

Table 2: Evidences for effectiveness of completed intervened research

Author (year)	Purpose	Sample size and subjects	Main findings	CBPR elements*/ methodology elements
Osrin ^[15] (2004)	Improve the health of pregnant mothers and their newborn infants in Makwanpur District in Nepal	28,931 married women aged 15–49 years	Intervention led to the reduction in neonatal mortality rate over 2 years (26.2 per 1000 with intervention vs 36.9 per 1000 with control; (OR, 0.70; 95% CI, 0.53–0.94) and maternal mortality (maternal deaths per 100 000 live births: 69 with intervention vs 341 with control; (OR, 0.22; 95% CI, 0.05–0.90). There were no significant differences over 2 years in stillbirth rates (24.6 per 1000 with intervention vs 23.3 with control; (OR, 1.06, 95% CI, 0.76–1.47)	2.61/2.73
Morisky ^[16] (2004)	To determine the efficiency of an expanded sexually transmitted infection HIV/AIDS prevention program	3389 males	Condom usage (36.10% to 38.70% to 46.31%, attitude toward condom usage (21.67% to 24.55% to 25.15%, knowledge about HIV/STI transmission (41.87% to 42.19% to 33.31%) increased significantly from baseline to post-test and 6-month followup, respectively ($P < 0.01$). Furthermore, the reported STI incidence decreased significantly (7.4% to 4.6% to 2.4%, respectively). Changes differed significantly between the intervention and control group at post-test and followup ($P < 0.01$)	2.23/2.13
Vastine ^[17] (2005)	To increase the use of healthy food		The knowledge and use of healthy food in Indian-Americans increased	2.57/1.95
Lesser ^[18] (2005)	HIV prevention program relevant to the needs of the population of inner-city Latino teen parenting couples	77 teen parenting couples	No significant differences detected	1.38/1.82
Nguyen ^[14] (2006)	To increase Pap test receipt and build community capacity among Vietnamese-American women	2009 Vietnamese-American women	Receipt and currency of Pap tests increased significantly in the intervention compared with the comparison community. Community involvement, system changes, community and research capacity building, dissemination of results, and program sustainability were also demonstrated. Participation in Lay health worker outreach was associated with up to date for Pap test (OR, 2.68; 95%CI, 1.83–3.92)	2.8/2.26

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