

# Revista Panamericana de Salud Pública/ Pan American Journal of Public Health

Advisory Committee on Health Research Meeting

November 2016

Office of Knowledge Management,  
Bioethics and Research/Assistant Director

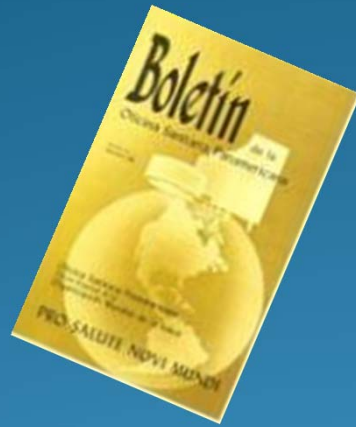


Pan American  
Health  
Organization



World Health  
Organization  
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE  
Americas

# Long (hi)story short...



1922

2016

95 years of uninterrupted publication

# Scientific evidence with a focus on the Americas



- International outreach
- Peer-reviewed
- Free access
- Indexed in PubMed/MEDLINE, Scopus, WoS, SciELO and other major scientific databases
- On line only

# Nutrition Facts

Serving Size | 1 issue/month

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Amount Per Serving ~11 ms/month

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Manuscripts received ~800/year

Manuscripts published ~130/year

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**Original Research** 67%

Review 8%

Special Report 3%

Opinion & Analysis 11%

Brief Communication 4%

Current Topic 4%

Editorial 3%

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## Languages

English

Portuguese

Spanish

Data from 2015

## How does the Journal support the research policy objectives?

1. Promotes the dissemination and utilization of research findings
2. Promotes the generation of relevant, ethical and quality research
3. Helps to improve competencies of human resources involved in research
4. Fosters best practices and enhanced standards for research

## 1. Promotes the dissemination and utilization of research findings

- Free access
- No cost for authors
- Widely disseminated (indexed in major scientific databases)
- Manuscripts can be submitted in EN, SP or PT
  
- Translate into Spanish and Portuguese and publish selected manuscripts from English-speaking journals

## 2. Promotes the generation of relevant, ethical and quality research

### WHO announces a Public Health Emergency of International Concern

WHO statement on the first meeting of the International Health Regulations (2005) (IHR 2005) Emergency Committee on Zika virus and observed increase in neurological disorders and neonatal malformations

1 February 2016



The first meeting of International Health other neurologic dis February 2016, from

### Revista Panamericana de Salud Pública Pan American Journal of Public Health

Past Issues

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### RPSP/PAJPH's Response to the Zika Emergency

Zika virus, a mosquito-borne virus, has been spreading throughout the Region of the Americas at an alarming rate. On February 1, 2016, the WHO Emergency Committee (EC) declared that Zika constitutes a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) and issued Temporary Recommendations from which long-term response efforts.



Manuscrito recibido el 8 de junio de 2016. Aceptado para publicación, tras revisión, el 10 de agosto de 2016. Versión preliminar no editada publicada en línea en el contexto de la Emergencia de Salud Pública de Importancia Internacional.

### Investigación original

#### Distribución espacial de egresos hospitalarios a causa de infección viral por picadura de mosquito en México en la década 2004-2014

José Luis Manzanares<sup>1</sup>

**Forma de citar (preliminar)** Manzanares JL. Distribución espacial de egresos hospitalarios a causa de infección viral por picadura de mosquito en México en la década 2004-2014. Rev Panam Salud Publica. 2016 (en prensa).

#### Sources:

1. <http://www.who.int/emergencies/zika-virus/response/strategic-response.pdf?ua=1>
2. [http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=11640&Itemid=135&lang=en](http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=11640&Itemid=135&lang=en)



PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION  
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

## 128th SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Washington, D.C., USA, 25-29 June 2001

*Provisional Agenda Item 4.9*

CE128/16 (Eng.)  
23 January 2001  
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

### FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL

Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death in the Americas and in the world. At least 845,000 people die from tobacco use every year in the Americas. Despite a growing consensus on the most cost-effective ways to reduce tobacco use, the stagnation of smoking rates in the Region indicates that the response to the tobacco epidemic has been insufficient. Outside of North America, no countries have implemented the comprehensive package of legislative and fiscal policies known to be most effective in reducing tobacco use, and few countries have dedicated adequate resources to tobacco control activities.

