Finding Public Health Information:

WHO Library
PubMed
Cochrane Library
Governance - http://apps.who.int/gb/gov/
# Governance

## Previous meetings

**Documentation of WHO for Executive Board sessions and Health Assemblies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>World Health Assembly</th>
<th>Executive Board</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHA71</td>
<td>EB145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHA70</td>
<td>EB144</td>
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<tr>
<td>WHA69</td>
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<td>EB142</td>
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<tr>
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<td>EB119</td>
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<tr>
<td>WHA51</td>
<td>EB118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[http://apps.who.int/gb/gov/](http://apps.who.int/gb/gov/)
GHO - https://www.who.int/gho/en/
Global Health Observatory

https://www.who.int/gho/en/

Global Health Observatory (GHO) data

Tracking progress towards Universal Health Coverage

WHO's Universal Health Coverage data portal shows where countries need to improve access to services, and where they need to improve information.

The portal features the latest data on access to health services globally and in each of WHO's 194 Member States, along with information about equity of access. Next year WHO will add data on the impact that paying for health services has on household finances.

Universal Health Coverage data portal
- More on Universal Health Coverage monitoring

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child care</th>
<th>Health worker density</th>
<th>Adequate sanitation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approx. 60% of children with suspected pneumonia are taken to an appropriate health provider</td>
<td>Over 45% of WHO Member States report to have less than 1 physician per 1000 population</td>
<td>68% of the world's population had access to improved sanitation facilities in 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Care seeking for pneumonia | Density of physicians | Use of improved sanitation facilities |
● Online book sales catalogue.


● Sign up for e-mail alerts from the Book Shop page.
### Key WHO publications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publication</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World Health Statistics</td>
<td>WHO’s annual compilation of data from its 193 Member States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Travel and Health</td>
<td>Publication on health risks for international travellers, vaccination requirements and precautions to take.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Health Regulations</td>
<td>Latest edition of the public health regulations that are legally binding on WHO Member States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The International Classification of Diseases</td>
<td>The international standard diagnostic classification for epidemiological and health management purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Pharmacopoeia</td>
<td>Collection of quality specifications for pharmaceutical substances and dosage forms, for reference or adaptation by WHO Member States.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Journals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</td>
<td>Monthly journal with peer-reviewed papers. Focus on developing countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal</td>
<td>Published by the WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean. Focus on policies and research in the region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pan American Journal of Public Health</td>
<td>Published by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) in English, Portuguese and Spanish. Contains technical and analytical papers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly Epidemiological Record</td>
<td>Epidemiological information on cases and outbreaks of communicable diseases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Pacific Surveillance and Response</td>
<td>Published by the WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific. Dedicated to the surveillance of and response to public health events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO Drug Information</td>
<td>Quarterly journal on topics relating to medicines development and regulation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
See also: [Bulletin of the World Health Organization Supplement](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/journals/522/)

### Bulletin of the World Health Organization

**Vols. 1 to 97; 1948 to 2019**

|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
Getting published in the Bulletin
Open Access with no Author fees

Armenians struggle for health care and medicines

Private financing constitutes about half of total health expenditures in Armenia and most of that comes directly out of the consumer’s pocket. In the current economic downturn, fewer and fewer people can afford it. (Monika Mkhitaryan and Onnik Krikorian report)

In the Communist era, Armenia enjoyed one of the best health-care systems of all the Soviet republics, delivering comprehensive care on a centralized basis. Since then the system has fragmented along partially free-market lines and is today failing the majority of the people it is supposed to serve. Skewed towards expensive hospital interventions, it falls short and people like Naira Thovmasian, a 34-year-old woman living in Yerevan, who since 1999 has needed dialysis to compensate for her failing kidneys, cannot always get the medicines they need. “By law, the hospital has to provide the medicines for me, but what happens if they don’t have them?” Thovmasian asks.

