

## RESIDENTIAL FIELD SITE TRAINING PROJECT ABSTRACTS

45th Batch, Session: 2002-2003, 4<sup>th</sup> year MBBS Students, CMC

### 1. Study on vaccination status of under-5 children in a rural community

**Students :** 252 Sabrina Rahman Tarafder, 184 Md. Rezaul Karim, 309 Md. Tofazzale Hossain, 251 Asma Siddiq, 253 Nasrin Sultana, 254 Farzana Mahmood.

**Teacher & Guide :** Dr. Saroj Kumar Mazumder, Associate Professor, Community Medicine Department, Chittagong Medical College, Chittagong.

#### Abstract

A descriptive cross sectional study was conducted to reveal the EPI coverage among the under-5 children in a rural area of Mirasharai Upazila in May' 2006. The study place was selected purposively and the samples were collected by face to face interview of guardians. It was found that the immunization status of <5 children in that rural areas was very satisfactory. Most (94.59%) of the children were completely immunized against all EPI diseases with BCG coverage of 100.0%. But the vaccination coverage against HBV was 49.54%. Considering parent's education highest percentage (24.67%) of fully immunized children belonged to father having educational qualification of more than HSC and mother having education of secondary level. At the same time majority of partially immunized children belonged to illiterate father. Everything apart the most successful picture of EPI programme was that 98.2% people knew about this programme and of them 66.66% get information about this from health workers. So, it is evident that EPI programme was one of the most successful programme of Bangladesh government. But for further strengthening of immunization programme it should be trailed to the level of economic and health system development of a country.

### 2. A Study on health care behaviour in a rural community in Hathazari upazila, Chittagong

**Students :** 198 Joyashree Chakraborty, 304 Md. Niazur Rahman Tawf, 207 Suparna Das, 208 Md. Hanif Mahmood Khan, 209 Rezwan Karim, 262 Md. Zia Uddin.

**Teacher & Guide :** Dr. Md. Zahid Hossain Sharif, Lecturer, Community Medicine Department, Chittagong Medical College, Chittagong.

#### Abstract

This was a descriptive study conducted among the rural population in Hathazari upzilla from 30th November 2006 to 20th January 2007 with the objective of assessing health care behaviour among themselves. A total of 92 respondents were selected with non probability convenience sampling and interviewed with a semi-structured questionnaire. Among the respondents 49(53%) were from low income group. 42(46%) from middle income group with 50(54%) were housewives by occupation. The 21 (23%) respondents were illiterate, 23(25%) were primary incomplete and another 23(25%) were SSC incomplete. 68 (74%) respondents believed that diseases were god gifted. 85 (92%) respondents thought that disease got cure by treatment. 72 (78%) respondents preferred institutional services and 20(22%) preferred domiciliary services for treatment. 72 (78%) respondents spent TK.50-100/ and 5(6%) spent =Tk200 for treatment in single episode. 49(53%) received care from a health centre located within 30 minutes of walking distance from their residence. 60(65%) respondents went by walking. 31(34%) by rickshaw. 48 (52%) respondent sought treatment within 2 days of illness. But only 55 (57%) respondents maintained regular treatment. Creating awareness about knowledge of diseases among respondents is recommended.

### 3. A survey on prevalence of hypertension among the people of >30 years age group in a rural community

**Students :** 165 Mukta Begum, 167 Md. Abdul Hamid, 168 Gouri Chakraborty, 172 Samya Das Gupta, 246 Sharmin Ahmed, 249 Fahmida Ashrafi.

**Teacher & Guide :** Dr. Sayeed Mahmud, Lecturer, Community Medicine Department, Chittagong Medical College, Chittagong.

#### Abstract

This cross-sectional descriptive type of study was conducted in 4 (four) selected villages of Mirsharai in June' 2007. A total of 100 samples were included purposively. The result revealed that among the respondents female (62.0%) outnumbered the male (38.0%). About 50.0% of the families were of middle class, only 9% in upper class. Among the respondents 25.0% were suffering from hypertension of whom majority (72.0%) were

female. The remaining 67.0% were of normotensive and only 8% were hypotensive. The age group 50 years and above gripped the major proportion (52.0%) of hypertensive persons. Most (64.0%) of the hypertensive were housewives, 60.0% were illiterate and family history in 58.0% of cases. Almost 2/3rd of the respondents preferred mixed type of food, only 1% had fascination for rich food.