The tobacco industry has presented major obstacles to progress by promoting fears about potential negative economic consequences of tobacco control and by arguing that tobacco control policies do not work. Tobacco promotion is largely unregulated, and continues to entice our children into believing that tobacco use is glamorous and a normal part of growing up.

The development of an international treaty to address tobacco use, the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), represents a unique opportunity to globally combat tobacco use. Although some Member States have actively prepared for negotiation of the FCTC, many have not participated in negotiations or have not developed a national position on the FCTC.

Preparation for the FCTC will require all Member States to examine their national tobacco control policies and programs and to initiate national multisectoral discussions to develop a national position. Member States are urged to use the FCTC process to identify priority areas and innovative national funding sources for tobacco control, and to determine how technical cooperation can best assist them in moving forward nationally and as part of the FCTC negotiation process.

A commitment to action is necessary to ensure that children grow up in an environment free of inducements to smoke, that adults who want to quit smoking are given the support to do so, and that nonsmokers are protected from the harmful effects of tobacco smoke. The guidance of the Executive Committee is sought to identify specific strategies and priorities to translate the evidence on tobacco control into action, both through national programs and the FCTC.





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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL

Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death in the Americas and in the world. At least 845,000 people die from tobacco use every year in the Americas. The WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) is the most cost-effective way to reduce tobacco use, and the WHO indicates that the response to the tobacco epidemic has been inadequate. No countries have implemented the comprehensive package of measures that would be most effective in reducing tobacco use, and few countries have implemented tobacco control activities.

The tobacco industry has presented major obstacles to the implementation of tobacco control policies. Tobacco promotion is largely unregulated, and tobacco use is glamorized and a normal part of life in many countries.

The development of an international treaty (the FCTC), represents a unique opportunity. Although some Member States have actively participated in negotiations or have not developed a national tobacco control strategy.

Preparation for the FCTC will require all Member States to develop national tobacco control policies and programs and to initiate national monitoring systems. Member States are urged to use the FCTC process to identify national funding sources for tobacco control, and to determine how to assist them in moving forward nationally and as part of the regional process.

A commitment to action is necessary to ensure that tobacco control policies are implemented. The WHO Executive Committee is sought to identify specific strategies to move tobacco control into action, both through national programs and through the regional process.

THEMATIC ISSUE ON ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO CONTROL IN THE AMERICAS

Overview

The case of tobacco taxation: where we are and how to accelerate its use for public health

Rosa Carolina Sandoval,<sup>1</sup> Itziar Belausteguigoitia<sup>1</sup> and Anselm Hennis<sup>1</sup>

Raising tobacco taxes is one of the core strategies outlined in the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to reduce the demand for tobacco products (1). According to the Guidelines for the Implementation of Article 6 of the FCTC, effective tobacco taxes (understood as taxes that raise the price of tobacco relative to other goods and services), can serve three purposes: (i) reduce tobacco consumption, (ii) generate government revenue, and (iii) reduce health inequalities (2).

Best practices for tobacco tax policy developed by the WHO recommend the adoption of a relatively simple tax system that applies equivalent taxes to all tobacco products, with the total tax share representing more than 75% of the retail sale price, and the portion of that corresponding to excise taxes representing at least 70% of the final retail price.(3) Despite taxation being considered as the most cost-effective intervention to reduce tobacco use, it remains largely underutilized within the Region of the Americas. No country has reached the 70% excise tax share threshold recommended in the WHO Technical Manual on Tobacco Tax Administration, and only one country (Chile) has reached the highest category of achievement described in the WHO Report on the Tobacco Epidemic, marked by a threshold of at least a 75% share of total tobacco taxes in the retail price of the most widely sold brand of cigarettes.(3-5) Meanwhile, there are 13 countries in the second highest category of achievement, 14 countries in the third highest category of achievement and



Pan American Journal of Public Health

Thematic issue on Economics of tobacco control



PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION  
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## 152nd SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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CE152/25 (Eng.)  
Annex A  
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

### *PROPOSED RESOLUTION*

#### CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE IN AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITIES IN CENTRAL AMERICA

#### *THE 152nd SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,*

Having reviewed the concept paper *Chronic Kidney Disease in Agricultural Communities in Central America* (Document CE152/25);