When the hospital can’t provide...
WHO Library

http://www.who.int/library/services/en/
Institutional Repository for Information Sharing (IRIS)

http://apps.who.int/iris/
IRIS

http://apps.who.int/iris/

- WHO collective memory, provides over 210,000 bibliographic records
  - WHO publications 1948–
  - articles in WHO periodicals
  - articles in outside periodicals on WHO work
  - technical documents (unrestricted) 1986–
  - governing body documents
  - historical materials.
WHO document dissemination, provides over 190,000 full-text links to:

- technical documents (unrestricted), headquarters and regional offices, 1986–
- Weekly Epidemiological Record, 1926–
- press materials
- WHO out-of-print publications (in process)
- historical resources.

http://www.who.int/library
Infant radiant warmer for primary care

Country of origin: India

Health problem addressed: Newborns 2-5% of all newborn deaths (30% of deaths in children under 5) and 80% of all cases of severe hypothermia in newborns are treatable. Simple, low-cost radiant warmers can prevent hypothermia if used correctly. Hypothermia is a major cause of newborn deaths.

Product description: Infant radiant warmer is intended for use with premature newborns 1500-3000 grams. It is a low-cost, low-maintenance, easy-to-use and energy-efficient device. The radiant warmer is made available with a carrying handle for easy transport between the patient's room and patient contact point, to lower the risk of heat loss. The technology is designed to operate without a control or power source, can be used in remote locations.

Features:
- Easiest to use and cost-effective.
- Safe and reliable.
- Meets safety and quality standards.
- Suitable for low-resource settings.

Developers' claims of products:
Mighty Warms are available at the low cost new borns.

Table of contents

1. Acknowledgements
2. Introduction
3. Assisitive devices 2013
4. Artificial pneumatic life line
5. Catheter
6. Hollow mattress
7. Magnetic pneumatic life line
8. Robotic television camera
9. Magnetic pneumatic life line
10. Polarographic endoscopic lower limb
11. Professional components for treatment
12. eHealth solutions 2013
13. Blood pressure monitor
14. eHealthcare system
15. Health and hospital information system
16. Hearing screen equipment
17. Heart and child health device
18. Mobile phone supply chain management tool
19. Remote healthcare solution
20. SMS system
21. SMS service
22. TDD system (System for the traffic system)
23. Telecommunication technology industry
24. Medical devices 2013
25. Remote medical diagnostics
26. Compact portable ultrasound
27. Drip infusion pump
28. Facial blood-lung test
29. Infant radiant warmer
30. Infant warmer
31. Infrared ear thermometer
32. Lab digital for medical devices

Appendix

References
1. [Website URL]
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32. [Website URL]
Consumer drive Scanning – Email to
repository@who.int
(For WHO copyright materials)
## Interface, searching options and results in the 6 Official Languages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document no</th>
<th>Title (in Arabic)</th>
<th>Title (in English)</th>
<th>Date of Publication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHA64.15</td>
<td>جمعية أبحاث الصحة العالمية</td>
<td>The International Aids Vaccine Database</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EB128.R7</td>
<td>المجلس التنفيذي</td>
<td>The International Aids Vaccine Database</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Over 75 «other» languages represented in IRIS
IRIS

http://www.who.int/iris

- Access to WHO documents in full text
- Other languages (full text)
- Persistent / Permanent URLs
- Easier to download versions (covers removed)
- Expertise in WHO staff
- Most complete listing of WHO documents and publications
- Recommend titles to be scanned.
Improving online access to medical information for low-income countries.

Aronson B.
PMID: 14999107 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

MeSH Terms

LinkOut - more resources
MEDLINE database

http://pubmed.gov

- National Library of Medicine (USA).
- A bibliographic database containing 30 million references.
- Indexes over 5500 biomedical journals; coverage is worldwide, but (86%) of the records are from English-language resources.
- Covers medicine, nursing, dentistry, veterinary medicine, healthcare systems and the pre-clinical sciences, as well as microbiology, delivery of health care, nutrition, pharmacology and environmental health.
- New material is added and the database is updated daily.
PubMed – basic searching


PubMed Searching

To search PubMed, type a word or phrase into the query box, then click the Go button or press the Enter key. Combine search terms with connector words: "AND", "OR" or "NOT". Type connector words in uppercase letters.

