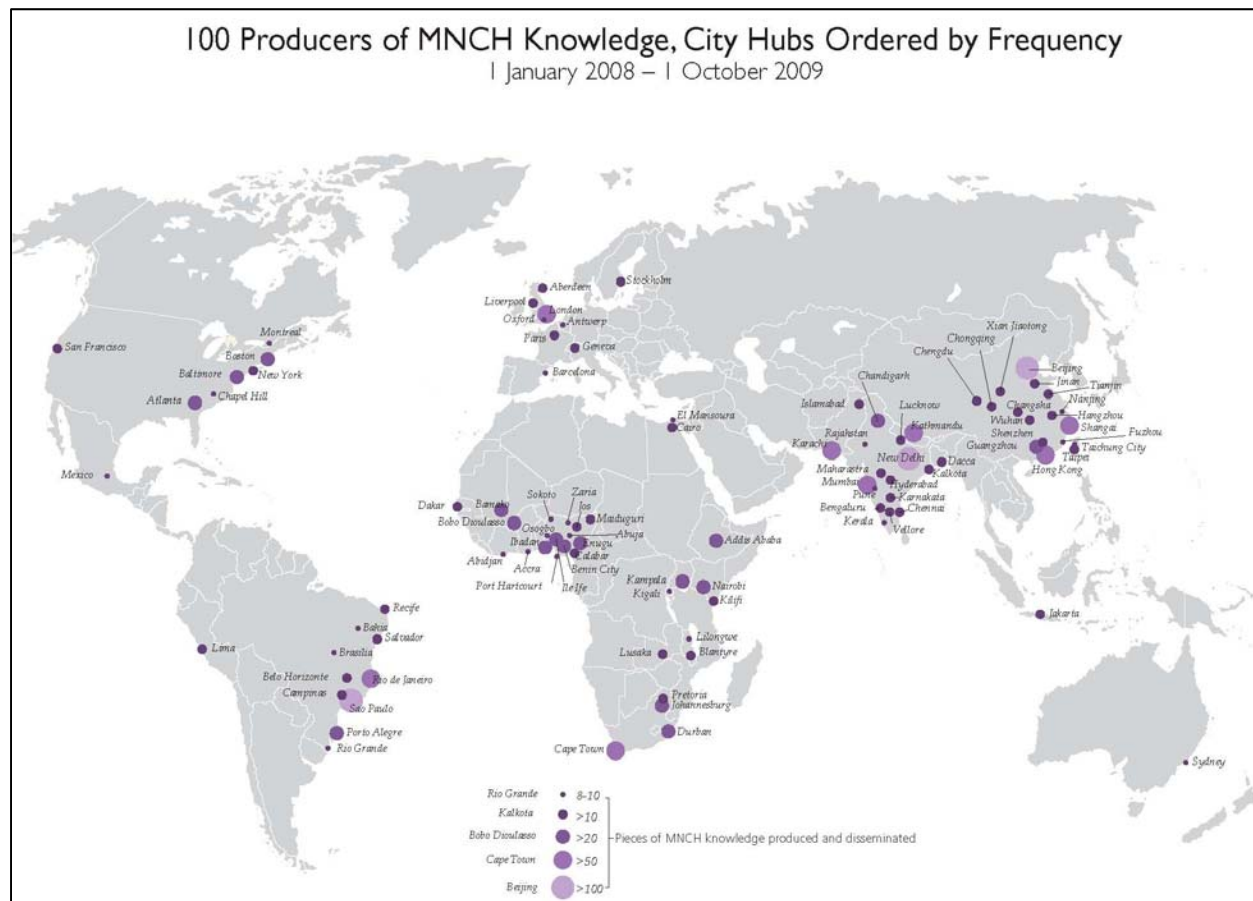
What is needed is not an additional site, but better organization of these targets (a pull strategy) and active publicity of those sites and capacity building to use the sites (a push strategy and the much bigger challenge) by means of a knowledge portal. As interview informants made clear, an entirely web-based system will not reach practitioners beyond the reach of the Internet. Were the Partnership to stop with the creation of such a portal, they would do little to encourage increased MNCH knowledge exchange as practitioners around the globe already informally share much of the knowledge provided in these sites in a disjointed way. Coordinating knowers would be a vibrant step forward to encourage knowledge exchange and meet demand for networking.

5.2 Regional Components of an MNCH Knowledge Management System

5.2.1 Regional Trends Identified

Electronic searches of knowledge resources identified MNCH nodes and the concentration of those nodes as MNCH knowledge hubs set in distinct regional contexts as illustrated below in Map 2. The shaded circles correspond to the number of knowledge resources produced in each city and found through the searches in this study. Limiting the city hub map to 100 producers was the clearest way to illustrate node concentration. While the publication of one to seven articles in the twenty-one-month research period should not be considered underproduction, Map 2 aims to illustrate the most active

MNCH knowledge hubs on a global scale. Consistent with the aggregated presentation in Map 1, these hubs center on Beijing, New Delhi, and Sao Paulo, with lesser concentrations in Nigeria and around Cape Town.⁷ Less-organized hubs form along the east coast of the United States and Western Europe within the context of the search protocol employed in this study. As Map 2 illustrates, for the period of 1 January 2008-1 October 2009, these hubs produced the most MNCH knowledge on a global scale.



Institutional and author contact information, although not universally provided by the source databases, are available as an attachment to this report to identify those most prolific MNCH knowledge producers at the global scale. Some of these contacts have participated in telephone interviews, e-mail surveys, and in-country surveys, particularly in Nigeria and India, and are the core of MNCH global knowledge flows. The individuals and institutions identified should be considered as leading candidates for knowledge brokers in any disaggregated knowledge management system. For example, in Sao Paulo, the Federal University is the major producer of MNCH knowledge and an apt nexus exists between them and the Federal University of Pelotas (another active producer) which is also a

⁷ In the knowledge resources search, 135 knowledge pieces (see section 2 for definition) were identified as produced in Beijing, 122 were identified as produced in New Delhi, 126 were identified as produced in Sao Paulo, 69 were identified as produced in the Ile-Ife/Benin City hub, and 94 were identified as produced in Cape Town during the period surveyed. The maps, however, illustrate nodal frequency better than a populated table.

Partnership member. Between those two institutions a budding network exists that could be cultivated from among willing and interested parties and extended to other constituency groups. Similarly, in New Delhi, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and the International Institute of Population Studies are both among the most active MNCH knowledge producers in India, and both are Partnership members, again laying a foundation for an emerging MNCH regional network. Knowing the unique assets of Partnership members, a good first step would be for the Secretariat to work with Partnership members from among the most active nodes, as identified in map 2, and look for organic existing connections among members and those identified in the attached contact information.

Regional networks can be cultivated from these hubs of activity identified in the electronic search. As illustrated in the end-user assessment, people want information that directly pertains to their situation, and they rely on individuals for knowledge exchange. The MNCH knowledge producers highlighted here, and identified in the accompanying contact information, represent existing spheres of activity that could be shaped into knowledge networks to ensure that information is locally relevant and significant. Active and strengthened networks will reduce reliance on inefficient search techniques and improve the way knowledge is shared. Barriers to access such as technology, infrastructure, and copyright provisions can be best addressed in a regional context with insight into local circumstance.

5.2.2 Regional Characteristics of an MNCH Knowledge Management System

There are regional organizations with the aim of sharing medical knowledge generally such as the WHO Regional Information Services (PAHO, WPHO, etc.) and their related electronic databases. Opportunity exists in facilitating greater activity among these existing WHO regional structures for MNCH knowledge sharing. Whereas the Secretariat is supported by the WHO, a strength-based solution would be for the PMNCH to work with the Library and Knowledge Networks Division of the WHO to push and pull Partnership members to context- and region-specific resources.

To broaden the reach and depth of a Partnership-supported knowledge exchange, the Secretariat might reach out to the active network comprised of the Cochrane Collaboration. The Collaboration draws together more than 11,000 people in ninety countries interested in evidence-based interventions in a spectrum that covers all of human medicine. There is also close collaboration between the popular Reproductive Health Library and the Cochrane Collaboration, again positioning both as pillars to an MNCH knowledge management system. The Cochrane Pregnancy and Childbirth Group, in Liverpool, UK, is among the oldest and largest of Review Groups in the Collaboration, and their active review of pregnancy and childbirth literature, coupled with that of review groups focused on reproductive health and pediatrics, well-position them and their globally-diffused contributors to understand and highlight MNCH knowledge trends. A great strength of the Collaboration, however, is its regionalized and thematic structure, with five entities that shape the Collaboration under the leadership of a central Secretariat. Such a model provides an example of how a knowledge management system could be organized, particularly, the expertise of international topical review groups (possibly one for each life cycle term), networks that focus on cross-cutting issues affecting multiple review groups, and regional Cochrane Centres that support researchers in local contexts. Throughout the Collaboration, an active voice exists for the role of health care consumers, another model the Partnership would do well to adopt in supporting regional partners. The Collaboration is a

well-established network with strengths the Partnership may adopt. In the coming years, as the Knowledge for Health networks (USAID, Johns Hopkins, Family Health International, and MSH) are developed, they too may be good networks with which to work.

5.3 Limitations

Brief mention should be made of the principal limitations of the study. While the in-country interviews provided valuable insight into local challenges surrounding information and knowledge access, the study heavily favored electronic methods of data collection. The discussion has tried to keep this limitation to the fore particularly in the heavy preference for Internet sources which did not align with responses from interviewees. While academic databases, and the knowledge resources afforded by MLOs are presented in multiple languages, this study was unable to reach beyond the six UN languages (plus Portuguese), and of those English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese were most dominant (however, the use of both Medline and the *indici medici* did help to circumvent this challenge at least in part). This challenge of languages was often brought to the attention of the research team in Asia. Finally, mention must be made to participation and survey sample. NGOs are highly represented, given both their active role in the Partnership and urgency in acquiring MNCH resources. Participation on the part of other constituencies in both the e-mail survey and in-country interviews, as noted in the results section, were limited.

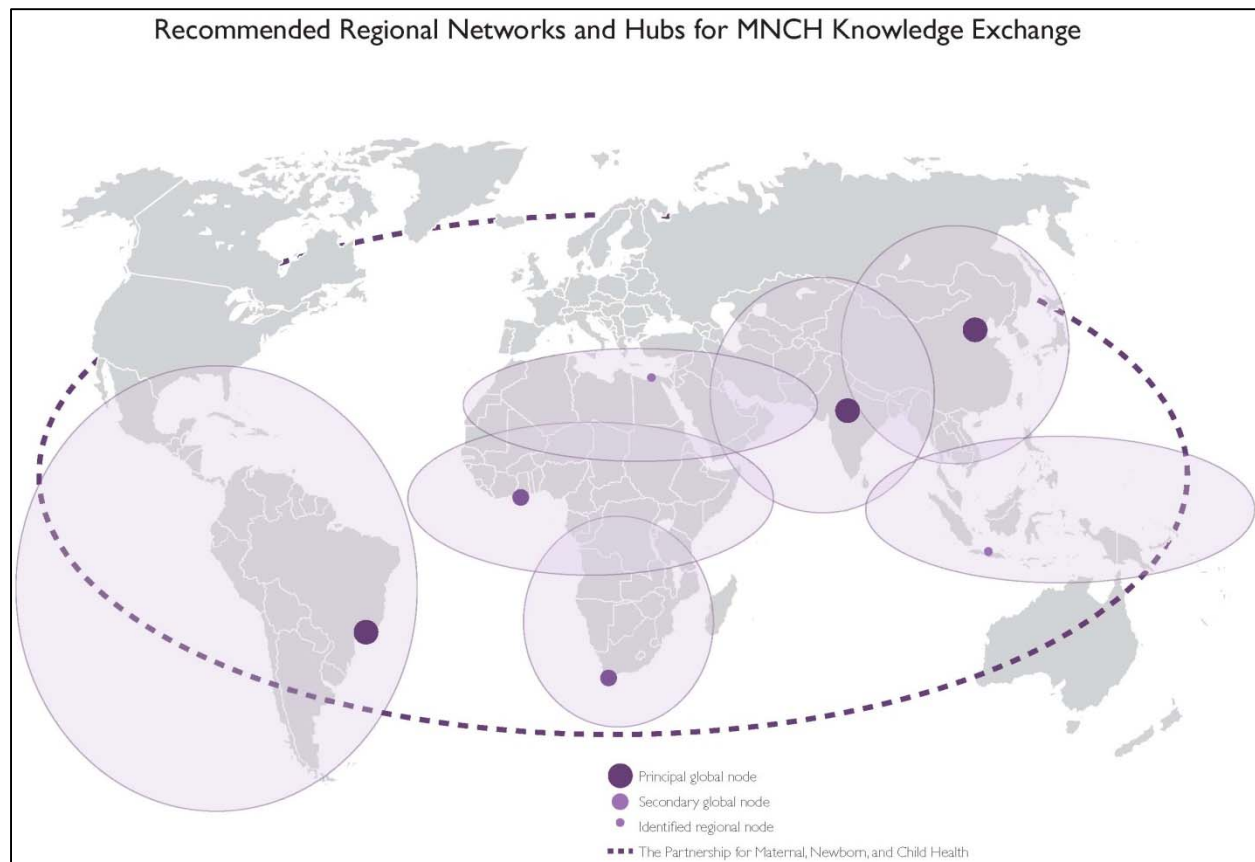
5.4 Summary of Global and Regional Components of an MNCH Knowledge Management System

Beyond establishing a basic knowledge portal, the Partnership should not create new structures parallel to The Cochrane Collaboration or the WHO regional libraries but should cultivate from existing active, informal, and unique knowledge sharing. For each region, a nexus exists between Partnership members (among all six constituencies), Cochrane Centres, Cochrane contributors, and WHO regional libraries. This effort need not necessarily be undertaken by the Secretariat, but may be undertaken by active members of the Partnership itself. Regional stakeholders are best positioned to understand the local interests and challenges in meeting MDGs 4 and 5 and know well local ability to identify, collect, and disseminate interests—indeed, this group of stakeholders is already doing as much but without coordination. The Secretariat should provide standards for aggregating this information as well as a common mechanism for disseminating best practices. For dissemination, the model of the RHL should be seriously considered but not duplicated.

The diversity of circumstances found around the globe necessitates a disaggregated approach rather than a solely centralized system. The best example of this need—a primary technical challenge for this work—is the challenge of accessing published literature. No single database, like DevInfo, will be able to capture this published literature free of charge on a global scale. HINARI works well and the Secretariat can facilitate the adoption of HINARI access among members, although this, too, has its limitations.⁸ Regional and especially national partners can, with technical guidance from the Secretariat,

⁸ Priority countries not eligible for HINARI include: Botswana, Brazil, China, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Korea DPR, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, South Africa. Equatorial Guinea will graduate from HINARI in 2010. See <www.who.int/hinari/eligibility/en/index.html>.

extend access to published literature easier than from a centralized location.⁹ The WHO regional office information experts are also well-positioned to facilitate this access and should be consulted to help encourage access to academic literature within regions. The emphasis on regional and local solutions discussed in this research demonstrates that a successful platform will serve as a knowledge portal, supporting regional networks in the dissemination of relevant information into the hands of people who can use it. The entire Partnership has an important role to play both in creating and supporting a knowledge portal to connect the major MNCH knowledge producers, as well as providing a global context to unify the regional networks as recommended in Map 3.



Map 3

This map is only for illustrative purposes but presents the key knowledge hubs in Sao Paulo, greater-Lagos, Cape Town, Cairo, New Delhi, and Beijing consistent with Map 2. Common ties of language and resource context will be key determinants in shaping actual networks, and the experience of the WHO regionalization should be heavily relied upon in this work. While a knowledge exchange region should be considered to support Eastern Europe and Russia, the leadership provided by London-based institutions (see Map 2) may not be appropriate for such a network. As this project focused on the knowledge needs of *Countdown* countries, however, networks are not recommended for the US and Europe as the resources produced there would be a major part of the global KMS portal.

⁹ A good example being the resources available to academic/research/training institutions like ICDDR,B which are far more cost-effective than those available to Euro-American-based organizations like MSH.

India is perhaps best-positioned to pilot a regional initiative as one of the three largest producers of MNCH knowledge, an MDG *Countdown* country, and maintains an active Cochrane Centre in the southern part of the country. The Secretariat of the PMNCH could easily work with Partnership members from India, support the convocation of a group of stakeholders, and identify existing knowledge exchange mechanisms (not the knowledge mapped in this study) appropriate to India and the region as well as the WHO SEARO library. By starting at the regional level, stakeholders can utilize global authority sources provided in the global knowledge management system (the pull links from a knowledge portal) as well as identify and strengthen local, sub-regional networks for greater knowledge dissemination (a push strategy). As one informant said, “If you can make this work for a country as complex as India, you can make it work for the world.”

6.0 KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Key Findings	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are multiple, well-established authoritative sources of MNCH life cycle knowledge as identified in Table 6. • These websites include broad coverage of MNCH life cycle topics, represent diversity among Partnership constituencies, and include cutting-edge social networking as well as traditional knowledge exchange methods. 	<p>There is need for a knowledge broker, an organization such as the PMNCH Secretariat that can coordinate consensus and serve as the link between authoritative sources and regional networks.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews identified great demand for locally-generated and relevant research, reports and advocacy, and knowledge relevant to the design and implementation of local programs. • Beijing, New Delhi, Sao Paulo, Cape Town and Ile-Ife were identified as the most active MNCH knowledge-producing hubs in the grey and academic literature search. 	<p>An effective knowledge management system would promote a web-based portal to link regional MNCH knowledge networks built around recognized hubs.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local solutions are important for overcoming technical barriers to the transmission of knowledge. • Regional networks can identify, store, and circulate in appropriate format materials relevant to and developed/adapted to the particular needs of the region. • Networks should lead in addressing specific issues of local technology limitations and opportunities, and of capacity building for their members to facilitate knowledge exchange. 	<p>Local networks should have primary ownership and responsibility for knowledge exchange within their region, with technical guidance and limited standardization offered by the PMNCH Secretariat.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is great need for the posting of national policies. • Among knowledge resources, media and project reports appear on websites much more frequently than do training manuals, job aids, and educational materials. • There is poor ability to disseminate grey literature beyond immediate colleagues. 	<p>Regional networks, accessible via an effective knowledge portal, will encourage two way knowledge exchange, thereby creating a place for the exchange of MNCH knowledge resources.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internet access and consistent power supply is not universal. • People rely on other forms of information including paper, CD-Rom and peer-to-peer exchange. 	<p>The knowledge management system should utilize multiple media platforms within each region and those best suited to local conditions.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical databases, especially Medline/Pub Med, contain the largest source of published MNCH knowledge but not all. • Among the WHO <i>indici medici</i>, the Asia-Pacific and Latin America databases had the most articles while the African and Eastern Mediterranean databases had the least. • Although Pub Med is free, it does not contain nearly the same amount of full-text articles like subscription-based Medline. 	<p>To promote effective MNCH knowledge exchange, technical experts (within the Secretariat and/or the Partnership generally) will need to work with WHO regional information specialists and through HINARI to extend access to published materials.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several respondents described the contribution of theses and dissertations. Yet research papers (usually) sit in university libraries and are not effectively disseminated. 	<p>ART members of the Partnership should work together to ensure Open Access posting of this knowledge on regional websites.</p>

7.0 ACTION STEPS

Short-term

1. The links provided on the Partnership website should be focused and targeted. Interviews and surveys have shown that users actively seek and find the MNCH knowledge resources such as those in Table 6. The electronic search found vital sources of academic knowledge in Pub Med, *The Cochrane Library*, and WHO *indici medici*, but none of these sources are complete and often have few open access resources. Channeling users to the WHO library and information system would be a good practice rather than try to facilitate access to subscription-based literature at the global level.
2. The Partnership can take a leading role in steering the MNCH debate by highlighting state of the art or best practices on a regularly-changing basis. A concerted push approach, one that posts highlighted knowledge on the Partnership portal, follows-up with e-mail, CD-ROM, paper-based distribution, and highlights the topic at international conferences is another relatively low-cost intervention that the Partnership could start immediately and direct to Partnership members and in conjunction with the creation of a knowledge portal. The Partnership Board is well-positioned, given its diverse composition, to both identify new best practices and to advertise the promotion of the intervention among members themselves. Given the wide and popular reception of the Reproductive Health Library, and the similarity of work between the Partnership and RHL, the Secretariat would do well to work with the MHTF, and possibly UNICEF in ways that complement the good practices of the RHL.
3. Academic, research, and training institutional members of the Partnership should work together to facilitate Open Access sharing of theses and dissertations. Many universities already have such mechanisms in place, and open access libraries exist freely online at an institutional, rather than topical, level. A single repository should be selected and links made available. The establishment of national or regional knowledge networks would greatly benefit from the resources available in ART libraries.

Long-term

1. The establishment of regional, autonomous, knowledge networks is the best way to facilitate MNCH knowledge exchange. These networks will deal with localized MNCH topics by practitioners closest to the problem. In light of the hubs identified through this research, New Delhi is best-positioned to pilot such a network especially given the popular success of the UN's Solution Exchange in India. A subsequent roll-out would include networks supported by Beijing, Sao Paulo, Cape Town, and Lagos with a third roll-out to include Cairo and Jakarta. The tiered approach offers many advantages for monitoring and evaluation. Necessary steps for executing regional networks include:
 - a. Approaching leading institutions as possible leaders. While contact information for the most active MNCH knowledge producers is available as an annex to this report, the primary institutions may not have the time, resources, or expertise to facilitate such a

network. Undoubtedly, however, among the many nodes in each hub, a suitable leader will emerge especially when met with ongoing support from the Partnership. The Secretariat should start with these contacts, coupled with Partnership members to identified leading institutions who could lead a regional network.

- b. With hub leaders established, dependent nodes and regional stakeholders need to be identified. Again, this can be derived from the attached list, but it should be a collaborative process shaped by leaders in each of the hubs based on interest, capacity, and Partnership membership.
- c. Regional leaders need to have access to published academic literature. HINARI can help here, but is not available in all countdown countries. While the Partnership itself is not in a position to provide academic literature to the global community, regional institutions will be better positioned, or at least in a position to work with partners at the national level to facilitate access within each country. Given the challenges surrounding publishing and academic literature a global service-on-demand system seems impossible, however, the success of the Reproductive Health Library has demonstrated the ability to get similar scholarly knowledge into the hands of local practitioners and this should be a core strategy of disseminating information through regional networks. The WHO regional libraries must be included as stakeholders in the process of establishing regional networks, particularly in increasing access to published literature.
- d. The structure of each regional MNCH network will ultimately be in the hands of those in the regions, but the Partnership should offer support (in the form of capacity building and funding) as well as best practices and guidelines. These guidelines should include:
 - i. Choosing a moderator. There needs to be one person to facilitate exchange between the Partnership, other regional networks, and network participants. While this need not be a full-time job, dedication and network (electronic and interpersonal) savvy are essential.
 - ii. While the regional networks can be as dynamic and dramatic as local circumstance afford (the role of technology, the role of paper, the frequency of communication), they should maintain some similar characteristics such as: an offline e-mail list serve by means of which the Partnership can centrally communicate, as well as similar (although not necessarily identical) websites that link to the other regional networks, the Partnership, and the primary knowledge authority groups identified in Table 6. The newly designed website of the Maternal Health Task Force is also a good model for regional collaboration.
 - iii. These regional networks should actively promote both the highlighted topic advocated by the Partnership (see above Short-term intervention number 2), but also in-puts and out-comes of international conferences that are most relevant to the issues surrounding their region.

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Appendix A

Detailed Methods

Component One: End User Needs Assessment

The end user was defined as individuals from the six Partnership constituencies and other interested parties working on the national, regional and/or global level that seek MNCH information in order to maximize their contributions toward the achievement of MDGs 4 and 5. The needs assessment was comprised of three components: preparatory phone interviews; key informant interviews during country visits and follow up interview on the telephone; and an email survey.

Preparatory Interviews

The purpose of the interviews was to gather qualitative information about the current status of informational use and needs of Partnership members in order to refine the subsequent email survey tool and key informant interview guides. Preparatory interviews were conducted using a semi-structured interview guide. Letters requesting participation were emailed to Partnership members and respondents were selected in order to represent Countdown priority countries and four of the constituency groups: MOH, NGOs, HCPAs and ARTs. Detailed notes of each interview were taken. These notes were reviewed and recurring themes extracted and collated and main themes identified. The sample size was determined empirically on a rolling basis, as interviews were conducted until responses became repetitive and it was determined that thematic saturation had been reached.

Key informant interviews

The purpose of the key informant interviews was to explore specific themes in depth that had emerged in the preparatory interviews. The majority of the key informant interviews were conducted in person in a subset of project priority countries (Bangladesh, India, Bolivia, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal and Tanzania). Additional interviews were conducted over the telephone after the majority of country interviews had occurred and focused on key informants located in the United States and Europe. Structuring the sequence of interviews in this way allowed us to pursue specific themes that had emerged from the in country interviews. These interviews provided an opportunity to talk with those involved in the development of new web portals pertaining to MNCH. Convenience sampling was used for all of the interviews. As with the preparatory interviews, these were conducted using a semi-structured guide. Detailed notes were taken during each interview and transcribed. The transcripts were reviewed using an iterative process. Repeating ideas were prioritized by frequency with which they were mentioned by participants. These repeating ideas were then categorized into themes. Two individual reviewers participated in this process to provide an internal check of theme identification. Repeating ideas pulled from these reviews were grouped together into themes.

Email survey

The purpose of the email survey was to quantify Partnership members' needs and demand for information, as well as barriers to access. A closed ended survey tool was developed based on the information collected in the initial preparatory interviews. A focal person for each Partnership member

institution was emailed a link to the survey and asked to take the survey and to distribute it to their colleagues. In addition, the survey was sent to the *Health Information for All* online forum, as well as interview contacts and those authors with email addresses identified in the electronic search. In this way approximately 1,000 surveys were distributed, but because individuals who received the survey could forward it on to their colleagues, the total number of individuals who may have received the request to participate in the survey cannot be known precisely. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the results.

Component Two: Search for Existing Knowledge

The electronic search was comprised of a traditional search of electronic academic databases as well as a search for other knowledge resources and grey literature informed by interviews to identify MNCH knowledge production. The purpose of the electronic search was to describe the supply of information, specifically the frequency of knowledge production by nodes and hubs. MNCH knowledge nodes represent the institutions, and sometimes independent workers, that publish or post MNCH knowledge. Hubs were identified as areas with high frequencies of nodes and represent concentrated MNCH knowledge production. Mapping nodes and hubs illustrated experts and institutions that could provide leadership at local and regional levels to facilitate better knowledge exchange, as well as areas that lack such leadership where knowledge flows should be encouraged. To identify MNCH knowledge nodes and hubs, the electronic search focused on metadata rather than article content. Metadata included the type, audience, provenance, and authority of resources.

The Search for Academic Literature

The electronic search protocol, which is appended to this report (Appendix D), was based on the MNCH continuum of care, with related terms derived from medical literature, MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) vocabulary, and the research team's own pediatricians and maternal health advisor (physician). These terms, some 711, were searched against the names of the sixty-eight MDG priority countries. While early attempts utilized broad terms such as "developing countries" or "third world," the search protocol was changed to include all sixty-eight priority countries after consultation with librarians in the United Kingdom and Bangladesh as a more precise way to identify interventions specific to the countdown countries. This strategy did not preclude research from the United States or Europe, but limited those results to Euro-American-based research executed in one of the sixty-eight priority countries. Furthermore, a date restriction of twenty-one months ensured the collection of the most current data in a manageable quantity for a four-month project. This search protocol was deployed in twelve databases, representing a combination of subscription medical databases (EBSCO's Medline, Ovid's Maternal and Infant Care, and The Cochrane Library), the WHO's *indici medici* (Asia, Mediterranean, Africa, Latin America), and social science databases (food and agriculture—AGRIS, educational and psychological resources—ERIC, economics—IDEAS, social sciences—SocIndex, as well as policy and law—GLIN). Database selection was guided by recent scholarship published by Falagas, *et al*¹⁰, as well as consultation with information specialists and researchers at the Cochrane Childbirth and

¹⁰ M. Falgas, E. Pitsouni, G. Malietzis, and G. Pappas, "Comparison of PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar: strengths and weaknesses," *The FASEB Journal* (22, 2008): 338-342.

Pregnancy Group (Liverpool, UK), the Reproductive Health Library at the WHO, and the library staff at the WHO in Geneva. Subscription databases, most especially EBSCO's Medline, provided the most complete metadata in terms of author contact whereas the other databases provided varying degrees of title, author, date, and often an abstract. Several parties involved in the project have sought the relevant metadata from the exercise, and those descriptors for which contact information was provided are available (due to size constraints) as a separate spreadsheet.

The Search for Knowledge Resources and Grey Literature

The purpose of the grey literature search was to gather information that would not be found through the academic electronic search such as program descriptions, evaluations and training manuals, quality assurance and improvement methods, job aids, policy statements and "best practices." URL addresses for these organizations were gathered through country site visits and Partnership membership lists. Initially, Google was considered as the primary vehicle for searching grey literature; however, the search engine was not able to handle the complexity of the search protocol used for subscription databases. Furthermore, interviews illustrated the frustration users found when using Google and general user preference for targeted website searching. This process was well-informed by in-country visits and discussions and proved a more manageable and practical survey of the grey literature data than a Google-based search. A list of 252 websites identified through the Partnership and country interviews was used to search for grey literature and to assess the knowledge resources and tools available on those sites. The team visited each website, searched for and analyzed relevant MNCH knowledge (in multiple formats) on the site, identified the audience, considered the degree to which the site utilized Web 2.0 social networking features, and captured the metadata in the internal database. Consistent with the search for academic literature, the grey literature and knowledge resources search only captured metadata to identify the producers and origins of MNCH information, not to archive or catalog the contents of those individual pieces of knowledge. The most robust and authoritative was presented in Table 6.

Appendix B
Key Informant Interview

Date:

Country:

Name of interviewee:

Group/Organization:

PMNCH Constituency:

1. First, in order to do your work what *kinds of information* do you need and what *sources of information* do you use?

2. Is there a library or resource center you use?

3. Can you please describe a recent electronic search for MNCH that you executed in the past year? Where did you search? What did you find? Were you successful?

4. What information does your organization create and how do you disseminate this information? How does one find these materials?

5. What do you think can be done to improve access to information? Are there differences between changes that would improve *your* access to information and changes that would improve your *target population's* access to information?

1. Mapping Existing Resources for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health

Thank you very much for taking this survey. Your answers are very important to us and will influence the design of the future Knowledge Management System of the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health.

2. Default Section

1. What country are you currently based in?

2. What best describes your organization?

(Mark only one.)

- ☐ International non-governmental organization
- ☐ National non-governmental organization
- ☐ Association of health care professionals/Affiliated with health facility
- ☐ Research, training or academic institution
- ☐ Ministry at the national level
- ☐ Ministry at state, province or district level
- ☐ Donor or funding organization
- ☐ Multilateral organization
- ☐ Private sector organization

Other (please specify)

3. Do you need the following types of information?

(Mark 'Yes' or 'No' to all options.)

	Yes	No
Original journal articles	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Review articles	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cochrane reviews	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Policy statements	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Technical information or guidelines	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Project reports	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Training materials	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Job aids such as wall charts, flip charts, pocket guides	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
IEC/BCC materials	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
National health and demographic statistics	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Results of household surveys (for example DHS or MICS surveys)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Media reports	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Other (please specify)

4. Do you have access to the following types of information?

(Choose one answer for each option.)

	Always	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	I do not need this kind of information
Original journal articles	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Review articles	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cochrane reviews	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Policy statements	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Technical information and guidelines	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Project reports	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Training materials	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Job aids such as wall charts, flip charts, pocket guides	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
IEC/BCC materials	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
National health and demographic statistics	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Results of household surveys (for example DHS or MICS surveys)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Media reports	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other (please specify)	<input type="text"/>				

5. Please rank the 3 most useful sources of information.

(Mark only one in each column.)

	Most useful	Second most useful	Third most useful
Web-based search engines such as Google or Yahoo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
WHO website	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other UN websites (UNICEF, UNFPA, etc)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
NGO websites	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
National Ministry of Health	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On-line databases (Pubmed, Popline, etc)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
HINARI	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
National colleagues	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
International colleagues	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Local media	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Your own copies of textbooks	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Local library or resource center	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On-line subscriptions to peer reviewed journals	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Paper subscriptions to peer reviewed journals	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Email versions of health digests or newsletters	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Paper copies of health digests or newsletters	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On-line discussion forums	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CD-ROMs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Trainings and/or workshops	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Conferences and/or meetings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Other (please specify)

6. Do you create the following kinds of information?

(Mark 'Yes' or 'No' for each option.)

	Yes	No
Original research articles	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Policy statements	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Technical information or guidelines	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Project reports	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Training materials	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Summary reviews of particular topics in MNCH	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Job aids such as wall charts, flip charts, pocket guides	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
IEC/BCC materials	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Media reports	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Other (please specify)

7. How do you disseminate this information?

(Mark 'Yes' or 'No' for each option.)

	Yes	No
Submit to peer reviewed journals for publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Place on website of my organization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hand out copies to staff in my organization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hand out copies to other colleagues not in my organization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Use in trainings and workshops	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Present at meetings and conferences	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local media	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hand out IEC/BCC materials to community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Submit to online discussion forums	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other (please specify)

8. If your organization a member of the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Don't know

Appendix D

Search Protocol for (pregnan* OR “antenatal care”)

Limits: post-0.01.08 and “human”

Search	Terms
S1	(Afghanistan OR Angola OR Azerbaijan OR Bangladesh OR Benin OR Bolivia OR Botswana OR Brazil OR Burkina Faso OR Benin OR Bolivia OR Botswana OR Brazil OR Burkina Faso OR Chad OR China OR Congo OR "Democratic Republic of Congo" OR Cote d'Ivoire OR Djibouti OR Egypt OR "Equatorial Guinea" OR Eritrea OR Ethiopia OR Gabon OR Gambia OR Ghana OR Guatemala OR Guinea OR Guinea-Bissau OR Haiti OR India OR Indonesia OR Iraq OR Kenya OR "Democratic People's Republic of Korea" OR "North Korea" OR Laos OR "Lao People's Democratic Republic" OR Lesotho OR Liberia OR Madagascar OR Malawi OR Mali OR Mauritania OR Mexico OR Morocco OR Mozambique OR Myanmar OR Nepal OR Niger OR Nigeria OR Pakistan OR "Papua New Guinea" OR Peru OR Philippines OR Rwanda OR Senegal OR Sierra Leone OR Somalia OR "South Africa" OR Sudan OR Swaziland OR Tajikistan OR Tanzania OR Togo OR Turkmenistan OR Uganda OR Yemen OR Zambia OR Zimbabwe) and (hospita* OR health facilit* or health post OR health cent* OR infirm* OR pharmacy OR dispens* OR outpatient OR outreach OR "family care" OR "community care" OR "household care")
S2	(pregnan* OR “antenatal care”)
S3	maternal AND (health OR death OR mortality OR rate OR ratio)
S4	“lifetime risk of maternal death” or “proportionate mortality ratio” OR “reproductive health” or “safe motherhood” or “healthy pregnancy” OR risk OR “antenatal risk screening” OR “prenatal risk screening” or “involvement of men” or “gender equity” or “costed implementation plans for maternal health” OR “maternity protection”
S5	“skilled attendant” OR “community health worker” OR “community health volunteer” or “traditional birth attendant” OR midwife OR “community based distribution agent” OR “danger signs” OR “maternity referral system” OR “care seeking” behavior* OR community OR gravidity OR parity OR primigravida OR primiparity OR “grand multiparity”
S6	outcome OR “live birth” OR “still birth” OR stillbirth OR multiple OR twins
S7	prenatal care OR “maternal immunization for tetanus” OR “tetanus toxoid” vaccine* OR “urine test”
S8	adolescence OR “teenage pregnancy rate”
S9	maternal behavio* OR “traditional practices” OR “maternal care patterns” OR “maternal deprivation” OR “maternal educational status” OR “maternal exposure” OR tobacco OR smoking OR nicotine OR “fetal alcohol syndrome” or maternal health servic* or “domestic violence”
S10	abortion AND (complete OR complicated OR incomplete OR inevitable OR missed OR safe OR septic OR spontaneous OR threatened OR unsafe) OR (unplanned OR unwanted OR post abortion care” OR miscarriage OR dilation OR curettage OR “manual vacuum aspiration” OR “menstrual regulation”
S11	(fetus OR fetal) AND (death OR “growth retardation” OR membranes OR premature rupture OR mortality OR weight)
S12	complication* OR “hydatidiform mole” OR antepartum hemorrhage OR obstetric labo* complications OR premature obstetric labo* OR “premature rupture of membranes” OR prematurity OR preterm birth
S13	ectopic OR tubal OR abdominal
S14	high risk OR presentation OR malpresentation OR breech presentation OR occipito-posterior OR “transverse lie” OR “external cephalic version” OR “uterine inversion” or “uterine prolapsed” or “uterine rupture” or “abdominal pain” or “acute abdomen” or “abruption placentae” or “placenta accrete” or “placenta previa” or “placenta retained” OR “placental abruption” OR “placental insufficiency”
S15	parasitic complications OR malaria OR bed nets OR bednets OR insecticide treated bed nets OR long-lasting insecticide-treated nets OR LLINs OR intermittent preventive treatment OR intermittent presumptive treatment OR sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine OR SP OR Fansidar OR congenital malaria OR placental malaria
S16	deworming OR mebendazole OR albendazole OR helminthics
S17	“pregnancy induced hypertension” OR PIH OR preeclampsia OR “calcium supplementation” OR

	antihypertensives OR eclampsia OR anticonvulsants OR "magnesium sulphate" or Diazepam OR seizure*
S18	HIV OR AIDS OR "prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV" OR PMTCT OR antiretroviral prophylaxis OR antiretroviral therapy OR ARV OR "combination antiretroviral therapy" OR Zidovudine OR Nevirapine OR "highly active antiretroviral therapy" OR HAART OR voluntary counseling testing OR "HIV counsel*" OR "HIV test*" OR HIV infect* OR "perinatal HIV transmission"
S19	infectious complication* OR "fetomaternal infection transmission" OR "maternal-fetal infection transmission" OR "vertical infectious disease transmission" OR maternal infection OR maternal sepsis OR chorioamnionitis OR puerperal infection OR puerperal sepsis OR pelvic inflammatory disease OR puerperal disorder* OR STI OR STD OR "syndromic method of treatment" OR syphilis OR RPR test OR VDRL OR "genital ulcer disease" or Chlamydia OR gonorrhea* OR HSV OR herpes simplex virus OR candidiasis OR bacterial vaginosis OR urinary tract infectio*
S20	"sexually transmitted infection" AND (screening OR treatment)
S21	(female AND (circumcision OR "genital cutting" OR "genital mutilation")) OR infibulations
S22	(maternal AND (nutrition OR malnutrition OR undernutrition OR depletion syndrome OR nutrition physiology OR child nursing)) OR fetal undernutrition OR "dietary diversification strategy" OR "intrauterine growth retardation" OR "low birth weight" OR "small for gestational age" OR diabetes OR "glucose tolerance test" OR "large for gestational age" or "fundal height" OR "fetal macrosomia" OR cephalopelvic disproportion OR ultrasound
S23	"prenatal vitamin" OR multivitamin OR "nutritional support" or iodine OR iodine deficiency OR goiter OR iron supplement* OR anemia OR microcytic anemia OR macrocytic anemia OR folate supplement* OR "counseling on breast feeding"
S24	financing or health systems financing or health financing polic* or cost effectiveness analysis or scaling up of intervention coverage
S25	(S3 OR S4 OR S5 OR S6 OR S7 OR S8 OR S9 OR S10 OR S11 OR S12 OR S13 OR S14 OR S15 OR S16 OR S17 OR S18 OR S19 OR S20 OR S21 OR S22 OR S23 OR S24) AND S2
26	S25 AND S1

Search Protocol for (birth OR parturition)

Limits: post-01.01.08 and "human"

Search	Terms
S1	(Afghanistan OR Angola OR Azerbaijan OR Bangladesh OR Benin OR Bolivia OR Botswana OR Brazil OR Burkina Faso OR Benin OR Bolivia OR Botswana OR Brazil OR Burkina Faso OR Chad OR China OR Congo OR "Democratic Republic of Congo" OR Cote d'Ivoire OR Djibouti OR Egypt OR "Equatorial Guinea" OR Eritrea OR Ethiopia OR Gabon OR Gambia OR Ghana OR Guatemala OR Guinea OR Guinea-Bissau OR Haiti OR India OR Indonesia OR Iraq OR Kenya OR "Democratic People's Republic of Korea" OR "North Korea" OR Laos OR "Lao People's Democratic Republic" OR Lesotho OR Liberia OR Madagascar OR Malawi OR Mali OR Mauritania OR Mexico OR Morocco OR Mozambique OR Myanmar OR Nepal OR Niger OR Nigeria OR Pakistan OR "Papua New Guinea" OR Peru OR Philippines OR Rwanda OR Senegal OR Sierra Leone OR Somalia OR "South Africa" OR Sudan OR Swaziland OR Tajikistan OR Tanzania OR Togo OR Turkmenistan OR Uganda OR Yemen OR Zambia OR Zimbabwe) and (hospita* OR health facilit* or health post OR health cent* OR infirm* OR pharmacy OR dispens* OR outpatient OR outreach OR "family care" OR "community care" OR "household care")
S2	birth OR parturition
S3	childbirth OR maternal mortality OR "specific notification for maternal death" OR pregnancy outcome OR fetal death OR stillbirth OR still birth OR live birth
S4	"obstetric care" AND (basic OR essential OR emergency)
S5	(stage labo* AND (first OR second OR third) OR "normal delivery" OR active management labo*
S6	labo* AND (induction OR "surveillance for early diagnosis of complications" OR onset OR presentation OR obstetric OR obstructed OR prolonged OR delay) OR dystocia

