



Nov 22,
2019

Plague in Zimbabwe from 1974-2018 A Review Article [↗](#)

PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases

AMON MUNYENYIWA¹, Moses Zimba², Tamuka Nhiwatiwa², Maxwell Barson²

¹University of Zimbabwe Lake Kariba Research Station, ²Department of Biological Sciences, University of Zimbabwe

Works for me [dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.3vvgn66](https://doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.3vvgn66)

AMON MUNYENYIWA

ABSTRACT

The protocol describes how literature was searched to write a review Article titled :Plague in Zimbabwe from 1974-2018. Literature review was conducted using the online databases PubMed, and HINARI. Hard copy text books with information relevant to plague were obtained from the University of Zimbabwe library. The search was refined to manuscripts that reported the occurrence of animal or human plague in Southern, Central, Eastern, Northern Africa and the whole world. All the information was supplemented with information from Web-accessible documents and other grey literature from libraries and archives.

EXTERNAL LINK

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0007761>

1 Materials and Methods

- 2 The literature review was conducted using the online databases PubMed, and HINARI; Hard copy textbooks with information relevant to plague were obtained from the University of Zimbabwe library.
- 3 A thorough search of work was then undertaken in Zimbabwe from the first case of plague in 1974 in Hwange National Park to recent findings.
- 4 The work includes dissertations and unpublished reports from the Ministry of Health and Child Care, with particular emphasis on the epidemiology of plague in Zimbabwe.
- 5 A systematic search strategy was employed using the following search terms: 'Africa' or the name of any African country (e.g. 'Rhodesia or Zimbabwe and 'plague' (e.g. 'Yersinia pestis').
- 6 The search was refined to manuscripts that reported the occurrence of animal or human plague in Southern, Central, Eastern, Northern Africa, and the whole world.
- 7 All the information was supplemented with information from Web-accessible documents and other grey literature from libraries and archives.



This is an open access protocol distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited