

Priority Review Topics in Health Promotion and Public Health

A Cochrane HPPH Reviews Global Priorities Taskforce was established to identify health promotion and public health topics needing a Cochrane review. These interventions were considered to be priorities for review, in order to assist decision makers from many countries and organisations. (See below for publications).

This list is not definitive, and we hope that it stimulates further discussion and debate concerning health promotion and public health interventions requiring the type of evidence a Cochrane review can offer. The Field will continue to support reviewers wishing to undertake Cochrane reviews in all interventions within the scope of the Field.

PRIORITIES LIST

(Titles in red indicates review under production or has a lead reviewer willing to start)

1. Community-building interventions (designed to build a sense of community, connectedness, cultural revival, social capital) to improve physical, social and mental health
2. Healthy cities, municipalities or spaces projects in reducing cardiovascular disease risk factors
3. Interventions to build capacity among health care professionals to promote health and/or Interventions to build organisational capacity to promote health
4. Physical exercise to improve mental health outcomes for adults (Protocol published Issue 1, 2006)
5. Interventions utilising marketing strategies to promote healthy behaviours in young people (focusing on tobacco, alcohol and food) - *"Marketing strategies for promoting healthy eating in young people"*
6. Pre-natal and early infancy psychosocial interventions for prevention of mental disorder
7. Interventions using the WHO Health Promoting School framework in improving health and academic achievements among students in schools
8. Interventions that employ a combination of environmental, social and educational strategies to prevent infectious diseases such as malaria, dengue and diarrhoea
9. Interventions addressing gender disparities in family food distribution to improve child nutrition

10. Interventions to decrease/minimise adverse health effects of urban sprawl and/or Interventions to increase the supply of sidewalks and walking trails for the public
11. Interventions for healthier food choices: " Sales promotion strategies of supermarkets to increase healthier food purchase " Pricing policies to increase healthy food choices
12. Transport schemes to increase use of maternal and newborn health services (with a skilled attendant), increase community support and action for maternal and newborn health populations
13. Interventions to improve nutrition of refugee populations and displaced populations
14. Interventions that aim to reduce health risk behaviours through enhancing protective environments for adolescents - *"Enhancing protective environments to reduce health risk behaviours in adolescents"*
15. Interventions focusing on adolescent girls in order to improve nutritional status of women of child-bearing age prior to first pregnancy
16. Interventions to address "eating down" in pregnancy
17. Multi-focus programs to prevent anemia in women of child-bearing age (includes interventions that use a combination of different approaches, eg, iron supplements, food supplements, hookworm control, income-generating activities, education, etc)
18. Effectiveness of interventions to improve outcomes during pregnancy, childbirth, and post-natal periods:
 - Development of birth and emergency preparedness to increase percentage of births and obstetric complications (in home and in facilities)
 - Information-giving approaches vs. counselling for decision-making/problem-solving approaches to increase use of maternal and newborn health services (with a skilled attendant) and to increase self-care and preventive measures during pregnancy, childbirth, and post-natal periods
 - Strategies to increase the interface between communities and health services to improve quality of care (including community perceptions of the quality) , increase knowledge of maternal and newborn health needs, increase use of maternal and newborn health services (with a skilled attendant), increase community support and action for maternal and newborn health; improve providers' interactions with community
19. Interventions that employ a combination of environmental, social and educational strategies to promote proper garbage disposal to promote health
20. Health education approaches to increase knowledge of maternal and newborn health needs, increase use of maternal and newborn health services and to

increase self-care and preventive measures during pregnancy, childbirth, and post-natal periods

21. Interventions targeted by gender to decrease tobacco initiation

22. Interventions to improve breastfeeding options for women in employment

23. Community interventions to improve quality of care

- participation in maternal and perinatal death audits to improve quality of care (including community perceptions of the quality) , increase knowledge of maternal and newborn health needs, increase use of maternal and newborn health services (with a skilled attendant), increase community support and action for maternal and newborn health
- community financial schemes to improve quality of care (including community perceptions of the quality) , increase knowledge of maternal and newborn health needs, increase use of maternal and newborn health services (with a skilled attendant), increase community support and action for maternal and newborn health

24. Non-testing dependant prevention of maternal-to-child transmission of HIV

25. Interventions to promote health among out-of-school youth

26. Interventions to enhance compliance with regulations of waterworks systems which supply potable water

Publications:

Doyle J, Waters E, Yach D, McQueen D, De Francisco A, Stewart T, Reddy P, Gulmezoglu AM, Galea G, Portela , Tang K.C. Global priority setting for Cochrane systematic reviews of health promotion and public health research. *J. Epidemiol. Community Health*, Mar 2005; 59: 193-197.

Waters E, Doyle J, Systematic reviews of public health in developing countries are in train. *BMJ* 2004;328:585, March 6.

Waters E, Doyle J, Jackson N. Evidence-based public health: improving the relevance of Cochrane Collaboration systematic reviews to global public health priorities. *J Public Health Med* 2003;25: 263-266.

Waters E, Doyle J, Brunton G, Howes F, Jackson N. Developing priority Cochrane systematic reviews for public health in developing countries *BMJ.com Rapid Response*, 6 February 2004.

Waters E., Doyle J., Jackson N., Howes F. Developing Priority Cochrane Reviews for Public Health and Developing Countries. *BMJ* 2004; 328: 310 February 6.

Conference presentations:

Invited plenary, with Iain Chalmers and Prathap Tharyan, chaired by Paul Garner: Waters E 'Prioritising systematic reviews of the research evidence to inform public

health decision making - which to do and how to do them'. XIII Cochrane Colloquium, 24 October, Melbourne. Bridging the Gap: Research and Values to Policy and Practice , Melbourne, Australia, November 16 -19, 2003

Doyle, J and Tugwell, P Synthesizing the evidence for action: the Cochrane and Campbell collaborations. Presentation at Global Forum for Health Research Forum, Thursday, 4 December 2003

http://www.globalforumhealth.org/pages/index.asp?ThePage=page1_000500030002_1.htm&Nav=000500030002)

Poster presentations at

- Cochrane Colloquium 2003 (Barcelona)
- Campbell Colloquium 2004 (Washington DC)
- IUHPE conference 2004 (Melbourne)

The priorities project and outcomes were also mentioned within other presentations made by Field members

For more information please contact cochrane@vichealth.vic.gov.au