S7	artificial rupture of membranes OR ARM or oxytocin or ergometrine or oxytocics or malpresentation OR maternal monitor* OR (partograph AND (warning line OR action line)) OR “descent of fetal head OR “engagement of head”
S8	Breech delivery OR “controlled cord traction” or spsiotomy OR vacuum extractor OR forceps delivery OR outlet forceps OR symphysiotomy
S9	(tear* AND (vulval OR vaginal OR cervical)) OR (fistula AND (vesico-vaginal OR recto-vaginal))
S10	(Caesarean section OR Caesarean section) AND (elective OR emergency OR repeat OR classical OR lower segment OR rate)
S11	trial of labo* OR trial of scar OR severe bleeding OR atonic uterus OR uterine massage OR bimanual compression
S12	postpartum hemorrhage AND (immediate OR delayed OR severe)
S13	Misoprostol OR “anti-shock garment” or uterotonics
S14	(placenta AND (retained OR “manual removal”)) OR “disseminated intravascular coagulation OR DIC OR blood transfusion OR blood banks OR hysterectomy
S15	“antibiotics for preterm rupture of membranes” OR corticosteroids for preterm labo*
S16	infectious complication* OR “fetomaternal infection transmission” OR “maternal-fetal infection transmission” OR “vertical infectious disease transmission” OR maternal infection OR maternal sepsis OR chorioamnionitis OR puerperal infection OR puerperal sepsis OR pelvic inflammatory disease OR puerperal disorder* OR STI OR STD OR “syndromic method of treatment” OR syphilis OR RPR test OR VDRL OR “genital ulcer disease” or Chlamydia OR gonorrhea* OR HSV OR herpes simplex virus OR candidiasis OR bacterial vaginosis OR urinary tract infectio*
S17	“sexually transmitted infection” AND (screening OR treatment)
S18	fetal distress OR fetal monitor* OR “meconium-stained liquor” or asphyxia neonatorum OR neonatal resuscitation program OR NRP OR essential newborn care OR cord care OR chlorhexidine clean cord care OR clean delivery OR delivery care OR “prevention and treatment of hypothermia” OR thermoregulation OR “prophylactic eye care” OR neonatorum ophthalmia OR “vitamin K” OR omphalitis OR newborn infectio* OR neonatal sepsis OR umbilical sepsis
S19	“baby-friendly hospital initiative” OR breast feeding OR exclusive breast feeding or immediate breast feeding OR lactation OR lactation disorders
S20	home delivery OR midwifery OR trained birth attendant OR traditional birth attendant OR skilled attendance at delivery OR skilled birth attendant OR maternity waiting homes
S21	Infant postpartum care OR jaundice OR Rhesus incompatibility OR phototherapy OR exchange transfusion
S22	(death AND (first week OR perinatal OR neonatal)) OR (mortality AND (perinatal OR neonatal OR early OR late)) OR birth registration OR “infant mortality rate”
S23	premature OR preterm OR preterm rupture of membranes “low birth weight” OR “small for gestational age” OR diabetes OR “glucose tolerance test” OR “large for gestational age” or “fundal height” OR “fetal macrosomia” OR cephalopelvic disproportion OR ultrasound OR “care of low birthweight infants” OR neonatal intensive care OR incubators OR Kangaroo Care OR Kangaroo-Mother Care Method
S24	postnatal OR (postpartum AND (care OR period OR programs OR visits)) OR newborn health
S25	“prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV” OR PMTCT OR HIV OR Nevirapine OR congenital anomalies OR birth defects
S26	financing or health systems financing or health financing polic* or cost effectiveness analysis or scaling up of intervention coverage
S27	(S3 OR S4 OR S5 OR S6 OR S7 OR S8 OR S9 OR S10 OR S11 OR S12 OR S13 OR S14 OR S15 OR S16 OR S17 OR S18 OR S19 OR S20 OR S21 OR S2 OR S23 OR S24 OR S25 OR S26) AND S2
S28	S27 AND S1

Search Protocol for (maternal care†)

Limits: post-01.01.08 and “human”

Search	Terms
S1	(Afghanistan OR Angola OR Azerbaijan OR Bangladesh OR Benin OR Bolivia OR Botswana OR Brazil OR Burkina Faso OR Benin OR Bolivia OR Botswana OR Brazil OR Burkina Faso OR Chad OR China OR Congo OR "Democratic Republic of Congo" OR Cote d'Ivoire OR Djibouti OR Egypt OR "Equatorial Guinea" OR Eritrea OR Ethiopia OR Gabon OR Gambia OR Ghana OR Guatemala OR Guinea OR Guinea-Bissau OR Haiti OR India OR Indonesia OR Iraq OR Kenya OR "Democratic People's Republic of Korea" OR "North Korea" OR Laos OR "Lao People's Democratic Republic" OR Lesotho OR Liberia OR Madagascar OR Malawi OR Mali OR Mauritania OR Mexico OR Morocco OR Mozambique OR Myanmar OR Nepal OR Niger OR Nigeria OR Pakistan OR "Papua New Guinea" OR Peru OR Philippines OR Rwanda OR Senegal OR Sierra Leone OR Somalia OR "South Africa" OR Sudan OR Swaziland OR Tajikistan OR Tanzania OR Togo OR Turkmenistan OR Uganda OR Yemen OR Zambia OR Zimbabwe) and (hospita* OR health facilit* or health post OR health cent* OR infirm* OR pharmacy OR dispens* OR outpatient OR outreach OR "family care" OR "community care" OR "household care")
S2	†maternal care AND (postpartum OR postnatal OR period OR visits OR abstinence OR sterility OR depression)
S3	breast feeding OR exclusive breast feeding OR breastfeeding counseling OR “international code of marketing for breast milk substitutes” OR family planning OR “healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy” or HTSP
S4	maternal AND (behavior* OR care patterns OR deprivation OR educational status OR exposure OR health services OR mortality OR nutrition physiology OR child nursing OR mental health)
S5	(S3 OR S4) AND S2
S6	S5 AND S1

Search Protocol for (newborn care OR neonatal care)

Limits: post-01.01.08 and “human”

Search	Terms
S1	(Afghanistan OR Angola OR Azerbaijan OR Bangladesh OR Benin OR Bolivia OR Botswana OR Brazil OR Burkina Faso OR Benin OR Bolivia OR Botswana OR Brazil OR Burkina Faso OR Chad OR China OR Congo OR "Democratic Republic of Congo" OR Cote d'Ivoire OR Djibouti OR Egypt OR "Equatorial Guinea" OR Eritrea OR Ethiopia OR Gabon OR Gambia OR Ghana OR Guatemala OR Guinea OR Guinea-Bissau OR Haiti OR India OR Indonesia OR Iraq OR Kenya OR "Democratic People's Republic of Korea" OR "North Korea" OR Laos OR "Lao People's Democratic Republic" OR Lesotho OR Liberia OR Madagascar OR Malawi OR Mali OR Mauritania OR Mexico OR Morocco OR Mozambique OR Myanmar OR Nepal OR Niger OR Nigeria OR Pakistan OR "Papua New Guinea" OR Peru OR Philippines OR Rwanda OR Senegal OR Sierra Leone OR Somalia OR "South Africa" OR Sudan OR Swaziland OR Tajikistan OR Tanzania OR Togo OR Turkmenistan OR Uganda OR Yemen OR Zambia OR Zimbabwe) and (hospita* OR health facilit* or health post OR health cent* OR infirm* OR pharmacy OR dispens* OR outpatient OR outreach OR "family care" OR "community care" OR "household care")
S2	newborn care OR neonatal care
S3	childbirth OR maternal mortality OR “specific notification for maternal death” OR pregnancy outcome OR fetal death OR stillbirth OR still birth OR live birth
S4	“obstetric care” AND (basic OR essential OR emergency)
S5	(stage labo* AND (first OR second OR third)) OR “normal delivery” OR active management labo*
S6	labo* AND (induction OR “surveillance for early diagnosis of complications” OR onset OR presentation OR obstetric OR obstructed OR prolonged OR delay) OR dystocia
S7	artificial rupture of membranes OR ARM or oxytocin or ergometrine or oxytocics or malpresentation OR

	maternal monitor* OR (partograph AND (warning line OR action line)) OR “descent of fetal head OR “engagement of head”
S8	Breech delivery OR “controlled cord traction” or spsiotomy OR vacuum extractor OR forceps delivery OR outlet forceps OR symphysiotomy
S9	(tear* AND (vulval OR vaginal OR cervical)) OR (fistula AND (vesico-vaginal OR recto-vaginal))
S10	(Cesarean section OR Caesarean section) AND (elective OR emergency OR repeat OR classical OR lower segment OR rate)
S11	trial of labo* OR trial of scar OR severe bleeding OR atonic uterus OR uterine massage OR bimanual compression
S12	postpartum hemorrhage AND (immediate OR delayed OR severe)
S13	Misoprostol OR “anti-shock garment” or uterotonics
S14	(placenta AND (retained OR “manual removal”)) OR “disseminated intravascular coagulation OR DIC OR blood transfusion OR blood banks OR hysterectomy
S15	“antibiotics for preterm rupture of membranes” OR corticosteroids for preterm labo*
S16	infectious complication* OR “fetomaternal infection transmission” OR “maternal-fetal infection transmission” OR “vertical infectious disease transmission” OR maternal infection OR maternal sepsis OR chorioamnionitis OR puerperal infection OR puerperal sepsis OR pelvic inflammatory disease OR puerperal disorder* OR STI OR STD OR “syndromic method of treatment” OR syphilis OR RPR test OR VDRL OR “genital ulcer disease” or Chlamydia OR gonorrhea* OR HSV OR herpes simplex virus OR candidiasis OR bacterial vaginosis OR urinary tract infectio*
S17	“sexually transmitted infection” AND (screening OR treatment)
S18	fetal distress OR fetal monitor* OR “meconium-stained liquor” or asphyxia neonatorum OR neonatal resuscitation program OR NRP OR essential newborn care OR cord care OR chlorhexidine clean cord care OR clean delivery OR delivery care OR “prevention and treatment of hypothermia” OR thermoregulation OR “prophylactic eye care” OR neonatorum ophthalmia OR “vitamin K” OR omphalitis OR newborn infectio* OR neonatal sepsis OR umbilical sepsis
S19	“baby-friendly hospital initiative” OR breast feeding OR exclusive breast feeding or immediate breast feeding OR lactation OR lactation disorders
S20	home delivery OR midwifery OR trained birth attendant OR traditional birth attendant OR skilled attendance at delivery OR skilled birth attendant OR maternity waiting homes
S21	Infant postpartum care OR jaundice OR Rhesus incompatibility OR phototherapy OR exchange transfusion
S22	(death AND (first week OR perinatal OR neonatal) OR (mortality AND (perinatal OR neonatal OR early OR late) OR birth registration OR “infant mortality rate”
S23	premature OR preterm OR preterm rupture of membranes
	“low birth weight” OR “small for gestational age” OR diabetes OR “glucose tolerance test” OR “large for gestational age” or “fundal height” OR “fetal macrosomia” OR cephalopelvic disproportion OR ultrasound OR “care of low birthweight infants” OR neonatal intensive care OR incubators OR Kangaroo Care OR Kangaroo-Mother Care Method
S24	postnatal OR (postpartum AND (care OR period OR programs OR visits) OR newborn health
S25	“prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV” OR PMTCT OR HIV OR Nevirapine OR congenital anomalies OR birth defects
S26	financing or health systems financing or health financing polic* or cost effectiveness analysis or scaling up of intervention coverage
S27	S1 AND S2
S28-S51	Combine 27 AND S3-S26 individually; e.g., S27 AND S3; S27 AND S4
S52	S28 OR S29 OR S30 OR S31 OR S32 OR S33 OR S34 OR S35 OR S36 OR S37 OR S38 OR S39 OR S40 OR S41 OR S42 OR S43 OR S44 OR S45 OR S46 OR S47 OR S48 OR S49 OR S50 OR S51

Search Protocol for (infan*)
Limits: post-01.01.08 and "human"

Search	Terms
S1	(Afghanistan OR Angola OR Azerbaijan OR Bangladesh OR Benin OR Bolivia OR Botswana OR Brazil OR Burkina Faso OR Benin OR Bolivia OR Botswana OR Brazil OR Burkina Faso OR Chad OR China OR Congo OR "Democratic Republic of Congo" OR Cote d'Ivoire OR Djibouti OR Egypt OR "Equatorial Guinea" OR Eritrea OR Ethiopia OR Gabon OR Gambia OR Ghana OR Guatemala OR Guinea OR Guinea-Bissau OR Haiti OR India OR Indonesia OR Iraq OR Kenya OR "Democratic People's Republic of Korea" OR "North Korea" OR Laos OR "Lao People's Democratic Republic" OR Lesotho OR Liberia OR Madagascar OR Malawi OR Mali OR Mauritania OR Mexico OR Morocco OR Mozambique OR Myanmar OR Nepal OR Niger OR Nigeria OR Pakistan OR "Papua New Guinea" OR Peru OR Philippines OR Rwanda OR Senegal OR Sierra Leone OR Somalia OR "South Africa" OR Sudan OR Swaziland OR Tajikistan OR Tanzania OR Togo OR Turkmenistan OR Uganda OR Yemen OR Zambia OR Zimbabwe) and (hospita* OR health facilit* or health post OR health cent* OR infirm* OR pharmacy OR dispens* OR outpatient OR outreach OR "family care" OR "community care" OR "household care")
S2	Infan*
S3	(infan* AND (health OR survival OR "mortality rate") OR care seeking behavior* OR "community health worker" OR "community health volunteer" OR "village health worker" OR "community integrated management of childhood illness" OR C-IMCI OR "integrated management of childhood illness" OR IMCI OR "community based case management" OR CCM OR "recognition of danger signs" OR (referral AND (mechanism OR system)))
S4	nutrition OR breast milk substitute OR formula OR (feeding AND (breast OR exclusive OR infant OR young child OR complimentary)) OR lactation OR lactation disorder OR (growth AND (monitoring OR promotion)) OR malnutrition OR "low birth weight" OR wasting OR stunting OR kwashiorkor OR marasmus OR (deficiency AND (iron OR iodine)) OR iron-deficiency anemia OR "protein energy malnutrition" OR mid upper arm circumference OR micronutrient deficiencies OR "Ready To Use Therapeutic Foods" OR RTUFT or "plumpy nut" OR retinol OR vitamin A supplementation OR xerophthalmia OR severe acute malnutrition OR starvation OR therapeutic feeding cent*
S5	"management of fever" OR meningitis
S6	pneumonia OR "acute respiratory infection" OR pneumococcal disease OR pneumococcal infectio* OR antibiotic therapy OR Haemophilus influenza type b or vaccine* OR immuniz*
S7	(otitis AND (media or externa)) OR mastoiditis OR diarrh* OR diarrh* disease OR prolonged diarrh* OR dehydration OR gastroenteritis OR cholera OR dysentery OR bloody diarrhea OR ("oral rehydration therapy" AND (salt OR solution)) OR (zinc AND (supplementation OR therapy OR deficiency)) OR (rotavirus AND (disease OR vaccine*))
S8	"extended program on immunization" OR EPI OR (vaccin* AND (measles OR hepatitis b OR rubella OR pneumococcal OR meningitis A conjugate OR rotavirus OR "yellow fever")) OR measles OR immuniz* OR (immuniz* AND (pertussis OR whooping cough OR poliovirus OR rubella)) OR tetanus OR national immunization days
S9	malaria OR cerebral malaria OR anemia OR "artemisinin based combination therapy" OR ACT OR rectal artesunate OR prophylaxis in children OR insecticide treated net OR bed net OR "long lasting insecticide-treated net" OR LLIN OR "rapid diagnostic test for malaria" OR RDT
S10	AIDS OR HIV OR antiretroviral therapy or antiretroviral prophylaxis OR bactrim or spetra OR co-trimoxazole OR trimethoprim-sulfamethazole OR "dried blood spots" OR PCR OR HIV testing OR early infant testing for HIV OR "male circumcision"
S11	(S3 OR S4 OR S5 OR S6 OR S7 OR S8 OR S9 OR S10) AND S2
S12	S11 AND S1

Search Protocol for (child*)
Limits: post-01.01.08 and "human"

Search	Terms
S1	(Afghanistan OR Angola OR Azerbaijan OR Bangladesh OR Benin OR Bolivia OR Botswana OR Brazil OR Burkina Faso OR Benin OR Bolivia OR Botswana OR Brazil OR Burkina Faso OR Chad OR China OR Congo OR "Democratic Republic of Congo" OR Cote d'Ivoire OR Djibouti OR Egypt OR "Equatorial Guinea" OR Eritrea OR Ethiopia OR Gabon OR Gambia OR Ghana OR Guatemala OR Guinea OR Guinea-Bissau OR Haiti OR India OR Indonesia OR Iraq OR Kenya OR "Democratic People's Republic of Korea" OR "North Korea" OR Laos OR "Lao People's Democratic Republic" OR Lesotho OR Liberia OR Madagascar OR Malawi OR Mali OR Mauritania OR Mexico OR Morocco OR Mozambique OR Myanmar OR Nepal OR Niger OR Nigeria OR Pakistan OR "Papua New Guinea" OR Peru OR Philippines OR Rwanda OR Senegal OR Sierra Leone OR Somalia OR "South Africa" OR Sudan OR Swaziland OR Tajikistan OR Tanzania OR Togo OR Turkmenistan OR Uganda OR Yemen OR Zambia OR Zimbabwe) and (hospita* OR health facilit* or health post OR health cent* OR infirm* OR pharmacy OR dispens* OR outpatient OR outreach OR "family care" OR "community care" OR "household care")
S2	child*
S3	(child* AND (health OR survival) OR care seeking behavior* OR "community health worker" OR "community health volunteer" OR "village health worker" OR "community integrated management of childhood illness" OR C-IMCI OR "integrated management of childhood illness" OR IMCI OR "community based case management" OR CCM OR "recognition of danger signs" OR (referral AND (mechanism OR system)) OR "scaling up of intervention coverage" OR "management of fever" OR meningitis
S4	pneumonia OR "acute respiratory infection" OR pneumococcal disease OR pneumococcal infectio* OR antibiotic therapy OR Haemophilus influenza type b or vaccine* OR short course amoxicillin OR "oxygen therapy"
S5	AIDS OR HIV OR antiretroviral therapy or antiretroviral prophylaxis OR bactrim or spetra OR co-trimoxazole OR trimethoprim-sulfamethoazole OR "dried blood spots" OR PCR OR HIV testing OR early infant testing for HIV OR "male circumcision" OR palliative care HIV OR orphans and vulnerable child* OR opportunistic infectio* OR pneumocystis pneumonia OR PCP OR tuberculosis OR highly active antiretroviral therapy OR HAART OR ((HIV OR AIDS) AND (counseling AND testing)) OR adherence OR (clinical AND (diagnosis OR staging))
S6	S5 AND S1
S7	malaria OR cerebral malaria OR anemia OR "artemisinin based combination therapy" OR ACT OR rectal artesunate OR prophylaxis in children OR insecticide treated net OR bed net OR "long lasting insecticide-treated net" OR LLIN OR "rapid diagnostic test for malaria" OR RDT
S8	diarrh* OR diarrh* disease OR prolonged diarrh* OR dehydration OR gastroenteritis OR cholera OR dysentery OR bloody diarrhea OR ("oral rehydration therapy" AND (salt OR solution)) OR (zinc AND (supplementation OR therapy OR deficiency)) OR (rotavirus AND (disease OR vaccine*))
S9	"extended program on immunization" OR EPI OR (vaccin* AND (measles OR hepatitis b OR rubella OR pneumococcal OR meningitis A conjugate OR rotavirus OR "yellow fever" OR diphtheria OR haemophilus influenza type b)) OR measles OR immuniz* OR (immuniz* AND (pertussis OR whooping cough OR poliovirus OR rubella OR diphtheria OR haemophilus influenza type b) OR tetanus OR national immunization days OR cold chain OR DPT OR DPT1 OR DPT3 OR diptheria
S10	"emergency triage and treatment" OR ETAT OR "pediatric hospital improvement"
S11	Food insecurity OR (growth AND (monitoring OR promotion)) OR positive deviance approach OR PDA OR hearth approach OR child feeding practice* OR suboptimum breastfeeding OR dietary diversification strategy
S12	nutrition OR (malnutrition AND protein energy OR severe acute) OR "low birth weight" OR wasting OR stunting OR kwashiorkor OR height-for-age OR weight-for-age OR body mass index-for-age OR length-for-age OR starvation OR underweight OR mid upper arm circumference OR "Ready To Use Therapeutic Foods" OR RTUFT or "plumpy nut" OR retinol OR vitamin A supplementation OR xerophthalmia OR severe acute malnutrition OR starvation OR therapeutic feeding cent* OR (deficiency AND (micronutrient OR

	iodine OR iron or vitamin A OR zinc)
S13	dental hygiene OR oral health
S14	hygiene OR handwash* OR safe drinking water OR sanit* OR community-led total sanitation OR CLTS
S15	(S3 OR S4 OR S5 OR S6 OR S7 OR S8 OR S9 OR S10 OR S11 OR S12 OR S13 OR S14) AND S2
S16	S15 AND S1

