In an editorial, Charles R Penn (470) discusses how the World Health Organization has been working to improve its pandemic preparedness since the H1N1 2009 pandemic. A second editorial by Devi Sridhar et al. (471) outlines expectations for the United Nations high-level meeting on noncommunicable diseases.

Bangladesh

Deep wells and diarrhoea
V Escamilla et al. (521–527) find that drinking water from deep tube wells reduces arsenic exposure as well as diarrhoea in children.

Brazil

Getting tough on drinking and driving
Claudia Jurberg (474–475) reports on efforts to enforce drink-driving laws.

Improving child nutrition
Rômulo Paes-Sousa et al. (496–503) examine the link between government social programmes and nutritional outcomes.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Treating severe malaria
Yoel Lubell et al. (504–512) research the cost-effectiveness of parenteral artesunate for treating children.

Thailand

Child immunization and migrants
Sara Canavari et al. (528–531) identify and tackle barriers to immunization among children of migrants.

Getting ready for a dengue vaccine

Predicting global health
Barry B Hughes et al. (478–486) develop future global health scenarios that include economic and social development markers.

Leprosy trends
Catharina J Alberts et al. (487–495) assess the potential effect of the WHO global leprosy strategy in Brazil, China, India and Thailand.

Severe HIV infection in children
Nicolas Grundmann et al. (513–520) develop a model to best identify HIV-infected children who require antiretroviral therapy.

Round table discussion on defining pandemic influenza
Peter Doshi (532–538) discusses the definition of pandemic influenza and how this affected the response to the H1N1 outbreak. Daniel J Barnett (539), Luc Bonneux & Wim Van Damme (539–540), Heath Kelly (540–541), Nicholas F Phin (541–542) and Angus Nicoll (542–544) debate this issue.