Minister of Health conducts residual spraying for Mosquitoes. Indoor residual spraying (IRS), a proven and highly effective malaria control measure, involves the spraying of residual insecticide on the interior walls of homes to kill mosquitoes, thereby interrupting malaria transmission. IRS confers community protection when at least 80 percent of houses in a targeted area are sprayed. When insecticide
resistance to one class is detected, rotating to another class can mitigate resistance in vector populations, which is currently one of the greatest challenges to malaria prevention programs.

Former Minister of Health for Namibia explains value for Spraying. Indoor residual spraying (IRS) as one of the primary vector control interventions for reducing and interrupting malaria transmission. Effective implementation of IRS with DDT or other recommended insecticides should be a central part of national malaria control strategies where this intervention is appropriate. Along with producing IRS manuals and guidelines, the World Health Organization (WHO) supports countries to collect and analyze data, towards determining potential effectiveness and feasibility of IRS in the national context, and with planning and implementing the intervention. WHO requests countries to report on coverage and impact as IRS is implemented or scaled up.
Resident dancers in Ondangwa District, Northern Namibia bordering with Angola. Creative engagement can decrease anxiety, stress, and mood disturbances. This important perspective wherein health is defined as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being rather than merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Implied in this definition is the tie to health outcomes or changes in health as a result of an action; in the present case, the connection between artistic engagement and the psychosocial and biological manifestations of that connection. There is evidence that engagement with artistic activities, either as an observer of the creative efforts of others or as an initiator of one's own creative efforts, can enhance one's moods, emotions, and other psychological states as well as have a salient impact on important physiological parameters.
Private sector donations for effective Malaria control programmes in SADC Region has always engaged private industry partners, to conduct or support malaria case detection and diagnosis, vector control and surveillance activities. Both formal and informal public-private partnerships have been effectively implemented for malaria control in the region, as well as to control other communicable and non-communicable diseases, and continue to gain political support. Much of current research regarding partnerships with the private sector for disease control focuses largely on regional collaborations, including research and development partnerships, the development of innovative financing mechanisms and health systems initiatives.
The military health services of the Southern African Development Community Countries (SADC) are firm in the implementation of mechanisms for the prevention of the spreading of the Communicable diseases such as Malaria, TB and HIV and AIDS in SADC Region as well as combating non-communicable diseases. The Military Health Services of SADC Countries seeks the active participation of representatives of member countries in scientific and
organizational discussion of the proposed components in different subjects in order to strengthen the cooperation amongst Member States.

One of the greatest challenges facing Member States (MS) in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) as they work towards achieving set social, political and economic development targets is the adverse effects of HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria. These communicable diseases (known as "The Big 3") have severely undermined SADC's goal of eradicating poverty in the region, threatening to reverse hard-won development gains. Cognisant that communicable diseases have hugely impacted health and development outcomes in SADC, the CD project has identified a policy response that has sought to reverse the trends by providing standards and guidelines across the region.
A healthy population is a necessary catalyst for economic and social development. As Southern Africa improves Industrial Capacity and Economy, the health of its citizens remains paramount in ensuring a sustainable future. Recognising this level of importance, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) is committed to the health of the region’s citizens. It aims to attain an acceptable standard of health for all citizens and to reach specific targets within the objective of "Health for All" by 2020. This goal follows from the SADC Health Programme, developed in 1997 in line with global and regional health declarations and targets. The SADC Health Policy plans to raise the regional standard of health for all citizens to an acceptable level by promoting, coordinating, and supporting efforts of Member States to improve access to high-impact health interventions. This framework was developed by the SADC Health Ministers and approved by the SADC Council of Ministers in September 2000.

The Protocol on Health was approved by the SADC Heads of State in August 1999 and entered into force in August 2004. Acknowledging that a healthy population is a prerequisite for sustainable human development and increased Productivity, the Protocol on Health promotes cooperation among Member States on key health issues. It recognises that this cooperation is essential for the control of Communicable and Non-communicable Diseases and for addressing common health concerns, including emergency health services, Disaster Management, and bulk purchasing of Essential Drugs.

The Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan integrates health as a priority within the context of Social and Human Development, Poverty and Food Security. In particular, the
current HIV and AIDS pandemic is woven into the entire plan as an issue that influences most factors of development in the region. For this reason, HIV and AIDS is also addressed as a stand-alone Cross-Cutting Issue.

High morbidity and mortality rates, low nutrition status, poor healthcare infrastructure and services, poor living conditions, and the HIV and AIDS pandemic present major challenges to development in Southern Africa. Increasing rates of Communicable and Non-communicable Diseases are compounding the problem. In addition, an inadequate understanding of the Gender Dimension and inadequate resources for improving health present further challenges. SADC is committed to improving sustainable availability and access to affordable, quality, safe, efficacious essential medicines, including African Traditional Medicines.

Over four million people worldwide lack access to quality health services, in large part because of a huge shortage, imbalanced skill mix, and uneven geographical distribution of health workers. The health workforce crisis has disastrous implications for the health and well-being of millions of people, yet not enough health workers are being produced to close this shortfall.

Scaling up educational programmes to produce multi-disciplinary service delivery teams - which include a carefully balanced mix of clinicians, community health workers and health managers - is clearly urgent and essential. However, simply
increasing the numbers of workers will not be enough. The shortage of health workers is compounded by the fact that their skills, competencies, clinical experience, and expectations are often poorly suited to the health needs of the populations they serve.

Children represent the future, and ensuring their healthy growth and development ought to be a prime concern of all societies. Newborns are particularly vulnerable and children are vulnerable to malnutrition and infectious diseases, many of which can be effectively prevented or treated.
Community mobilization supports teen pregnancy prevention efforts by empowering community members and groups to take action to facilitate change. This includes mobilizing
Health and Pharmaceuticals Exhibits

necessary resources, disseminating information, generating support, and fostering cooperation across public and private sectors in the community. Mobilization efforts are often described in the literature as "building community or collaborative partnerships," "community engagement or involvement," or "coalition building." Though some of these terms refer to specific structures, the underlying goal of engaging a wide-range of community members to create and implement a shared vision is the same: "Community partners implement [a] community action plan by pooling and leveraging resources, including skills, funds, and other assets. This process, known as “mobilization,” should enhance the ability of the community as a whole to address teen pregnancy."

Most of us are nowhere near active enough on a regular basis and fail to do half the exercise that we really should be doing in order to be optimally healthy. The human body is simply not designed to be still for long periods of time unless we're sleeping, and yet we spend a huge proportion of our time either sitting at a desk at work or collapsed onto the couch at home. And for many reasons, dance is one of the very best options. Not only is dance a lot of fun, as well as being a great skill that will come in handy whenever you're at a party of gathering, but it's also incredibly good for one’s health for a whole range of reasons.
SADC Member States’ Medicines Regulators visiting the Condom Quality Control Laboratories at the Medicines Control Authority of Zimbabwe.
Medicines Regulators visiting the Quality Control Laboratory at the Medicines Control Authority of Zimbabwe. The Role of High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) in the pharmaceutical analysis. HPLC in Drug Analysis.

The most characteristic feature of the development in the methodology of pharmaceutical and biomedical analysis during the past 25 years is the High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) in the pharmaceutical analysis.

HPLC is used to characterize products of the chemical synthesis, by analyzing the active pharmaceutical ingredients (API), their impurities and/or degradation products generated by accelerated aging. The development of formulation requires also studies of the dissolution properties of solid dosage forms as well as assays of the pharmaceutical formulations. Method for the verification of system's cleanliness during the manufacturing process are developed and used at this stage. All the HPLC methods that have been finalized at the developmental stage are validated and transferred to the manufacturing laboratories for a quality control analysis.