



ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ECONOMIC EVALUATIONS OF PUBLIC HEALTH INTERVENTIONS (1990 – 2001)

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INTRODUCTION

This annotated bibliography provides an alphabetical listing of studies reporting on the costs and benefits of public health interventions published between 1990 and 2001 inclusive. The bibliography accompanies a census of economic evaluations in public health compiled by the authors at the request of Alberta Health and Wellness.¹

The citations listed here have not been critically reviewed or synthesized in any way. Part 1 of the bibliography lists the economic evaluations. These studies have been classified according to a four part typology that describes the type of health promotion activity, the setting in which the intervention takes place, the type of risk factor being tackled and the population that is the target of interest.

The type of health promoting activity has been classified according to the five areas of strategic focus specified in the World Health Organisation's Ottawa Charter. These are: building health public policy, strengthening community action, creating supportive environments, developing personal skills and reorienting health services. To these we have added a sixth category, clinical –preventive, to describe a range of health promoting interventions delivered within clinical settings such as vaccination and opportunistic screening.

We have also used the World Health Organisation's definition of risk factors as the 'social economic or biological status, behaviors or environments that are associated with or cause increased susceptibility to a specific disease, ill health, or injury' to identify five categories of risk factor.

In addition to this typology, we have also indicated where a reference appears on the database of economic evaluations maintained by the UK Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (CRD) at the University of York. Articles appearing in the CRD's database have been critically reviewed by an experienced economist. The database (called the NHS Economic Evaluation Database or NHS-EED) provides an abstract that summarizes the reviewer's assessment of the quality of the study.

Part 2 of the bibliography provides a list of other relevant references, including review articles, commentaries and descriptions of economic methods or discussions of the problems that arise when these methods are applied to public health interventions.

¹ Rush BC, Shiel A, Hawe P. A Census of Economic Evaluations of Primary Preventive Interventions in Population Health. Dept of Community Health Sciences, University of Calgary, 2002

PART 1: ECONOMIC EVALUATIONS

Studies cited in this part of the bibliography report the evaluation of the costs and outcomes of public health interventions. The interventions have been classified according to the typology described in the accompanying report.

- (1) Ades AE, Sculpher MJ, Gibb DM, Gupta R, Ratcliffe J. Cost effectiveness analysis of antenatal HIV screening in United Kingdom. *British Medical Journal* 1999; 319(7219): 1230 -1234.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environment
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 367

- (2) Adrian M, Layne N, Moreau J. Can life expectancies be used to determine if health promotion works? *American Journal of Health Promotion* 1994; 8(6): 449-461.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: whole population
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 1548

- (3) Akehurst R, Piercy J. Cost-effectiveness of the use of Nicorette nasal spray to assist quitting smoking among heavy smokers. *British Journal of Medical Economics* 1994; 7(II): 155-184.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: social (smokers)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 2272

- (4) Akehurst RL, Piercy J. Cost-effectiveness of the use of transdermal Nicorette patches relative to GP counselling and nicotine gum in the prevention of smoking-related diseases. *British Journal of Medical Economics* 1994; 7(I): 115-122.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: social (smokers)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 2273

- (5) Alanen P, Holsti ML, Pienihakkinen K. Sealants and xylitol chewing gum are equal in caries prevention. *Acta Odontologica Scandinavica* 2000; 58(6): 279-284.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (children)
Settings: schools

Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 39

- (6) Aldana SG, Jacobson BH, Harris CJ, Kelley PL, Stone WJ. Influence of a mobile worksite health promotion program on health care costs. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 1993; 9 (6): 378-383.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills and creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior, environment
Ref ID: 2419

- (7) Alexy BB, Elnitsky C. Rural mobile health unit: outcomes. *Public Health Nursing* 1998; 15(1): 3-11.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (elders)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 797

- (8) Ament A, Baltussen R, Duru G, Rigaud-Bully C, de Graeve D, Ortqvist A et al. Cost-effectiveness of pneumococcal vaccination of older people: a study in 5 western European countries. *Clinical Infectious Disease* 2000; 31(2): 444-450.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (elders)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 133

- (9) Antonanzas F, Garuz R, Rovira J, Anton F, Trinxet C, Navas E et al. Cost-effectiveness analysis of hepatitis B vaccination strategies in Catalonia, Spain. *Pharmacoeconomics* 1995; 7(5): 428-443.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention and creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women, infants, and children)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological and behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1406

- (10) Armstrong K, Chen TM, Albert D, Randall TC, Schwartz JS. Cost-effectiveness of raloxifene and hormone replacement therapy in postmenopausal women: impact of breast cancer risk. *Obstetrics & Gynecology* 2001; 98(6): 996-1003.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults and elders - women)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 2467

- (11) Arnal JM, Frisas O, Garuz R, Antonanzas F. Cost effectiveness of hepatitis A virus immunisation in Spain. *Pharmacoeconomics* 1997; 12(3): 361-373.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (youths, infants, and adults) and social (travellers)
Settings: community based and schools
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 923

- (12) Assmann G, Schulte H. Primary prevention of coronary heart disease in the Federal Republic of Germany. Analysis of cost-effectiveness. *Drugs* 1990; 40(SUPPL. 1): 33-37.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 2386

- (13) AuBuchon JP, Birkmeyer JD, Busch MP. Cost-effectiveness of expanded human immunodeficiency virus-testing protocols for donated blood. *Transfusion* 1997; 37(1): 45-51.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: social (patients)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: environment
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 37

- (14) Balestra DJ, Littenberg B. Should adult tetanus immunization be given as a single vaccination at age 65? A cost-effectiveness analysis. *Journal of General Internal Medicine* 1993; 8(8): 405-412.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (children)
Settings: whole population
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 396

- (15) Barnato AE, Sanders GD, Owens DK. Cost-effectiveness of a potential vaccine for *Coccidioides immitis*. *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 2001; 7(5): 797-806.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (children, youths and adults)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 49

- (16) Barnett WS. Benefit-cost analysis of preschool education: Finding from a 25-year follow-up. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* 1993; 63(4): 500-508.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (parents and children)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 2119

- (17) Barton LL, Grant KL, Lemen RJ. Respiratory syncytial virus immune globulin: decisions and costs. *Pediatric Pulmonology* 2001; 32(1): 20-28.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 217

- (18) Baskett TF, Parsons ML. Prevention of Rh(D) alloimmunization: a cost-benefit analysis. *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 1990; 142(4): 337-339.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants)
Settings: health care setting
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 451

- (19) Baxter T, Milner P, Wilson K, Leaf M, Nicholl J, Freeman J et al. A cost effective, community based heart health promotion project in England: prospective comparative study. *British Medical Journal* 1997; 315(7108): 582-585.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 914

- (20) Behrens RH, Roberts JA. Is travel prophylaxis worthwhile? Economic appraisal of prophylactic measures against malaria, hepatitis A, and typhoid in travellers. *British Medical Journal* 1994; 309:918-922.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: social (travellers)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 362

- (21) Bendich A, Leader S, Muhuri P. Supplemental calcium for the prevention of hip fracture: potential health-economic benefits. *Clinical Therapy* 1999; 21(6): 1058-1072.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults and elders)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 92

- (22) Berger SA, Ginsberg GM, Slater PE. Cost-benefit analysis of routine mumps and rubella vaccination for Israeli infants. *Israeli Journal of Medical Science* 1990; 26(2): 74-80.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention

Population Groups: life stage (infants)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 2069

- (23) Bertera RL. The effects of workplace health promotion on absenteeism and employment costs in a large industrial population. *American Journal of Public Health* 1990; 80(9): 1101-1105.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 2409

- (24) Bertera RL, Oehl LK, Telepchak JM. Self-help verses group approaches to smoking cessation in the workplace: eighteen-month follow-up and cost analysis. *American Journal of Health Promotion* 1990; 4(3): 187-192.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 2432

- (25) Beutels P, Clara R, Tormans G, van Doorslaer E, van Damme P. Costs and benefits of routine varicella vaccination in German children. *Journal of Infectious Disease* 1996; 174 Suppl 3:S335-S341.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants and children)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1084

- (26) Beutels P, Bonanni P, Tormans G, Canale F, Crovari PC. An economic evaluation of universal pertussis vaccination in Italy. *Vaccine* 1999; 17(19): 2400-2409.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants)
Settings: health care setting
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 12

- (27) Biener L, Aseltine RH, Cohen B, Anderka M. Reactions of adult and teenaged smokers to the Massachusetts Tobacco Tax. *American Journal of Public Health* 1998; 88(9): 1389-1391.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: social (smokers)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 199

- (28) Bloom BS, Hillman AL, Fendrick AM, Schwartz JS. A reappraisal of hepatitis B virus vaccination strategies using cost-effectiveness analysis. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 1993; 118(4): 298-306.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants, children, pregnant women) and whole population
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 1742

- (29) Borland R, Segan CJ, Livingston PM, Owen N. The effectiveness of callback counselling for smoking cessation: a randomized trial. *Addiction* 2001; 96(6): 881-889.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: social (smokers)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 229

- (30) Bos JM, Rumke HC, Welte R, Postma MJ, Jager JC. Health economics of a hexavalent meningococcal outer-membrane vesicle vaccine in children: potential impact of introduction in the Dutch vaccination program. *Vaccine* 2001; 20(1-2): 202-207.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 124

- (31) Brandeau ML, Owens DK, Sox CH, Wachter RM. Screening women of childbearing age for human immunodeficiency virus. A cost-benefit analysis. *Archives of Internal Medicine* 1992; 152(11): 2229-2237.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills and creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 1800

- (32) Brannon SD, Tershakovec AM, Shannon BM. The cost-effectiveness of alternative methods of nutrition education for hypercholesterolemic children. *American Journal of Public Health* 1997; 87(12): 1967-1970.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (children)
Settings: health care setting (clinics)
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 98

- (33) Bridges CB, Thompson WW, Meltzer MI, Reeve GR, Talamonti WJ, Cox NJ et al. Effectiveness and cost-benefit of influenza vaccination of healthy working adults: A randomized controlled trial. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 2000; 284(13): 1655-1663.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments

Population Groups: life stage (adults)

Settings: work sites

Risk Factor: behavior

Indexed Elsewhere: need

Ref ID: 115

- (34) Broadhead RS, Heckathorn DD, Weakliem DL, Anthony DL, Madray H, Mills RJ et al. Harnessing peer networks as an instrument for AIDS prevention: results from a peer-driven intervention. *Public Health Reports* 1998; 113 Suppl 1:42-57.

Type of Intervention: strengthen community actions

Population Groups: social (injection drug users)

Settings: community based

Risk Factor: social

Indexed Elsewhere: need

Ref ID: 598

- (35) Browne G, Byrne C, Roberts J, Gafni A, Jamieson E. When the bough breaks: four year follow-up. McMaster University 2000.
<http://www-fhs.mcmaster.ca/slru/bough.htm>

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills

Population Groups: life stage (children, youths, adults and parents)

Settings: community based

Risk Factor: behavior

Ref ID: 2445

- (36) Buck DJ, Richmond RL, Mendelsohn CP. Cost-effectiveness analysis of a family physician delivered smoking cessation program. *Preventive Medicine* 2000; 31(6): 641-648.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills

Population Groups: social (smokers)

Settings: health care settings

Risk Factor: behavior

Ref ID: 21

- (37) Buescher PA, Larson LC, Nelson MD, Jr., Lenihan AJ. Prenatal WIC participation can reduce low birth weight and newborn medical costs: a cost-benefit analysis of WIC participation in North Carolina. *Journal of the American Dietetic Association* 1993; 93(2): 163-166.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills

Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women and infants)

Settings: health care setting

Risk Factor: behavior

Indexed Elsewhere: need

Ref ID: 41

- (38) Buma AH, Beutels P, van Damme P, Tormans G, van Doorslaer E, Leentvaar-Kuijpers A. An economic evaluation of hepatitis A vaccination in Dutch military personnel. *Military Medicine* 1998; 163(8):564-567.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention

Population Groups: life stage (adults)

Settings: work sites

Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 655

- (39) Burnham BR, Wells TS, Riddle JR. A cost-benefit analysis of a routine varicella vaccination program for United States Air Force Academy cadets. *Military Medicine* 1998; 163(9): 631-634.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults and youths)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 639

- (40) Burton LC, Steinwachs DM, German PS, Shapiro S, Brant LJ, Richards TM et al. Preventive services for the elderly: would coverage affect utilization and costs under Medicare? *American Journal of Public Health* 1995; 85(3): 387-391.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (elders)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1422

