

Research Priorities in Child Health



THE INSTITUTE FOR CHILD HEALTH

Priority Research Options in Child Health

National Weighted Priority Ranks	Research Options
1	Develop locally relevant cost-effective strategies to expand the coverage of UIP by reaching segments of populations that are traditionally left out (address system ¹ and community-level ² challenges) 1.VPD epidemiology, system capacity, cold chain, safety surveillance 2.hesitancy, drop-out, outreach strategies, KAP of care provider, community and clients
2	Improving administrative data quality and strengthening data-driven child health program monitoring, action and accountability at PHC and district levels(E.g., line listing of households with children with NDD, use of ICT, develop novel indicators)
3	Development and validation of low cost technologies for screening, referral and management of childhood Pneumonia and ARI in the community and at various levels of health care(E.g. m-Health, point-of-care diagnostics & therapeutics, management protocols, etc)
4	Strategies to promote water, sanitation and hygiene practices in the community to improve child health and nutrition
5	Development of cost-effective, feasible, validated point-of-care diagnostics for malaria in children for use at community and different levels of healthcare
6	Development of evidence-based guidelines for rational use of antibiotics for childhood morbidities in India: choice of antibiotic; route and delivery systems (e.g., nebulizers); duration of therapy; monitoring criteria; adjunct therapies
7	Development of an integrated child health program for improving quality of life of children: challenges and barriers; strategies to overcome; feasibility across the country; effectiveness, cost effectiveness

Priority Research Options in Child Health

National Weighted Priority Ranks	Research Options
8	Establishing an effective and sustainable Vaccine Preventable Disease surveillance program (especially, measles and rubella, pneumonia and diarrhea) in India[E.g., defining syndromes (fever and rash) and program thresholds, forging PPPs, building upon polio infrastructure, using technology (mHealth, GIS, etc)]
9	Identifying cost-effective strategies for supplementation of micronutrients and probiotics to prevent and control childhood diarrhea, pneumonia and other infections
10	To establish nation-wide multicentric antimicrobial surveillance and antibiotic stewardship program for infectious morbidities during childhood
11	Identifying novel low-cost environment friendly strategies for control of vectors
12	Strategies to engage the community and its resources (organizations, personnel) in improving the quality and outcome of community-based management of childhood morbidities
13	Identifying barriers and strategies to overcome and achieve Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) benchmarks at primary and secondary level health facilities
14	Identifying effective communication strategies (messages and channels) to improve awareness on child care and feeding practices during illness
15	Impact, process and economic evaluation of National Vector Borne Disease Control Program in the context of improving child health
17	Impact evaluation of UIP program with particular emphasis of recently introduced vaccines (e.g., pentavalent, measles SIAs, etc)
18	Impact of Artemisinin Combination Therapy on malaria disease epidemiology and resistance patterns in India

Priority Research Options in Child Health

National Weighted Priority Ranks	Research Options
20	Improving diarrhea control strategies in the public health system (ORS, Zinc, WASH, rational antibiotic and drug use)
21	Developing novel, cost-effective therapeutic regimens for treatment of resistant childhood malaria
22	Undertake systematic child health policy analysis for identifying strengths and gaps and developing policy guidance to meet Sustainable Development Goals
29	Integrate, revise and evaluate curriculums for comprehensive skill building and their retention for health personnel involved in child health and nutrition services at all levels of care
31	Development of portable water purifiers and recyclers for generating potable water at household levels
44	Identifying interventions to prevent/ minimize development of adverse cardio-metabolic and neurodevelopmental outcomes in LBW (preterm & SGA) babies