Author Searching - Author names should be entered in the form "smit, j", but initials are optional. Author names are automatically truncated to account for varying styles.

PubMed Features: Tabs

Below the query box are the Features Tabs: Limits, Preview/Index, History, Clipboard and Details.

Limits - Feature provides pull-down menus for Publication Type, Languages, Subsets, Ages, Humans or Animals, Gender, Entrez Date (the date when the item was added to the database), Insertion Date, and specific fields. You can also restrict your search to items with an abstract. Click on Limits below the query box and make selections. After entering the search and choosing limits, click on the Go button to run the search. A checkmark in a box beside the word Limits indicates limits are active.

Preview/Index - Feature allows viewing and selecting of searchable fields and subject terms. Preview may be used in conjunction with the Index to construct and combine search statements before viewing the search results. Consult Help for more information.

Ordering Journal Articles

Loansome Doc allows users to order copies of articles from a medical library. You must register with a library to use this service. To register, identify a library offering Loansome Doc. Service at http://nnlm.gov/members or call your Regional Medical Library at 800-338-7657 for a referral. Contact library to register and learn about fees and policies.

After registering with a library that offers Loansome Doc service, PubMed can be used to place orders for copies of articles. Select articles of interest, and then go to the Send To button. Select Order from the pull-down menu, then click Send To.

Links to Full Text and Library Holdings

Many PubMed citations have links to the full-text of articles through PubMed Central (a digital archive of life sciences journal literature), through your library's electronic and print holdings, or through the publisher (the latter may require a subscription or may make an article available by pay-per-view). Check with your library for details about your full text links or call your Regional Medical Library at 800-338-7657.

Related Articles

A helpful PubMed feature is the ability to find citations that are similar to those of interest. To retrieve Related Articles, click on the Related Articles link to the right of each citation.
Two types of searching

- **Keyword**
- **Subject heading***
  - what I call the Einstein Method.

*Subject headings = standardized phrases describing main ideas.*
Let us look up the word "dressing"
Keyword searching

Simplest search to do
1. Type in word(s)
2. Click **GO** or hit **Enter** on keyboard.

Computer searches for character strings (letters, numbers, punctuation) that match what you have entered.
What is dressing?

- **dressing**
  
  **A Dictionary of Construction, Surveying and Civil Engineering**
  
  Reference type: **Subject Reference**  
  Current Version: 2013  
  
  Subject: Science and technology, Engineering and Technology  
  Length: 9 words  
  
  ... Shaping and cutting materials to their finished dimensions...

- **dressing**
  
  (n.)
  
  **A Dictionary of Dentistry**
  
  Reference type: **Subject Reference**  
  Current Version: 2010  
  
  Subject: Medicine and health, Dentistry  
  Length: 50 words  
  
  ... A dressing may contain some form of medication; for example a zinc oxide eugenol dressing...

- **dressing**
  
  (n.)
  
  **Concise Medical Dictionary (8 ed.)**
  
  Reference type: **Subject Reference**  
  Current Version: 2010  
  
  Subject: Medicine and health  
  Length: 23 words  
  
  ... n. material applied to a wound or diseased part of the body, with or without medication,...
What is MeSH?

Medical Subject Headings

- Standardized phrases describing topics specific to the health sciences.
Why use subject headings?

- Humans apply subject headings. In doing so, they
  - Consider negating words like *but, not, except* so your results won’t include citations in which your search terms are specifically excluded.
  - Weigh the relative importance of the search term to the whole article.
The indexing process

A plea for international understanding.

MeSH

FMID: 1892076 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
What is this **article** about?
Articles that address the issues of prevention of AIDS in low-income countries?

Concept 1
Use OR to combine alternative terms and synonyms.

AIDS

AND

Concept 2
Use OR to combine alternative terms and synonyms.

