

## **POLICY FOR PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CANCER IN VIET NAM IN PERIOD 2000-2010**

**Nguyen Thi Thieng**

Cancer is a non-infectious disease that is becoming increasingly the main health risk for people. Among the main causes of cancer, genetic causes account for only 5%, the remaining 95% are due to environment. In Viet Nam there are policies for prevention of cancer in a number of areas such as health care, nutrition, alcohol use, smoking, environment, physical exercises and sports. The policies are quite systematic and comprehensive. However there are limitations. This study reviews the limitations in the current policies and proposes recommendations for improvements of policies for prevention of cancer.

## **INFLUENCES OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS AND RESPONSES TO THE TREATMENTS ON HEALTH STATUS OF CHILDREN WITH HIV**

**Bui Thi Hanh**

According to the estimate of the Ministry of Health, at the end of 2010 there were about 5100 children infected with HIV. Among them only 31% received ART (Antiretroviral therapy) treatment. The findings of this study show that socio-economic factors do not have much impacts on treatment of children with HIV. This is because ART treatment so far is free in Vietnam. Age at time of detection of HIV and treatment, degree of trust in treatment course are the main factors affecting effectiveness of the treatment of children with HIV. The study recommends to promote the program for prevention of infection from mother to child in connection with prenatal screening in order to start early treatment for newborn children with HIV and promote communication to reduce stigma for people living with HIV.

## **DEVELOPMENT OF SYNTHESIS INDEXES FOR MEASURING POPULATION QUALITY**

**Pham Dai Dong**

One of the objectives mentioned in the Decision 47/2005/NQ-TW by the Political Bureau on continuing promotion of population and family planning policy is "to increase population quality of Viet Nam in term of physical, intellectual and spiritual health to respond to the needs of human resource for industrialization and modernization". The paper presents development of a number of synthesis indexes to measure population

quality according to the spirit of the Decision 47/2005/NQ-TW to monitor the process of improvement of population quality in Viet Nam.

### **MEASURES FOR REFORM OF SOCIAL WORK IN VIET NAM IN THE CONTEXT OF MARKET ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATION**

**Nguyen Thi Thu Ha**

The main question that the paper addresses is what measures to promote social work in Vietnam. Based on experience of social work in Viet Nam in recent past as it is reflected in the assessment of social work situation in 3 cities/province Ha Noi, Ho Chi Minh city and Quang Tri, the paper proposes 5 measures for social work to become more professional. These are (1) policy measures, (2) social awareness, (3) social work human resource, (4) training of social workers, and (5) international cooperation.

### **STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF CHINESE SOCIOLOGY**

**Le Minh Tien**

Sociology first emerged in China at the end of XIX century when there were many social changes. The paper presents a compact narrative about 3 stages of formation and development of sociology in China: the early stage of adoption and development of sociology; the stage of dissolution, and the stage of revival of sociology.