Search Protocol for (reproductive AND (period or year*))

Limits: post-01.01.08 and "human"

Search	Terms
S1	(Afghanistan OR Angola OR Azerbaijan OR Bangladesh OR Benin OR Bolivia OR Botswana OR Brazil OR Burkina Faso OR Benin OR Bolivia OR Botswana OR Brazil OR Burkina Faso OR Chad OR China OR Congo OR "Democratic Republic of Congo" OR Cote d'Ivoire OR Djibouti OR Egypt OR "Equatorial Guinea" OR Eritrea OR Ethiopia OR Gabon OR Gambia OR Ghana OR Guatemala OR Guinea OR Guinea-Bissau OR Haiti OR India OR Indonesia OR Iraq OR Kenya OR "Democratic People's Republic of Korea" OR "North Korea" OR Laos OR "Lao People's Democratic Republic" OR Lesotho OR Liberia OR Madagascar OR Malawi OR Mali OR Mauritania OR Mexico OR Morocco OR Mozambique OR Myanmar OR Nepal OR Niger OR Nigeria OR Pakistan OR "Papua New Guinea" OR Peru OR Philippines OR Rwanda OR Senegal OR Sierra Leone OR Somalia OR "South Africa" OR Sudan OR Swaziland OR Tajikistan OR Tanzania OR Togo OR Turkmenistan OR Uganda OR Yemen OR Zambia OR Zimbabwe) and (hospita* OR health facilit* or health post OR health cent* OR infirm* OR pharmacy OR dispens* OR outpatient OR outreach OR "family care" OR "community care" OR "household care")
S2	reproductive AND (period or year*)
S3	contracept* and (behavio* or prevalence or rate) or "couple years of protection" or ("total fertility rate" or "discontinuation rate" or "failure rate" or family planning or "unmet need for family planning" or "access to reproductive health")
S4	(contracept* service* or reversible methods or permanent methods or abstinence or sexual abstinence or periodic abstinence or postpartum abstinence) or (birth interval* or first birth interval* or pregnancy interval* or birth spacing or condom* or male condom* or female condom*) or (depo-provera or medroxyprogesterone 17 acetate or injectable contracept* or intrauterine device or IUD or lactation amenorrhea method or natural family planning method* or NFP or rhythm method or symptothermal method or oral contracept* or tubal ligation or vasectomy)
S5	puberty or adolescent health or "pregnancy in adolescence"
S6	maternal age or advanced maternal age
S7	obstetric fistula
S8	AIDS or HIV or HIV/AIDS or safe sex or sexually transmitted illness
S9	female genital cutting or female genital mutilation or infibulations
S10	infertility or sterility
S11	mental health or mental hygiene or domestic violence or involvement of men
S12	community-based distribution or community-based distribution agent or social marketing of contracept*
S13	financing or health systems financing or health financing polic* or cost effectiveness analysis or scaling up of intervention coverage
S14	(S3 OR S4 OR S5 OR S6 OR S7 OR S8 OR S9 OR S10 OR S11 OR S12 OR S13) AND S2
S15	S14 AND S1

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Academic MNCH Knowledge Resources, 1 January 2008-1 October 2009

Academic Medicine: Journal Of The Association Of American Medical Colleges [Acad Med]	AIDS Research and Therapy
Academic Psychiatry: The Journal Of The American Association Of Directors Of Psychiatric Residency Training And The Association For Academic Psychiatry [Acad Psychiatry]	AJNR. American Journal Of Neuroradiology [AJNR Am J Neuroradiol]
ACM [Arq Catarin Med]	AJR. American Journal Of Roentgenology
Acta Anaesthesiologica Taiwanica: Official Journal Of The Taiwan Society Of Anesthesiologists [Acta Anaesthesiol Taiwan]	Al-Jaridah al-Rasmiyah
Acta Endocrinologica (Bucharest)	Allergy [Allergy]
Acta Medica Indonesiana [Acta Med Indones]	Allergy And Asthma Proceedings: The Official Journal Of Regional And State Allergy Societies
Acta Médica Peru	Ambulatory Pediatrics: The Official Journal Of The Ambulatory Pediatric Association [Ambul Pediatr]
Acta Neurochirurgica [Acta Neurochir (Wien)]	American Journal for Clinical Nutrition
Acta Obstetrica et Gynecologica Scandinavica	American Journal Of Clinical Nutrition [Am J Clin Nutr]
Acta Oncologica (Stockholm, Sweden) [Acta Oncol]	American Journal of Epidemiology
Acta Ortopédica Mexicana	American Journal Of Gastroenterology [Am J Gastroenterol]
Acta Paediatrica	American Journal Of Hospice & Palliative Care [Am J Hosp Palliat Care]
Acta Pharmacologica Sinica	American Journal Of Infection Control [Am J Infect Control]
Acta Radiologica (Stockholm, Sweden: 1987) [Acta Radiol]	American Journal Of Medical Genetics. Part B, Neuropsychiatric Genetics: The Official Publication Of The International Society Of Psychiatric Genetics [Am J Med Genet B Neuropsychiatr Genet]
Acta Reumatológica Portuguesa	American Journal Of Men's Health
Acta Tropica [Acta Trop]	American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology
Actas Dermo-Sifiliográficas [Actas Dermosifiliogr]	American Journal Of Ophthalmology
Actas Urológicas Españolas [Actas Urol Esp]	American Journal Of Perinatology [Am J Perinatol]
Addiction	American Journal Of Public Health [Am J Public Health]
Addiction (Abingdon, England) [Addiction]	American Journal Of Reproductive Immunology (New York, N.Y.: 1989) [Am J Reprod Immunol]
Addictive Behaviors [Addict Behav]	American Journal Of Respiratory And Critical Care Medicine [Am J Respir Crit Care Med]
Adolescence	American Journal Of The Medical Sciences [Am J Med Sci]
Advances In Experimental Medicine And Biology [Adv Exp Med Biol]	American Journal Of Tropical Medicine And Hygiene [Am J Trop Med Hyg]
Advances In Neonatal Care: Official Journal Of The National Association Of Neonatal Nurses	American Surgeon [Am Surg]
African Association of Agricultural Economists (AAAE)	Anaesthesia [Anaesthesia]
African Health Sciences [Afr Health Sci]	Anaesthesia And Intensive Care [Anaesth Intensive Care]
African Journal Of Medicine And Medical Sciences [Afr J Med Med Sci]	Anesthesia Pediatrica e Neonatale
African Journal of Midwifery and Women's Health	Anesthesia And Analgesia [Anesth Analg]
African Journal of Neuroscience	Annales De Chirurgie Plastique Et Esthétique [Ann Chir Plast Esthet]
African Journal of Paediatric Surgery	Annales De Dermatologie Et De Vénéréologie [Ann Dermatol Venereol]
African Journal Of Psychiatry [Afr J Psychiatry (Johannesbg)]	Annales D'oto-Laryngologie Et De Chirurgie Cervico Faciale: Bulletin De La Société D'oto-
African Journal Of Reproductive Health [Afr J Reprod Health]	
Aging & Mental Health	
AIDS (London, England) [AIDS]	
AIDS And Behavior [AIDS Behav]	
AIDS Care [AIDS Care]	
AIDS Education and Prevention	
AIDS Patient Care and STDs	
AIDS Research And Human Retroviruses [AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses]	

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Laryngologie Des Hôpitaux De Paris [Ann Otolaryngol Chir Cervicofac]	Archives Of Dermatology
Annals of Acad Medicine Singapore	Archives Of Disease In Childhood [Arch Dis Child]
Annals Of African Medicine	Archives of Gynecology and Obstetrics
Annals Of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology: Official Publication Of The American College Of Allergy, Asthma, & Immunology [Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol]	Archives Of Medical Research [Arch Med Res]
Annals Of Anatomy = Anatomischer Anzeiger: Official Organ Of The Anatomische Gesellschaft [Ann Anat]	Archives of Neurology
Annals Of Behavioral Medicine: A Publication Of The Society Of Behavioral Medicine [Ann Behav Med]	Archives Of Pathology & Laboratory Medicine [Arch Pathol Lab Med]
Annals Of Diagnostic Pathology [Ann Diagn Pathol]	Archives Of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine [Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med]
Annals of Epidemiology	Archives Of Virology [Arch Virol]
Annals Of Hepatology: Official Journal Of The Mexican Association Of Hepatology [Ann Hepatol]	Archives of Women's Mental Health
Annals Of Human Biology [Ann Hum Biol]	Archivos Argentinos de Pediatría
Annals Of Internal Medicine [Ann Intern Med]	Archivos Latinoamericanos De Nutrición [Arch Latinoam Nutr]
Annals Of Nutrition & Metabolism [Ann Nutr Metab]	Arquivos Brasileiros De Endocrinologia E Metabologia [Arq Bras Endocrinol Metabol]
Annals Of Otolaryngology, Rhinology, And Laryngology [Ann Otol Rhinol Laryngol]	Arquivos De Gastroenterologia [Arq Gastroenterol]
Annals of Pediatric Cardiology	Arquivos De Neuro-Psiquiatria
Annals Of Saudi Medicine [Ann Saudi Med]	ASAIO Journal (American Society For Artificial Internal Organs: 1992) [ASAIO J]
Annals Of Surgery [Ann Surg]	Asia Pacific Journal Of Clinical Nutrition [Asia Pac J Clin Nutr]
Annals Of The New York Academy Of Sciences [Ann N Y Acad Sci]	Asia Pacific Journal of Education
Annals Of The Royal College Of Surgeons Of England [Ann R Coll Surg Engl]	Asia Pacific Journal of Public Health
Annals Of Thoracic Surgery [Ann Thorac Surg]	Asia Pacific Journal of Social Work & Development
Annals Of Tropical Medicine And Parasitology [Ann Trop Med Parasitol]	Asian Cardiovascular & Thoracic Annals [Asian Cardiovasc Thorac Ann]
Annals Of Tropical Paediatrics	Asian Journal Of Andrology [Asian J Androl]
Annals Of Vascular Surgery [Ann Vasc Surg]	Asian Pacific Journal Of Cancer Prevention: APJCP [Asian Pac J Cancer Prev]
Annual Reviews	Asian Population Studies
ANS. Advances In Nursing Science [ANS Adv Nurs Sci]	Asia-Pacific Journal Of Public Health / Asia-Pacific Academic Consortium For Public Health [Asia Pac J Public Health]
Anthropology & Education Quarterly	Assiut Medical Journal
Antimicrobial Agents And Chemotherapy [Antimicrob Agents Chemother]	Audiology & Neuro-Otology
Antiviral Research [Antiviral Res]	Australasian Journal Of Dermatology [Australas J Dermatol]
Antiviral Therapy [Antivir Ther]	Australia and New Zealand Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology
Applied Economics	Australia and New Zealand Journal of Public Health
Applied Economics Letters	Australian And New Zealand Journal Of Psychiatry [Aust N Z J Psychiatry]
Applied Immunohistochemistry & Molecular Morphology: AIMM / Official Publication Of The Society For Applied Immunohistochemistry [Appl Immunohistochem Mol Morphol]	Australian Journal of Adult Learning, v48 n2 p399-405 Jul 2008
Applied Nursing Research: ANR [Appl Nurs Res]	Australian Journal of Rural Health
Archives De Pédiatrie: Organe Officiel De La Société Française De Pédiatrie [Arch Pediatr]	Autoimmunity [Autoimmunity]
Archives Of Dermatological Research	Bangladesh Medical Research Council Bulletin [Bangladesh Med Res Counc Bull]
	BBC News
	Behavioral Healthcare [Behav Healthc]
	Best Practice and Research Clinical Obstetrics and Gynaecology

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Bing Du Xue Bao	Brazilian Journal of Infectious Disease [Braz J Infect Dis]
Biological Trace Element Research [Biol Trace Elem Res]	Brazilian Journal Of Infectious Diseases: An Official Publication Of The Brazilian Society Of Infectious Diseases [Braz J Infect Dis]
Biology Of Blood And Marrow Transplantation: Journal Of The American Society For Blood And Marrow Transplantation [Biol Blood Marrow Transplant]	Brazilian Journal Of Medical And Biological Research = Revista Brasileira De Pesquisas Médicas E Biológicas / Sociedade Brasileira De Biofísica ... [Et Al.] [Braz J Med Biol Res]
Biomedical And Environmental Sciences: BES [Biomed Environ Sci]	Brazilian Journal Of Otorhinolaryngology [Braz J Otorhinolaryngol]
Biomedical Chromatography: BMC [Biomed Chromatogr]	Breast Journal [Breast J]
Biometrical Journal. Biometrische Zeitschrift [Biom J]	Breastfeeding Medicine: The Official Journal Of The Academy Of Breastfeeding Medicine [Breastfeed Med]
Biometrics [Biometrics]	Breastfeeding Review [Breastfeed Rev]
Biotechnology Advances [Biotechnol Adv]	British Journal Of Cancer [Br J Cancer]
Birth (Berkeley, Calif.) [Birth]	British Journal Of Clinical Pharmacology [Br J Clin Pharmacol]
BJOG: An International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology	British Journal of Genetics Practice [Br J Gen Pract]
Blickpunkt der Mann	British Journal Of Haematology
Blood [Blood]	British Journal of Midwifery
Blood Cells, Molecules & Diseases [Blood Cells Mol Dis]	British Journal Of Neurosurgery [Br J Neurosurg]
BMC Cancer [BMC Cancer]	British Journal of Nutrition [Br J Nutr]
BMC Cardiovascular Disorders [BMC Cardiovasc Disord]	British Journal Of Ophthalmology [Br J Ophthalmol]
BMC Health Services Research	British Journal Of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery [Br J Oral Maxillofac Surg]
BMC Immunology [BMC Immunol]	British Journal Of Radiology [Br J Radiol]
BMC Infectious Diseases [BMC Infect Dis]	Bulletin De La Société De Pathologie Exotique (1990) [Bull Soc Pathol Exot]
BMC Medical Genetics [BMC Med Genet]	Bulletin of Science, Technology & Society
BMC Medical Research Methodology [BMC Med Res Methodol]	Bulletin Of The World Health Organization [Bull World Health Organ]
BMC Medicine [BMC Med]	Burns: Journal Of The International Society For Burn Injuries
BMC Ophthalmology [BMC Ophthalmol]	Cadernos De Saúde Pública / Ministério Da Saúde, Fundação Oswaldo Cruz, Escola Nacional De Saúde Pública
BMC Pediatrics	Canadian Journal Of Anaesthesia = Journal Canadien D'anesthésie [Can J Anaesth]
BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth	Canadian Journal Of Microbiology [Can J Microbiol]
BMC Psychiatry [BMC Psychiatry]	Canadian Journal of Midwifery Research and Practice
BMC Public Health [BMC Public Health]	Canadian Journal of Public Health
BMC Women's Health [BMC Womens Health]	Canadian Journal Of Urology [Can J Urol]
BMJ British Medical Journal	Cancer [Cancer]
BMJ British Medical Journal (Clinical research ed.)	Cancer Causes & Control: CCC [Cancer Causes Control]
Body & Society	Cancer Detection And Prevention [Cancer Detect Prev]
Body Concepts: Beliefs About the Body and Efforts to Prevent HIV and Pregnancy Among a Sample of Young Adults in South Africa	Cancer Investigation [Cancer Invest]
Boletín da Republica	Cancer Letters [Cancer Lett]
Boletín de Pediatria	Cancer Science [Cancer Sci]
Bone Marrow Transplantation [Bone Marrow Transplant]	Cancer Treatment Reviews [Cancer Treat Rev]
Bras. Saúde Matern. Infant	
Brasília Ministério da Saúde; Textos Básicos de Saúde	
Bratislavské Lekárske Listy [Bratisl Lek Listy]	
Brazilian Dental Journal [Braz Dent J]	

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Cardiovascular And Interventional Radiology [Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol]	Clinical And Experimental Pharmacology & Physiology [Clin Exp Pharmacol Physiol]
Cardiovascular Journal Of Africa [Cardiovasc J Afr]	Clinical And Experimental Rheumatology [Clin Exp Rheumatol]
Caries Research [Caries Res]	Clinical And Investigative Medicine. Médecine Clinique Et Experimentale [Clin Invest Med]
Casopis Lékaru Ceských [Cas Lek Cesk]	Clinical And Vaccine Immunology: CVI [Clin Vaccine Immunol]
Cell And Tissue Banking	Clinical Biochemistry [Clin Biochem]
Cell Biology International [Cell Biol Int]	Clinical Cancer Research: An Official Journal Of The American Association For Cancer Research [Clin Cancer Res]
Cells, Tissues, Organs [Cells Tissues Organs]	Clinical Chemistry [Clin Chem]
Cellular & Molecular Immunology [Cell Mol Immunol]	Clinical Chemistry And Laboratory Medicine: CCLM / FESCC [Clin Chem Lab Med]
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	Clinical Child Psychology And Psychiatry [Clin Child Psychol Psychiatry]
Chang Gung Medical Journal	Clinical Endocrinology [Clin Endocrinol (Oxf)]
Chest [Chest]	Clinical Gastroenterology And Hepatology: The Official Clinical Practice Journal Of The American Gastroenterological Association [Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol]
Child Abuse & Neglect: The International Journal	Clinical Genetics
Child And Adolescent Psychiatric Clinics Of North America [Child Adolesc Psychiatr Clin N Am]	Clinical Immunology (Orlando, Fla.) [Clin Immunol]
Child And Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental Health	Clinical Infectious Diseases: An Official Publication Of The Infectious Diseases Society Of America [Clin Infect Dis]
Child Development	Clinical Laboratory [Clin Lab]
Child: Care, Health and Development	Clinical Medicine : Reproductive Health
Childhood Education	Clinical Microbiology And Infection: The Official Publication Of The European Society Of Clinical Microbiology And Infectious Diseases [Clin Microbiol Infect]
Childhood: A Global Journal of Child Research	Clinical Neurophysiology: Official Journal Of The International Federation Of Clinical Neurophysiology [Clin Neurophysiol]
Children, Youth and Environments	Clinical Nuclear Medicine [Clin Nucl Med]
Child's Nervous System: Chns: Official Journal Of The International Society For Pediatric Neurosurgery [Childs Nerv Syst]	Clinical Nutrition (Edinburgh, Scotland) [Clin Nutr]
Chinese Journal Of Contemporary Pediatrics	Clinical Obstetrics And Gynecology [Clin Obstet Gynecol]
Chinese Journal Of Integrative Medicine [Chin J Integr Med]	Clinical Oncology (Royal College Of Radiologists (Great Britain)) [Clin Oncol (R Coll Radiol)]
Chinese Medical Journal (English) [Chin Med J (Engl)]	Clinical Orthopaedics And Related Research [Clin Orthop Relat Res]
Chinese Medical Sciences Journal = Chung-Kuo I Hsüeh K'o Hsüeh Tsa Chih / Chinese Academy Of Medical Sciences [Chin Med Sci J]	Clinical Otolaryngology: Official Journal Of ENT-UK ; Official Journal Of Netherlands Society For Oto- Rhino-Laryngology & Cervico-Facial Surgery
Ciênc. Saúde Coletiva	Clinical Pediatric Endocrinology
CIMEL. Ciencia e Investigacion Medica Estudiantil Latinoamericana	Clinical Pediatrics [Clin Pediatr (Phila)]
Circulation Journal [Circ J]	Clinical Pharmacology And Therapeutics [Clin Pharmacol Ther]
Cirurgia Y Cirujanos [Cir Cir]	Clinical Radiology [Clin Radiol]
Cleft Palate-Craniofacial Journal: Official Publication Of The American Cleft Palate-Craniofacial Association [Cleft Palate Craniofac J]	Clinical Rheumatology [Clin Rheumatol]
Climacteric: The Journal Of The International Menopause Society [Climacteric]	
Clinica Chimica Acta; International Journal Of Clinical Chemistry [Clin Chim Acta]	
Clinical & Experimental Ophthalmology [Clin Experiment Ophthalmol]	
Clinical And Applied Thrombosis/Hemostasis: Official Journal Of The International Academy Of Clinical And Applied Thrombosis/Hemostasis [Clin Appl Thromb Hemost]	
Clinical And Experimental Obstetrics & Gynecology [Clin Exp Obstet Gynecol]	