- (41) Butler CC, Rollnick S, Cohen D, Bachmann M, Russell I, Stott N. Motivational consulting versus brief advice for smokers in general practice: a randomized trial. *British Journal of General Practice* 1999; 49(445): 611-616.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: social (smokers)
Settings: health care settings (clinics)
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 52

- (42) Byers T, Mullis R, Anderson J, Dusenbury L, Gorsky R, Kimber C et al. The costs and effects of a nutritional education program following work-site cholesterol screening. *American Journal of Public Health* 1995; 85(5): 650-655.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2412

- (43) Campbell DS, Rumley MH. Cost-effectiveness of the influenza vaccine in a healthy, working-age population. *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine* 1997; 39(5): 408-414.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need

Ref ID: 971

- (44) Carlin JB, Jackson T, Lane L, Bishop RF, Barnes GL. Cost effectiveness of rotavirus vaccination in Australia. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 1999; 23(6): 611-616.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (children)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 13

- (45) Caro J, Klittich W, McGuire A, Ford I, Pettitt D, Norrie J et al. International economic analysis of primary prevention of cardiovascular disease with pravastatin in WOSCOPS. West of Scotland Coronary Prevention Study. *European Heart Journal* 1999; 20(4): 263-268.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 45

- (46) Caro JJ, Huybrechts KF, De Backer G, De Bacquer D, Closon MC. Are the WOSCOPS clinical and economic findings generalizable to other populations? A case study for Belgium. The WOSCOPS Economic Analysis Group. West of Scotland Coronary Prevention Study. *Acta Cardiologica* 2000; 55(4): 239-246.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 97

- (47) Carter R, Marks R, Hill D. Could a national skin cancer primary prevention campaign in Australia be worthwhile? An economic perspective. *Health Promotion International* 1999; 14(1): 73-82.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: whole population
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2093

- (48) Caulkins J, Rydell CP, Everingham SMS, Chiesa J, Bushway S. An ounce of prevention, a pound of uncertainty: The cost-effectiveness of school-based drug prevention programs. RAND 1999.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (children and youths)
Settings: schools
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 2441

- (49) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Public health focus: physical activity and the prevention of coronary heart disease. *MMWR* 1993; 42(35): 669-672.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 1671

- (50) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Recommendations for the use of Lyme disease vaccine. Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP). *MMWR* 1999; 48(RR-7): 1-5.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (youths, adults and elders)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 471

- (51) Chanley SA, Chanley JJ. Providing Refuge: the value of domestic violence shelter services. Women's Studies Program and School of Public Affairs: Arizona State University, 1999.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: social (victims of violence)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: environment
Ref ID: 2400

- (52) Chen KT, Sell RL, Tuomala RE. Cost-effectiveness of elective cesarean delivery in human immunodeficiency virus-infected women (1). *Obstetrics & Gynecology* 2001; 97(2): 161-168.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills and creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women who are HIV positive and infants)
Settings: health care setting
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2468

- (53) Chodick G, Lerman Y, Peled T, Aloni H, Ashkenazi S. Cost-benefit analysis of active vaccination campaigns against hepatitis A among daycare centre personnel in Israel. *Pharmacoeconomics* 2001; 19(3): 281-291.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 2455

- (54) Cleveland G, Krashinsky M. The benefits and costs of good child care: the economic rationale for public investment in young children - a policy study. Department of Economics, University of Toronto at Scarborough 1998; 1-100.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (parents and children)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: environment

Ref ID: 2443

- (55) Cohen GM, Nettleman MD. Economic impact of influenza vaccination in preschool children. *Pediatrics* 2000; 106(5): 973-976.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (infants and children)
Settings: health care settings (clinics)
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 87

- (56) Connelly L, Price J. Preventing the Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome in Australia: Cost-effectiveness of thiamin-supplementation alternatives. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 1996; 20(2): 181-187.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: whole population
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: environment
Ref ID: 2242

- (57) Coudeville L, Parez F, Lebrun T, Saily J. The value of varicella vaccination in healthy children: cost-benefit analysis of the situation in France. *Vaccine* 1999; 17(2): 142-151.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants and children)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 131

- (58) Crealey GE, McElnay JC, Maguire TA, O'Neill C. Costs and effects associated with a community pharmacy-based smoking-cessation programme. *Pharmacoeconomics* 1998; 14(3): 323-333.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: social (smokers)
Settings: health care settings (pharmacies)
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 2434

- (59) Cristofolini M, Bianchi R, Boi S, Decarli A, Hanau C, Micciolo R et al. Analysis of the cost-effectiveness ratio of the health campaign for the early diagnosis of cutaneous melanoma in Trentino, Italy. *Cancer* 1993; 71(2): 370-374.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: whole population
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 1752

- (60) Croghan IT, Offord KP, Evans RW, Schmidt S, Gomez-Dahl LC, Schroeder DR et al. Cost-effectiveness of treating nicotine dependence: The mayo clinic experience. *Mayo Clinic Proceedings* 1997; 72(10): 917-924.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: social (smokers and patients)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2205

- (61) Cromwell J, Bartosch WJ, Fiore MC, Hasselblad V, Baker T. Cost-effectiveness of the clinical practice recommendations in the AHCPR guideline for smoking cessation. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 1997; 278(21): 1759-1766.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: social (smokers)
Settings: health care settings (primary care)
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2202

- (62) Crowley SJ, Campain AC, Morgan MV. An economic evaluation of a publicly funded dental prevention programme in regional and rural Victoria: an extrapolated analysis. *Community Dental Health* 2000; 17(3): 145-151.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (children and youths)
Settings: schools
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 325

- (63) Curry SJ, Grothaus LC, McAfee T, Pabiniak C. Use and cost effectiveness of smoking-cessation services under four insurance plans in a health maintenance organization. *New England Journal of Medicine* 1998; 339(10): 673-679.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills and creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 203

- (64) Da Villa G, Sepe A. Immunization programme against hepatitis B virus infection in Italy: cost-effectiveness. *Vaccine* 1999; 17(13-14): 1734-1738.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants and children)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 514

- (65) Daley M, Argeriou M, McCarty D, Callahan JJ, Jr., Shepard DS, Williams CN. The costs of crime and the benefits of substance abuse treatment for pregnant women. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 2000; 19(4): 445-458.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women) and social (injection drug users)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need (ne)
Ref ID: 2134

- (66) Dalton BA, Harris JS. A comprehensive approach to corporate health management. *Journal of Occupational Medicine* 1991; 33(3): 338-347.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environment
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: environment, behavior
Ref ID: 1963

- (67) Daly E, Vessey MP, Barlow D, Gray A, McPherson K, Roche M. Hormone replacement therapy in a risk-benefit perspective. *Maturitas* 1996; 23(2): 247-259.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 307

- (68) Das A. An economic analysis of different strategies of immunization against hepatitis A virus in developed countries. *Hepatology* 1999; 29(2): 548-552.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 575

- (69) de Graeve D, Lombaert G, Goossens H. Cost-effectiveness analysis of pneumococcal vaccination of adults and elderly persons in Belgium. *Pharmacoeconomics* 2000; 17(6): 591-601.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults and elders)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 138

- (70) Demicheli V, Jefferson TO. Cost-benefit analysis of the introduction of mass vaccination against hepatitis B in Italy. *Journal of Public Health Medicine* 1992; 14(4): 367-375.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 1790

- (71) Deuson RR, Brodovicz KG, Barker L, Zhou F, Euler GL. Economic analysis of a child vaccination project among Asian Americans in Philadelphia, Pa. *Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine* 2001; 155(8): 909-914.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (children and youths)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 144

- (72) Diel R., Rappenhoener S., Schneider S. Cost-effectiveness of hepatitis A immunization of children and adolescents in Germany. *HEPAC 2 (2001)* 2001;(3): 96-103.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants, children and youths) and social (travellers)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 2401

- (73) Diez DJ, Ridao M, Latour J, Ballester A , Morant A. A cost benefit analysis of routine varicella vaccination in Spain. *Vaccine* 1999; 17(11-12):1306-1311.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 511

- (74) DiFranza JR, Peck RM, Radecki TE, Savageau JA. What is the potential cost-effectiveness of enforcing a prohibition on the sale of tobacco to minors? *Preventive Medicine* 2001; 32(2): 168-174.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (children and youths)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior, environment
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 365

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Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 2415

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Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: none specified
Settings: none specified

Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 838

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Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (youths)
Settings: health care setting
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1412

- (78) Ecker JL. The cost-effectiveness of human immunodeficiency virus screening in pregnancy. *American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology* 1996; 174(2): 716-721.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women and infants)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1224

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Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 2421

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Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults and elders)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 287

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Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (children, infants and youths)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 166

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Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: social (smokers)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 2004

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Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: social (patients)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 2310

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Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: health care setting
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1369

- (85) Erfurt JC, Foote A, Heirich MA. Worksite wellness programs: incremental comparison of screening and referral alone, health education, follow-up counseling, and plant organization. *American Journal of Health Promotion* 1991; 5(6): 438-448.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: environment
Ref ID: 2430

- (86) Erfurt JC, Foote A, Heirich MA. The cost-effectiveness of worksite wellness programs for hypertension control, weight loss, smoking cessation, and exercise. *Personnel Psychology* 1992; 45(1): 5-27.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 586

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Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: social (patients)
Settings: health care settings (hospitals)
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 960

- (88) Fairbrother G, DuMont KA. New York City's 1993 child immunization day: planning, costs, and results. *American Journal of Public Health* 1995; 85(12): 1662-1665.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (infants, children and parents)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1294

- (89) Fendrick AM, Lee JH, LaBarge C, Glick HA. Clinical and economic impact of a combination Haemophilus influenzae and Hepatitis B vaccine: estimating cost-effectiveness using decision analysis. *Archives of Pediatric & Adolescent Medicine* 1999; 153(2): 126-136.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 554

- (90) Fenn P, Gray A, McGuire A. An economic evaluation of universal vaccination against hepatitis B virus. *Journal of Infection* 1996; 32(3): 197-204.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants, and children)
Settings: health care settings (primary care)
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1174

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Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: environment
Ref ID: 2116

- (92) Fielding JE, Mason T., Knight K. A randomized trial of the IMPACT worksite cholesterol reduction program. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 1995; 11(2): 120-123.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (adults)

Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 2420

- (93) Fiscella K, Franks P. Cost-effectiveness of the transdermal nicotine patch as an adjunct to physicians' smoking cessation counseling. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 1996; 275(16): 1247-1251.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: social (smokers)
Settings: health care settings (primary care)
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2250

- (94) Fitzner KA, Shortridge KF, McGhee SM, Hedley AJ. Cost-effectiveness study on influenza prevention in Hong Kong. *Health Policy* 2001; 56(3): 215-234.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: whole population
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 228

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Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: social (drinkers)
Settings: health care setting (primary care)
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 88

- (96) Foote A, Erfurt JC. The benefit to cost ratio of work-site blood pressure control programs. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 1991; 265(10): 1283-1286.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills and creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior and environment
Ref ID: 1959

- (97) Franzini L, Rosenthal J, Spears W, Martin HS, Balderas L, Brown M et al. Cost-effectiveness of childhood immunization reminder/recall systems in urban private practices. *Pediatrics* 2000; 106(1 Pt 2): 177-183.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (parents and infants)
Settings: health care settings (primary care)
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 177

- (98) Freedberg KA, Tosteson AN, Cohen CJ, Cotton DJ. Primary prophylaxis for *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia in HIV-infected people with CD4 counts below 200/mm³: a cost-effectiveness analysis. *Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes* 1991; 4(5): 521-531.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: social (patients)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 31

- (99) Freedberg KA, Scharfstein JA, Seage GR, III, Losina E, Weinstein MC, Craven DE et al. The cost-effectiveness of preventing AIDS-related opportunistic infections. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 1998; 279(2): 130-136.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: social (HIV patients)
Settings: health care setting
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 40

- (100) Fries JF, Fries ST, Parcell C.L., Harrington H. Health risk changes with a low-cost individualized health promotion program: effects at up to 30 months. *American Journal of Health Promotion* 1992; 6(5): 364-371.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults and elders)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 2431

- (101) Fries JF, Bloch D.A., Harrington H, Richardson N, Beck R. Two-year results of a randomized controlled trial of a health promotion program in a retiree population: the bank of America study. *American Journal of Medicine* 1993; 94:455-462.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (elders)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 2417

