

### Recent news from WHO

- A national household survey – conducted by the Iraqi government and WHO – estimates that **151 000 Iraqis died from violence in the three years since the 2003 invasion**. The study, produced after a national survey of 9345 households, was published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* on 9 January. The data were collected as part of a wider survey of family health in Iraq.
- **Treating children with severe pneumonia at home is just as effective as treating them in hospitals**, according to a study conducted by researchers from the ARI Research Cell, Children's Hospital, Pakistan, and supported by Boston University School of Public Health, WHO and the US Agency for International Development (USAID). The research, published in the *Lancet* on 5 December, could significantly change the way the illness is managed in developing countries.
- **Aggressive tuberculosis (TB) control can yield big economic gains**, according to a World Bank study commissioned on behalf of WHO's Stop TB department. The study finds that 22 countries with the world's highest numbers of cases could earn significantly more than they spend on treatment if they signed onto a global plan to sharply reduce the numbers of TB-related deaths. The study, published on 12 December, also calls for action to tackle the growing problem of multidrug-resistant TB and extensively drug-resistant TB.
- WHO Member States across west Africa and their partners are launching the first **preventive pan-west-African yellow fever vaccination campaign** in 40 years, it was announced on 3 December. The campaign aims to vaccinate at least 48 million children and adults in west Africa over three years.

For more about these and other WHO news items please see: <http://www.who.int/mediacentre>