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Clinical Toxicology (Philadelphia, Pa.) [Clin Toxicol (Phila)]	Dementia And Geriatric Cognitive Disorders [Dement Geriatr Cogn Disord]
Clinical Transplantation [Clin Transplant]	Demographic Research
Clinical Trials (London, England) [Clin Trials]	Dental Traumatology: Official Publication Of International Association For Dental Traumatology
Clinics (São Paulo, Brazil) [Clinics (Sao Paulo)]	Dento Maxillo Facial Radiology [Dentomaxillofac Radiol]
Clinics In Perinatology [Clin Perinatol]	Dermatologic Surgery: Official Publication For American Society For Dermatologic Surgery [Et Al.] [Dermatol Surg]
CNS & Neurological Disorders Drug Targets [CNS Neurol Disord Drug Targets]	Dermatologic Therapy [Dermatol Ther]
Cochlear Implants International [Cochlear Implants Int]	Dermatology (Basel, Switzerland) [Dermatology]
Cochrane Database Of Systematic Reviews (Online) [Cochrane Database Syst Rev]	Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift (1946) [Dtsch Med Wochenschr]
Cocuk Enfeksiyon Dergisi	Development
Cocuk Sagligi ve Hastaliklari Dergisi	Developmental Medicine And Child Neurology [Dev Med Child Neurol]
Community Care	Developmental Psychology
Community Dentistry And Oral Epidemiology [Community Dent Oral Epidemiol]	Diabetes Care
Comparative Education	Diabetes Care [Diabetes Care]
Comparative Education Review	Diabetes Metab Res Rev
Compare: A Journal Of Comparative and International Education	Diabetes Technology & Therapeutics [Diabetes Technol Ther]
Complementary Medicine (New York, N.Y.) [J Altern Complement Med]	Diabetic Medicine
Computers & Education	Diabetologia [Diabetologia]
Congenital Anomalies [Congenit Anom (Kyoto)]	Diagnostic Cytopathology [Diagn Cytopathol]
Contemporary Clinical Trials [Contemp Clin Trials]	Diagnostic Microbiology And Infectious Disease [Diagn Microbiol Infect Dis]
Contraception [Contraception]	Diario da Justica
Cornea [Cornea]	Diario de Centro America
Creative Nursing [Creat Nurs]	Diario Oficial
Critical Care Clinics	Diario Oficial da Uniao
Critical Care Medicine [Crit Care Med]	Diaspora, Indigenous, and Minority Education
Cultural Diversity & Ethnic Minority Psychology	Digestive And Liver Disease: Official Journal Of The Italian Society Of Gastroenterology And The Italian Association For The Study Of The Liver [Dig Liver Dis]
Cultural Studies of Science Education	Disasters
Culture, Health & Sexuality [Cult Health Sex]	Disease in Childhood Fetal & Neonatal Edition
Culture, Medicine And Psychiatry [Cult Med Psychiatry]	Diseases Of The Esophagus: Official Journal Of The International Society For Diseases Of The Esophagus / I.S.D.E [Dis Esophagus]
Curationis [Curationis]	Diversity in Health & Social Care
Current Heart Failure Reports [Curr Heart Fail Rep]	Down Syndrome Research and Practice
Current HIV Research [Curr HIV Res]	Drug And Alcohol Dependence [Drug Alcohol Depend]
Current Issues in Comparative Education	Drug Delivery [Drug Deliv]
Current Issues in Language Planning	Drug Discovery Today [Drug Discov Today]
Current Microbiology [Curr Microbiol]	Dyslexia
Current Opinion in Anaesthesiology	Ear, Nose, & Throat Journal [Ear Nose Throat J]
Current Opinion In Clinical Nutrition And Metabolic Care [Curr Opin Clin Nutr Metab Care]	Early Child Development and Care
Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases	Early Childhood Research & Practice
Current Opinion In Oncology [Curr Opin Oncol]	
Current Psychiatry Reports [Curr Psychiatry Rep]	
Cytokine [Cytokine]	
Cytometry. Part B, Clinical Cytometry [Cytometry B Clin Cytom]	
Cytotherapy [Cytotherapy]	
Dakar Médical [Dakar Med]	

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Early Human Development	Rhino-Laryngology - Head And Neck Surgery [Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol]
Early Years: An International Journal of Research and Development	European Cytokine Network [Eur Cytokine Netw]
East African Journal Of Public Health [East Afr J Public Health]	European Education
East African Medical Journal [East Afr Med J]	European Journal Of Anaesthesiology [Eur J Anaesthesiol]
East African Public Health Association	European Journal Of Cancer Prevention: The Official Journal Of The European Cancer Prevention Organisation (ECP) [Eur J Cancer Prev]
Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal [East Mediterr Health J]	European Journal Of Cardio-Thoracic Surgery: Official Journal Of The European Association For Cardio-Thoracic Surgery [Eur J Cardiothorac Surg]
Economics And Human Biology	European Journal Of Clinical Investigation [Eur J Clin Invest]
Economics of Education Review	European Journal Of Clinical Microbiology & Infectious Diseases: Official Publication Of The European Society Of Clinical Microbiology [Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis]
Education Economics	European Journal Of Clinical Nutrition [Eur J Clin Nutr]
Education, Citizenship and Social Justice	European Journal Of Clinical Pharmacology [Eur J Clin Pharmacol]
Educational Facility Planner	European Journal Of Contraception & Reproductive Health Care: The Official Journal Of The European Society Of Contraception [Eur J Contracept Reprod Health Care]
Egyptian Journal of Nutrition	European Journal Of Gynaecological Oncology [Eur J Gynaecol Oncol]
El Peruano	European Journal Of Haematology [Eur J Haematol]
Emerg Med Australas	European Journal Of Health Economics: HEPAC: Health Economics In Prevention And Care [Eur J Health Econ]
Emergency Radiology	European Journal Of Immunology [Eur J Immunol]
Emerging Infectious Diseases [Emerg Infect Dis]	European Journal Of Internal Medicine [Eur J Intern Med]
Endocrine Journal [Endocr J]	European Journal Of Medical Research [Eur J Med Res]
Endocrine Practice: Official Journal Of The American College Of Endocrinology And The American Association Of Clinical Endocrinologists [Endocr Pract]	European Journal Of Medicinal Chemistry [Eur J Med Chem]
Enfances, Familles, Generations	European Journal Of Neurology: The Official Journal Of The European Federation Of Neurological Societies
Enfermedades Infecciosas Y Microbiología Clínica [Enferm Infecc Microbiol Clin]	European Journal Of Obstetrics, Gynecology, And Reproductive Biology [Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol]
Environment International	European Journal Of Ophthalmology [Eur J Ophthalmol]
Environmental Health Perspective [Environ Health Perspect]	European Journal Of Paediatric Neurology: EJPN: Official Journal Of The European Paediatric Neurology Society [Eur J Paediatr Neurol]
Environmental Health Perspectives [Environ Health Perspect]	European Journal Of Pediatric Surgery: Official Journal Of Austrian Association Of Pediatric
Environmental Research [Environ Res]	
Environmental Science [Environ Sci]	
Environmental Science Technology [Environ Sci Technol]	
Epidemiol Serv. Saúde	
Epidemiology (Cambridge, Mass.) [Epidemiology]	
Epidemiology And Infection [Epidemiol Infect]	
Epilepsia [Epilepsia]	
Epilepsy & Behavior: E&B [Epilepsy Behav]	
Epilepsy Research [Epilepsy Res]	
Esc. Anna Nery Rev. Enferm	
esocialsciences.com	
Ethiopian Journal of Health Development	
Ethiopian Medical Journal [Ethiop Med J]	
Ethnicity & Disease [Ethn Dis]	
Ethnography and Education	
European Archives Of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology: Official Journal Of The European Federation Of Oto-Rhino-Laryngological Societies (EUFOS): Affiliated With The German Society For Oto-	

Appendix E

Academic MNCH Knowledge Resources, 1 January 2008-1 October 2009

Surgery ... [Et Al] = Zeitschrift Für Kinderchirurgie [Eur J Pediatr Surg]	Göteborg University, Department of Economics in its series Working Papers in Economics
European Journal Of Pediatrics [Eur J Pediatr]	Graefe's Archive For Clinical And Experimental Ophthalmology = Albrecht Von Graefes Archiv Für Klinische Und Experimentelle Ophthalmologie [Graefes Arch Clin Exp Ophthalmol]
European Journal Of Pharmaceutics And Biopharmaceutics: Official Journal Of Arbeitsgemeinschaft Für Pharmazeutische Verfahrenstechnik E.V [Eur J Pharm Biopharm]	Guncel Pediatri
European Journal Of Public Health [Eur J Public Health]	Gynecologic And Obstetric Investigation [Gynecol Obstet Invest]
European Journal Of Radiology [Eur J Radiol]	Gynecologic Oncology [Gynecol Oncol]
European Respiratory Journal: Official Journal Of The European Society For Clinical Respiratory Physiology [Eur Respir J]	Gynecological Endocrinology: The Official Journal Of The International Society Of Gynecological Endocrinology [Gynecol Endocrinol]
European Spine Journal: Official Publication Of The European Spine Society, The European Spinal Deformity Society, And The European Section Of The Cervical Spine Research Society [Eur Spine J]	Haematologica [Haematologica]
Evaluation and Program Planning	Haemophilia: The Official Journal Of The World Federation Of Hemophilia [Haemophilia]
Exchange: The Early Childhood Leaders' Magazine Since 1978	Harvard Educational Review
Expert Review Of Anti-Infective Therapy [Expert Rev Anti Infect Ther]	Head & Neck
Expert Review Of Gastroenterology & Hepatology [Expert Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol]	Health & Place [Health Place]
Eye & Contact Lens [Eye Contact Lens]	Health & Social Work
Eye (London, England) [Eye]	Health Affairs (Project Hope) [Health Aff (Millwood)]
Families in Society	Health Affairs [Health Aff]
Femina	Health Care For Women International [Health Care Women Int]
FEMS Immunology And Medical Microbiology [FEMS Immunol Med Microbiol]	Health Economics
FEMS Microbiology Letters [FEMS Microbiol Lett]	Health Education Journal
FEMS Yeast Research [FEMS Yeast Res]	Health Education Research [Health Educ Res]
Fertility And Sterility [Fertil Steril]	Health Policy
Fetal And Pediatric Pathology [Fetal Pediatr Pathol]	Health Policy & Planning
Fetal Diagnosis And Therapy [Fetal Diagn Ther]	Health Promotion International [Health Promot Int]
Food and Nutrition Bulletin [Food Nutr Bull]	Health SA Gesondheid
Foro Pediatrico	Heart (British Cardiac Society) [Heart]
Frontiers of Education in China	Heart, Lung & Circulation [Heart Lung Circ]
Future of Children, The	Helicobacter [Helicobacter]
Gaceta Médica De México [Gac Med Mex]	Hematology (Amsterdam, Netherlands) [Hematology]
Gaceta Oficial	Hemoglobin [Hemoglobin]
General Hospital Psychiatry [Gen Hosp Psychiatry]	Hepatobiliary Pancreat Dis Int
Genes And Immunity [Genes Immun]	Hepato-Gastroenterology [Hepatogastroenterology]
Genetic Testing [Genet Test]	Hepatology (Baltimore, Md.) [Hepatology]
Genetic Testing And Molecular Biomarkers [Genet Test Mol Biomarkers]	Hernia: The Journal Of Hernias And Abdominal Wall Surgery [Hernia]
Genetics In Medicine: Official Journal Of The American College Of Medical Genetics [Genet Med]	Histopathology [Histopathology]
Gerodontology [Gerodontology]	HIV Medicine [HIV Med]
Ginecología Y Obstetricia De México [Ginecol Obstet Mex]	Home Health Care Services Quarterly
Global Public Health [Glob Public Health]	Hong Kong Journal of Paediatrics
	Hong Kong Medical Journal = Xianggang Yi Xue Za Zhi / Hong Kong Academy Of Medicine [Hong Kong Med J]
	Hormone And Metabolic Research = Hormon- Und Stoffwechselforschung = Hormones Et Métabolisme [Horm Metab Res]

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Hormone Research [Horm Res]	Injury Prevention: Journal Of The International Society For Child And Adolescent Injury Prevention [Inj Prev]
Hu Li Za Zhi The Journal Of Nursing [Hu Li Za Zhi]	Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo
Human & Experimental Toxicology [Hum Exp Toxicol]	Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA) in its series IZA Discussion Papers
Human Biology; An International Record Of Research	Instituto Valenciano de Investigaciones Económicas, S.A. (Ivie) in its series Working Papers. Serie AD with number 2009-01
Human Pathology [Hum Pathol]	Intensive Care Medicine
Human Reproduction (Oxford, England) [Hum Reprod]	Interactive Cardiovascular And Thoracic Surgery [Interact Cardiovasc Thorac Surg]
Human Vaccines	Inter-American Development Bank, Research Department in its series RES Working Papers
Hypertension in Pregnancy	Internal Medicine Journal
Impact of the Family Health Program on Infant Mortality in Brazilian Municipalities.	International and Development Economics in its series International and Development Economics Working Papers
Independent, The	International Archives Of Occupational And Environmental Health [Int Arch Occup Environ Health]
Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, Research and Publication Department in its series IIMA Working Papers	International Breastfeeding Journal
Indian Journal Of Cancer [Indian J Cancer]	International Dental Journal [Int Dent J]
Indian Journal Of Chest Diseases & Allied Sciences [Indian J Chest Dis Allied Sci]	International Electronic Journal of Health Education
Indian Journal Of Dental Research: Official Publication Of Indian Society For Dental Research [Indian J Dent Res]	International Family Planning Perspectives [Int Fam Plan Perspect]
Indian Journal Of Dermatology, Venereology And Leprology [Indian J Dermatol Venereol Leprol]	International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in its series Policy briefs
Indian Journal Of Leprosy [Indian J Lepr]	International Journal For Parasitology [Int J Parasitol]
Indian Journal Of Medical Ethics [Indian J Med Ethics]	International Journal For Quality In Health Care: Journal Of The International Society For Quality In Health Care / Isqua [Int J Qual Health Care]
Indian Journal Of Medical Microbiology [Indian J Med Microbiol]	International Journal for the Advancement of Counselling
Indian Journal Of Medical Research [Indian J Med Res]	International Journal Of Adolescent Medicine And Health [Int J Adolesc Med Health]
Indian Journal Of Medical Sciences [Indian J Med Sci]	International Journal Of Antimicrobial Agents [Int J Antimicrob Agents]
Indian Journal Of Ophthalmology [Indian J Ophthalmol]	International Journal Of Audiology [Int J Audiol]
Indian Journal Of Pathology & Microbiology [Indian J Pathol Microbiol]	International Journal of Behavioral Development
Indian Journal Of Pediatrics	International Journal Of Cancer. Journal International Du Cancer [Int J Cancer]
Indian Journal Of Public Health [Indian J Public Health]	International Journal Of Cardiology [Int J Cardiol]
Indian Journal Of Tuberculosis [Indian J Tuberc]	International Journal of Dental Hygiene [Int J Dent Hyg]
Indian Pediatrics	International Journal Of Dermatology [Int J Dermatol]
Infant	International Journal Of Developmental Neuroscience: The Official Journal Of The International Society For Developmental Neuroscience [Int J Dev Neurosci]
Infection [Infection]	International Journal of Disability, Development and Education
Infection And Immunity [Infect Immun]	
Infection Control And Hospital Epidemiology: The Official Journal Of The Society Of Hospital Epidemiologists Of America	
Infection, Genetics And Evolution: Journal Of Molecular Epidemiology And Evolutionary Genetics In Infectious Diseases [Infect Genet Evol]	
Infectious Diseases in Obstetrics & Gynecology	
Influenza And Other Respiratory Viruses	
Injury [Injury]	

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International Journal of Early Years Education	International Journal Of Radiation Oncology, Biology, Physics [Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys]
International Journal of Educational Development	International Journal Of Rehabilitation Research.
International Journal of Educational Research	Internationale Zeitschrift Für
International Journal Of Environmental Research And Public Health [Int J Environ Res Public Health]	Rehabilitationsforschung. Revue Internationale De Recherches De Réadaptation [Int J Rehabil Res]
International Journal of Epidemiology [Int J Epidemiol]	International Journal of Social Welfare
International Journal of Gynaecology and Obstetrics [Int J Gynaecol Obstet]	International Journal of Sociology & Social Policy
International Journal Of Gynecological Cancer: Official Journal Of The International Gynecological Cancer Society [Int J Gynecol Cancer] 2008 Jul-Aug; Vol. 18 (4), pp. 755-60.	International Journal of Special Education
International Journal Of Hematology [Int J Hematol]	International Journal Of STD & AIDS [Int J STD AIDS]
International Journal of Inclusive Education	International Journal Of Stroke: Official Journal Of The International Stroke Society [Int J Stroke]
International Journal Of Infectious Diseases: IJID: Official Publication Of The International Society For Infectious Diseases [Int J Infect Dis]	International Journal Of Surgical Pathology [Int J Surg Pathol]
International Journal Of Injury Control And Safety Promotion [Int J Inj Contr Saf Promot]	International Journal Of Tuberculosis And Lung Disease: The Official Journal Of The International Union Against Tuberculosis And Lung Disease [Int J Tuberc Lung Dis]
International Journal Of Laboratory Hematology [Int J Lab Hematol]	International Journal of Women's Health
International Journal of Leadership in Education	International Journal On Drug Policy [Int J Drug Policy]
International Journal of Lifelong Education	International Nursing Review
International Journal Of Medical Informatics [Int J Med Inform]	International Perspectives On Sexual And Reproductive Health [Int Perspect Sex Reprod Health]
International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction	International Review Of Psychiatry (Abingdon, England) [Int Rev Psychiatry]
International Journal Of Molecular Medicine [Int J Mol Med]	International Social Work
International Journal of Nursing Practice [Int J Nurs Pract]	International Urogynecology Journal And Pelvic Floor Dysfunction [Int Urogynecol J Pelvic Floor Dysfunct]
International Journal of Nursing Studies [Int J Nurs Stud]	International Urology And Nephrology [Int Urol Nephrol]
International Journal of Obstetric Anesthesia	Internet Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics
International Journal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology BJOG: An International Journal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology	Internet Journal of Pediatrics and Neonatology
International Journal Of Oncology [Int J Oncol]	Investigación Clínica [Invest Clin]
International Journal Of Palliative Nursing [Int J Palliat Nurs]	Iranian Journal of Pediatrics
International Journal of Pediatric Endocrinology	Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine
International Journal Of Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology [Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol]	Issues In Brief (Alan Guttmacher Institute) [Issues Brief (Alan Guttmacher Inst)]
International Journal of Pediatrics	Italian Journal of Pediatrics
International Journal Of Pharmaceutics [Int J Pharm]	J Zhejiang Univ Sci
International Journal Of Prisoner Health [Int J Prison Health]	J. Venom. Anim. Toxins Incl. Trop. Dis
International Journal Of Psychiatry In Medicine [Int J Psychiatry Med]	JAMA: The Journal Of The American Medical Association [JAMA]
International Journal Of Public Health [Int J Public Health]	Japanese Journal of Infectious Disease [Jpn J Infect Dis]
	Japanese Journal Of Infectious Diseases [Jpn J Infect Dis]
	JNMA; Journal Of The Nepal Medical Association
	JOGC [Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada]