Low Income Countries
AND

“HIV Infections” [MeSH] AND “Developing Countries” [Mesh]

AND= Finds results that contain both keywords.
OR

"Developing Countries" [MeSH] OR "Low income countries" [TIAB]

OR = Finds results that contain either keyword
Articles addressing AIDS prevention in developing countries

Concept 1
Use OR to combine alternative terms and synonyms

“HIV infections”[MeSH]
OR
HIV infection*[TW]
OR
AIDS[TI]

Concept 2
Use OR to combine alternative terms and synonyms

“Developing countries”[MeSH]
OR
“Africa”[MeSH]
OR
“low income countries”[All Fields] OR “low income country” [All Fields]
Quantity vs precision

#1 yields fewer results than #5

1. "HIV Infections/prevention and control" [Major].
2. "HIV infections/prevention and control" [MeSH].
4. (HIV infection* OR HIV infections [MeSH] ) AND (prevention OR control OR "prevention and control "[Subheading]).
5. (AIDS OR HIV OR HIV infections [MeSH] ) AND ((Prevent* AND control*) or ("prevention and control "[Subheading])).
Precision vs quantity
#1 yields more relevant results than #5

1. "HIV Infections/prevention and control" [Major].
2. "HIV infections/prevention and control" [MeSH].
3. HIV infections [MeSH] AND "prevention and control" [Subheading].
4. (HIV infection* OR HIV infections [MeSH] ) AND (prevention OR control OR "prevention and control" [Subheading]).
5. (AIDS OR HIV OR HIV infections [MeSH] ) AND ((Prevent* AND control*) or ("prevention and control" [Subheading])
Too much information?
The Cochrane Library

- The single most reliable source for evidence on the effects of health care.
- Brings together in one place research on the effectiveness of healthcare treatments and interventions.
- The gold standard in evidence-based medicine.
- Provides access to the most objective information on the latest in health interventions.
What is in the Cochrane Library?

- Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (Cochrane reviews)
- Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL)
- Cochrane Clinical Answers
- Special Collections
- Search content hosted by Epistemonikos
- Cochrane Review Groups
The Cochrane Collaboration

http://www.cochrane.org

- Structure - established as an international organisation in 1993, registered as a charity in the United Kingdom.

- Aim - to help people make well-informed decisions about health care.

- How - by preparing and promoting access to systematic reviews of the effects of healthcare interventions.

- Publishing Output – The Cochrane Library.
Are systematic reviews useful for policy makers?

Quality of the evidence

Certainty in these findings is limited for several reasons, including the difficulties involved in studying national policies like standardised packaging. However, findings suggesting standardised packaging may decrease tobacco use are supported by routine data from the Australian government and studies looking at other outcomes. For example, in our included studies people consistently found standardised packs less appealing than branded packs. We did not find any evidence suggesting standardised packaging may increase tobacco use.
The Cochrane Library homepage

- Browse by Topic
  - 785 items matching Cancer
  - 87 items matching Consumer & communication strategies
Cochrane basic search
Gloves, extra gloves or special types of gloves for preventing percutaneous exposure injuries in healthcare personnel (Review)

Why are Cochrane reviews important?

- High methodological standards.
- Ensure efficient use of resources in low-resource settings.
- Increase power and precision in decision making.
- Limit bias and improve accuracy through a global perspective.
- Reduce vast amounts of information to manageable size.
Cochrane review numbers

1076 records identified through database searching

12 additional records identified through other sources

1088 records screened

925 records excluded

163 full-text articles assessed for eligibility

108 full-text articles excluded, with reasons

55 studies included in qualitative synthesis

3 studies excluded from quantitative analysis

52 records, corresponding to 65 comparisons, included in quantitative synthesis (meta-analysis)
Don't re-invent Einstein's Theory of Relativity

- Try to find other searcher's strategies they have used.
- The Cochrane Library's systematic reviews will usually list at least the key search terms, if not the entire search strategy.
- Other systematic or literature reviews, guidelines etc will document the search strategy.
- Look for filters or hedges ([PubMed's Systematic Review filter](#)).
Where to find search strategies