#### *RESOLVES:*

To recommend the 52nd Directing Council to adopt a resolution in accordance with the following terms:

#### CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE IN AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITIES IN CENTRAL AMERICA

## Current topic

### Chronic kidney disease of nontraditional etiology in Central America: a provisional epidemiologic case definition for surveillance and epidemiologic studies

nontraditional etiology (CKDnT). According to the American Health Organization (PAHO) mortality data, there are elevated rates of deaths related to kidney disease in many of these countries, with the highest rates in El Salvador and Nicaragua. This condition is identified in certain agricultural communities, among male farmworkers. Since CKD surveillance in Central America are under development, experts and governmental bodies have recommended standardized case definitions for surveillance to monitor and characterize this epidemiologic group of experts from Central American with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and PAHO held a workshop in Guatemala to establish epidemiologic case definitions. In this paper, CKD in general be identified by the standard internationally accepted and that a suspect case be defined as a person age < 60 years with type 1 diabetes mellitus, hypertensive disease

## Informe especial

### Optimización del registro de muerte por enfermedad renal crónica en las comunidades agrícolas de América Central

José Antonio Escamilla-Cejudo<sup>1</sup>, Jorge Lara Báez<sup>2</sup>, Rodolfo Peña<sup>3</sup>, Patricia Lorena Ruiz Luna<sup>1</sup>, y Pedro Ordúñez<sup>1</sup>

**Forma de citar** Escamilla-Cejudo JA, Lara Báez J, Peña R, Ruiz Luna PL, Ordúñez P. Optimización del registro de muerte por enfermedad renal crónica en las comunidades agrícolas de América Central. *Rev Panam Salud Publica*. 2016;40(5):285-93.

**RESUMEN** En varios países centroamericanos se observa que el número de muertes por enfermedad renal crónica asociada a causas no tradicionales (ERCnT) entre trabajadores agrícolas continúa creciendo y existe un subregistro. Se presenta el resultado de un consenso coordinado por la Organización Panamericana de la Salud.

## Special section on Chronic kidney disease

## Special report

### Confirmed clinical case of chronic kidney disease of nontraditional causes in agricultural communities in Central America: a case definition for surveillance

Alejandro Ferreiro,<sup>1</sup> Guillermo Álvarez-Estévez,<sup>2</sup> Manuel Cerdas-Calderón,<sup>3</sup> Zulma Cruz-Trujillo,<sup>4</sup> Elio Mena,<sup>5</sup> Marina Reyes,<sup>6</sup> Mabel Sandoval-Díaz,<sup>7</sup> Vicente Sánchez-Polo,<sup>8</sup> Régulo Valdés,<sup>9</sup> and Pedro Ordúñez<sup>10</sup>

**Suggested citation** Ferreiro A, Álvarez-Estévez G, Cerdas-Calderón M, Cruz-Trujillo Z, Mena E, Reyes M, et al. Confirmed clinical case of chronic kidney disease of nontraditional causes in agricultural communities in Central America: a case definition for surveillance. *Rev Panam Salud Publica*. 2016;40(5):301-8.



## **53rd DIRECTING COUNCIL**

**66th SESSION OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF WHO FOR THE AMERICAS**

*Washington, D.C., USA, 29 September-3 October 2014*

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CD53.R13  
Original: English

### ***RESOLUTION***

***CD53.R13***

**PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF OBESITY  
IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS**

# Trilingual Special section on Childhood Obesity



## Current topic



### Canada-United States-Mexico Trilateral Cooperation on Childhood Obesity Initiative

*mobilization and citizen engagement, 2) community-based outreach, and 3) changes to the built (man-made) environment. This article describes the background and development process of the Initiative; specific goals, activities, and actions achieved to date; and opportunities and next steps. This information may be useful for those forming other partnerships designed to address childhood obesity or other complex public health challenges in the region.*