- (102) Fries JF, Harrington H, Edwards R, Kent LA, Richardson N. Randomized controlled trial of cost reductions from a health education program: the California Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) study. *American Journal of Health Promotion* 1994; 8(3): 216-223.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (elders and adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 1630

- (103) Fries JF, McSwane D. Reducing need and demand for medical services in high-risk persons: a health education approach. *Western Journal of Medicine* 1998; 169:201-207.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2411

- (104) Futterman R. Health education for pregnant smokers: Its behavioral impact and cost benefit. *American Journal of Health Promotion* 1994; 8(5): 375.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women and infants)
Settings: health care settings (clinics)
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 2294

- (105) Gable CB, Holzer SS, Engelhart L, Friedman RB, Smeltz F, Schroeder D et al. Pneumococcal vaccine. Efficacy and associated cost savings. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 1990; 264(22): 2910-2915.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (elders and adults)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 42

- (106) Garattini L, Cainelli T, Tribbia G, Scopelliti D. Economic evaluation of an educational campaign for early diagnosis of cutaneous melanoma. *Pharmacoeconomics* 1996; 9(2): 146-155.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: whole population
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 1229

- (107) Garland SM, Kelly N. Early-onset neonatal group B streptococcal sepsis: economics of various prevention strategies. *Medical Journal of Australia* 1995; 162(8): 413-417.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention and creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women and infants)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: behavior, biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1405

- (108) Garpenholt O, Silfverdal SA, Levin LA. Economic evaluation of general childhood vaccination against Haemophilus influenzae type b in Sweden. *Scandinavian Journal of Infectious Disease* 1998; 30(1): 5-10.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants and children)
Settings: health care setting (primary care)
Risk Factor: biological

Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 692

- (109) Garuz R, Torrea JL, Arnal JM, Forcen T, Trinxet C, Anton F et al. Vaccination against hepatitis B virus in Spain: a cost-effectiveness analysis. *Vaccine* 1997; 15(15): 1652-1660.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants, children and youths)
Settings: schools and health care settings (hospitals)
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 872

- (110) Gayman J. A cost-effectiveness model for analyzing two varicella vaccination strategies. *American Journal of Health Systems and Pharmacology* 1998; 55(24 Suppl 4):S4-S8.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 589

- (111) Geelhoed E, Harris A, Prince R. Cost-effectiveness analysis of hormone replacement therapy and lifestyle intervention for hip fracture. *Australian Journal of Public Health* 1994; 18(2): 153-160.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults, elders, women)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 1556

- (112) Gillis D, Yetiv N, Gdalevich M, Mimouni D, Ashkenazi I, Shpilberg O et al. Active versus passive immunization against hepatitis A in the Israel defence forces: a cost-benefit analysis. *Vaccine* 2000; 18(26): 3005-3010.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 218

- (113) Ginsberg GM, Tulchinsky TH. Costs and benefits of a second measles inoculation of children in Israel, the West Bank, and Gaza. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health* 1990; 44(4): 274-280.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (children, youths and adults)
Settings: schools
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 2007

- (114) Ginsberg GM, Shouval D. Cost-benefit analysis of a nationwide neonatal inoculation programme against hepatitis B in an area of intermediate endemicity. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health* 1992; 46(6): 587-594.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants)
Settings: health care settings (primary care and hospitals)
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 1789

- (115) Ginsberg GM, Kassis I, Dagan R. Cost benefit analysis of Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccination programme in Israel. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health* 1993; 47(6): 485-490.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants)
Settings: health care settings (primary care)
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 1637

- (116) Ginsberg GM, Silverberg DS. A cost-benefit analysis of legislation for bicycle safety helmets in Israel. *American Journal of Public Health* 1994; 84(4): 653-656.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: whole population
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior, environment
Ref ID: 376

- (117) Glantz JC, Mushlin AI. Cost-effectiveness of routine antenatal varicella screening. *Obstetrics and Gynecology* 1998; 91(4):519-528.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2440

- (118) Golaszewski T, Snow D, Lynch W, Yen L, Solomita D. A benefit-to-cost analysis of a work-site health promotion program. *Journal of Occupational Medicine* 1992; 34(12): 1164-1172.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments and develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior and environment
Ref ID: 1793

- (119) Gold M, Gafni A, Nelligan P, Millson P. Needle exchange programs: an economic evaluation of a local experience. *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 1997; 157:255-262.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: social (injection drug users)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior

Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2404

- (120) Goldman L, Weinstein MC, Goldman PA, Williams LW. Cost-effectiveness of HMG-CoA reductase inhibition for primary and secondary prevention of coronary heart disease. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 1991; 265(9): 1145-1151.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: none specified
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1962

- (121) Goldman LK, Glantz SA. Evaluation of antismoking advertising campaigns. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 1998; 279(10): 772-777.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults, children and youths)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 237

- (122) Gorsky RD, Farnham PG, Straus WL, Caldwell B, Holtgrave DR, Simonds RJ et al. Preventing perinatal transmission of HIV--costs and effectiveness of a recommended intervention. *Public Health Reports* 1996; 111(4): 335-341.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills, clinical/prevention, creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (HIV infected pregnant women, infants)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: biological, behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 43

- (123) Gould IM, Buckingham JK. Cost effectiveness of prophylaxis in dental practice to prevent infective endocarditis. *British Heart Journal* 1993; 70(1): 79-83.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: social (patients)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 2308

- (124) Gourevitch MN, Alcabes P, Wasserman WC, Arno PS. Cost-effectiveness of directly observed chemoprophylaxis of tuberculosis among drug users at high risk for tuberculosis. *International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease* 1998; 2(7): 531-540.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: social (injection drug users)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2470

- (125) Grabenstein JD, Hartzema AG, Guess HA, Johnston WP, Rittenhouse BE. Community pharmacists as immunization advocates. Cost-effectiveness of a cue to influenza vaccination. *Medical Care* 1992; 30(6): 503-513.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: none specified
Settings: health care settings (community pharmacists)
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 1834

- (126) Graham JD, Thompson KM, Goldie SJ, Segui-Gomez M, Weinstein MC. The cost-effectiveness of air bags by seating position. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 1997; 278(17):1418-1425.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: social (drivers)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: environment
Ref ID: 26

- (127) Grann VR, Sundararajan V, Jacobson JS, Whang W, Heitjan DF, Antman KH et al. Decision analysis of tamoxifen for the prevention of invasive breast cancer. *Cancer Journal* 2000; 6(3): 169-178.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults, women)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 38

- (128) Gray AM, Fenn P, Weinberg J, Miller E, McGuire A. An economic analysis of varicella vaccination for health care workers. *Epidemiology of Infection* 1997; 119(2): 209-220.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 873

- (129) Greenwood, P. W., Model, K. E., Rydell, C. P., and Chiesa, J. Diverting children from a life of crime: measuring costs and benefits. RAND 1998.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (parents, children and youths)
Settings: schools and community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 2442

- (130) Griffin SO, Jones K, Tomar SL. An economic evaluation of community water fluoridation. *Journal of Public Health Dentistry* 2001; 61(2): 78-86.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (children, youths, adults and elders)
Settings: community based

Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 179

- (131) Griffiths RI, Anderson GF, Powe NR, Oliveras E, Herbert RJ, Grant CC et al. Economic impact of immunization against rotavirus gastroenteritis. Evidence from a clinical trial. *Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine* 1995; 149(4): 407-414.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 347

- (132) Grobman WA, Garcia PM. The cost-effectiveness of voluntary intrapartum rapid human immunodeficiency virus testing for women without adequate prenatal care. *American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology* 1999; 181(5 Pt 1): 1062-1071.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women)
Settings: health care settings (hospitals)
Risk Factor: environment
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 363

- (133) Guria J. An economic evaluation of incremental resources to road safety programmes in New Zealand. *Accident Analysis & Prevention* 1999; 31(1-2): 91-99.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills, creating supportive environments
Population Groups: social (drivers)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 537

- (134) Gutersohn T, Steffen R, van Damme P, Holdener F, Beutels P. Hepatitis A infection in aircrews: risk of infection and cost-benefit analysis of hepatitis A vaccination. *Aviation & Space Environment Medicine* 1996; 67(2): 153-156.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1218

- (135) Haddix AC, Mallonee S, Waxweiler R, Douglas MR. Cost effectiveness analysis of a smoke alarm giveaway program in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. *Injury Prevention* 2001; 7(4): 276-281.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills and creating supportive environments
Population Groups: whole population
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 2452

- (136) Hamilton VH, Racicot FE, Zowall H, Coupal L, Grover SA. The cost-effectiveness of HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors to prevent coronary heart disease. Estimating the benefits of increasing HDL-C. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 1995; 273(13): 1032-1038.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults and elders)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 345

- (137) Hannerz H, Westerberg I. Economic assessment of a six-year project with extensive use of dental hygienists in the dental care of children: a pilot study. *Community Dental Health* 1996; 13(1): 40-43.

Type of Intervention: reorient health services
Population Groups: life stage (youths)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: environment
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 310

- (138) Hansen P, Scuffham PA. The cost-effectiveness of compulsory bicycle helmets in New Zealand. *Australian Journal of Public Health* 1995; 19(5): 450-454.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (children, youths and adults)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: environment/behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2464

- (139) Harris A, Hendrie D, Bower C, Payne J, de Klerk N, Stanley F. The burden of Haemophilus influenzae type b disease in Australia and an economic appraisal of the vaccine PRP-OMP. *Medical Journal of Australia* 1994; 160(8): 483-488.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants)
Settings: social (aborigines)
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1567

- (140) Harris A, Yong K, Kermode M. An economic evaluation of universal infant vaccination against hepatitis B virus using a combination vaccine (Hib-HepB): a decision analytic approach to cost effectiveness. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 2001; 25(3): 222-229.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 14

- (141) Hatziaandreu EJ, Hatzakis A, Hatziyannis S, Kane MA, Weinstein MC. Cost-effectiveness of hepatitis-B vaccine in Greece. A country of intermediate HBV endemicity. *International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care* 1991; 7(3): 256-262.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults and youths)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 1990

- (142) Hatziandreu EJ, Sacks JJ, Brown R, Taylor WR, Rosenberg ML, Graham JD. The cost effectiveness of three programs to increase use of bicycle helmets among children. *Public Health Reports* 1995; 110(3): 251-259.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills and creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (children, youths and parents)
Settings: community based, health care settings (hospitals and clinics), and schools
Risk Factor: behavior, environment
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1403

- (143) Havelaar AH, De Hollander AE, Teunis PF, Evers EG, Van Kranen HJ, Versteegh JF et al. Balancing the risks and benefits of drinking water disinfection: disability adjusted life-years on the scale. *Environmental Health Perspectives* 2000; 108(4): 315-321.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: whole population
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 246

- (144) Hay JW, Daum RS. Cost-benefit analysis of Haemophilus influenzae type b prevention: conjugate vaccination at eighteen months of age. *Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal* 1990; 9(4): 246-252.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 2463

- (145) Hay JW, Wittels EH, Gotto AM, Jr. An economic evaluation of lovastatin for cholesterol lowering and coronary artery disease reduction. *American Journal of Cardiology* 1991; 67(9): 789-796.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 2469

- (146) Hendrie D, Legg M, Rosman D, Kirov C. An economic evaluation of the mandatory bicycle helmet legislation in Western Australia. Department of Public Health, University of Western Australia 1999.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: whole population
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: environment
Ref ID: 2402

- (147) Heumann KS, Marx R, Lawrence SJ, Stump DL, Carroll DP, Hirozawa AM et al. Cost-effectiveness of prevention referrals for high-risk HIV-negatives in San Francisco. *AIDS Care* 2001; 13(5): 637-642.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: social (gay men and injection drug users)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 121

- (148) Hocking B. Economic aspects of skin cancer prevention. *Journal of Occupational Health & Safety - Australia & New Zealand* 1991; 7(6): 473-476.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 2352

- (149) Hocking B. Cost-benefit analysis of health promotion in industry. *Journal of Occupational Health & Safety - Australia & New Zealand* 1992; 8(6): 511-515.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 2325

- (150) Holder HD, Saltz RF, Grube JW, Treno AJ, Reynolds RI, Voas RB et al. Summing up: lessons from a comprehensive community prevention trial. *Addiction* 1997; 92 Suppl 2: S293-S301.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments, develop personal skills
Population Groups: none specified
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 956