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JOGNN: Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic and Neonatal Nursing	Journal Of Cardiothoracic And Vascular Anesthesia [J Cardiothorac Vasc Anesth]
Jornal Brasileiro De Pneumologia: Publicação Oficial Da Sociedade Brasileira De Pneumologia E Tisiologia [J Bras Pneumol]	Journal of Child & Adolescent Trauma
Jornal De Pediatria	Journal of Child and Family Studies
Journal De Gynécologie, Obstétrique Et Biologie De La Reproduction [J Gynecol Obstet Biol Reprod (Paris)]	Journal Of Child Health Care: For Professionals Working With Children In The Hospital And Community [J Child Health Care]
Journal Des Maladies Vasculaires [J Mal Vasc]	Journal Of Child Neurology [J Child Neurol]
Journal fur Fertilitat und Reproduktion	Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry
Journal fur Menopause	Journal Of Clinical Endocrinology And Metabolism [J Clin Endocrinol Metab]
Journal fur Reproduktionsmedizin und Endokrinologie	Journal of Clinical Epidemiology
Journal Of AAPOS: The Official Publication Of The American Association For Pediatric Ophthalmology And Strabismus / American Association For Pediatric Ophthalmology And Strabismus [J AAPOS] 2008 Dec; Vol. 12 (6), pp. 608-10. Date of Electronic Publication: 2008 Aug 30.	Journal Of Clinical Gastroenterology
Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome [J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr]	Journal Of Clinical Immunology [J Clin Immunol]
Journal Of Adolescence [J Adolesc]	Journal Of Clinical Microbiology [J Clin Microbiol]
Journal of Advanced Nursing	Journal Of Clinical Neurophysiology: Official Publication Of The American Electroencephalographic Society
Journal of Agricultural Education and Extension	Journal Of Clinical Neuroscience: Official Journal Of The Neurosurgical Society Of Australasia [J Clin Neurosci]
Journal Of Alternative And Complementary Medicine (New York, N.Y.)	Journal of Clinical Nursing
Journal Of Andrology [J Androl]	Journal Of Clinical Oncology: Official Journal Of The American Society Of Clinical Oncology [J Clin Oncol]
Journal of Anesth	Journal Of Clinical Pathology [J Clin Pathol]
Journal Of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy [J Antimicrob Chemother]	Journal Of Clinical Pediatric Dentistry [J Clin Pediatr Dent]
Journal Of Anxiety Disorders [J Anxiety Disord]	Journal Of Clinical Periodontology [J Clin Periodontol]
Journal Of Applied Oral Science: Revista FOB [J Appl Oral Sci]	Journal Of Clinical Pharmacy And Therapeutics [J Clin Pharm Ther]
Journal Of Applied Physiology (Bethesda, Md.: 1985) [J Appl Physiol]	Journal Of Clinical Rheumatology: Practical Reports On Rheumatic & Musculoskeletal Diseases [J Clin Rheumatol]
Journal of Applied Quantitative Methods	Journal of Clinical Ultrasound
Journal Of Assisted Reproduction And Genetics [J Assist Reprod Genet]	Journal Of Clinical Virology: The Official Publication Of The Pan American Society For Clinical Virology [J Clin Virol]
Journal Of Asthma: Official Journal Of The Association For The Care Of Asthma [J Asthma]	Journal Of Communicable Diseases
Journal Of Ayub Medical College, Abbottabad: JAMC [J Ayub Med Coll Abbottabad]	Journal Of Community Health [J Community Health]
Journal of Biosocial Science [J Biosoc Sci]	Journal of Community Psychology
Journal Of Bone And Joint Surgery. American Volume	Journal of Comparative Family Studies
Journal Of Burn Care & Research: Official Publication Of The American Burn Association [J Burn Care Res]	Journal Of Consulting And Clinical Psychology [J Consult Clin Psychol]
Journal Of Cancer Research And Clinical Oncology [J Cancer Res Clin Oncol]	Journal of Contemporary Ethnography
Journal of Cardiology [J Cardiol]	Journal Of Craniofacial Surgery [J Craniofac Surg]
	Journal Of Cutaneous Pathology [J Cutan Pathol]
	Journal Of Dentistry [J Dent]
	Journal Of Dentistry For Children (Chicago, Ill.) [J Dent Child (Chic)]
	Journal of Dermatology [J Dermatol]
	Journal of Digestive Diseases [J Dig Dis]

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Journal Of Drug Targeting [J Drug Target]	Journal Of Lower Genital Tract Disease [J Low Genit Tract Dis]
Journal of Early and Intensive Behavior Intervention	Journal Of Magnetic Resonance Imaging: JMRI
Journal of Early Childhood Research	Journal of Marriage and Family
Journal Of Endocrinological Investigation [J Endocrinol Invest]	Journal Of Maternal-Fetal & Neonatal Medicine: The Official Journal Of The European Association Of Perinatal Medicine, The Federation Of Asia And Oceania Perinatal Societies, The International Society Of Perinatal Obstetricians
Journal Of Endodontics [J Endod]	Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine
Journal Of Epidemiology / Japan Epidemiological Association [J Epidemiol]	Journal of Medical Ethics
Journal of Epidemiology [J Epidemiol]	Journal Of Medical Microbiology [J Med Microbiol]
Journal Of Ethnobiology And Ethnomedicine [J Ethnobiol Ethnomed]	Journal Of Medical Virology
Journal Of Ethnopharmacology [J Ethnopharmacol]	Journal Of Midwifery & Women's Health [J Midwifery Womens Health]
Journal of Experimental and Clinical Assisted Reproduction (JECAR)	Journal Of Molecular Biology [J Mol Biol]
Journal of Family Social Work	Journal of Muslim Mental Health
Journal of Family Welfare	Journal of Nepal Paediatric Society
Journal Of Food Protection	Journal Of Neuroimmunology [J Neuroimmunol]
Journal Of Forensic And Legal Medicine [J Forensic Leg Med]	Journal Of Neurologic Physical Therapy: JNPT [J Neurol Phys Ther]
Journal Of Gastroenterology And Hepatology [J Gastroenterol Hepatol]	Journal Of Neurology, Neurosurgery, And Psychiatry [J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry]
Journal of Gynecological Endoscopy and Surgery	Journal Of Nursing Research: JNR [J Nurs Res]
Journal Of Hand Surgery [J Hand Surg Am]	Journal Of Nursing Scholarship: An Official Publication Of Sigma Theta Tau International Honor Society Of Nursing / Sigma Theta Tau [J Nurs Scholarsh]
Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition [J Health Popul Nutr]	Journal of Nutrition [J Nutr]
Journal Of Heart Valve Disease [J Heart Valve Dis]	Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior
Journal of Hospital Infection	Journal of Nutrition Science and Vitaminology [J Nutr Sci Vitaminol (Tokyo)]
Journal Of Hospital Infection [J Hosp Infect]	Journal of Obstetric Gynaecological Research [J Obstet Gynaecol Res]
Journal of human lactation : official journal of International Lactation Consultant Association	Journal Of Obstetric, Gynecologic, And Neonatal Nursing: JOGNN / NAACOG [J Obstet Gynecol Neonatal Nurs]
Journal of Human Reproductive Sciences	Journal Of Obstetrics And Gynaecology Canada: JOGC = Journal D'obstétrique Et Gynécologie Du Canada: JOGC [J Obstet Gynaecol Can] 2008 Jan; Vol. 30 (1), pp. 44-50.
Journal Of Hypertension [J Hypertens]	Journal Of Obstetrics And Gynaecology Research [J Obstet Gynaecol Res]
Journal of Indian Association for Child and Adolescent Mental Health	Journal of Occupational Health [J Occup Health]
Journal of Indian Association of Pediatric Surgeons	Journal Of Oral And Maxillofacial Surgery: Official Journal Of The American Association Of Oral And Maxillofacial Surgeons [J Oral Maxillofac Surg]
Journal Of Infection [J Infect]	Journal Of Oral Pathology & Medicine: Official Publication Of The International Association Of Oral Pathologists And The American Academy Of Oral Pathology [J Oral Pathol Med]
Journal of Infectious Diseases	Journal of Oral Science [J Oral Sci]
Journal of Instructional Psychology	
Journal Of International Medical Research [J Int Med Res]	
Journal of Interpersonal Violence	
Journal Of Investigational Allergology & Clinical Immunology: Official Organ Of The International Association Of Asthmology (INTERASMA) And Sociedad Latinoamericana De Alergia E Inmunología [J Investig Allergol Clin Immunol]	
Journal Of Investigative Surgery: The Official Journal Of The Academy Of Surgical Research [J Invest Surg]	
Journal Of Laparoendoscopic & Advanced Surgical Techniques. Part A [J Laparoendosc Adv Surg Tech A]	
Journal Of Laryngology And Otology [J Laryngol Otol]	

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Journal of Paediatric Child Health [J Paediatr Child Health]	Journal of Social & Psychological Sciences
Journal Of Palliative Care [J Palliat Care]	Journal of Social Development in Africa
Journal Of Palliative Medicine [J Palliat Med]	Journal of Social Work Practice
Journal Of Parasitology [J Parasitol]	Journal Of Stroke And Cerebrovascular Diseases: The Official Journal Of National Stroke Association [J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis]
Journal Of Pediatric And Adolescent Gynecology [J Pediatr Adolesc Gynecol]	Journal of the American Board of Family Medicine
Journal Of Pediatric Endocrinology & Metabolism: JPEM [J Pediatr Endocrinol Metab]	Journal Of The American Dietetic Association [J Am Diet Assoc]
Journal Of Pediatric Gastroenterology And Nutrition [J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr]	Journal Of The American Pharmacists Association: Japha [J Am Pharm Assoc (2003)]
Journal Of Pediatric Hematology/Oncology: Official Journal Of The American Society Of Pediatric Hematology/Oncology [J Pediatr Hematol Oncol]	Journal Of The Association Of Nurses In AIDS Care: JANAC [J Assoc Nurses AIDS Care]
Journal of Pediatric Neurosciences	Journal Of The Association Of Physicians Of India [J Assoc Physicians India]
Journal Of Pediatric Nursing	Journal Of The Chinese Medical Association: JCMA [J Chin Med Assoc]
Journal Of Pediatric Ophthalmology And Strabismus [J Pediatr Ophthalmol Strabismus]	Journal Of The College Of Physicians And Surgeons--Pakistan: JCPSP
Journal Of Pediatric Surgery [J Pediatr Surg]	Journal Of The Egyptian Public Health Association [J Egypt Public Health Assoc]
Journal Of Pediatric Urology [J Pediatr Urol]	Journal Of The Egyptian Society Of Parasitology [J Egypt Soc Parasitol]
Journal Of Pediatrics [J Pediatr]	Journal Of The Formosan Medical Association = Taiwan Yi Zhi [J Formos Med Assoc]
Journal Of Perinatal Medicine [J Perinat Med]	Journal Of The Indian Medical Association [J Indian Med Assoc]
Journal Of Perinatology: Official Journal Of The California Perinatal Association [J Perinatol]	Journal Of The Indian Society Of Pedodontics And Preventive Dentistry
Journal Of Pharmacy And Pharmacology [J Pharm Pharmacol]	Journal Of The International Association Of Physicians In AIDS Care (Chicago, Ill.: 2002) [J Int Assoc Physicians AIDS Care (Chic Ill)]
Journal Of Physiology [J Physiol]	Journal Of The Medical Association Of Thailand = Chotmaihet Thangphaet [J Med Assoc Thai]
Journal Of Plastic, Reconstructive & Aesthetic Surgery: JPRAS [J Plast Reconstr Aesthet Surg]	Journal Of The National Medical Association [J Natl Med Assoc]
Journal of Policy and Practice in Intellectual Disabilities	Journal Of The Neurological Sciences [J Neurol Sci]
Journal Of Postgraduate Medicine [J Postgrad Med]	Journal of the Pakistan Medical Association [J Pak Med Assoc]
Journal Of Proteome Research [J Proteome Res]	Journal Of The Royal Society For The Promotion Of Health [J R Soc Promot Health]
Journal Of Psychiatric Research [J Psychiatr Res]	Journal of the Turkish-German Gynecological Association
Journal of Psychoeducational Assessment	Journal Of Thoracic And Cardiovascular Surgery [J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg]
Journal of Psychosomatic Obstetrics and Gynecology	Journal Of Transcultural Nursing: Official Journal Of The Transcultural Nursing Society / Transcultural Nursing Society [J Transcult Nurs]
Journal of Public Health	Journal Of Trauma [J Trauma]
Journal Of Public Health (Oxford, England) [J Public Health (Oxf)]	Journal Of Travel Medicine [J Travel Med]
Journal Of Public Health Dentistry [J Public Health Dent]	Journal of Tropical Pediatrics [J Trop Pediatr]
Journal of Public Health Policy	
Journal of Reproductive and Infant Psychology	
Journal Of Reproductive Immunology [J Reprod Immunol]	
Journal Of Reproductive Medicine [J Reprod Med]	
Journal Of Rheumatology [J Rheumatol]	
Journal of School Health	
Journal of Sex & Marital Therapy	
Journal Of Sexual Medicine [J Sex Med]	
Journal Of Smooth Muscle Research = Nihon Heikatsukin Gakkai Kikanshi [J Smooth Muscle Res]	

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Journal Of Ultrasound In Medicine: Official Journal Of The American Institute Of Ultrasound In Medicine [J Ultrasound Med]	Médecine Et Maladies Infectieuses [Med Mal Infect]
Journal Of Urban Health: Bulletin Of The New York Academy Of Medicine [J Urban Health]	Médecine Tropicale: Revue Du Corps De Santé Colonial [Med Trop (Mars)]
Journal Of Urology [J Urol]	Medical Anthropology [Med Anthropol]
Journal Of Vector Borne Diseases [J Vector Borne Dis]	Medical Hypotheses [Med Hypotheses]
Journal Of Viral Hepatitis [J Viral Hepat]	Medical Journal Of Australia
Journal Of Virological Methods [J Virol Methods]	Medical Journal of Australia [Med J Aust]
Journal Of Virology [J Virol]	Medical Mycology: Official Publication Of The International Society For Human And Animal Mycology [Med Mycol]
Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness	Medical Principles And Practice: International Journal Of The Kuwait University, Health Science Centre [Med Princ Pract]
Journal of Women's Health	Medical Science Monitor: International Medical Journal Of Experimental And Clinical Research
Journal of Youth and Adolescence	Medicina Clínica [Med Clin (Barc)]
Journal Of Zhejiang University. Science. B [J Zhejiang Univ Sci B]	Medicina Oral, Patología Oral Y Cirugía Bucal [Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal]
Journal Officiel de la Republique Democratique du Congo	Medicine, Conflict, And Survival
JPMA. The Journal Of The Pakistan Medical Association	Medicine, Science, And The Law
Jurnalul Pediatriei	Medicinski Pregled [Med Pregl]
Kaohsiung Journal of Medical Science [Kaohsiung J Med Sci]	Medscape General Medicine
Kathmandu University Medical Journal (KUMJ) [Kathmandu Univ Med J (KUMJ)]	Memórias Do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz [Mem Inst Oswaldo Cruz]
Kidney International	Mental Health, Religion & Culture
Korean Journal of Microbiology	Methods In Molecular Biology (Clifton, N.J.) [Methods Mol Biol]
Korean Journal Of Parasitology [Korean J Parasitol]	Microbial Drug Resistance (Larchmont, N.Y.) [Microb Drug Resist]
La Tunisie Médicale [Tunis Med]	Microbiology And Immunology [Microbiol Immunol]
Lancet [Lancet]	Microsurgery [Microsurgery]
Lancet Infectious Diseases [Lancet Infect Dis]	Middle East Fertility Society Journal
Lancet Neurology [Lancet Neurol]	MIDIRS Midwifery Digest
Lancet Oncology [Lancet Oncol]	Midwifery [Midwifery]
Le Mali Médical [Mali Med]	Midwifery Matters
L'encéphale [Encephale]	Midwifery Today With International Midwife [Midwifery Today Int Midwife]
Leprosy Review [Lepr Rev]	Midwives
Letters In Applied Microbiology [Lett Appl Microbiol]	Minerva Stomatologica [Minerva Stomatol]
Leukemia & Lymphoma	Mini Reviews In Medicinal Chemistry [Mini Rev Med Chem]
Leukemia Research [Leuk Res]	MMWR. Morbidity And Mortality Weekly Report
Leukemia: Official Journal Of The Leukemia Society Of America, Leukemia Research Fund, U.K [Leukemia]	Modern Rheumatology / The Japan Rheumatism Association [Mod Rheumatol]
Malaria Journal [Malar J]	Molecular Biology Reports [Mol Biol Rep]
Malawi Medical Journal: The Journal Of Medical Association Of Malawi [Malawi Med J]	Molecular Human Reproduction [Mol Hum Reprod]
Marriage & Family Review	Molecular Medicine (Cambridge, Mass.) [Mol Med]
Maternal & Child Nutrition [Matern Child Nutr]	Molecular Vision [Mol Vis]
Maternal and Child Health Journal	Mortalidad perinatal en el Hospital de Ginecoobstetricia núm. 23 de Monterrey, Nuevo León (2002 a 2006).
Maternal and Child Health Nutrition	Mucosal Immunology [Mucosal Immunol]
Maturitas	Multicultural Education
Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock, Germany in its journal Demographic Research	

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Multiple Sclerosis [Mult Scler]	Nutrition
Mycopathologia [Mycopathologia]	Nutrition Research (New York, N.Y.) [Nutr Res]
Mycoses [Mycoses]	Nutrition Society
Mymensingh Medical Journal: MMJ [Mymensingh Med J]	Obesity Reviews: An Official Journal Of The International Association For The Study Of Obesity [Obes Rev]
Nagoya Journal of Medical Science [Nagoya J Med Sci]	Obesity Surgery [Obes Surg]
Nan Fang Yi Ke Da Xue Xue Bao = Journal Of Southern Medical University [Nan Fang Yi Ke Da Xue Xue Bao]	Obstetric Medicine
National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc in its series NBER Working Papers	Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey
Nature Clinical Practice. Urology [Nat Clin Pract Urol]	Obstetrics And Gynecology [Obstet Gynecol]
Nederlands Tijdschrift Voor Geneeskunde [Ned Tijdschr Geneesk]	Obstetrics and Gynecology International
Neonatal Network: the Journal of Neonatal Nursing Neonatology [Neonatology]	Occup Environ Med
Nepal Medical College Journal: NMCJ [Nepal Med Coll J]	Odonto-Stomatologie Tropicale = Tropical Dental Journal [Odontostomatol Trop]
Nephrology (Carlton)	Official Gazette (Philippines)
Nephrology, Dialysis, Transplantation: Official Publication Of The European Dialysis And Transplant Association - European Renal Association [Nephrol Dial Transplant]	Oncology Reports [Oncol Rep]
Nephron. Clinical Practice [Nephron Clin Pract]	Open Learning
Neuro Endocrinology Letters [Neuro Endocrinol Lett]	Open Pediatric Medicine Journal
Neurology India [Neurol India]	Open Reproductive Science Journal
Neuropediatrics [Neuropediatrics]	Ophthalmic Epidemiology [Ophthalmic Epidemiol]
Neuroradiology [Neuroradiology]	Ophthalmic Genetics [Ophthalmic Genet]
Neuroscience Bulletin [Neurosci Bull]	Ophthalmologica. Journal International
Neuroscience Letters [Neurosci Lett]	D'ophtalmologie. International Journal Of Ophthalmology. Zeitschrift Für Augenheilkunde [Ophthalmologica]
Neurosurgery [Neurosurgery]	Ophthalmology [Ophthalmology]
Neurosurgical Focus [Neurosurg Focus]	Oral And Maxillofacial Surgery [Oral Maxillofac Surg]
Neurourology And Urodynamics [Neurourol Urodyn]	Oral Health & Preventive Dentistry [Oral Health Prev Dent]
New England Journal of Medicine	Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology, Oral Radiology, And Endodontics [Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod]
New Zealand Medical Journal [N Z Med J]	Orient Journal of Medicine
Nigerian Journal Of Clinical Practice [Niger J Clin Pract]	Osteopathic Medicine and Primary Care
Nigerian Journal of Health and Biomedical Sciences	Osteoporosis International: A Journal Established As Result Of Cooperation Between The European Foundation For Osteoporosis And The National Osteoporosis Foundation Of The USA [Osteoporos Int]
Nigerian Journal Of Medicine: Journal Of The National Association Of Resident Doctors Of Nigeria [Niger J Med]	Otolaryngology--Head And Neck Surgery: Official Journal Of American Academy Of Otolaryngology-Head And Neck Surgery [Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg]
Nigerian Postgraduate Medical Journal [Niger Postgrad Med J]	Oxford Development Studies
Nigerian Quarterly Journal Of Hospital Medicine [Nig Q J Hosp Med]	Paediatr Drugs
Nordic Journal Of Psychiatry [Nord J Psychiatry]	Paediatric Anaesthesia [Paediatr Anaesth]
Nursing Standard (Royal College Of Nursing (Great Britain): 1987) [Nurs Stand]	Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology
Nutrición Hospitalaria: Organo Oficial De La Sociedad Española De Nutrición Parenteral Y Enteral [Nutr Hosp]	Paediatric Drugs [Paediatr Drugs]
Nutrire Rev. Soc. Bras. Aliment. Nutr	Paediatrica
	Pain [Pain]
	Pakistan Journal Of Biological Sciences: PJBS [Pak J Biol Sci]