## Sujet d'actualité

### L'Initiative de coopération trilatérale Canada - États-Unis - Mexique pour réduire l'obésité de l'enfant\*

*Trilatérale pour Réduire l'Obésité de l'Enfant, est la première initiative de la Région pour lutter contre les maladies chroniques non transmissibles en réunissant des experts techniques et stratégiques, sous le solide leadership et avec le soutien des secrétaires et des ministres de la Santé. Les objectifs de l'initiative visent à accroître les niveaux d'activité physique et réduire les comportements sédentaires grâce à 1) une augmentation de la mobilisation sociale et de la participation des citoyens, 2) une sensibilisation au niveau de la communauté et 3) des modifications de l'environnement bâti (par l'homme). Cet article décrit le contexte et le processus de conception et d'élaboration de l'initiative, les objectifs spécifiques atteints à ce jour, ainsi que les activités et les actions*

## Temas de actualidad

Trilatéra

### Colaboración trilateral entre Canadá, Estados Unidos y México en torno a la Iniciativa contra la Obesidad Infantil\*

*por Iniciativa de Cooperación Trilateral contra la Obesidad Infantil, es la primera iniciativa en la Región en tratar de hacer frente al problema de las enfermedades crónicas no transmissibles convocando a un grupo de expertos técnicos y de expertos en asuntos normativos, con el liderazgo y respaldo de los secretarios y ministros de salud de los países implicados. La iniciativa tiene por objetivos aumentar los niveles de actividad física y reducir el sedentarismo mediante a) una mayor movilización social y participación ciudadana, b) medidas de extensión comunitaria y c) modificaciones de las zonas edificadas (construidas por el hombre). En el presente artículo se describen los antecedentes de la iniciativa y su creación; las metas, actividades y medidas específicas que ha habido hasta ahora; y las oportunidades y los pasos que hay que dar en lo sucesivo. Esta información podría resultar útil para quienes estén formando otras alianzas encaminadas a controlar la obesidad infantil u otros problemas de salud pública complejos en la Región.*

Cristina Rabadán-Diehl,<sup>1</sup>  
Margarita Safdie,<sup>2</sup>  
Rachel Rodin<sup>3</sup>  
y el Grupo Trilateral de Trabajo sobre Obesidad Infantil

**Palabras clave:** Obesidad; salud del niño; Canadá; México; Estados Unidos.



PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION  
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

**50th DIRECTING COUNCIL**  
62nd SESSION OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE

Washington, D.C., USA, 27 September

CD50.  
ORIGINAL

**RESOLUTION**

**CD50.R11**

**STRATEGY AND PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE REDUCTION  
OF CHRONIC MALNUTRITION**

*THE 50th DIRECTING COUNCIL,*

Having reviewed the Director's report, *Strategy and Plan of Action for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition* (Document CD50/13);

Mindful of the international mandates emerging from the World Health Assembly, in particular Resolutions WHA55.23 (2002) and WHA56.23 (2003), as well as commitments by the Member States of the Region of the Americas to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDG);

Recognizing the consequences of child undernutrition for physical and mental development, immune response, and the risk of illness or premature death, as well as the impact on educational performance and functional capacity, human capital formation, productivity, and individual and collective well-being;

Recognizing the right of children to develop physically, mentally, emotionally, spiritually, and socially in a healthy and normal manner and with freedom and dignity;

Recognizing that living conditions and undernutrition early in life contribute to the development of overweight, obesity, and chronic diseases (including hypertension, and atherosclerosis, and others), with serious consequences for health and well-being;

**Editorial**

**Malnutrition in the Americas: challenges and opportunities**

*Carissa F. Etienne*<sup>1</sup>

Recent decades have witnessed major changes in nutritional status and trends at the global level. As we embark on the United Nations' Decade of Action on Nutrition, 50 million children under age 5 worldwide are suffering from wasting or acute malnutrition, 165 million children under 5 are stunted, and 273 million children ages 6 months to 5 years, along with 500 million women of childbearing age, are suffering from anemia. At the same time, some 41 million children under 5 are overweight (a nearly 60% increase since 1990), and 39% of adults over 18 are overweight or obese. Clearly, these numbers point to an urgent need to adapt policies and programs to more effectively address this double burden of disease. (1–5).