Though about 70.0% of hypertensive had a systemic disciplined life and 4% had an irregular life-style but only 28.0% of the patient intake drug regularly and 72.0% irregularly. It was astonishing that 48.0% of the patients could not even able to remember the drug names. Doctors advice were not followed properly in 68% of cases. Regular contact with doctors was maintained by 64% of the hypertensive patients, 25% of the patients had previous hospitalization history for HTN. Hypertension associated illness was detected in 29% of respondents.

This study also revealed 66.0% had a habit of excessive salt intake, 23.0% were smokers and 6.0% had to face stressful situations and diabetes in 7.0% of cases. This small scale study focus a real situation on prevalence of hypertension, risk factors and drug compliance in a rural community of Bangladesh. It will definitely help to form a basis for large scale study in future as hypertension and its consequences are increasing alarmingly in Bangladesh day by day.

#### 4. Epidemiological study of nutritional status of adult population in a selected rural community

**Students :** 136 Md. Jashim Uddin, 137 Md. Nazmul Hasan, 138 S.M. Mamunur Rahman Rubel, 139 Tanjir Morshed, 144 Shakila Akther, 145 Ishrat Sharmin.

**Teacher & Guide :** Dr. Zahura Khanam, Lecturer, Community Medicine Department, Chittagong Medical College, Chittagong.

##### Abstract

A study was undertaken with a view to assess the nutritional status of adult people at Dakhin Khairchara village of Mirsharai Upazila. It is a cross-sectional study in which 110 individual were chosen conveniently. Height and weight were taken for measurement of Body Mass Index (BMI). Socio-demographic data were collected by interview method. The result documented that majority (57.0%) of the respondents were in normal BMI of 18.5 -25, followed by 35.0% malnourished (BMI, <18.5) and 8.0% overweight & obese (BMI, > 25).

Major proportion of the respondents with normal BMI belonged to age group 20 -39 years (86.0%), family comprised of 4 -6 members (59.6%) and family income of Tk. 2000 -4000 per month. Majority (56.15) of them had access to sanitary disposal of night-soil. On the contrary factors associated with malnutrition (BMI, <18.5) were cultivatable land of < 5 bighas (68.6%) as assets, use of unsanitary latrine (97.0%) and suffering of diseases (56.3%) within last 6 month of study. Females (62.9%) were the main victim of malnutrition. Height percentage of obese group (83.3%) had not suffered from disease. The present series also documented that level of education, occupation, type of house, use of tube-well water had no influence on nutritional status.

#### 5. A study on determinants of contraceptive practice in a rural community of Chittagong

**Students :** 149 Ayesha khatun, 150 Khairunnesa Kanon, 151 Dilruba Akter, 154 Md. Shahadat Hossain, 155 Md. Shahidur Rahman, 242 Md. Rafiquzzaman, 244 Najnin Ahmed.

**Teacher & Guide :** Dr. Fateha Akhter, Lecturer, Community Medicine Department, Chittagong Medical College, Chittagong

##### Abstract

A cross-sectional comparative study was done in a village of Mirsharai Upazilla, Chittagong, among 103 married women of reproductive age with a view to identify the determinants of contraceptive practice between the currently users and nonusers group. It was found that more than half (51.5%) of the respondents were using the methods currently. Majority of them (76.8%) were in the age group of =25 years with mean age of 29.1±1.6 years but 61.2% of their husband's age were belonged to = 35 years with mean age of 38±2.2 years. Majority (53.4%) of respondents was illiterate and only 7.7% passed SSC. On the contrary majority (20.4%) husband were SSC. Maximum respondents were house wife and 27.2% of their husband's occupation was overseas workers. Regarding socio-economic status (SES) it was found that 65% of the respondents were belonged to lower and lower middle class with 30.1% had self income. Age of marriage of majority respondents were at <20 years with mean age 16.7±1.5 years. About half (47.6%) of the respondents had > 3 children with an average 10 years of married life.

The main determinants of contraceptive among the

users were the age in between 25-34yrs (49.0%), lower and lower middle class (79.2%), self income (51.6%), family size of >4 members (94.3%) having > 3 children, duration of married life of 5-9 yrs (24.5%) and the age of last child (58.5%) < 5 years. The main sources of motivation were health worker (26.4%), self decision (22.6%) and the main causes of discontinuation were expectation of child (41.8%) and the side effects (37.2%). The factors that have no influence on contraceptive use were detected as education, occupation, and age at marriage.

