

## LIST OF PIDSP RESEARCH PRIORITIES

INFECTIOUS DISEASE TOPICS AND SPECIFIC RESEARCH AREAS	LEVEL OF PRIORITY*	
	High	Medium
<b>1. TUBERCULOSIS</b>		
Epidemiology of MDR-TB in children	√	
Treatment of MDR-TB in children	√	
Validity of TB diagnostic criteria in paediatrics	√	
Improving laboratory diagnosis of TB	√	
Strategies to improve treatment compliance	√	
Research Priorities included in the DOH/PHILCAT document	√	
Prevention of MDR TB in children	√	
Strategies to improve TB case detection	√	
Treatment monitoring parameters for extrapulmonary TB in children (e.g. ESR,CRP)	√	
Strategies to decrease misconception re: TB		√
Strategies in the dissemination of guidelines for TB management		√
Education strategies targeting disease awareness/transmission		√
Determinants of TB disease in children		√
Surveillance of TB in the private sector		√
Problems in the implementation of DOTS in children		√
Adherence to the TB Guidelines		√
Strategies to increase Isoniazid Preventive Therapy (IPT)		√
<b>2. PNEUMONIA</b>		
Risk Factors for severe pneumonia	√	
Predictors of pneumonia-related mortality in children	√	
Clinical and Laboratory Parameters to differentiate viral from bacterial pneumonia	√	
Etiologic agents of pneumonia in Filipino children older than 5 year old	√	
Strategies to improve vaccine coverage for pneumonia	√	
Adherence to the PCAP case management guidelines		√
Efficacy of existing PCV		√
Criteria for switching from IV to Oral antibiotics in patients hospitalized with CAP		√
Validity of diagnostic parameters pneumonia		√
Adjuncts in the management of severe pneumonia		√
<b>3. DENGUE / DHF</b>		
Risk factors for poor outcome	√	
Validation of disease definitions based on clinical and laboratory parameters.	√	
Effect of the Case Management Protocol in improving survival	√	
Baseline hematocrit among Filipino children	√	
Strategies to improve disease management	√	
Effective strategies for the dissemination of the new case classification and management protocols.	√	
Dengue vaccine studies		√
Community approaches to decrease morbidity and mortality.		√
Interventions for vector control		√
Mortality rate in patients with severe dengue		√

\*Levels of Priority: 3 – medium priority; 4 – high priority

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<b>4. MENINGITIS / ENCEPHALITIS</b>		
Age-specific etiologic agents of meningitis among Filipino children	√	
Risk factors for poor disease outcome (mortality and neurologic sequelae)	√	
Clinical presentation of viral, bacterial and TB meningitis among Filipino children	√	
Etiology of encephalitis among Filipino children	√	
Empiric therapy for bacterial meningitis in Filipino children	√	
Antimicrobial sensitivity pattern of the etiologic agents of bacterial meningitis		√
Role of imaging in the diagnosis of meningitis		√
Adherence of pediatricians to the CPG on meningitis		√
Cost-effectiveness analysis of vaccination programs		√
<b>5. SEPSIS</b>		
Clinical and laboratory predictors for sepsis	√	
Validation of diagnostic tools for sepsis	√	
Adjuncts in the management of sepsis	√	
Criteria for the diagnosis of sepsis among neonates	√	
Aids in the diagnosis of sepsis	√	
New management approaches for sepsis.	√	
Etiology of sepsis	√	
Epidemiology of sepsis		√
Risk factors for sepsis in children		√
<b>6. DIARRHEA / ROTAVIRUS</b>		
Changing etiology and epidemiology of acute diarrhea among Filipino children	√	
Changing rotavirus serotypes with the introduction of rotavirus vaccine	√	
Impact of increasing rotavirus vaccine coverage among Filipino children <2 yrs old	√	
Risk factors for diarrhea mortality	√	
Barriers to rotavirus vaccination	√	
Adjuncts in the management of diarrhea in children		√
Safety of rotavirus vaccine		√
Relationship between chronic diarrhea and IQ and growth		√
Adherence to the recommended diarrhea management		√
Herbal medicines for diarrhea in children		√
<b>7. HEALTH CARE-ASSOCIATED INFECTIONS</b>		
Site-specific surveillance for health care-associated infections.	√	
Interventions to decrease health care-associated infections	√	
Risk factors for health care-associated infections in children.	√	
Adherence to transmission based infection control	√	
Cost of health care-associated infection in private and public hospitals		√
Prevention of central catheter line infections		√
<b>8. PERTUSSIS</b>		
Age-specific incidence of pertussis in the community	√	
Clinical diagnostic criteria for pertussis in children	√	
Efficacy of chemoprophylaxis for prevention of disease transmission	√	
Predictors of mortality among infants	√	
Effectiveness of vaccination of pregnant women/adults to prevent of disease transmission.	√	
Cost-effectiveness analysis of rapid diagnostic tests for pertussis		√
Waning immunity following DPT vaccination		√
Risk factors for pertussis		√
Cost-effectiveness of drugs for prevention and treatment of pertussis		√

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<b>9. LEPTOSPIROSIS</b>		
Risk factors for severe leptospirosis in children	√	
Predictors of mortality among children with leptospirosis	√	
<b>10. HIV / STI</b>		
Epidemiology of HIV/AIDS among Filipino children and adolescents	√	
Risk assessment and intervention programs for adolescents and various groups at risk	√	
Clinical course of HIV/AIDS among Filipino children	√	
TB and HIV comorbidity	√	
Efficacy of various ARV combinations among Filipino children	√	
Interventions to improve disease recognition and management.	√	
Opportunistic infections among HIV/AIDS paediatric patients	√	
HIV/AIDS-defining diseases among Filipino children.	√	
Strategies to increase HIV testing among women	√	
Comorbid diseases with HIV other than TB		√
Approaches to decrease stigma of the disease		√
<b>11. INFLUENZA</b>		
Influenza surveillance in children	√	
Validation of rapid diagnostic tests for influenza in children	√	
Development of treatment guidelines for influenza in children	√	
Diagnostic criteria for influenza in children		√
Influenza vaccine studies		√
<b>12. MEASLES</b>		
Community programs to improve measles immunization rate	√	
Risk factors for measles-associated complications and death		√
Adjuncts in the management of measles		√
Factors related to declining measles vaccination		√
Improving the accuracy of measles surveillance		√
Risk factors for persistence/outbreaks of measles		√
<b>13. SURVEILLANCE</b>		
Infectious Disease Surveillance to include the private sector	√	
Survey of Immunization coverage by private practitioners	√	
<b>14. ANTIMICROBIAL USE</b>		
Effect of Antibiotic stewardship on antibiotic use	√	
Antimicrobial resistance surveillance for children	√	
Appropriate antimicrobial use for common pediatric infections	√	
Antimicrobial prescription for common infectious diseases	√	
Optimal early switch to oral antibiotics in hospitalized patients	√	
<b>15. RABIES</b>		
KAP on rabies and its pre-exposure prophylaxis		√
Feasibility of pre-exposure prophylaxis		√
Cost-effectiveness of pre-exposure prophylaxis		√
<b>16. MALARIA</b>		
Evaluation of the malaria control program in the community		√
Risk factors for complications and death in malaria		√
Malaria vaccine studies		√