- (151) Holman CDJ, Donovan RJ, Corti B, Jalleh G, Frizzell SK, Carroll AM. Evaluating projects funded by the Western Australian Health Promotion Foundation: First results. *Health Promotion International* 1996; 11(2): 75-88.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills, creating supportive environments, strengthen community actions
Population Groups: life stage (adults, children and youths)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior, environment, and social
Ref ID: 125

- (152) Holtgrave DR, Valdiserri RO, Gerber AR, Hinman AR. Human immunodeficiency virus counseling, testing, referral, and partner notification services. A cost-benefit analysis. *Archives of Internal Medicine* 1993; 153(10): 1225-1230.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: whole population
Settings: community based

Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1709

- (153) Holtgrave DR, Qualls NL. Threshold analysis and programs for prevention of HIV infection. *Medical Decision Making* 1995; 15(4): 311-317.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: none specified
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 1315

- (154) Holtgrave DR, Kelly JA. Preventing HIV/AIDS among high-risk urban women: the cost-effectiveness of a behavioral group intervention. *American Journal of Public Health* 1996; 86(10): 1442-1445.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: health care settings (urban clinics)
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1096

- (155) Holtgrave DR, Pinkerton SD, Jones TS, Lurie P, Vlahov D. Cost and cost-effectiveness of increasing access to sterile syringes and needles as an HIV prevention intervention in the United States. *Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome & Human Retrovirology* 1998; 18 Suppl 1: S133-S138.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: social (injection drug users)
Settings: health care settings (pharmacies)
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 697

- (156) Hornberger J. A cost-benefit analysis of a cardiovascular disease prevention trial, using folate supplementation as an example. *American Journal of Public Health* 1998; 88(1): 61-67.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: whole population
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 2446

- (157) Howell MR, Kassler WJ, Haddix A. Partner notification to prevent pelvic inflammatory disease in women. Cost-effectiveness of two strategies. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases* 1997; 24(5): 287-292.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: none specified
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 973

- (158) Howell MR, Nang RN, Gaydos CA, Gaydos JC. Prevention of adenoviral acute respiratory disease in Army recruits: cost-effectiveness of a military vaccination policy. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 1998; 14(3): 168-175.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 763

- (159) Hueston WJ, Mainous AG, Farrell JB. A cost-benefit analysis of smoking cessation programs during the first trimester of pregnancy for the prevention of low birthweight. *Journal of Family Practice* 1994; 39(4): 353-357.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women) and social (smokers)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1510

- (160) Hughes D, Morris S. The cost-effectiveness of condoms in the prevention of HIV infection in England and Wales: should condoms be available on prescription? *Journal of Health Services Research and Policy* 1996; 1(4): 205-211.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments and develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults) and social (gay men)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 279

- (161) Hurley S, Butler JRG. Valuing the past . . . investing in the future: Evaluation of the National HIV/AIDS strategy 1993-94 to 1995-96. *An economic evaluation of aspects of the Australian HIV/AIDS strategies*. [Canberra]: A.G.P.S., 1996: Technical appendix 2.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills and creating supportive environments
Population Groups: social (gay men and injection drug users)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 2098

- (162) Huse DM, Meissner HC, Lacey MJ, Oster G. Childhood vaccination against chickenpox: an analysis of benefits and costs. *Journal of Pediatrics* 1994; 124(6): 869-874.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1551

- (163) Hutchins SS, Rosenthal J, Eason P, Swint E, Guerrero H, Hadler S. Effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of linking the special supplemental program for women, infants, and children (WIC) and immunization activities. *Journal of Public Health Policy* 1999; 20(4): 408-426.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (infants and children)
Settings: health care settings (clinics)
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 314

- (164) Hyer RN, Howell MR, Ryan MA, Gaydos JC . Cost-effectiveness analysis of reacquiring and using adenovirus types 4 and 7 vaccines in naval recruits. *American Journal of Tropical Medicine & Hygiene* 2000; 62(5): 613-618.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stages (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 6

- (165) Immergluck LC, Cull WL, Schwartz A, Elstein AS. Cost-effectiveness of universal compared with voluntary screening for human immunodeficiency virus among pregnant women in Chicago. *Pediatrics* 2000; 105(4): 1-9.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women and infants)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 253

- (166) Irigoyen MM, Findley S, Earle B, Stambaugh K, Vaughan R. Impact of appointment reminders on vaccination coverage at an urban clinic. *Pediatrics* 2000; 106(4 Suppl): 919-923.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (infants and parents)
Settings: health care setting (clinics)
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 93

- (167) Iskedjian M, Einarson TR, O'Brien BJ, De Serres JG, Gold R, Gemmill IM et al. Economic evaluation of a new acellular vaccine for pertussis in Canada. *Pharmacoeconomics* 2001; 19(5 Pt 2): 551-563.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants and children)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 189

- (168) Ito MK, Lin JC, Morreale AP, Marcus DB, Shabetai R, Dresselhaus TR et al. Effect of pravastatin-to-simvastatin conversion on low-density-lipoprotein cholesterol. *American Journal of Health-System Pharmacy* 2001; 58(18): 1734-1739.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults and elders)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2466

- (169) Jackson LA, Schuchat A, Gorsky RD, Wenger JD. Should college students be vaccinated against meningococcal disease? A cost-benefit analysis. *American Journal of Public Health* 1995; 85(6): 843-845.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (youths)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1372

- (170) Jacobs P, Calder P, Taylor M, Houston S, Saunders LD, Albert T. Cost effectiveness of Streetworks' needle exchange program of Edmonton. *Canadian Journal of Public Health* 1999; 90(3): 168-171.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: social (injection drug users)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: environment
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 455

- (171) Jacobs RJ, Margolis HS, Coleman PJ. The cost-effectiveness of adolescent hepatitis A vaccination in states with the highest disease rates. *Archives of Pediatric & Adolescent Medicine* 2000; 154(8): 763-770.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (youths)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 167

- (172) Jacobs RJ, Grover SF, Meyerhoff AS, Paivana TA. Cost effectiveness of vaccinating food service workers against hepatitis A infection. *Journal of Food Protection* 2000; 63(6): 768-774.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 200

- (173) Jefferson T, Demicheli V, Wright D. An economic evaluation of the introduction of vaccination against hepatitis A in a peacekeeping operation. The case of the United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia. *International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care* 1994; 10(3): 490-497.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 1609

- (174) Jefferson TO, Behrens RH, Demicheli V. Should British soldiers be vaccinated against hepatitis A? An economic analysis. *Vaccine* 1994; 12(15): 1379-1383.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 1500

- (175) Jeffery RW, Forster JL, Dunn BV, French SA, McGovern PG, Lando HA. Effects of work-site health promotion on illness-related absenteeism. *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine* 1993; 35:1142-1146.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 2406

- (176) Jeffery RW, French SA, Kelder SH, Lando HA, McGovern PG, Jacobs DR et al. The healthy worker project: a work-site intervention for weight control and smoking cessation. *American Journal of Public Health* 1993; 83(3): 395-401.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 2413

- (177) Jensen HH, Unnevehr LJ, Gomez MI. Costs of Improving Food Safety in the Meat Sector. *Journal of Agricultural and Applied Economics* 1998; 30(1): 83-94.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: whole population
Settings: other settings/institutions
Risk Factor: environment
Ref ID: 100

- (178) Jimenez FJ, Guallar-Castillon P, Rubio TC, Guallar E. Cost-benefit analysis of Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccination in children in Spain. *Pharmacoeconomics* 1999; 15(1): 75-83.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants)
Settings: community based

Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 485

- (179) Joffe S, Ray GT, Escobar GJ, Black SB, Lieu TA. Cost-effectiveness of respiratory syncytial virus prophylaxis among preterm infants. *Pediatrics* 1999; 104(3 Part 1): 419-427.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 86

- (180) Johannesson M, Hedbrant J, Jonsson B. A computer simulation model for cost-effectiveness analysis of cardiovascular disease prevention. *Medical Informatics (Lond)* 1991; 16(4): 355-362.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 426

- (181) Johannesson M. At what coronary risk level is it cost-effective to initiate cholesterol lowering drug treatment in primary prevention? *European Heart Journal* 2001; 22(11): 919-925.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults and elders)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 207

- (182) Joish VN, Limcangco RMT, Armstrong EP. Cost-benefit analysis of a pharmacist-advocated pneumococcal vaccination program. *Formulary* 2001; 36(2): 147-154.

Type of Intervention: reorient health services
Population Groups: life stage (elders)
Settings: health care settings (pharmacies)
Risk Factor: environment
Ref ID: 15

- (183) Jones RC, Bly JLRJE. A study of a work site health promotion program and absenteeism. *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine* 1990; 32(2): 95-99.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: environment
Ref ID: 2410

- (184) Jonsson B, Horisberger B, Bruguera M, Matter L. Cost-benefit analysis of hepatitis-B vaccination. A computerized decision model for Spain. *International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care* 1991; 7(3): 379-402.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1989

- (185) Jonsson B, Kanis J, Dawson A, Oden A, Johnell O. Effect and offset of effect of treatments for hip fracture on health outcomes. *Osteoporosis International* 1999; 10(3): 193-199.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults and elders)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 79

- (186) Jovanovic-Peterson L, Bevier W, Peterson CM. The Santa Barbara County Health Care Services program: birth weight change concomitant with screening for and treatment of glucose-intolerance of pregnancy: a potential cost-effective intervention? *American Journal of Perinatology* 1997; 14(4): 221-228.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women and infants)
Settings: health care settings (clinics)
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 982

- (187) Kahn JG. The cost-effectiveness of HIV prevention targeting: how much more bang for the buck? *American Journal of Public Health* 1996; 86(12): 1709-1712.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills, creating supportive environments and strengthen community actions
Population Groups: whole population
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 267

- (188) Kahn JG, Kegeles SM, Hays R, Beltzer N . Cost-effectiveness of the Mpowerment Project, a community-level intervention for young gay men. *Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes* 2001; 27(5): 482-491.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills, creating supportive environments and strengthen community actions
Population Groups: social (gay men)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior, social
Ref ID: 150

- (189) Kanis JA, Dawson A, Oden A, Johnell O, de Laet C, Jonsson B. Cost-effectiveness of preventing hip fracture in the general female population. *Osteoporosis International* 2001; 12(5): 356-361.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults and elders)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 197

- (190) Kaplan RM, Ake CF, Emery SL, Navarro AM. Simulated effect of tobacco tax variation on population health in California. *American Journal of Public Health* 2001; 91(2): 239-244.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: whole population
Settings: community based (state wide)
Risk Factor: environment
Ref ID: 32

- (191) Kelly A, Haddix A, Scanlon K, Helmick CG, Mulinare J. Cost-effectiveness of strategies to prevent neural tube defects. In: Gold M, Siegel JE, Russell I, Weinstein MC, (eds). *Cost-effectiveness in health and medicine*. New York: Oxford University Press 1996: 313-348.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills and creating supportive environments
Population Groups: whole population (women)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior and environment
Ref ID: 2444

- (192) Kennedy CA, Gray AM, Denman AR, Phillips PS. A cost-effectiveness analysis of a residential radon remediation programme in the United Kingdom. *British Journal of Cancer* 1999; 81(7): 1243-1247.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: whole population
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 72

- (193) Kennedy CA, Gray AM. The cost-effectiveness of radon-induced lung cancer prevention in schools. *International Journal of Environmental Health Research* 2000; 10(3):181-190.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (youths and students)
Settings: schools
Risk Factor: environmental and biological
Ref ID: 2465

- (194) King WJ, Klassen TP, LeBlanc J, Bernard-Bonnin AC, Robitaille Y, Pham B et al. The effectiveness of a home visit to prevent childhood injury. *Pediatrics* 2001; 108(2): 382-388.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (infants, children and parents)
Settings: health care setting (hospitals)
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 171

- (195) Ko CW, Deyo RA. Cost-effectiveness of strategies for primary prevention of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug-induced peptic ulcer disease. *Journal of General Internal Medicine* 2000; 15(6): 400-410.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: social (patients)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 180

- (196) Kopjar B, Wickizer TM. Age gradient in the cost-effectiveness of bicycle helmets. *Preventive Medicine* 2000; 30(5): 401-406.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (children, youths, adults, and elders)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2449

- (197) Krahn M, Detsky AS. Should Canada and the United States universally vaccinate infants against hepatitis B? A cost-effectiveness analysis. *Medical Decision Making* 1993; 13(1): 4-20.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 410

- (198) Krahn M, Guasparini R, Sherman M, Detsky AS. Costs and cost-effectiveness of a universal, school-based hepatitis B vaccination program. *American Journal of Public Health* 1998; 88(11): 1638-1644.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (children and youths)
Settings: schools
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 611

