



12th NATIONAL HEALTH REVIEW CONFERENCE, LIBERIA (NHRC)



The Ministry of Health organizes the National Health Annual Review Conference to evaluate health sectors performances, recognize achievements and challenges and set health priorities for the next implementation year.

As part of the 2025 National Health Review events, the Ministry of Health has issued a call for articles focusing on health research, evidence based best practices and new innovations that present evidence on the health sector's success and challenges over the past 2-3 years preceding the date of this year's conference. The organizers of the 12th National Health Annual Review Conference invites researchers, implementers, academicians, program people, and policymakers to submit articles on the areas mentioned above.

The 1st National Health Sector Strategic Plan (2022-2026) of the 10 years National Health Sector Policy (2022-2031) implementation period has already concluded, and preparations are underway for the second development of the next Health Sector Strategy (2027-2031). Therefore, articles related to best practices, success stories, and other aspects of the health sector strategy goals, objectives, and key results are expected to be disseminated to audiences through direct and indirect means through the media and publication in the *MOH Annual Bulletin*.

Submissions are welcome across all the strategic areas outlined below:

Strategic Areas of Focus for the Call for Articles

- ***Universal Health Coverage***
- ***Maternal, child, and adolescent health and nutrition***
- ***Disease prevention and control: HIV and viral hepatitis, Tuberculosis and Leprosy, Malaria, Neglected Tropical Diseases, Non-communicable diseases, and Mental health***
- ***Fit-for-Purpose Health Workforce***
- ***Quality and Equitable Health Services***
- ***Essential Medicines, Medical Supplies, and Diagnostics***
- ***Health Information Systems, Research, Digital Health and Communication***
- ***Sustainable Community Health and Engagement***
- ***Sustainable Health Financing***
- ***Epidemic Preparedness and Response***

How to submit articles

Those wishing to publish their works in the special bulletin should send them to the organizers before the deadline: For details on instructions for authors or contributors and submission of articles, please use this *[Google Form link or the QR code](#)* below.

If you have any queries, please contact: Dr. Anthony L. Fortune (services@moh.gov.lr). Among the selected articles for publication in the Bulletin, author (s) might be requested to present their work during the next National Health Review Conference.

Submission Deadline: August 30, 2026.

Insert: bi-code

Key Hints for Submission of Abstracts

1. *First impression.*

The journal abstract helps set the tone and establish the quality of the research. It communicates the author's clarity of thought and precision, which is crucial for establishing credibility in the scientific community.

2. *Rapid understanding.*

An abstract provides a complete, high-level overview of the entire article, including its purpose, methodology, key findings, and conclusions. This overview helps readers grasp the essence of the work without having to read the whole document.

3. *Time efficiency.*

Researchers must review thousands of articles to find those relevant to their research. By reading an abstract, a researcher can decide whether to read the full article, saving valuable time and focusing their efforts on the most pertinent articles.

4. *Initial screening.*

The National Health Review Conference committee will consider abstracts for the initial screening of submissions. Remember, a weak abstract can cause a manuscript to be rejected before it even reaches peer review.

5. *Dissemination and impact.*

A compelling abstract is often the first, and sometimes only, part of an article that potential readers will see. An effective abstract can entice readers, leading to more views, citations, and a greater overall impact of the research.

6. Overall Considerations

- Keep the title clear and concise, reflecting the conference's themes. Avoid overly clever titles that obscure the content.
- Target your abstract to the appropriate conference by aligning it with the thematic areas of the conference's and objectives
- Decide on the presentation format (e.g., oral or poster) early, considering the level of audience interaction desired.
- Review submission guidelines carefully, including deadlines.
- Ensure your abstract follows guidelines for font size and specified word limit.
- Seek feedback from conference organizers to enhance clarity and coherence.

7. Submission Process and Review

- After submission, abstracts are reviewed by experts who assess their relevance and quality based on predetermined criteria.
- Abstracts are evaluated based on novelty, significance, and clarity, influencing for publication on the MOH website.
- Feedback from reviewers can provide valuable insights for future submissions, even if the abstract is rejected.

8. Final Considerations (Outline Guidelines)

- Follow the outlined guidelines to increase the likelihood that your abstract will be accepted.
- Ensure proper formatting and proofreading to avoid errors that could detract from the abstract's quality.
- A well-written abstract serves as an advertisement for your work, attracting interest and potential collaborations at conferences.

9. Authorship

It is a fundamental ethical and practical requirement for all authors to review and approve the final version of their manuscript or conference abstract before submission. Although the first/corresponding author often manages the submission process, all authors should be involved during the final stages of proofreading and revision to ensure accuracy, completeness, and agreement on content.

Example: Sampe Article (Public or gray literature)

Nelson Dunbar, K, Richards E. E., et al. Knockdown and recovery of malaria diagnosis and treatment in Liberia during and after the 2014 Ebola outbreak. Published online June 21, 2017. DOI: [10.5588/pha.16.0100](https://doi.org/10.5588/pha.16.0100)

Background

Setting: The malaria-endemic country of Liberia, before, during and after the 2014 Ebola outbreak. Objective: To describe the consequences of the Ebola outbreak on Liberia's National Malaria Program and its post-Ebola recovery.

Methods

A retrospective cross-sectional study using routine countrywide program data.

Results

Malaria caseloads decreased by 47% during the Ebola outbreak and by 11% after, compared to the pre-Ebola period. In those counties most affected by Ebola, a caseload reduction of ≥20% was sustained for 12 consecutive months, while this lasted for only 4 consecutive months in the counties least affected by Ebola. Linear regression of monthly proportions of confirmed malaria cases—as a proxy indicator of program performance—over the pre- and post-Ebola periods indicated that the malaria program could require 26 months after the end of the acute phase of the Ebola outbreak to recover to pre-Ebola levels.

Conclusions

The differential persistence of reduced caseloads in the least- and most-affected counties, all of which experienced similar emergency measures, suggest that factors other than Ebola-related security measures played a key role in the program's reduced performance. Clear guidance on when to abandon the emergency measures after an outbreak may be needed to ensure faster recovery of malaria program performance.