Alarmed by these recent trends and their present and future health consequences, the Member States of the World Health Organization (WHO) adopted global targets for maternal, infant, and young child nutrition in 2012. They call on countries, by 2025, to 1) reduce by 40% the number of children under age 5 who are stunted; 2) reduce by 50% the number of children under age 5 who are overweight or obese;

Special section on  
**Nutrition in the Americas**

**Original research**

**Nutrition situation in Latin America and the Caribbean: current scenario, past trends, and data gaps**

*Luis Galicia,<sup>1</sup> Rubén Grajeda,<sup>1</sup> and Daniel López de Romaña<sup>2</sup>*

**Suggested citation**

Galicia L, Grajeda R, López de Romaña D. Nutrition situation in Latin America and the Caribbean: current scenario, past trends, and data gaps. *Rev Panam Salud Publica.* 2016;40(2):104–13.

**ABSTRACT**

**Objective.** To determine the current nutritional status in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and identify data gaps and trends in nutrition surveillance.



# Special section on Climate Change



United Nations



Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNFCCC

Distr.: Limited  
12 December 2015

Original: English

## Conference of the Parties

Twenty-first session

Paris, 30 November to 11 December 2015

Agenda item 4(b)

Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (decision 1/CP.17)

Adoption of a protocol, another legal instrument, or an

agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention

applicable to all Parties

## ADOPTION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

Proposal by the President

Draft decision -/CP.21

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision 1/CP.17 on the establishment of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action,

## Editorial

### Not so simple as it seems: tackling climate change and implementing the sustainable development goals in the Americas

Agnes Soares da Silva,<sup>1</sup>  
Daniel Forsin Buss,<sup>1</sup>  
Luiz A. Cassanha Galvão<sup>1</sup> and  
Francisco Becerra-Posada<sup>1</sup>

Human activities are causing unprecedented changes in the climate, and threatening environmental processes.

This may seem a simple statement, but in order to make it, a great amount of scientific information was necessary. There is overwhelming evidence of the burden of disease from environmental risks (1). This burden is expected to increase with the changing climate. Anthropogenic drivers have been detected throughout the climate system and are extremely likely to be the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century (2). This rapid changing climate poses direct human health challenges, and also indirect health effects due to disruptions and shifts in the services provided by the ecosystems (3).

The "business-as-usual" approach has proven to fail to tackle those complex problems; thus, a new systemic approach is necessary, one that deals not only with those issues, but that is inclusive, universal, and that promotes health equity.

The year 2015 was marked by the launching of two global agreements that set the scene for action in the next 15–20 years. The 21st Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework on Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC COP21), held in Paris, came to a final agreement which includes an ambitious commitment of keeping global warming well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, with an aspirational target of 1.5°C (4).

The "Paris Agreement" is much more than an "environmental treaty". It clearly recognizes that all aspects of human life are intrinsically connected with the environment. The document acknowledges the huge differences between the richest and developing nations regarding emissions, and on their capacity to respond to the needs for mitigation and adaptation to the effects of climate change. It recognizes



Pan American Journal of Public Health

## Special report

### Air pollution management and control in Latin America and the Caribbean: implications for climate change

Horacio Riojas-Rodríguez,<sup>1</sup> Agnes Soares da Silva,<sup>2</sup>  
José Luis Texcalac-Sangrador,<sup>1</sup> and Grea Lital Moreno-Banda<sup>1</sup>

**Suggested citation** Riojas-Rodríguez H, Soares da Silva A, Texcalac-Sangrador JL, Moreno-Banda GL. Air pollution management and control in Latin America and the Caribbean: implications for climate change. *Rev Panam Salud Pública*. 2016;40(3):150-59.

**ABSTRACT** **Objective.** To assess the status of the legal framework for air quality control in all countries of Latin America and Caribbean (LAC); to determine the current distribution of air monitoring stations and mean levels of air pollutants in all capital and large cities (more than 300 000 inhabitants); and to discuss the implications for climate change and public policymaking. **Methods.** From January 2015–February 2016, searches were conducted of online databases for legislation, regulations, policies, and air pollution programs, as well as for the distribution of monitoring stations and the mean annual levels of air pollution in all LAC countries. **Results.** Only 117 cities distributed among 17 of 33 LAC countries had official information on ground level air pollutants, covering approximately 146 million inhabitants. The annual mean of inhalable particles concentration in most of the cities were over the World Health Organization Air Quality Guidelines; notably, only Bolivia, Peru, and Guatemala have actually adopted the guidelines. Most of the cities did not have information on particulate matter of 2.5 microns or less, and only a few measured black carbon.