- (199) Krupnick AJ, Walls MA. The Cost-Effectiveness of Methanol for Reducing Motor Vehicle Emissions and Urban Ozone. *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management* 1992; 11(3): 373-396.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: whole population
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: environment
Ref ID: 201

- (200) Kumar BA, Parker MJ. Are hip protectors cost effective? *Injury* 2000; 31(9): 693-695.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults and elders)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: biology

Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 18

- (201) Kumpulainen V, Makela M. Influenza vaccination among healthy employees: a cost-benefit analysis. *Scandinavian Journal of Infectious Diseases* 1997; 29(2): 181-185.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (youths and adults)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biology
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 260

- (202) Laaser U, Wenzel H. Antihypertensive treatment in Germany, subjected to a cost-effectiveness analysis. *Journal of Human Hypertension* 1990; 4(4): 436-440.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 443

- (203) Lappalainen M, Sintonen H, Koskiniemi M, Hedman K, Hiilesmaa V, Ammala P et al. Cost-benefit-analysis of screening for toxoplasmosis during pregnancy. *Scandinavian Journal of Infectious Diseases* 1995; 27(3): 265-272.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (infants)
Settings: health care settings (primary care)
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 145

- (204) Laufer FN. Cost-effectiveness of syringe exchange as an HIV prevention strategy. *Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes* 2001; 28(3): 273-278.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: social (injection drug users)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2453

- (205) Leigh JP, Fries JF. Health habits, health care use and costs in a sample of retirees. *Inquiry* 1992; 29: 44-54.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life skills (elders)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 2426

- (206) Lennox AS, Osman LM, Reiter E, Robertson R, Friend J, McCann I et al. Cost effectiveness of computer tailored and non-tailored smoking cessation letters in general practice: randomised controlled trial. *British Medical Journal* 2001; 322(7299): 1396.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: social (smokers)
Settings: health care settings (general practices)
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 231

- (207) Leutzinger J, Hawes C, Hunnicutt D, Richling D. Predicting the ratio of benefit to cost in a cardiovascular disease-prevention program. *Managing Employee Health Benefits* 1995; 1-10.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 2433

- (208) Levaux HP, Schonfeld WH, Pellissier JM, Cassidy WM, Sheriff SK, Fitzsimon C. Economic evaluation of a 2-dose hepatitis B vaccination regimen for adolescents. *Pediatrics* 2001; 108(2): 317-325.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (children and youths)
Settings: schools and health care settings (clinics and private practices)
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 172

- (209) Levy DT, Miller TR. A cost-benefit analysis of enforcement efforts to reduce serving intoxicated patrons. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 1995; 56(2): 240-247.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: social (drinkers)
Settings: community based (taverns and bars)
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1427

- (210) Lewis R, O'Brien JM, Ray DT, Sibai BM. The impact of initiating a human immunodeficiency virus screening program in an urban obstetric population. *American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology* 1995; 173(4): 1329-1333.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills and creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women and infants)
Settings: health care settings (obstetrics and antenatal clinics)
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1319

- (211) Lieu TA, Cochi SL, Black SB, Halloran ME, Shinefield HR, Holmes SJ et al. Cost-effectiveness of a routine varicella vaccination program for US children. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 1994; 271(5): 375-381.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (children)
Settings: health care settings (primary care)
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1592

- (212) Lieu TA, Finkler LJ, Sorel ME, Black SB, Shinefield HR. Cost-effectiveness of varicella serotesting versus presumptive vaccination of school-age children and adolescents. *Pediatrics* 1995; 95(5): 632-638.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (youths)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1395

- (213) Lieu TA, Black SB, Ray P, Schwalbe JA, Lewis EM, Lavetter A et al. Computer-generated recall letters for underimmunized children: how cost-effective? *Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal* 1997; 16(1): 28-33.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (parents and infants)
Settings: health care settings (HMO)
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1047

- (214) Lieu TA, Capra AM, Makol J, Black SB, Shinefield HR. Effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of letters, automated telephone messages, or both for underimmunized children in a health maintenance organization. *Pediatrics* 1998; 101(4): 1-7.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (parents and infants)
Settings: health care settings (HMO)
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 780

- (215) Lieu TA, Ray GT, Black SB, Butler JC, Klein JO, Breiman RF et al. Projected cost-effectiveness of pneumococcal conjugate vaccination of healthy infants and young children. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 2000; 283(11): 1460-1468.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 257

- (216) Lightwood JM, Phibbs CS, Glantz SA. Short-term health and economic benefits of smoking cessation: low birth weight. *Pediatrics* 1999; 104(6): 1312-1320.

- Type of Intervention:** develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women and infants)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 44
- (217) Lindholm L, Rosen M, Hellsten G. Are people willing to pay for a community-based preventive program. *International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care* 1994; 10(2): 317-324.
- Type of Intervention:** creating supportive environments
Population Groups: whole population
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: environment
Ref ID: 1613
- (218) Lindholm L, Rosen M, Weinehall L, Asplund K. Cost effectiveness and equity of a community based cardiovascular disease prevention programme in Norsjo, Sweden. *Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health* 1996; 50(2): 190-195.
- Type of Intervention:** develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1197
- (219) Lindholm L. Alcohol advice in primary health care - Is it a wise use of resources? *Health Policy* 1998; 45(1): 47-56.
- Type of Intervention:** develop personal skills
Population Groups: social (drinkers)
Settings: health care settings (primary care)
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2187
- (220) Lindholm L, Hallgren CG, Boman K, Markgren K, Weinehall L, Ogren JE. Cost-effectiveness analysis with defined budget: how to distribute resources for the prevention of cardiovascular disease? *Health Policy* 1999; 48(3): 155-170.
- Type of Intervention:** develop personal skills
Population Groups: whole population
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 84
- (221) Lindqvist K, Lindholm L. A cost-benefit analysis of the community-based injury prevention programme in Motala, Sweden--a WHO Safe Community. *Public Health* 2001; 115(5): 317-322.
- Type of Intervention:** creating supportive environments and develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (infants, youths, children and elders)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior/environments

Ref ID: 106

- (222) Livartowski A, Boucher J, Detournay B, Reinert P. Cost-effectiveness evaluation of vaccination against *Haemophilus influenzae* invasive diseases in France. *Vaccine* 1996; 14(6): 495-500.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention

Population Groups: life stage (children)

Settings: none specified

Risk Factor: biological

Indexed Elsewhere: need

Ref ID: 1196

- (223) Lowensteyn I, Coupal L, Zowall H, Grover SA. The cost-effectiveness of exercise training for the primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease. *Journal of Cardiopulmonary Rehabilitation* 2000; 20(3): 147-155.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills

Population Groups: life stage (adults and elders)

Settings: none specified

Risk Factor: behavior

Indexed Elsewhere: need

Ref ID: 195

- (224) Luce BR, Zangwill KM, Palmer CS, Mendelman PM, Yan L, Wolff MC et al. Cost-effectiveness analysis of an intranasal influenza vaccine for the prevention of influenza in healthy children. *Pediatrics* 2001; 108(2): E24.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention

Population Groups: life stage (infants and children)

Settings: health care setting and schools

Risk Factor: biological

Ref ID: 170

- (225) Luke DA, Stamatakis KA, Brownson RC. State youth-access tobacco control policies and youth smoking behavior in the United States. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 2000; 19(3): 180-187.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments

Population Groups: life stage (youths)

Settings: community based

Risk Factor: behavior

Ref ID: 112

- (226) Lurie, P. The public health impact of needle exchange programs in the United States and abroad. School of Public Health University of California Berkeley and the Institute for Health Policy Studies University of California San Francisco. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 1993.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments

Population Groups: social (injection drug users)

Settings: community based

Risk Factor: behavior

Ref ID: 2405

- (227) Malik IS, Bhatia VK, Kooner JS. Cost effectiveness of ramipril treatment for cardiovascular risk reduction. *Heart* 2001; 85(5): 539-543.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 297

- (228) Mangtani P, Hall AJ, Normand CE. Hepatitis B vaccination: the cost effectiveness of alternative strategies in England and Wales. *Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health* 1995; 49(3): 238-244.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants and children)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1379

- (229) Maniscalco P, Lane R, Welke M, Mitchell JH, Husting L. Decreased rate of back injuries through a wellness program for offshore petroleum employees. *Journal of Occupational & Environmental Medicine* 1999; 41(9): 813-820.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 406

- (230) Marcinowski F, Napolitano S. Reducing the risks from radon. *Journal of the Air Waste Management Association* 1993; 43(7): 955-962.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills and creating supportive environments
Population Groups: whole population
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior, environment
Ref ID: 1689

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Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women and infants) and social (smokers)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 2021

- (232) Martens LL, Rutten FF, Erkelens DW, Ascoop CA. Clinical benefits and cost-effectiveness of lowering serum cholesterol levels: the case of simvastatin and cholestyramine in The Netherlands. *American Journal of Cardiology* 1990; 65(12): 27F-32F.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: health care settings

Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 448

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Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 1503

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Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (children)
Settings: schools
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 2010

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Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 1942

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Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: social (smokers)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1260

- (237) McIntyre P, Hall J, Leeder S. An economic analysis of alternatives for childhood immunisation against Haemophilus influenzae type b disease. *Australian Journal of Public Health* 1994; 18(4): 394-400.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants and children)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 1493

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- Type of Intervention:** clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants and children)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 681
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- Type of Intervention:** clinical/prevention
Population Groups: none specified
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 486
- (240) Midani S, Ayoub EM, Rathore MH. Cost-effectiveness of Haemophilus influenzae type b conjugate vaccine program in Florida. *Journal of the Florida Medical Association* 1995; 82(6): 401-402.
- Type of Intervention:** clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 1376
- (241) Miller MA, Sutter RW, Strebel PM, Hadler SC. Cost-effectiveness of incorporating inactivated poliovirus vaccine into the routine childhood immunization schedule. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 1996; 276(12): 967-971.
- Type of Intervention:** clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (children)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1100
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- Type of Intervention:** clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (children)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need (ne)
Ref ID: 276
- (243) Miller TR, Galbraith M. Injury prevention counseling by pediatricians: a benefit-cost comparison. *Pediatrics* 1995; 96(1 Pt 1): 1-4.
- Type of Intervention:** develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (parents)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: behavior

Ref ID: 1366

- (244) Miller TR, Lestina DC. Costs of poisoning in the United States and savings from poison control centers: a benefit-cost analysis. *Annals of Emergency Medicine* 1997; 29(2): 239-245.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: whole population
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: environment
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 29

- (245) Miller TR, Galbraith MS, Lawrence BA. Costs and benefits of a community sobriety checkpoint program. *Journal of Studies in Alcohol* 1998; 59(4): 462-468.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: whole population
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: environment
Ref ID: 27

- (246) Mitchell LV, Lawler FH, Bowen D, Mote W, Asundi P, Purswell J. Effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of employer-issued back belts in areas of high risk for back injury. *Journal of Occupational Medicine* 1994; 36(1): 90-94.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills and creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior and environment
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 383

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Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 1670

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Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants and pregnant women)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2447

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Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (children)
Settings: schools
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 737

- (250) Morrell CJ, Spiby H, Stewart P, Walters S, Morgan A. Costs and effectiveness of community postnatal support workers: Randomised controlled trial. *British Medical Journal* 2000; 321(7261): 593-598.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults, women)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 2102

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Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (elders)
Settings: health care settings (primary care)
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2115

- (252) Mudde AN, De Vries H, Strecher VJ. Cost-effectiveness of smoking cessation modalities: Comparing apples with oranges? *Preventive Medicine* 1996; 25(6): 708-716.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: social (smokers)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2230

- (253) Mudde AN, De Vries H. The reach and effectiveness of a national mass media-led smoking cessation campaign in The Netherlands. *American Journal of Public Health* 1999; 89(3): 346-350.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: social (smokers)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 544

- (254) Muender MM, Moore ML, Chen GJ, Sevick MA. Cost-benefit of a nursing telephone intervention to reduce preterm and low-birthweight births in an African American clinic population. *Preventive Medicine* 2000; 30(4): 271-276.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments

Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women)

Settings: health care settings (clinics)

Risk Factor: behavior

Ref ID: 259

- (255) Muennig PA, Khan K. Cost-effectiveness of vaccination versus treatment of influenza in healthy adolescents and adults. *Clinical Infectious Diseases* 2001; 33(11): 1879-1885.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention

Population Groups: life stage (youths, adults and elders)

Settings: none specified

Risk Factor: biological

Ref ID: 85

- (256) Mukamel DB, Gold HT, Bennett NM. Cost utility of public clinics to increase pneumococcal vaccines in the elderly. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 2001; 21(1): 29-34.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments

Population Groups: life stage (elders)

Settings: community based

Risk Factor: environment

Indexed Elsewhere: need

Ref ID: 214

- (257) Mullooly JP, Bennett MD, Hornbrook MC, Barker WH, Williams WW, Patriarca PA et al. Influenza vaccination programs for elderly persons: cost-effectiveness in a health maintenance organization. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 1994; 121(12): 947-952.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention

Population Groups: life stage (elders)

Settings: health care settings (HMO)

Risk Factor: biological

Indexed Elsewhere: need

Ref ID: 1479

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Type of Intervention: develop personal skills

Population Groups: life stage (elders)

Settings: health care setting

Risk Factor: behavior

Indexed Elsewhere: need

Ref ID: 825

- (259) Myers ER, Thompson JW, Simpson K. Cost-effectiveness of mandatory compared with voluntary screening for human immunodeficiency virus in pregnancy. *Obstetrics & Gynecology* 1998; 91(2): 174-181.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments and develop personal skills

Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women)

Settings: none specified

Risk Factor: behavior

Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 822

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Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 2448

- (261) Nettleman MD. Use of BCG vaccine in shelters for the homeless. A decision analysis. *Chest* 1993; 103(4): 1087-1090.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: social (homeless)
Settings: other settings/institutions
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 1731

- (262) Nettleman MD, Schmid M. Controlling varicella in the healthcare setting: the cost effectiveness of using varicella vaccine in healthcare workers. *Infection Control & Hospital Epidemiology* 1997; 18(7): 504-508.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 935

- (263) Nichol KL, Margolis KL, Wuorenma J, Von Sternberg T. The efficacy and cost effectiveness of vaccination against influenza among elderly persons living in the community. *New England Journal of Medicine* 1994; 331(12): 778-784.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (elders)
Settings: health care settings (clinics)
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1522

- (264) Nichol KL. Cost-benefit analysis of a strategy to vaccinate healthy working adults against influenza. *Archives of Internal Medicine* 2001; 161(5): 749-759.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites and health care settings
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 324

- (265) O'Connor JB, Imperiale TF, Singer ME. Cost-effectiveness analysis of hepatitis A vaccination strategies for adults. *Hepatology* 1999; 30(4): 1077-1081.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 401

- (266) Oldenburg B, Owen N, Parle M, Gomel M. An economic evaluation of four work site based cardiovascular risk factor interventions. *Health Education Quarterly* 1995; 22(1): 9-19.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 419

- (267) Olmstead T. Freeway management systems and motor vehicle crashes: a case study of Phoenix, Arizona. *Accident, Analysis & Prevention* 2001; 33(4): 433-447.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: whole population
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: environment
Ref ID: 209

- (268) Oxman GL, Doyle L. A comparison of the case-finding effectiveness and average costs of screening and partner notification. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases* 1996; 23(1): 51-57.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: whole population
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1248

- (269) Pana-Cryan R, Myers ML. Prevention effectiveness of rollover protective structures--Part III: Economic analysis. *Journal of Agricultural Safety & Health* 2000; 6(1): 57-70.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: environment
Ref ID: 154

- (270) Papiernik E, Keith LG. The cost effectiveness of preventing preterm delivery in twin pregnancies. *Acta Geneticae Medicae et Gemellologiae (Roma)* 1990; 39(3): 361-369.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant mothers and infants)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: behavior and biological
Ref ID: 452

- (271) Patrick DM, Money DM, Forbes J, Dobson SR, Rekart ML, Cook DA et al. Routine prenatal screening for HIV in a low-prevalence setting. *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 1998; 159(8): 942-947.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women)
Settings: health care settings (primary care and hospitals)
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 603

- (272) Patton JP. Work-site health promotion: an economic model. *Journal of Occupational Medicine* 1991; 33(8): 868-873.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 1916

- (273) Perreault S, Hamilton VH, Lavoie F, Grover S. Treating hyperlipidemia for the primary prevention of coronary disease. Are higher dosages of lovastatin cost-effective? *Archives of Internal Medicine* 1998; 158(4): 375-381.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: health care setting
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 196

- (274) Peterman TA, Toomey KE, Dicker LW, Zaidi AA, Wroten JE, Carolina J. Partner notification for syphilis: a randomized, controlled trial of three approaches. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases* 1997; 24(9): 511-518.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: social (patients)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 894

- (275) Pharoah PD, Hollingworth W. Cost effectiveness of lowering cholesterol concentration with statins in patients with and without pre-existing coronary heart disease: life table method applied to health authority population. *British Medical Journal* 1996; 312:1443-1448.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: health care setting
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 296

- (276) Phillips CJ, Prowle MJ. Economics of a reduction in smoking: case study from Heartbeat Wales. *Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health* 1993; 47(3): 215-223.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: social (smokers)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 1704

- (277) Pickin DM, McCabe CJ, Ramsay LE, Payne N, Haq IU, Yeo WW et al. Cost effectiveness of HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor (statin) treatment related to the risk of coronary heart disease and cost of drug treatment. *Heart* 1999; 82(3): 325-332.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 90

- (278) Pinkerton SD, Holtgrave DR, Valdiserri RO. Cost-effectiveness of HIV-prevention skills training for men who have sex with men. *AIDS* 1997; 11(3): 347-357.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: social (gay and bisexual men)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 998

- (279) Pinkerton SD, Holtgrave DR, Pinkerton HJ. Cost-effectiveness of chemoprophylaxis after occupational exposure to HIV. *Archives of Internal Medicine* 1997; 157(17): 1972-1980.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: health care setting
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 4

- (280) Pinkerton SD, Holtgrave DR, DiFrancisco WJ, Stevenson LY, Kelly JA. Cost-effectiveness of a community-level HIV risk reduction intervention. *American Journal of Public Health* 1998; 88(8): 1239-1242.

Type of Intervention: strengthen community actions
Population Groups: social (gay men)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: social
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 667

- (281) Pinkerton SD, Holtgrave DR, Bloom FR. Cost-effectiveness of post-exposure prophylaxis following sexual exposure to HIV. *AIDS* 1998; 12(9): 1067-1078.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: none specified
Settings: none specified

Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 698

- (282) Pinkerton SD, Holtgrave DR, DiFranceisco W, Semaan S, Coyle SL, Johnson-Masotti AP. Cost-threshold analyses of the National AIDS Demonstration Research HIV prevention interventions. *AIDS* 2000; 14(9): 1257-1268.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills, strengthen community actions
Population Groups: social (injection drug users)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 36

- (283) Plans-Rubio P. Cost-effectiveness of cardiovascular prevention programs in Spain. *International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care* 1998; 14(2): 320-330.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 735

- (284) Pokorn M, Kopac S, Neubauer D, Cizman M. Economic evaluation of Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccination in Slovenia. *Vaccine* 2001; 19(25-26): 3600-3605.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (children)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2450

- (285) Pollack HA. Cost-effectiveness of harm reduction in preventing hepatitis C among injection drug users. *Medical Decision Making* 2001; 21(5): 357-367.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments and develop personal skills
Population Groups: social (injection drug users)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 118

- (286) Pollack HA. Sudden infant death syndrome, maternal smoking during pregnancy, and the cost-effectiveness of smoking cessation intervention. *American Journal of Public Health* 2001; 91(3): 432-436.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women and infants)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2131

- (287) Porath A, McNutt RA, Smiley LM, Weigle KA. Effectiveness and cost benefit of a proposed live cytomegalovirus vaccine in the prevention of congenital disease. *Review of Infectious Diseases* 1990; 12(1): 31-40.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (youths)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2073

- (288) Postma MJ, Beck EJ, Mandalia S, Sherr L, Walters MD, Houweling H et al. Universal HIV screening of pregnant women in England: cost effectiveness analysis. *British Medical Journal* 1999; 318(7199): 1656-1660.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments and develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior and environment
Ref ID: 468

- (289) Postma MJ, Bos JM, van Gennep M, Jager JC, Baltussen R, Sprenger MJ. Economic evaluation of influenza vaccination. Assessment for the Netherlands. *Pharmacoeconomics* 1999; 16 Suppl 1: 33-40.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (elders)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 330

- (290) Postma MJ, Heijnen ML, Jager JC. Cost-effectiveness analysis of pneumococcal vaccination for elderly individuals in the Netherlands. *Pharmacoeconomics* 2001; 19(2): 215-222.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (elderly)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 2459

- (291) Pruitt RH. Effectiveness and cost efficiency of interventions in health promotion. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 1992; 17(8): 926-932.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills and creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 1820

- (292) Rahman M, Sekimoto M, Takamatsu I, Hira K, Shimbo T, Toyoshima K et al. Economic evaluation of universal BCG vaccination of Japanese infants. *International Journal of Epidemiology* 2001; 30(2): 380-385.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 251

- (293) Rajan E, Shattock AG, Fielding JF. Cost-effective analysis of hepatitis A prevention in Ireland. *American Journal of Gastroenterology* 2000; 95(1): 223-226.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 316

- (294) Ramos-Gomez FJ, Shepard DS. Cost-effectiveness model for prevention of early childhood caries. *Journal of the California Dental Association* 1999; 27(7): 539-544.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention, develop personal skills and creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (infants and children)
Settings: health care settings (dental offices)
Risk Factor: biological and behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 78

- (295) Randolph AG, Hartshorn RM, Washington AE. Acyclovir in pregnancy for primary prevention of neonatal herpes. *Obstetrics & Gynecology* 1996; 88: 603-610.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women and infants)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2399

- (296) Randolph AG, Hartshorn RM, Washington AE. Acyclovir prophylaxis in late pregnancy to prevent neonatal herpes: a cost-effectiveness analysis. *Obstetrics and Gynecology* 1996; 88(4 Part 1): 603-610.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention and develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women and infants)
Settings: health care settings (hospitals)
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 277

- (297) Ratcliffe J, Cairns J, Platt S. Cost effectiveness of a mass media-led anti-smoking campaign in Scotland. *Tobacco Control* 1997; 6(2): 104-110.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: social (smokers)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need

Ref ID: 918

- (298) Ratcliffe J, Ades AE, Gibb D, Sculpher MJ, Briggs AH. Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV-1 infection: alternative strategies and their cost-effectiveness. *AIDS* 1998; 12(11): 1381-1388.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention and develop personal skills

Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women)

Settings: none specified

Risk Factor: biological and behavior

Indexed Elsewhere: need

Ref ID: 660

- (299) Reber RA. Utilizing performance management to improve offshore oilfield diving safety. *The International Journal of Organizational Analysis* 1994; 2(1): 88-98.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills

Population Groups: life stage (adults)

Settings: work sites

Risk Factor: behavior

Ref ID: 433

- (300) Reid RJ. A benefit-cost analysis of syringe exchange programs. *Journal of Health & Social Policy* 2000; 11(4): 41-57.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments

Population Groups: social (injection drug users)

Settings: none specified

Risk Factor: environment

Ref ID: 334

- (301) Reynolds SL, Kapadia AS, Leonard L, Ross MW. Examining the direct costs and effectiveness of syphilis detection by selective screening and partner notification. *Journal of Public Health Medicine* 2001; 23 (4): 339-345.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills

Population Groups: life stage (adults)

Settings: health care settings

Risk Factor: behavior

Ref ID: 2471

- (302) Richardson J, Crowley S. The case for increased alcohol taxation in Australia. *Drug & Alcohol Review* 1995; 14(1): 89-99.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments

Population Groups: social (drinkers)

Settings: community based

Risk Factor: behavior

Ref ID: 420

- (303) Rienstra SA, Rietveld P, Lindeijer JE. Economic evaluation of traffic safety measures for transport companies. *Accident Analysis & Prevention* 2000; 32(5): 679-687.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments

Population Groups: life stage (adults)

Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 173

- (304) Rizzo JA, Baker DI, McAvay G, Tinetti ME. The cost-effectiveness of a multifactorial targeted prevention program for falls among community elderly persons. *Medical Care* 1996; 34(9): 954-969.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (elders)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1112

- (305) Roberts A, Roberts P. Intensive cardiovascular risk factor intervention in a rural practice: a glimmer of hope? *British Journal of General Practice* 1998; 48(427): 967-970.

