Project title:	Review of climate-sensitive infectious diseases (CSIDs) in Australia and the current strategies for their prevention and control
Hours of engagement & delivery mode	28 hours per week In person, Herston Campus, Public Health Building 887
Description:	Climate-sensitive infectious diseases (CSIDs) — such as dengue, Ross River virus, Murray Valley encephalitis, Japanese encephalitis, leptospirosis, and other vector-, water- and environment-borne infections — are increasingly important in Australia due to climate variability and extreme weather events. Prevention and control strategies have been developed by health authorities, but these vary in scope, focus, and implementation across jurisdictions. This project will provide the scholar with an opportunity to systematically review the scientific and grey literature to: 1) identify CSIDs relevant to the Australian context, and 2) review and synthesise the current strategies used for their prevention and control at national and state/territory levels. The project will produce an evidence-informed overview and highlight strengths, gaps, and opportunities for improvement in CSID management. Over six weeks, the scholar will: Conduct structured searches of peer-reviewed and grey literature (government policies, strategies, and action plans). Define and justify an Australia-specific list of CSIDs. Extract, compare, and analyse prevention and control strategies across jurisdictions. Apply a simple framework to assess strategy coverage, strengths, and limitations. Develop evidence-based insights and recommendations for strengthening CSID strategies.
Expected learning outcomes and deliverables:	By participating in this project, the scholar will gain knowledge on CSIDs and develop practical research skills, including: 1. Scoping/rapid review skills (Weeks 1–2) Conducting systematic searches, screening literature, and defining inclusion criteria. 2. Policy and strategy mapping (Weeks 2–3) Identifying and cataloguing prevention and control strategies across different jurisdictions. 3. Data extraction and synthesis (Week 3–4) Analysing strategies for scope, focus, and effectiveness; identifying gaps and overlaps. 4. Reporting and dissemination (Weeks 5–6) Producing a short report, a comparative matrix of strategies, and a summary briefing for policymakers and researchers.
Suitable for:	This project is open to students with backgrounds in Public Health, Health Sciences, Epidemiology, Environmental Health, or Infectious Diseases. Students with stronger quantitative or statistical skills may be able to undertake more advanced levels of data analysis.
Primary Supervisor:	Dr Hong Le hong.le@uq.edu.au 0450 321 714

Further info:	The supervisor CAN be contacted by students prior to submission of an application E-DENGUE: A user-friendly digital prediction tool for dengue prevention - School of Public Health - University of Queensland