Appendix 1. Search strategies 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database</th>
<th>Period of search</th>
<th>Search strategy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EMBASE</td>
<td>1974 to September 2010</td>
<td>#6 #5 AND (humans)lim AND (embase)lim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#5 #3 AND #4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#4 [randomized controlled trial]lim OR [controlled clinical trial]lim OR random* OR 'double blind' OR 'single blind' OR (blind* OR double* OR tripl* OR tria* AND (blind* OR mask*)) OR 'single blind procedure'/exp OR 'double blind procedure'/exp OR 'triple blind procedure'/exp OR placebo* OR 'controlled study'/exp OR 'cross sectional study'/exp OR 'crossover procedure'/exp OR 'latin square design'/exp OR follow up'/exp OR 'comparative study'/exp OR 'evaluation studies'/exp OR 'evaluation study'/exp OR prospectiv* OR volunteer*]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#3 #1 AND #2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#2 'health care personnel'/exp OR 'health care personnel' OR 'health care worker'/exp OR 'health care worker' OR 'health care facilities and services'/exp OR 'medical profession'/exp OR 'nursing as a profession'/exp OR 'virus transmission'/exp AND 'patient'/exp AND professional)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|            |                        | #1 'needlestick injury'/exp OR 'needlestick' OR 'needle stick'/exp OR 'sharp injury' OR 'sharp injuries' OR 'sharp medical' OR 'sharp instrument' OR 'sharp needle' OR 'sharp needles' OR 'sharps' OR 'percutaneous exposure' OR 'percutaneous injury' OR 'percutaneous injuries' OR 'percutaneous trauma' OR 'stick injury' OR 'stick injuries' OR 'stab wound'/exp OR 'face injury'/de OR 'eye injury'/de OR 'arm injury'/de OR 'hand
Major concepts

- HIV infections
- Health care workers
- Tuberculosis
- Prevention and treatment
- Low-income countries
- Policy guidelines.
Appendix 1. Medline search strategy for RCT records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Search</th>
<th>Query</th>
<th>Items found</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*Note: The query #1 includes many terms related to HIV and AIDS, which are searched for in the Medline database to identify relevant studies for RCT records.*
HIV search

Second concept – health personnel
Conversion of OVID to PubMed

Search with “ALL Text” option
“health personnel” AND pubmed
#6 (#1 AND #2 AND #3 AND (#4 OR #5))


Another concept – low-income countries

Not all searches are equal.
Low and Middle Income Countries – LMIC Filters

PubMed Filter 1
(Searches the following fields: title, abstract, other abstract, MeSH, other terms, place of publication)

#10 Search #1 or #2 or #3 or #4 or #5 or #6 or #7 or #8 or #9
#9 Search "developing country"[tiab] OR "developing countries"[tiab] OR "developing nation"[tiab] OR "developing nations"[tiab] OR "developing population"[tiab] OR "developing populations"[tiab] OR "developing world"[tiab] OR "less developed country"[tiab] OR "less developed countries"[tiab] OR "less developed nation"[tiab] OR "less developed nations"[tiab] OR "less developed population"[tiab] OR "less developed populations"[tiab] OR "less developed world"[tiab] OR "lesser developed country"[tiab] OR "lesser developed countries"[tiab] OR "lesser developed nation"[tiab] OR "lesser developed nations"[tiab] OR "lesser developed population"[tiab] OR "lesser developed populations"[tiab] OR "lesser developed world"[tiab] OR "under developed country"[tiab] OR "under developed countries"[tiab] OR "under developed nation"[tiab] OR
What are the main results in this review?
There is no difference in the effectiveness of 12-step interventions compared to alternative psychosocial interventions in reducing drug use during treatment, post treatment, and at 6- and 12-month follow-ups. 12-step programmes combined with additional treatment did have a significant effect at 6-month follow-up, but this finding is based on few studies and is not found at 12-month follow-up.

There is some evidence that 12-step programmes retain fewer of their participants than other programmes, but the evidence has shortcomings. No effect was found on other secondary outcomes.

What do the findings in this review mean?
The main evidence presented in this review suggests that 12-step programs for reducing illicit drug use are neither better nor worse than other interventions.

This conclusion should be read with caution given the weakness of the evidence produced by the studies.