Type of Intervention: reorient health services
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: health care setting (clinics)
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 95

- (306) Robertson AA, Grimes PW, Rogers KE. A short-run cost-benefit analysis of community-based interventions for juvenile offenders. *Crime & Delinquency* 2001; 47(2): 265-284.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: social (juvenile offenders who are drinkers and injection drug users)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 9

- (307) Robertson MC, Gardner MM, Devlin N, McGee R, Campbell AJ. Effectiveness and economic evaluation of a nurse delivered home exercise programme to prevent falls. 2: Controlled trial in multiple centres. *British Medical Journal* 2001; 322(7288): 701-704.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (elders)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2461

- (308) Rogers T. A health promotion program for educators: Hurst-Euless-Bedford Independent School District. In: Joseph P.Opatz (ed). *Economic Impact of Worksite Health Promotion*. Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics Publishers, 1994: 193-207.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: environment
Ref ID: 2117

- (309) Romano PS, Waitzman NJ, Scheffler RM, Pi RD. Folic acid fortification of grain: an economic analysis. *American Journal of Public Health* 1995; 85(5): 667-676.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (youths and adult women of child bearing age)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 343

- (310) Rose DN, Schechter CB, Sacks HS. Influenza and pneumococcal vaccination of HIV-infected patients: a policy analysis. *American Journal of Medicine* 1993; 94(2): 160-168.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: social (patients)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 1751

- (311) Ross MG, Sandhu M, Bemis R, Nessim S, Bragonier JR, Hobel C. The West Los Angeles Preterm Birth Prevention Project: II. Cost-effectiveness analysis of high-risk pregnancy interventions. *Obstetrics and Gynecology* 1994; 83(4): 506-511.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women and infants)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 377

- (312) Round A, Palmer S. Should we be doing more to prevent Group C meningococcal infection in school age children? How can we decide? *Journal of Public Health Medicine* 1999; 21(1): 8-13.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (children and youths)
Settings: schools
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 494

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Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women and adults)
Settings: health care settings (hospitals)
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 299

- (314) Rouse DJ, Stringer JS. An appraisal of screening for maternal type-specific herpes simplex virus antibodies to prevent neonatal herpes. *American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology* 2000; 183(2): 400-406.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills

Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women and infants)
Settings: health care settings (primary care)
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 153

- (315) Russell MW, Huse DM, Miller JD, Kraemer DF, Hartz SC. Cost effectiveness of HMG-CoA reductase inhibition in Canada. *Canadian Journal of Clinical Pharmacology* 2001; 8(1): 9-16.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults and elders)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 306

- (316) Salkeld G, Phongsavan P, Oldenburg B, Johannesson M, Convery P, Graham-Clarke P et al. The cost-effectiveness of a cardiovascular risk reduction program in general practice. *Health Policy* 1997; 41(2): 105-119.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (elders and adults)
Settings: health care setting
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 7

- (317) Salkeld G, Cumming RG, O'Neill E, Thomas M, Szonyi G, Westbury C. The cost effectiveness of a home hazard reduction program to reduce falls among older persons. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 2000; 24(3): 265-271.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (elders)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 155

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Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 453

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Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: social (patients)
Settings: health care settings (hospitals)
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 1861

- (320) Scott WG, Scott HM. Economic evaluation of vaccination against influenza in New Zealand. *Pharmacoeconomics* 1996; 9(1): 51-60.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (elders)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 2456

- (321) Scuffham P, Devlin N, Eberhart-Phillips J, Wilson-Salt R. The cost-effectiveness of introducing a varicella vaccine to the New Zealand immunisation schedule. *Social Science & Medicine* 1999; 49(6): 763-779.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 421

- (322) Scuffham PA, Lowin AV, Burgess MA. The cost-effectiveness of varicella vaccine programs for Australia. *Vaccine* 1999; 18(5-6): 407-415.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants and children)
Settings: schools
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 391

- (323) Secker-Walker RH, Worden JK, Holland RR, Flynn BS, Detsky AS. A mass media programme to prevent smoking among adolescents: costs and cost effectiveness. *Tobacco Control* 1997; 6(3): 207-212.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (children)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 867

- (324) Sell RL, Jovell AJ, Siegel JE. HIV screening of surgeons and dentists: a cost-effectiveness analysis. *Infection Control & Hospital Epidemiology* 1994; 15(10): 635-645.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills and creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 1513

- (325) Serxner S, Adams VG, Hundahl LS, Lau S, Adessa CJ, Hopkins D. A smoking cessation pilot program. *Hawaii Medical Journal* 1993; 52(10): 266-272.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills and creating supportive environments
Population Groups: social (smokers)

Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 1660

- (326) Serxner S, Gold D, Anderson D, Williams D. The impact of a worksite health promotion program on short-term disability usage. *Journal of Occupational & Environmental Medicine* 2001; 43(1): 25-29.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills and creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stages (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 2460

- (327) Severo CA, Fagnani F, Lafuma A. Cost effectiveness of hepatitis A prevention in France. *Pharmacoeconomics* 1995; 8(1): 46-61.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1371

- (328) Sevick MA, Dunn AL, Morrow MS, Marcus BH, Chen GJ, Blair SN. Cost-effectiveness of lifestyle and structured exercise interventions in sedentary adults - Results of project ACTIVE. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 2000; 19(1): 1-8.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: social (sedentary individuals)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 33

- (329) Shadick NA, Liang MH, Phillips CB, Fossel K, Kuntz KM. The cost-effectiveness of vaccination against Lyme disease. *Archives of Internal Medicine* 2001; 161(4): 554-561.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: whole population
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 326

- (330) Shepard DSHD. Cost effectiveness of intensive treatment of hypertension. *American Journal of Managed Care* 1998; 4(12 Suppl): S765-S769.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults and elders)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 114

- (331) Shepherd J. Economics of lipid lowering in primary prevention: lessons from the West of Scotland Coronary Prevention Study. *American Journal of Cardiology* 2001; 87(5A): 19B-22B.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 16

- (332) Shi L. Health promotion, medical care use, and costs in a sample of worksite employees. *Evaluation Review* 1993; 17(5): 475-487.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 2120

- (333) Shi L. A cost-benefit analysis of a California county's back injury prevention program. *Public Health Reports* 1993; 108(2): 204-211.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 2408

- (334) Shiell A, Smith RD. A tentative cost-utility analysis of road safety education. *Australian Journal of Public Health* 1993; 17(2): 128-130.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: none specified
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 3

- (335) Shiell A, Jorm LR, Carruthers R, Fitzsimmons GJ. Cost-effectiveness of measles outbreak intervention strategies. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 1998; 22(1): 126-132.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (children)
Settings: schools
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2088

- (336) Shipley RH, Hartwell TD, Austin WD, Andrew C. Community stop-smoking contests in the COMMIT trial: Relationship of participation to costs. *Preventive Medicine* 1995; 24(3): 286-292.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments and develop personal skills
Population Groups: social (smokers)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior

Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 409

- (337) Shlian DM, Matchar D, Seymann GB. Cost-effectiveness evaluation of measles immunization strategies on a college campus. *Family Practice Research Journal* 1991; 11(2): 193-207.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (youths)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 1940

- (338) Siggaard R, Raben A, Astrup A. Weight loss during 12 week's ad libitum carbohydrate-rich diet in overweight and normal-weight subjects at a Danish work site. *Obesity Research* 1996; 4(4): 347-356.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1148

- (339) Sinclair HK, Silcock J, Bond CM, Lennox AS, Winfield AJ. The cost-effectiveness of intensive pharmaceutical intervention in assisting people to stop smoking. *International Journal of Pharmacy Practice* 1999; 7(2): 107-112.

Type of Intervention: reorient health services
Population Groups: social (smokers)
Settings: health care settings (community pharmacies)
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 2149

- (340) Singletary WM. Education for parenting. In: Henri Parens and Selma Kramer (ed). *Prevention in Mental Health*. Northvale, New Jersey: Jason Aronson Inc. 1993: 151-166.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (children and parents)
Settings: schools
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 47

- (341) Sisk JE, Moskowitz AJ, Whang W, Lin JD, Fedson DS, McBean AM et al. Cost-effectiveness of vaccination against pneumococcal bacteremia among elderly people. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 1997; 278(16): 1333-1339.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (elders)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 891

- (342) Skull SA, Butler JR, Robinson P, Carnie J. Should programmes for community-level meningococcal vaccination be considered in Australia? An economic evaluation. *International Journal of Epidemiology* 2001; 30(3): 571-578.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (children and youths)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2454

- (343) Skull SA, Butler JR. Meningococcal vaccination for adolescents? An economic evaluation in Victoria. *Journal of Pediatric & Child Health* 2001; 37(5): S28-S33.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (children, youths, students)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 2458

- (344) Smith JC, Haddix AC, Teutsch SM, Glass RI. Cost-effectiveness analysis of a rotavirus immunization program for the United States. *Pediatrics* 1995; 96(4 Pt 1): 609-615.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1318

- (345) Smith KJ, Roberts MS. Cost effectiveness of vaccination strategies in adults without a history of chickenpox. *American Journal of Medicine* 2000; 108(9): 723-729.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 165

- (346) Smith RD, Widiatmoko D. The cost-effectiveness of home assessment and modification to reduce falls in the elderly. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 1998; 22(4): 436-440.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environment, develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (elders)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior, environment
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 700

- (347) Smith S, Weber S, Wiblin T, Nettleman M. Cost-effectiveness of hepatitis A vaccination in healthcare workers. *Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology* 1997; 18(10): 688-691.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention and creating supportive environments

Population Groups: life stage (youths students)
Settings: schools (University)
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2439

- (348) Smith TJ, Hillner BE. Tamoxifen should be cost-effective in reducing breast cancer risk in high-risk women. *Journal of Clinical Oncology* 2000; 18(2): 284-286.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adult women)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 66

- (349) Smith WJ, Jackson LA, Watts DH, Koepsell TD. Prevention of chickenpox in reproductive-age women: cost-effectiveness of routine prenatal screening with postpartum vaccination of susceptibles. *Obstetrics and Gynecology* 1998; 92(4 Pt 1): 535-545.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention and creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women, infants)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 46

- (350) St Pierre RG, Layzer JI. Using home visits for multiple purposes: the Comprehensive Child Development Program. *Future Child* 1999; 9(1): 134-151.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (parents and children)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 447

- (351) Stan CM, Boulvain M, Bovier PA, Auckenthaler R, Berner M, Irion O. Choosing a strategy to prevent neonatal early-onset group B streptococcal sepsis: economic evaluation. *BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology* 2001; 108(8): 840-847.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women and infants)
Settings: health care setting (hospital)
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 151

- (352) Stapleton JA, Lowin A, Russell MAH. Prescription of transdermal nicotine patches for smoking cessation in general practice: Evaluation of cost-effectiveness. *Lancet* 1999; 354(9174): 210-215.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: social (smokers)
Settings: health care settings (primary care)
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 2152

- (353) Stein AD, Karel T, Zuidema R. Carrots and sticks: Impact of an incentive/disincentive employee flexible credit benefit plan on health status and medical costs. *American Journal of Health Promotion* 1999; 13(5): 260-267.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work site
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 132

- (354) Steinweg KK, Killingsworth RE, Nannini RJ, Spayde J. The impact on a health care system of a program to facilitate self-care. *Military Medicine* 1998; 163(3): 139-144.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 767

- (355) Stevens W, Hillsdon M, Thorogood M, McArdle D. Cost-effectiveness of a primary care based physical activity intervention in 45-74 year old men and women: a randomised controlled trial. *British Journal of Sports Medicine* 1998; 32(3): 236-241.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults and elders)
Settings: health care settings (primary care)
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 630

- (356) Stray-Pedersen B, Jennum P. Economic evaluation of preventive programmes against congenital toxoplasmosis. *Scandinavian Journal of Infectious Disease Suppl* 1992; 84:86-96.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women and infants)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 1882

- (357) Svikis DS, Golden AS, Huggins GR, Pickens RW, et al. Cost-effectiveness of treatment for drug-abusing pregnant women. *Drug & Alcohol Dependence* 1997; 45(1-2): 105-113.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: social (injection drug users)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2113

- (358) Sweat M, O'Donnell C, O'Donnell L. Cost-effectiveness of a brief video-based HIV intervention for African American and Latino sexually transmitted disease clinic clients. *AIDS* 2001; 15(6): 781-787.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults)

Settings: health care settings (STD clinics)
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 250

