

UNCATEGORIZED

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Micro- and macroclimate factors certainly have more influence on our health than being reflected by current research. A new [PLOS](#) study now finds that

facilities built more than 50 years ago, characterised by large windows and high ceilings, had greater ventilation than modern naturally ventilated rooms (40 versus 17 air changes per hour) ... Old-fashioned clinical areas with high ceilings and large windows provide greatest protection. Natural ventilation costs little and is maintenance free.

OUR REYS FOR THIS MONTH

VIEW ALL

February 2007 Issue

VIEW ISSUE

Editors' Picks

Natural Ventilation for the Prevention of Airborne Contagion

A study by Adrian Escombe and colleagues examines the effect of natural ventilation in eight hospitals in Lima, Peru upon the risk of TB transmission. The study is discussed in a [perspective](#) also published in this week's issue of *PLoS Medicine*.

Exercise-Induced Bronchospasm and Atopy in Ghana: Two Surveys Ten Years Apart

A [survey](#) by Adnan Custovic and colleagues found an increase in the prevalence of asthma and allergic diseases in children in Ghana between 1993 and 2003. In a [related essay](#), two researchers discuss how asthma in Africa differs from asthma in industrialized countries.

REUSE
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From the Web

DNDi On March 1st 2007 the [Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative \(DNDi\)](#) and sanofi-aventis are hosting a round table discussion to celebrate the availability of a new antimalarial treatment, the artesunate/amodiaquine fixed-dose ACT (ASAQ). Look out for a [PLOS Medicine blog](#) entry on this event this week.

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