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Pakistan Journal Of Pharmaceutical Sciences [Pak J Pharm Sci]	Pharmacoepidemiology And Drug Safety [Pharmacoepidemiol Drug Saf]
Pakistan Journal of Women's Studies	Pharmacy World & Science
Pan American Journal of Public Health	Philosophical Transactions Of The Royal Society Of London. Series B, Biological Sciences [Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci]
Papua New Guinea Medical Journal [P N G Med J]	Physiotherapy Research International: The Journal For Researchers And Clinicians In Physical Therapy [Physiother Res Int]
Parasite Immunology [Parasite Immunol]	Placenta [Placenta]
Patient Education And Counseling [Patient Educ Couns]	Plastic And Reconstructive Surgery [Plast Reconstr Surg]
Pediatrics (São Paulo)	Plos Medicine [PLoS Med]
Pediatric Allergy And Immunology: Official Publication Of The European Society Of Pediatric Allergy And Immunology [Pediater Allergy Immunol]	Plos One [PLoS One]
Pediatric And Developmental Pathology: The Official Journal Of The Society For Pediatric Pathology And The Paediatric Pathology Society [Pediater Dev Pathol]	Polskie Archiwum Medycyny Wewn?trznej [Pol Arch Med Wewn]
Pediatric Blood & Cancer [Pediater Blood Cancer]	Population and Development Review
Pediatric Cardiology [Pediater Cardiol]	Population Health Metrics [Popul Health Metr]
Pediatric Critical Care Medicine: A Journal Of The Society Of Critical Care Medicine And The World Federation Of Pediatric Intensive And Critical Care Societies [Pediater Crit Care Med]	Population Research & Policy Review
Pediatric Dentistry [Pediater Dent]	Population Researches and Studies
Pediatric Dermatology [Pediater Dermatol]	Practising Midwife
Pediatric Emergency Care [Pediater Emerg Care]	Practising Midwife [Pract Midwife]
Pediatric Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolism	Prehospital And Disaster Medicine: The Official Journal Of The National Association Of EMS Physicians And The World Association For Emergency And Disaster Medicine In Association With The Acute Care Foundation
Pediatric Hematology And Oncology [Pediater Hematol Oncol]	Prenatal Diagnosis [Prenat Diagn]
Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal [Pediater Infect Dis J]	Presse Médicale (Paris, France: 1983) [Presse Med]
Pediatric Nephrology (Berlin, Germany) [Pediater Nephrol]	Preventing Chronic Disease [Prev Chronic Dis]
Pediatric Neurology [Pediater Neurol]	Primary Care Diabetes [Prim Care Diabetes]
Pediatric Neurosurgery [Pediater Neurosurg]	Primary Care Respiratory Journal: Journal Of The General Practice Airways Group [Prim Care Respir J]
Pediatric Nursing	Progrès En Urologie: Journal De L'association Française D'urologie Et De La Société Française D'urologie [Prog Urol]
Pediatric Pulmonology [Pediater Pulmonol]	Promotion & Education [Promot Educ]
Pediatric Radiology [Pediater Radiol]	Prospects: Quarterly Review of Comparative Education
Pediatric Research [Pediater Res]	Proteins [Proteins]
Pediatric Rheumatology	Przegląd Pediatryczny
Pediatric Surgery International	Psiquiatria Rio Grande do Sul [Psiquiatr. Rio Gd. Sul]
Pediatric Transplantation [Pediater Transplant]	Psychiatry of Clinical Neuroscience [Psychiatry Clin Neurosci]
Pediatrics [Pediatrics]	Psychiatry Research [Psychiatry Res]
Pediatrics In Review / American Academy Of Pediatrics [Pediater Rev]	Psychological Medicine [Psychol Med]
Pediatrics International [Pediater Int]	Psychological Reports
Peritoneal Dialysis International: Journal Of The International Society For Peritoneal Dialysis [Perit Dial Int]	Public Health [Public Health]
Perspectives in Education	Public Health Nutrition [Public Health Nutr]
Pesqui Odontol Bras	Public Health Reports (Washington, D.C.: 1974) [Public Health Rep]
Pesquisa Brasileira em Odontopediatria e Clínica Integrada	Qualitative Inquiry

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Radiotherapy And Oncology: Journal Of The European Society For Therapeutic Radiology And Oncology [Radiother Oncol]	Revista De Investigación Clínica; Organo Del Hospital De Enfermedades De La Nutrición [Rev Invest Clin]
RAND Corporation Publications Department in its series Working Papers	Revista de Obstetricia y Ginecologia de Venezuela
RCM Midwives	Revista De Saúde Pública
Renal Failure [Ren Fail]	Revista del Hospital Materno Infantil Ramon Sarda
Reproductive Biology And Endocrinology: RB&E [Reprod Biol Endocrinol]	Revista Do Instituto De Medicina Tropical De São Paulo [Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo]
Reproductive Biomedicine Online [Reprod Biomed Online]	Revista Eletrônica enferm
Reproductive Health	Revista Enferm. UERJ
Reproductive Health Library	Revista Gaúcha De Enfermagem / EENFUFGRS [Rev Gaucha Enferm]
Reproductive Health Matters [Reprod Health Matters]	Revista Latino-Americana De Enfermagem
Reproductive Sciences (Thousand Oaks, Calif.) [Reprod Sci]	Revista Méd. Minas Gerais
Reproductive Toxicology (Elmsford, N.Y.) [Reprod Toxicol]	Revista Médica Del Instituto Mexicano Del Seguro Social [Rev Med Inst Mex Seguro Soc]
Research in Developmental Disabilities: A Multidisciplinary Journal	Revista Panamericana de Salud Pública
Research In Social & Administrative Pharmacy: RSAP [Res Social Adm Pharm]	Revista Patol. Trop
Respirology (Carlton, Vic.) [Respirology]	Revista Paulista de Pediatria
Resuscitation	Revista peru. med. exp. salud publica
Reviews In Endocrine & Metabolic Disorders [Rev Endocr Metab Disord]	Revista Salud Publica (Bogota)
Revista Alergia Mexico	Revue De Pneumologie Clinique [Rev Pneumol Clin]
Revista APS	Revue D'épidémiologie Et De Santé Publique [Rev Epidemiol Sante Publique]
Revista Bras Enferm	Revue Médicale De Bruxelles [Rev Med Brux]
Revista Bras Estud Popul	Revue Neurologique [Rev Neurol (Paris)]
Revista Bras. Epidemiol	Rural Remote Health
Revista Brasileira De Cirurgia Cardiovascular: Órgão Oficial Da Sociedade Brasileira De Cirurgia Cardiovascular [Rev Bras Cir Cardiovasc]	Rural Sociology
Revista Brasileira de Ginecologia e Obstetricia	SADJ: Journal Of The South African Dental Association = Tydskrif Van Die Suid-Afrikaanse Tandheelkundige Vereniging [SADJ]
Revista Brasileira de Saude Materno Infantil	SAHARA J: Journal Of Social Aspects Of HIV/AIDS Research Alliance / SAHARA , Human Sciences Research Council [SAHARA J]
Revista Chilena de Obstetricia y Ginecologia	SAJOG (South African Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology)
Revista Chilena de Pediatria	Salud Pública De México [Salud Publica Mex]
Revista Colombiana de Obstetricia y Ginecologia	Santé (Montrouge, France) [Sante]
Revista Cubana de Obstetricia y Ginecologia	Saude Publica
Revista Cubana de Pediatria	Saúde Soc
Revista Da Associação Médica Brasileira (1992) [Rev Assoc Med Bras]	Saudi Journal Of Kidney Diseases And Transplantation: An Official Publication Of The Saudi Center For Organ Transplantation, Saudi Arabia [Saudi J Kidney Dis Transpl]
Revista Da Escola De Enfermagem Da U S P [Rev Esc Enferm USP]	Saudi Medical Journal
Revista Da Sociedade Brasileira De Medicina Tropical [Rev Soc Bras Med Trop]	Scandinavian Journal Of Infectious Diseases [Scand J Infect Dis]
Revista De Gastroenterología Del Perú: Órgano Oficial De La Sociedad De Gastroenterología Del Perú [Rev Gastroenterol Peru]	Schizophrenia Bulletin [Schizophr Bull]
	Schizophrenia Research [Schizophr Res]
	Science In China. Series C, Life Sciences / Chinese Academy Of Sciences [Sci China C Life Sci]
	Science Of The Total Environment [Sci Total Environ]
	Scientific Studies of Reading

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Seizure: The Journal Of The British Epilepsy Association [Seizure]	Surgical Infections [Surg Infect (Larchmt)]
Seminars in Fetal and Neonatal Medicine	Taehan Kanho Hakhoe chi
Seminars in Neonatology	Taiwanese Journal Of Obstetrics & Gynecology [Taiwan J Obstet Gynecol]
Seminars In Nephrology [Semin Nephrol]	Tanzania Journal Of Health Research [Tanzan J Health Res]
Seminars In Perinatology [Semin Perinatol]	Thescientificworldjournal [ScientificWorldJournal]
Seminars In Thrombosis And Hemostasis [Semin Thromb Hemost]	Thorax [Thorax]
Sex Education: Sexuality, Society and Learning	Thrombosis And Haemostasis [Thromb Haemost]
Sexual Health [Sex Health]	Thyroid: Official Journal Of The American Thyroid Association [Thyroid]
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	Times
Sexually Transmitted Infections [Sex Transm Infect]	Tobacco Control [Tob Control]
Sichuan Da Xue Xue Bao. Yi Xue Ban = Journal Of Sichuan University. Medical Science Edition [Sichuan Da Xue Xue Bao Yi Xue Ban]	Tohoku Journal Of Experimental Medicine [Tohoku J Exp Med]
Signa Vitae	Toxicology
Singapore Medical Journal	Toxicology Letters [Toxicol Lett]
Sleep [Sleep]	Transactions Of The Royal Society Of Tropical Medicine And Hygiene [Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg]
Sleep Medicine [Sleep Med]	Transcultural Psychiatry [Transcult Psychiatry]
SMAD, Rev. eletrônica saúde mental alcool drog	Transfusion
Social Development	Transfusion [Transfusion]
Social Forces	Transfusion And Apheresis Science: Official Journal Of The World Apheresis Association: Official Journal Of The European Society For Haemapheresis [Transfus Apher Sci]
Social Indicators Research	Transfusion Clinique Et Biologique: Journal De La Société Française De Transfusion Sanguine
Social Policy Report	Transfusion Medicine (Oxford, England) [Transfus Med]
Social Psychiatry And Psychiatric Epidemiology [Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol]	Translational Research: The Journal Of Laboratory And Clinical Medicine
Social Work In Health Care [Soc Work Health Care]	Transplantation [Transplantation]
Social Work in Mental Health	Transplantation Proceedings [Transplant Proc]
Social Work in Public Health	Trauma, Violence, & Abuse
Sociological Bulletin	Travel Medicine And Infectious Disease [Travel Med Infect Dis]
Soins. Psychiatrie [Soins Psychiatr]	Tropical Doctor [Trop Doct]
South African Journal of Child Health	Tropical Gastroenterology: Official Journal Of The Digestive Diseases Foundation [Trop Gastroenterol]
South African Journal Of Surgery. Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif Vir Chirurgie	Tropical Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology
South African Medical Journal	Tropical Medicine & International Health
Southeast Asian Journal Of Tropical Medicine And Public Health [Southeast Asian J Trop Med Public Health]	Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology
Southern Medical Journal [South Med J]	Urology [Urology]
Spanish Journal Of Psychology [Span J Psychol]	Urology Journal [Urol J]
Special Care In Dentistry: Official Publication Of The American Association Of Hospital Dentists, The Academy Of Dentistry For The Handicapped, And The American Society For Geriatric Dentistry [Spec Care Dentist]	US-China Education Review
Speculum - Zeitschrift fur Gynakologie und Geburtshilfe	Vaccine
Spinal Cord: The Official Journal Of The International Medical Society Of Paraplegia [Spinal Cord]	Value In Health: The Journal Of The International Society For Pharmacoeconomics And Outcomes Research [Value Health]
Steroids	
Stroke; A Journal Of Cerebral Circulation [Stroke]	
Studies In Family Planning [Stud Fam Plann]	
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior	

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Vascular Health And Risk Management [Vasc Health Risk Manag]	Zhongguo Zhong Yao Za Zhi
Violence Against Women [Violence Against Women]	Zhonghua Er Bi Yan Hou Tou Jing Wai Ke Za Zhi
Viral Immunology [Viral Immunol]	Zhonghua Er Ke Za Zhi
Virchows Archiv: An International Journal Of Pathology [Virchows Arch]	Zhonghua Fu Chan Ke Za Zhi
Virology [Virology]	Zhonghua Liu Xing Bing Xue Za Zhi
Virology Journal [Virol J]	Zhonghua Nan Ke Xue = National Journal Of Andrology [Zhonghua Nan Ke Xue]
Vox Sanguinis [Vox Sang]	Zhonghua Nei Ke Za Zhi
Vulnerable Children & Youth Studies	Zhonghua Shao Shang Za Zhi = Zhonghua Shaoshang Zazhi
Wei Sheng Wu Xue Bao	Zhonghua Shi Yan He Lin Chuang Bing Du Xue Za Zhi = Zhonghua Shiyan He Linchuang Bingduxue
Wei Sheng Yan Jiu	Zazhi = Chinese Journal Of Experimental And Clinical Virology [Zhonghua Shi Yan He Lin Chuang Bing Du Xue Za Zhi]
West African Journal Of Medicine [West Afr J Med]	Zhonghua Wai Ke Za Zhi [Chinese Journal Of Surgery] [Zhonghua Wai Ke Za Zhi]
Women And Birth: Journal Of The Australian College Of Midwives [Women Birth]	Zhonghua Xin Xue Guan Bing Za Zhi [Chinese Journal Of Cardiovascular Diseases] [Zhonghua Xin Xue Guan Bing Za Zhi]
Women Health	Zhonghua Yi Xue Za Zhi
Women's Health Issues: Official Publication Of The Jacobs Institute Of Women's Health [Womens Health Issues]	Zhonghua Yu Fang Yi Xue Za Zhi [Chinese Journal Of Preventive Medicine] [Zhonghua Yu Fang Yi Xue Za Zhi]
World Bank Policy Research Working Paper Series World Development	
World Health & Population [World Health Popul]	
World Journal Of Gastroenterology [World J Gastroenterol]	
World Journal Of Orthodontics [World J Orthod]	
World Journal Of Pediatrics: WJP [World J Pediatr]	
World Journal Of Surgery [World J Surg]	
Yale Journal Of Biology And Medicine [Yale J Biol Med]	
Yi Chuan = Hereditas / Zhongguo Yi Chuan Xue Hui Bian Ji [Yi Chuan]	
Yonsei Medical Journal [Yonsei Med J]	
Zeitschrift Für Geburtshilfe Und Neonatologie [Z Geburtshilfe Neonatol]	
Zentralblatt Für Chirurgie [Zentralbl Chir]	
Zhong Nan Da Xue Xue Bao. Yi Xue Ban = Journal Of Central South University. Medical Sciences [Zhong Nan Da Xue Xue Bao Yi Xue Ban]	
Zhongguo Dang Dai Er Ke Za Zhi = Chinese Journal Of Contemporary Pediatrics [Zhongguo Dang Dai Er Ke Za Zhi]	
Zhongguo Gu Shang = China Journal Of Orthopaedics And Traumatology [Zhongguo Gu Shang]	
Zhongguo Ji Sheng Chong Xue Yu Ji Sheng Chong Bing Za Zhi	
Zhongguo Xiu Fu Chong Jian Wai Ke Za Zhi = Zhongguo Xiufu Chongjian Waiked Zazhi = Chinese Journal Of Reparative And Reconstructive Surgery [Zhongguo Xiu Fu Chong Jian Wai Ke Za Zhi]	
Zhongguo Zhen Jiu = Chinese Acupuncture & Moxibustion [Zhongguo Zhen Jiu]	
Zhongguo Zhong Xi Yi Jie He Za Zhi	

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ACADEMIC, RESEARCH, TRAINING

Academia Nacional de Medicina
www.acadnacmedicina.org.pe
 Advanced Life Support in Obstetrics Advisory Board (ALSO)
www.aafp.org/also
 Africa Midwife Research Network
<http://www.amrn.org/>
 Aga Khan University
www.aku.edu
 Alexandria University, Faculty of Medicine, High Institute of Public Health (HIPH)
www.hiph.edu.eg
 All India Institute of Medical Sciences
www.aiims.ac.in
 Averting Maternal Death and Disability (AMDD), Columbia University
www.amddprogram.org
 Ben Gurion University of the Negev Medical School for International Health, Faculty of Health Sciences
<http://cpmcnet.columbia.edu/dept/bgcu-md/>
 Carolina Breastfeeding Institute
www.sph.unc.edu/breastfeeding
 Catalan Agency for Health Technology Assessment (CAHTA)
www.aatrm.net
 Centre for Health and Population Studies (CHPS)
www.population-leaders.washington.edu
 Choices and Challenges on Changing Childbirth (CCCC), Regional Research Network, American University of Beirut
<http://cccc.staff.aub.edu.lb/>
 Cochrane Collaboration
www.cochrane.org
 Columbia University, Mailman School of Public Health
www.mailman.columbia.edu
 Emory University Rollins School of Public Health
www.sph.emory.edu/index.php
 Federal University of Pelotas, Brazil
www.ufpel.tche.br
 Global Alliance to Prevent Prematurity and Stillbirth (GAPPS)
www.gapps.org
 Global Network for Perinatal and Reproductive Health
www.gnprh.org
 Global Network for Women's and Children's Health Research
<http://gn.rti.org>

Harvard Humanitarian Initiative and Massachusetts General Hospital
www.hhi.harvard.edu
 Institut National de Sante Public
www.insp.bi/info.php?article2
 Institute of Child Health
www.ich.ucl.ac.uk
 International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR,B): Centre for Health and Population Research
<http://icddr.org>
 International Centre for Reproductive Health - Ghent University
www.icrh.org
 Istituto per l'Infanza IRSS Burlo Garofolo (WHO Collaborating Centre for Maternal and Child Health)
www.burlo.trieste.it
 Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health
www.jhsph.edu
 Karolinska Institute
<http://ki.se/ki/jsp/polopoly.jsp?d=138&l=en>
The Lancet
www.lancet.com
 London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM/IDEU)
www.lshtm.ac.uk/ideu/mp/
 Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences
www.mgims.ac.in
 Moi University
www.mu.ac.ke
 National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, US (NICHD)
www.nichd.nih.gov
 Osaka Medical Center and Research Institute for Maternal and Child Health
www.mch.pref.osaka.jp
 Prince Leopold Institute of Tropical Medicine Antwerp
www.itg.be
 Program on Forced Migration and Health, Columbia University
www.forcedmigration.columbia.edu
 Qazvin Medical University, Health Deputy Department
www.qums.ac.ir
 Research Triangle Institute
www.rti.org
 Safe Motherhood Programs, Bixby Center for Global Reproductive Health, University of California San Francisco (UCSF), Dept of Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Reproductive Sciences

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http://bixbycenter.ucsf.edu/research/researchareas/safe_motherhood.html

School of Human Sciences / Osaka University

www.volunteer.hus.osaka-u.ac.jp

Tribhuvan University, Institute of Medicine

www.iom.edu.np

UCL Centre for International Health and Development

<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/cihd/>

Umeå International School of Public Health

www.umu.se/phmed/epidemi

University of Aberdeen, Initiative for Maternal Mortality Programme Assessment (IMMPACT)

www.immpact-international.org

University of Bergen, Priority Setting and Planning in Global Health Group

www.uib.no/en

University of KwaZulu-Natal, Department of Public Health Medicine, School of Family and Public Health, Nelson R Mandela School of Medicine

www.ukzn.ac.za

University of Lagos, Department of Population Geography

www.unilag.edu

University of Limpopo, Department of Nursing Sciences, Medunsa Campus

www.medunsa.ac.za

University of the Western Cape School of Nursing

www.uwc.ac.za/portal/public/home/index.htm

Vanderbilt University Medical Center: Center for Evidence-Based Medicine and Institute for Global Health

www.mc.vanderbilt.edu

Women's Global Health Imperative at RTI

COUNTRY MEMBERS

www.rti.org

Government of Bolivia

www.sns.gov.bo

Government of Cambodia

www.cambodia.gov.kh/unisql1/egov/english/ministry.detail.html?link=9

Government of Chile

http://webhosting.redsalud.gov.cl/minsal/noticias/noticias.php?id_n=233%26show=9-2008