- (359) Szucs T, Admani S. Clinical and health economic benefit of calcium and vitamin D supplementation in the prevention of osteoporotic fractures. *British Journal of Medical Economics* 1997; 11(1-2): 37-44.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (elders)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 2212

- (360) Szucs T. Cost-effectiveness of hepatitis A and B vaccination programme in Germany. *Vaccine* 2000; 18 Suppl 1: S86-S89.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (youths, infants and children)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 285

- (361) Takala AK, Koskenniemi E, Joensuu J, Makela M, Vesikari T. Economic evaluation of rotavirus vaccinations in Finland: randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of tetravalent rhesus rotavirus vaccine. *Clinical Infectious Diseases* 1998; 27(2): 272-282.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants)
Settings: health care settings (clinics)
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 656

- (362) Tao G, Remafedi G. Economic evaluation of an HIV prevention intervention for gay and bisexual male adolescents. *Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome & Human Retrovirology* 1998; 17(1): 83-90.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: social (gay / bisexual men)
Settings: schools
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 845

- (363) Tengs TO, Osgood ND, Chen LL. The cost-effectiveness of intensive national school-based anti-tobacco education: results from the tobacco policy model. *Preventive Medicine* 2001; 33(6): 558-570.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (youths/students)
Settings: schools
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 69

- (364) Thomas IL. Cost effectiveness of antenatal hepatitis B screening and vaccination of infants. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology* 1990; 30(4): 331-335.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: pregnant women
Settings: community based (antenatal clinics)
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 2013

- (365) Thompson RS, Thompson DC, Rivara FP, Salazar AA. Cost-effectiveness analysis of bicycle helmet subsidies in a defined population. *Pediatrics* 1993; 91(5): 902-907.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (children)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 28

- (366) Tice JA, Ross E, Coxson PG, Rosenberg I, Weinstein MC, Hunink MG et al. Cost-effectiveness of vitamin therapy to lower plasma homocysteine levels for the prevention of coronary heart disease: effect of grain fortification and beyond. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 2001; 286(8): 936-943.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults and elders)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 143

- (367) Tillgren P, Rosen M, Haglund BJ, Ainetdin T, Lindholm L, Holm LE. Cost-effectiveness of a tobacco 'quit and win' contest in Sweden. *Health Policy* 1993; 26(1): 43-53.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: social (smokers)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 1661

- (368) Tinetti ME, Baker DI, McAvay G, Claus EB, Garrett P, Gottschalk M et al. A multifactorial intervention to reduce the risk of falling among elderly people living in the community. *New England Journal of Medicine* 1994; 331(13): 821-827.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (elders)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1521

- (369) Torgerson DJ, Kanis JA. Cost-effectiveness of preventing hip fractures in the elderly population using vitamin D and calcium. *Quarterly Journal of Medicine* 1995; 88(2): 135-139.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (elders)

Settings: community based (nursing homes)
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2275

- (370) Tormans G, van Damme P, van Doorslaer E. Cost-effectiveness analysis of hepatitis A prevention in travellers. *Vaccine* 1992; 10 Suppl 1: S88-S92.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: social (travellers)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1879

- (371) Tormans G, van Damme P, Carrin G, Clara R, Eylenbosch W. Cost-effectiveness analysis of prenatal screening and vaccination against hepatitis B virus--the case of Belgium. *Social Science & Medicine* 1993; 37(2): 173-181.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women and infants)
Settings: health care settings (hospitals)
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 1693

- (372) Tormans G, van Doorslaer E, van Damme P, Clara R, Schmitt HJ. Economic evaluation of pertussis prevention by whole-cell and acellular vaccine in Germany. *European Journal of Pediatrics* 1998; 157 (5): 395-401.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 723

- (373) Tosteson AN, Weinstein MC, Hunink MG, Mittleman MA, Williams LW, Goldman PA et al. Cost-effectiveness of population-wide educational approaches to reduce serum cholesterol levels. *Circulation* 1997; 95(1): 24-30.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: whole population
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1026

- (374) Troche CJ, Tacke J, Hinzpeter B, Danner M, Lauterbach KW. Cost-effectiveness of primary and secondary prevention in cardiovascular diseases. *European Heart Journal* 1998; 19 Suppl C: C59-C65.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological

Ref ID: 2457

- (375) Trollfors B. Cost-benefit analysis of general vaccination against *Haemophilus influenzae* type b in Sweden. *Scandinavian Journal of Infectious Diseases* 1994; 26(5): 611-614.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants, children and youths)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1622

- (376) Tuchin P, Pollard H. The cost-effectiveness of spinal care education as a preventive strategy for spinal injury. *Journal of Occupational Health & Safety - Australia & New Zealand* 1998; 14(1): 43-51.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 2197

- (377) Tucker AW, Haddix AC, Bresee JS, Holman RC, Parashar UD, Glass RI. Cost-effectiveness analysis of a rotavirus immunization program for the United States. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 1998; 279(17): 1371-1376.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants)
Settings: health care settings (clinics)
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 753

- (378) Tucker AW, Isaacs D, Burgess M. Cost-effectiveness analysis of changing from live oral poliovirus vaccine to inactivated poliovirus vaccine in Australia. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 2001; 25(5): 411-416.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants and children)
Settings: health care setting
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 2462

- (379) van Damme P, Tormans G, Beutels P, van Doorslaer E. Hepatitis B prevention in Europe: a preliminary economic evaluation. *Vaccine* 1995; 13 Suppl 1: S54-S57.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (children and infants)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 1472

- (380) van Doorslaer E, Tormans G, van Damme P. Cost-effectiveness analysis of vaccination against hepatitis A in travellers. *Journal of Medical Virology* 1994; 44(4): 463-469.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: social (travellers)
Settings: health care settings (clinics)
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 1485

- (381) van Hout BA, Simoons ML. Cost-effectiveness of HMG coenzyme reductase inhibitors; whom to treat? *European Heart Journal* 2001; 22(9): 751-761.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults and elders)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2451

- (382) Varghese B, Peterman TA, Holtgrave DR. Cost-effectiveness of counseling and testing and partner notification: a decision analysis. *AIDS* 1999; 13(13): 1745-1751.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: none specified
Settings: health care settings (HIV and STD clinics)
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 393

- (383) Varghese B, Peterman TA. Cost-effectiveness of HIV counseling and testing in US prisons. *Journal of Urban Health* 2001; 78(2): 304-312.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: social (prisoners)
Settings: other settings/institutions (prisons)
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 213

- (384) Versloot JM, Rozeman A, van Son AM, van Akkerveeken PF. The cost-effectiveness of a back school program in industry. A longitudinal controlled field study. *Spine* 1992; 17(1): 22-27.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 1870

- (385) Vick S, Cairns J, Urbaniak S, Whitfield C, Raafat A. Cost-effectiveness of antenatal anti-D prophylaxis. *Health Economics* 1996; 5(4): 319-328.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants and pregnant women)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 292

- (386) Vinokur AD, van Ryn M, Gramlich EM, Price RH. Long-term follow-up and benefit-cost analysis of the Jobs Program: a preventive intervention for the unemployed. *Journal of Applied Psychology* 1991; 76(2): 213-219.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: social (unemployed)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior/economic
Ref ID: 1

- (387) Vold PP, Owens DK. Cost-effectiveness of the pneumococcal vaccine in the United States Navy and Marine Corps. *Clinical Infectious Diseases* 2000; 30(1): 157-164.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 336

- (388) Walker S. Domestic violence: Analysis of a community safety alarm system. *Child Abuse Review* 2001; 10(3): 170-182.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills, creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (children and adults who are victims of domestic abuse)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: environment
Ref ID: 22

- (389) Walsh JA, Measham AR, Feifer CN, Gertler PJ. The impact of maternal health improvement on perinatal survival: cost-effective alternatives. *International Journal of Health Planning & Management* 1994; 9(2): 131-149.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills, creating supportive environments and reorient health services
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women and infants)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: behavior, environment
Ref ID: 526

- (390) Wang LY, Davis M, Robin L, Collins J, Coyle K, Baumler E. Economic evaluation of Safer Choices: a school-based human immunodeficiency virus, other sexually transmitted diseases, and pregnancy prevention program. *Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine* 2000; 154(10): 1017-1024.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (youths)
Settings: schools
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 103

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Type of Intervention: develop personal skills

Population Groups: life stage (youths)

Settings: schools

Risk Factor: behavior

Ref ID: 126

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Type of Intervention: develop personal skills

Population Groups: life stage (adults)

Settings: work sites

Risk Factor: behavior

Ref ID: 2407

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Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention

Population Groups: social (smokers)

Settings: health care settings (primary care)

Risk Factor: biological

Indexed Elsewhere: need

Ref ID: 2217

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Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention

Population Groups: life stage (children)

Settings: none specified

Risk Factor: biological

Indexed Elsewhere: need

Ref ID: 1185

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Type of Intervention: creating supportive environment

Population Groups: life stage (elders)

Settings: community based

Risk Factor: behavior

Indexed Elsewhere: need

Ref ID: 59

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Type of Intervention: develop personal skills

Population Groups: life stage (children)

Settings: schools

Risk Factor: behavior

Ref ID: 754

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Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 437

- (398) Weintraub JA, Stearns SC, Burt BA, Beltran E, Eklund SA. A retrospective analysis of the cost-effectiveness of dental sealants in a childrens health center. *Social Science & Medicine* 1993; 36(11): 1483-1493.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (children)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 2313

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Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants and children)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 5

- (400) Widenheim J, Birkhed D. Caries-preventive effect on primary and permanent teeth and cost-effectiveness of an NaF tablet preschool program. *Community Dentistry and Oral Epidemiology* 1991; 19(2): 88-92.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants and children)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 434

- (401) Wiebe T, Fergusson P, Horne D, Shanahan M, Macdonald A, Heise L et al. Hepatitis B immunization in a low-incidence province of Canada: comparing alternative strategies. *Medical Decision Making* 1997; 17(4): 472-482.

Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants and children)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 890

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Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (infants) and social (gay men)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 1059

- (403) Wilson MG, Edmunson J, DeJoy DM. Cost effectiveness of work-site cholesterol screening and intervention programs. *Journal of Occupational Medicine* 1992; 34(6): 642-649.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: work sites
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 1831

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Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (children)
Settings: schools
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 211

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Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (pregnant women and infants)
Settings: health care settings (maternity clinics)
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 1743

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Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (adults)
Settings: health care settings (primary care)
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 130

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Type of Intervention: develop personal skills

Population Groups: life stage (parents and infants)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 851

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Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (children, youths and adults)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 2127

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Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: social (drinkers)
Settings: health care settings (primary care)
Risk Factor: behavior
Ref ID: 2436

- (410) Zacker C, Shea D. An economic evaluation of energy-absorbing flooring to prevent hip fractures. *International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care* 1998; 14(3): 446-457.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments
Population Groups: life stage (elders)
Settings: community based
Risk Factor: environment
Ref ID: 625

- (411) Zaric GS, Bayoumi AM, Brandeau ML, Owens DK. The cost effectiveness of voluntary prenatal and routine newborn HIV screening in the United States. *Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes* 2000; 25(5): 403-416.

Type of Intervention: creating supportive environments, develop personal skills
Population Groups: life stage (infants)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 62

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Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: social (injection drug users)
Settings: health care setting
Risk Factor: biological
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2438

- (413) Zarkin GA, Lindrooth RC, Demiralp B, Wechsberg W. The cost and cost-effectiveness of an enhanced intervention for people with substance abuse problems at risk for HIV. *Health Services Research* 2001; 36 (2): 335-355.

Type of Intervention: develop personal skills
Population Groups: social (injection drug users)
Settings: health care settings
Risk Factor: behavior
Indexed Elsewhere: need
Ref ID: 2126

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Type of Intervention: clinical/prevention
Population Groups: life stage (youths and children)
Settings: none specified
Risk Factor: biological
Ref ID: 96

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Ref ID: 110

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Type of paper Review
Ref ID: 2274

- (3) Aldana SG. Financial impact of health promotion programs: a comprehensive review of the literature. *American Journal of Health Promotion* 2001; 15(5): 296-320.

Type of paper Review
Ref ID: 2482

- (4) Ambrose PJ. Living conditions and health promotion strategies. *Journal of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health* 2001; 121(1): 9-15.

Type of paper Commentary
Ref ID: 275

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Type of paper Methods
Ref ID: 159

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Type of paper Review
Ref ID: 782

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Ref ID: 2468

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Ref ID: 11

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Ref ID: 115

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Ref ID: 20

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