The power to detect a difference between the 12-step interventions and alternative psychosocial interventions was low and the estimated effect sizes were small. Many studies failed to adjust for the fact that the intervention is administered to groups, and so may overestimate effects. Given all these shortcomings, further evidence regarding the effectiveness of this type of intervention, especially in self-help groups, is needed.
WHO regional databases

https://www.globalindexmedicus.net

- Journal indexes of locally produced information.
- Complement the internationally known bibliographic databases.
- Higher relevance for other developing countries.
- South – South information sharing.
- Important for systematic reviews.
- Accessible without subscription.
Developing country health databases

http://www.who.int/library/country/regional/index.en.shtml

- Africa (African Index Medicus)
  http://indexmedicus.afro.who.int/
- Latin America and the Caribbean
  http://bases.bvs.br/ (LILACS)
- South-East Asia (IMSEAR)
  http://imsear.hellis.org/
- Eastern Mediterranean (IMEMR)
  http://www.emro.who.int/HIS/VHSL/
- Western Pacific (WPRIM)
  http://wprim.whocc.org.cn/.
Regional Indexes Medici

African Index Medicus (AIM)
More than 17,000 bibliographic references from 258 scientific journals

Index Medicus for the Eastern Mediterranean Region (IMEMR)
More than 199,000 bibliographic references from 714 scientific journals

Index Medicus for the South-East Asia Region (IMSEAR)
More than 179,000 bibliographic references from 49 scientific journals

Latin America and the Caribbean Literature on Health Sciences (LILACS)
More than 877,000 bibliographic references from more than 800 scientific journals

Western Pacific Region Index Medicus (WPRO)
More than 697,000 bibliographic references from 678 scientific journals
New Global Index Medicus
https://www.globalindexmedicus.net/
Launch date January 2002 for “free access” countries; launch to “low-cost countries” January 2003

More than 180 publishers providing over 16,000 health related online journals and more than 63,000 online books and 105 other information resources to low- and middle-income countries at zero or low cost

Available to academic, government, research institutions and teaching hospitals in over 100 countries, areas and territories

Country eligibility based on GNI and development indicators
Hinari: http://www.who.int/hinari
hinari@who.int
Countries, areas and territories eligible for Research4Life

Group A countries
Group B countries
Country not eligible
Not applicable

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: Information Evidence and Research (IER)
World Health Organization

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Access to Global Online Research in Agriculture (AGORA)

- Launched by FAO in October 2003.
- The agriculture "sister" initiative (or version) of Hinari.
- Hinari and AGORA work closely together on content, online systems, administration, training and promotion.
- Local not-for-profit institutions in the same 117 countries, areas and territories with online access up to 5900 journals and 6400 books.
- Main partners: publishers, Cornell University (Mann Library), STM.
Launched by UNEP and Yale University in October 2006. OARE is the environment "sister" programme (or version) of Hinari.

Up to 10,000 scientific journals and 20,000 books from 120 publishers, available online in the same 117 low- and middle-income countries, areas and territories.

Publications are provided in a wide range of disciplines:
- Biotechnology, climate change, environmental economics, engineering, law and policy, toxicology and pollution, zoology, and many others
Access to Research and Development for Innovation (ARDI) [http://www.wipo.int/ardi]

- Launched by WIPO in 2009 and joined Research4Life in 2011. ARDI is the applied sciences "sister" programme (or version) of Hinari.

- Up to 8400 scientific journals and 19 000 books from 40 publishers, available online in the same 117 low- and middle-income countries, areas and territories.

- A special focus on generating new innovation and patentable ideas in the developing world
Launched by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and its partners, Brill Nijhoff, as founding publisher and initiator of the programme, the International Training Centre of the ILO, Lillian Goldman Law Library at Yale Law School and the Cornell Law School Library as academic partners.

The aim of GOALI is to improve the quality of legal research, education and training in low- and middle-income countries, and in turn strengthen legal frameworks and institutions and further the rule of law.

GOALI, together with AGORA, HINARI, OARE, ARDI, is one of the five programmes that make up Research4Life.
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