Government of India

<http://goidirectory.nic.in/health.htm>

Government of Mali

www.primature.gov.ml

Government of Mozambique

www.mozambique.mz

Government of Nepal

www.nepal.gov.np

Government of Nigeria

www.nigeria.gov.ng/Health.html

Government of Tanzania

www.tanzania.go.tz/government

Government of Uganda

www.statehouse.go.ug

Volta Regional Health Administration, Health Services, Ministry of Health

<http://www.ghanahealthservice.org/region.php?dd=3®ion=Volta%20Region>

DONORS AND FUNDERS

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

www.gatesfoundation.org

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

www.acdi-cida.gc.ca

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Reproductive Health (CDC)

www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/DRH/index.htm

Department for International Development, UK (DFID)

www.dfid.gov.uk

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH

www.gtz.de/en

Government of Norway

www.regjeringen.no/en/topics/Health-and-care.html?id=917

Japan International Cooperation Agency

www.jica.go.jp

MacArthur Foundation

www.macfound.org

Swedish Agency for International Development Cooperation (SIDA)

www.sida.se/sida/jsp/sida.jsp?language=en_US

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)

www.usaid.gov

HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

American College of Nurse-Midwives

www.acnm.org

Council of International Neonatal Nurses (COINN)

www.coinnurses.org

Federation of Asia and Oceania Perinatal Societies (FAOPS)

www.faops.org

FIP- International Pharmaceutical Federation

www.fip.org

Granti-Med Medical Clinic

www.granti.ru

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Indian Public Health Association
www.iphaonline.org
 International Confederation of Midwives (ICM)
www.internationalmidwives.org
 International Council of Nurses
www.icn.ch/index.html
 International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics (FIGO)
www.figo.org
 International Pediatric Association (IPA)
www.ipa-world.org
 International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease
www.iumtld.org/index_en.phtml
 Royal College of Nursing
www.rcn.org.uk
 Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists
www.rcog.org.uk
 Society of Obstetricians & Gynaecologists of Pakistan (SOGP)
<http://sogp.org>
 Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of Canada (SOGC)
www.sogc.org
 World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists (WFSA)
www.anaesthesiologists.org

MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Labour Organization (ILO)
www.ilo.org
 The Partnership for MNCH
www.who.int/pmnch/en/
 UNAIDS Secretariat
www.unaids.org
 UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)
www.unicef.org
 United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
www.unfpa.org
 World Bank
www.worldbank.org
 World Health Organization
www.who.int

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

34 Million Friends of the United Nations Population Fund
www.34millionfriends.org
 Academy for Educational Development (AED)
www.aed.org

Access to Clinical and Community Maternal, Neonatal and Women's Health Services (ACCESS)
www.accesstohealth.org
 ActionAid USA
www.actionaidusa.org
 Adolescent Health India
<http://adolescenthealthindia.org/>
 Africa Public Health Rights Alliance and "15% Now!" Campaign
www.africa15percentcampaign.org
 Africa Youth for Peace and Development Organization
www.aypad.com
 Aga Khan Development Network
www.akdn.org
 AMREF - African Medical and Research Foundation
www.amref.org
 Aria International
www.aria-int.org
 Association of Maternal and Child Health Programs (AMCHP)
<http://www.amchp.org/Pages/Welcome.aspx>
 Association of Safe Motherhood Promoters Nigeria
www.asmopnigeria.org
 Azad India Foundation
<http://azadindia.org>
 Bangladesh Rural Advancement Commission (BRAC)
www.brac.net
 BASICS
www.basics.org
 Bhoruka Public Welfare Trust
www.bpwt.org
 Breastfeeding Promotion Network of India, Ludhiana District Branch
<http://geocities.com/bpnildhiana>
 Canadian Society for International Health (CSIH)
www.csih.org
 Cara International Consulting Ltd
www.consultcara.com
 CARE India
www.careindia.org
 Care USA
www.care.org
 Catholic Relief Services
www.crs.org
 Centre for Counseling, Nutrition and Health Care (COUNSENUTH)
www.counsenuth.tz.org
 Centre for Development and Population Activities
www.cedpa.org
 Centre for Healthworks, Development and Research (CHEDRES)

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www.chedres.org	www.fatherhoodinstitute.org
Cercle des Amis du Cameroun (CERAC)	Future Group International
www.cerac.cm	www.constellafutures.com/fg/
Chelma Advisory Institute	Gharbbarakshambigai Fertility Centre p ltd
www.chelmawomen.org	www.gfcindia.com
Child Health and Nutrition Research Initiative (CHNRI)	GICAR -CAM - Organisation de Developpement et de Droits de l'Homme
www.chnri.org	www.gicarcom.org
Child in Need Institute	Global Health Council
www.cinindia.org	www.globalhealth.org
Child-Maternal & Adolescent Life Project (CIMALP)	Gynuity Health Projects
www.cimalpnigeria.i8.com	http://gynuity.org/
Christian Connections for International Health	Health Alliance International
http://www.ccih.org/index.htm	http://depts.washington.edu/haiuw/
CIAM Public Health Research & Development Centre	Health and Development International (HDI)
www.ciam.gm	www.hdi.no
Coalition for Rational and Safe Use of Medicines (CORSUM)	Health Right International
www.corsum.net	www.healthright.org
Commonwealth Secretariat, UK	Healthcare Links
www.thecommonwealth.org/	www.healthcarelinks.org
Compassion Service Society	Healthsystem Plus
www.cssi.org.uk	www.healthsystemplus.org
CORE Group	Healthy Mothers Healthy Babies Coalition of Hawaii
www.coregroup.org	www.hmhb-hawaii.org
Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevoelkerung (DSW)	Hesperian Foundation
www.dsw-online.de	http://www.hesperian.org/
Development Assistance for Farmers & Farm Labors Bangladesh (DAFF - Bangladesh)	Hindustan Latex Family Planning Promotion Trust (HLFPPT)
www.daff-bangladesh.org	www.hlfpppt.org
Development Communications Network	Infante Sano
www.devcomsnetwork.org	http://www.infantesano.org
Development Gateway Foundation	Institute for OneWorld Health
http://topics.developmentgateway.org/gender	www.iowh.org
Doctors with Africa (CUAMM)	Integrated Social Development Effort (ISDE) Bangladesh
www.mediciconlafrica.org	www.isdebd.org
Elizka Relief Foundation	Interact Worldwide
www.eri.kabissa.org	www.interactworldwide.org
Empowering Women For excellence Initiative (EWEI)	Interchurch Medical Assistance (IMA) World Health
www.ewei.wetpaint.com	www.interchurch.org
Enfants du Monde	International Association for Maternal and Neonatal Health (IAMANEH)
www.enfantsdumonde.ch/fr	www.gfmer.ch/000_IAMANEH.htm
EngenderHealth	International Baby Food Action Network (IBFAN)
www.engenderhealth.org	www.ibfan.org
ExpandNet	International Baby Food Action Network (IBFAN) AFRICA
http://www.expandnet.net/home.htm?	www.ibfan-Africa.org
Extending Service Delivery Project (ESD)	International Child Health Group
www.esdproj.org	http://www.ichg.org.uk
Family Care International (FCI)	International Child Health Review Collaboration
www.familycareintl.org	www.ichrc.org/
Family Health International	International Children's Center
www.fhi.org	
Fatherhood Institute	

Appendix F

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www.icc.org.tr	MY-HEART (March of Youth for Health, Education and Action for Rural Trust)
International Council for Control of Iodine Deficiency Disorders (ICCIDD)	www.my-heart.org
http://iccidd.org	Nagaad Umbrella Organization
International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)	www.nagaad.org
www.ippf.org/en	NAIMA+
Internews Network	http://www.naima.org.mz/EN/historial.html
www.internews.org	Nepal Social Marketing and Franchising Project
Interprea	www.aed.org/Projects/N-MARC.cfm
www.interprea.org	Obstetric Fistula Working Group
IntraHealth International, Inc.	www.endfistula.org/index.htm
www.intrahealth.org/index.php?option=com_frontpage&Itemid=45	ONE
IPAS (International Pregnancy Advisory Services)	www.one.org
www.ipas.org	Options Consultancy South Africa
Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP)	www.optionsaccliance.com
www.joicfp.or.jp	Options Consultancy UK
Jhpiego	www.options.co.uk
www.jhpiego.jhu.edu	Organization for Good Life of the Marginalized
John Snow, Inc.	www.oglm.org
www.jsi.com/JSIInternet/index.cfm	Orphans Relief Services Tanzania (ORES)
Kangaroo Foundation	www.ores.or.tz
http://kangaroo.jeveriana.edu.co	Osservatorio Nazionale sulla Salute della Donna (O.N.da) (National Observatory for Women's Health)
La Leche League International	www.ondaosservatorio.it
www.llli.org	Pathfinder International
Latin American Maternal Mortality Reduction Initiative	www.pathfind.org/site/PageServer
www.gaproject.org/world/worldlatam.html	Perinatal Education Trust
Libyan Society for Safe Childhood (LSSC)	www.pepcourse.co.za
www.lyssc.org	Pharmed Trade News
Lifeline Foundation Nigeria	www.pharmedtradenews.com
www.lifelinefoundation.bravehost.com	Philippine NGO Council on Population Health & Welfare, Inc. (PNGOC)
Management Sciences for Health	www.pngoc.com
www.msh.org	Plan International
Manav Kalyan Pratisthan	www.plan-international.org
http://ngogateway.org/mkp	Plan International USA
March of Dimes	www.planusa.org
www.marchofdimes.com	Population Action International
Marie Stopes International	www.populationaction.org
www.mariestopes.org.uk	Population Council
Maternity Worldwide	www.popcouncil.org
www.maternityworldwide.org	Population Media Center
Measure DHS	www.populationmedia.org
http://www.measuredhs.com/	Population Reference Bureau
Metis National Council	www.prb.org
www.metisnation.ca	Positive Deviance Initiative
Micronutrient Initiative	http://www.positivedeviance.org/about_pdi/index.html
www.micronutrient.org	Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH)
Minnesota International Health Volunteers	www.path.org/index.php
www.hihv.org	Project Concern International
MotherNewBorNet	
www.icddrb.org/mothernewbornet	

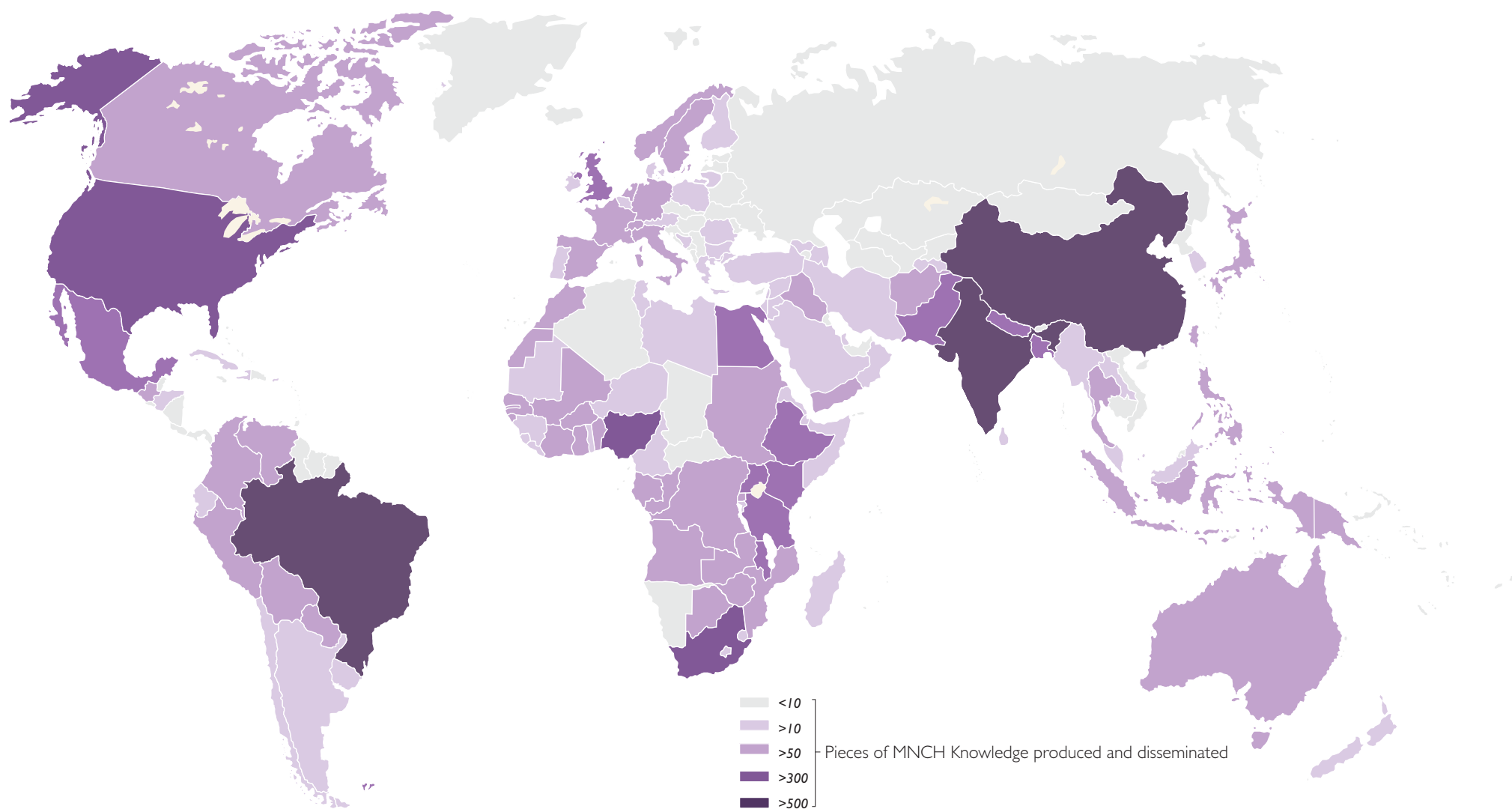
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http://pciindia.org	www.supportchildsurvival.org
Project HOPE (Health Opportunities for People Everywhere)	Swat Youth Front
www.projecthope.org	www.syfswat.org
Public Health Research & Development Centre (CIAM)	Task Force for Child Survival and Development
www.ciam.gm	www.taskforce.org/index.asp
Rainbow Nari O shishu Kallyan Foundation	Teaching Aids at Low Cost
www.newsletter.com.bd	http://www.ichg.org.uk
Redeem Community Health Consult	The Foundation for Civil Society - Tanzania
www.redeem.bravehost.com	http://www.thefoundation-tz.org/
Regional Prevention of Maternal Mortality Network	The Manoff Group
http://rpmmnetwork-africa.org	www.manoffgroup.com
Reproductive Health Response in Conflict (RHRC) Consortium	The Wellbeing Foundation Nigeria
www.rhrc.org	www.wellbeingfoundationnig.org
Rotarian Action Group for Population & Development (RFPD)	Uganda Protestant Medical Bureau (UPMB)
www.rifpd.org	www.upmb.co.ug
Rural Integrated Relief Service-Ghana	University Research Co., LLC, Center for Human Services (URC-CHS)
www.healthcare-dept.pledgepage.org	www.urc-chs.com
Rutgers Nisso Groep/Youth Incentives	US Coalition for Child Survival
www.youthincentives.org	www.child-survival.org
Safe Motherhood Network Federation Nepal	White Ribbon Alliance USA
www.smnepal.com.np/introduction.htm	www.whiteribbonalliance.org
Saraswathy Shanmugam Public Charitable Trust	Women Acting Together for Change (WATCH)
www.sspct.org	www.watch.org.np
Save the Children UK	Women and Children First
www.savethechildren.org.uk/en/31_60.htm	www.wcf-uk.org
Save the Children US	Women Deliver
www.savethechildren.org	http://www.womendeliver.org/overview/index.htm
Save the Children, Saving Newborn Lives	Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF)
www.savethechildren.org/programs/health/saving-newborn-lives/	http://www.wildaf.org.zw/
Seattle Home Maternity Service	Women United for Economic Empowerment (WUEE)
www.seattlehomematernity.com	www.wuee.org
Serve Train Educate People's Society (STEPS)	Women's Health and Action Research Centre (WHARC)
www.steps.org.in	http://wharc.freehosting.net/
SingHealth IMPACT (Singapore Health Services Pte Ltd's Program of International Medical & Public Health Development Assistance Activities)	World Vision International
www.singhealth.com.sg	http://www.wvi.org/wvi/wviweb.nsf
Society for Anti AIDS Among the Nigerian Students (SANS)	Youth Empowerment for Development Ministries International (YEDEM)
www.sansng.org	www.yedem.org
Space Allies	Youth Front Pakistan (YFP)
www12.ocn.ne.jp/~allies/	www.yfp.org.pk
Student Campaign for Child Survival (SCCS), USA	Youth Peer Education Network (Y-PEER)
	www.youthpeer.org
	Zunia Knowledge Exchange
	http://zunia.org/post/reproductive-health-gateway-rh-gateway/#

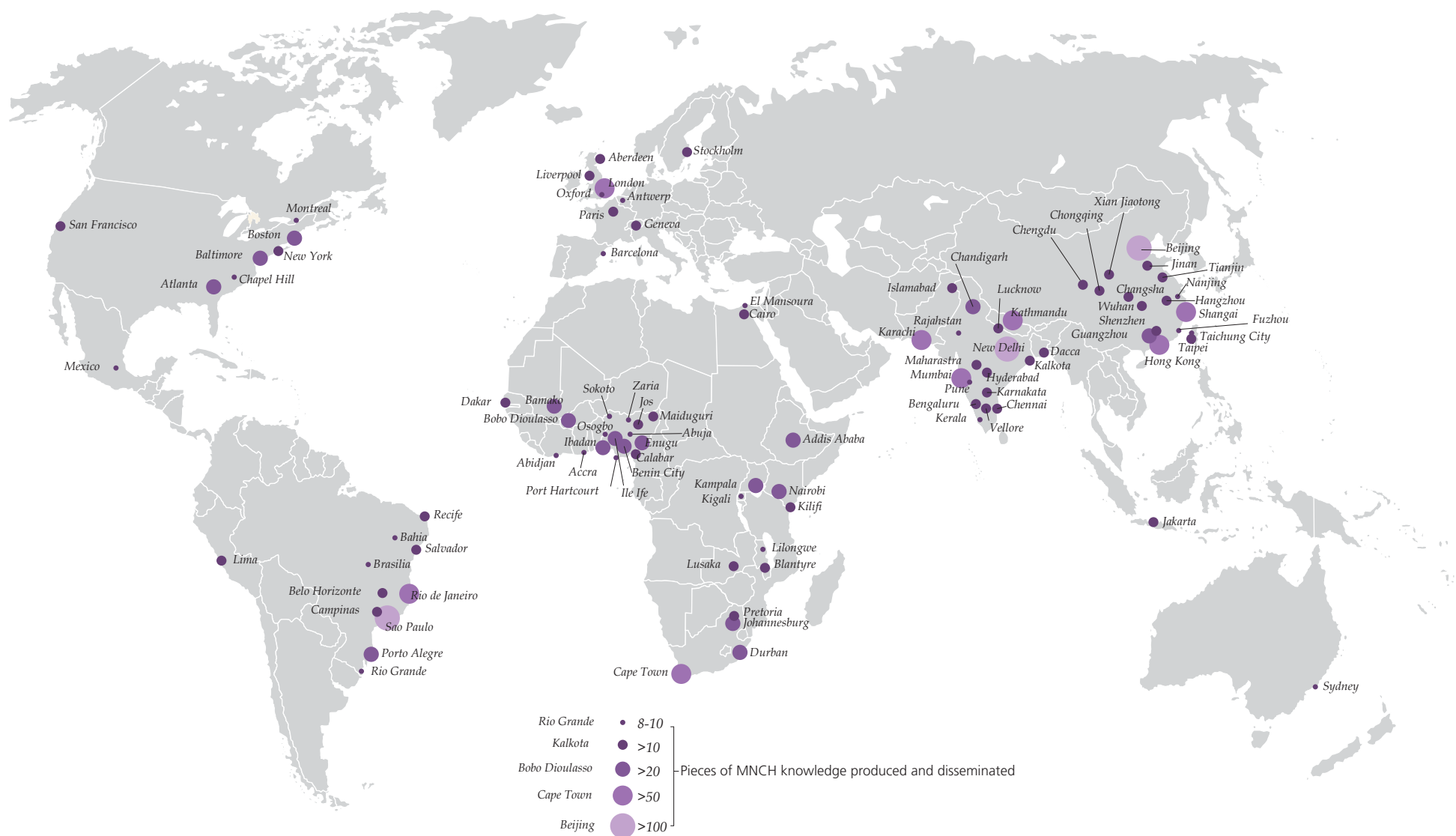
MNCH Knowledge Production and Dissemination, Frequency by Country

1 January 2008 - 1 October 2009



100 Producers of MNCH Knowledge, City Hubs Ordered by Frequency

| January 2008 – | October 2009



Recommended Regional Networks and Hubs for MNCH Knowledge Exchange