# Special issues 2015-2017

## *Published*

- Women's health (with CLAP)
- Strengthening of Regulatory Systems for Medicines (with US FDA)
- Tuberculosis in the Americas (with WHO TDR)
- Climate change
- Economics on tobacco control (with Canada's IDRC)

## *Forthcoming*

- HIV/AIDS
- Chikungunya
- Immunization programmes



# Strengthening institutional partnerships



### 3. Improves competencies of human resources involved in research



#### Workshops on scientific language and publishing scientific papers

- Manuscript structure
  - Authorship
  - Where to submit
  - Editorial processes
  - How to answer to peer-reviewers
  - How to begin writing
- 
- Argentina
  - Dominican Republic
  - Mexico
  - Panamá
  - Paraguay
  - Perú
  - Puerto Rico

## 4. Fosters best practices and enhanced standards for research

Promotes the use of guidelines to report research studies

Translation into Spanish of selected Equator Network guidelines



Enhancing the **QUALity** and  
**Transparency Of health Research**



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### Resources in Spanish / Recursos en español



Organización  
Panamericana  
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Organización  
Mundial de la Salud  
ORGANIZACIÓN MUNDIAL DE LA SALUD  
Américas

#### Bienvenido a las páginas en español de la Red EQUATOR

Estas páginas han sido desarrolladas en [colaboración con la Organización Panamericana de la Salud \(OPS/OMS\)](#), con quienes estamos trabajando para promover el informe responsable de las investigaciones para la salud, especialmente en las Américas.

Los recursos listados a continuación han sido traducidos al español (aparte de la base de datos de directrices para informar y publicar investigaciones).



### Reporting guidelines for main study types

<a href="#">Randomised trials</a>	<a href="#">CONSORT</a>	<a href="#">Extensions</a>
<a href="#">Observational studies</a>	<a href="#">STROBE</a>	<a href="#">Extensions</a>
<a href="#">Systematic reviews</a>	<a href="#">PRISMA</a>	<a href="#">Extensions</a>
<a href="#">Case reports</a>	<a href="#">CARE</a>	<a href="#">Extensions</a>
<a href="#">Qualitative research</a>	<a href="#">SRQR</a>	<a href="#">COREQ</a>
<a href="#">Diagnostic / prognostic studies</a>	<a href="#">STARD</a>	<a href="#">TRIPOD</a>
<a href="#">Quality improvement studies</a>	<a href="#">SQUIRE</a>	
<a href="#">Economic evaluations</a>	<a href="#">CHEERS</a>	
<a href="#">Animal pre-clinical</a>	<a href="#">ARRIVE</a>	



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95 years  
1922-2016

## Recently Published Articles

### Thematic issue: Economics of tobacco control in the Americas

#### Curbing the tobacco epidemic in the Americas

[Contención de la epidemia de tabaquismo en las Américas]

*Carissa F. Etienne*

Editorial | PDF | Published November 2 |

#### The case of tobacco taxation: where we are and how to accelerate its use for public health [Impuestos al tabaco: dónde estamos y cómo impulsar su uso en la salud pública]

*Rosa Carolina Sandoval, Itziar Belausteguigoitia, and Anselm Hennis*

Editorial | PDF | Published November 2 |

#### Addressing the evidence gap to stimulate tobacco control in Latin America and the Caribbean [Abordaje de la brecha de evidencia para fomentar el control del tabaquismo en América Latina y el Caribe]

*Natacha Lecours and Greg Hallen*

Editorial | Abstract | PDF | Published November 2 |

### Editor's Choice

#### The case of tobacco taxation (Editorial: Oct 2016)

#### Canada-US-Mex Trilateral Cooperation on Childhood Obesity Initiative

(Current topic: Aug 2016)

#### Water, sanitation and health inequalities in the Americas

(Original Research: Nov 2015)



**Zika virus**  
Information for  
authors and  
researchers

### Tweets by

@pahowho\_journal



Revista OPS...

@pahowho\_jou

Impacto de los precios e impuestos en el consumo de productos de #tabaco en #América Latina y el #Caribe @NCDs\_PAHO

Embed

View on Twitter

*Azul II.* Joan Miró, 1961

Thank you

Damian Vazquez  
vazquezd@paho.org  
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OFICINA REGIONAL PARA LAS **Américas**