#### **6. Study on socio-demographic characteristics & perception about family size of mother having under five children**

**Students :** 183 Mst.Sabiha Afroz, 178 Most.Zakia Sultana, 179 Saiyeda Nasrin, 180 Rozina Afroz, 181 Md. Rezwan Shah, 182 S.M.Sohel Rana.

**Teacher & Guide :** Dr. Saroj Kumar Mazumder, Associate Professor, Community Medicine Department, Chittagong Medical College, Chittagong.

#### **Abstract**

This cross sectional study was conducted in a selected village of Mirsharai upazila under Chittagong district in May' 2006 to assess the perception about family size among rural mothers. A total of 111 households were surveyed & the study populations were chosen randomly. The study revealed that a large percentage of the head of household were service (35.07%) & business (22.52%) by occupation. The 52.25% of family comprised of 4-6 members. Highest proportion (26.12%) of respondents were in secondary level of schooling and their husbands (27.92%) were SSC and above. Majority (44.4%) of the mother with secondary level of education had one child & those who had =3 children were illiterate (71.14%) or primary (48.0%). It revealed that irrespective of level of education most (77.47%) of the respondents commented two children as ideal for a family of whom 97.7% preferred one boy and one girl. Those who (15.0%) like 3 children; majority (76.5%) preferred two male children. Who opined one child, majority (60.0%) preferred male child. The 89.4% of respondents had correct knowledge about 2 child family norms. Regarding knowledge on ideal age of marriage, major proportion of respondents irrespective of their education level commented it at 18-19 years for girls (49.94%) & =25 years for boys (81.98%). The 43.24% opined it at 20 years and

above for girls. The 69.36% of mother got married at the age of 15-19 years which was independent of their socio-economic class.

#### **7. Socio-demographic characteristics and some health related behaviour of a rural community.**

**Students :** 210 Kamrun nesa Chandni, 211 Tahera Nasrin, 212 Salma Sabir, 213 Israt Jahan Ripa, 215 Mubina Ahmed, 217 Md. Kawsher Meah.

**Teacher Guide :** Dr. Dewan Md. Harunur Rashid, Assistant Professor, Community Medicine Department, Chittagong Medical College, Chittagong.

#### **Abstract**

This cross-sectional study was conducted in a selected village of Mirsharai in October 2006 to assess the socio-demographic and some health related behaviour of the people. A total of 90 respondents were interviewed during the study period. The study revealed that 70.0% of the respondents were illiterate, having income around Tk.3000 per month (94.44%). Majority (88.89%) of the families lived in Kaccha houses and more than 50.0% of family resided in overcrowded situation. Indoor smoke pollution was present in 88.89% of houses. 83.33% of the living houses were poorly ventilated. 74.44% families used sanitary latrines and 100.0% have access to safe water. 82.22% of the families had their own tube-wells within the vicinity of their house. Most (92.22%) of the delivery conducted at home and only 7.78% at hospital. But the mode of delivery in most cases (84.44%) was normal. Among the children below 5 years 85.65% were immunized completely, remaining children were immunized incompletely.

#### **8. A study on pattern of diseases among the members of the families in a rural community**

**Students :** 161 Md. Maszudur Rahman, 169 Syed Md. Alaudding Sharif, 170 Md. Nazmul Hasnine Nawshad, 171 Pijush Majumder, 250 B.M.Morshed Ul Alam, 90. Saifur Rahman Ferdous, 91 Biplob Roy.

**Teacher & Guide :** Dr. Sayeed Mahmud, Lecturer, Community Medicine Department, Chittagong Medical College, Chittagong.

#### **Abstract**

This was a descriptive study carried out in some villages of different Union of Mirshari Upazila under Chittagong district with the objective to determine the demographic profile and disease pattern among the members of the families. Data

were collected from 100 household following purposive type of sampling technique. The result revealed that most (88.0%) of the respondents dwelled in tin-shed and 94.0% had access to sanitary latrine. Major source of income of this community were agro-based (29.0%), service (23.0%), business (18.0%) and abroad (13.0%). Most (72.0%) of the family belonged to middle and upper middle socio-economic class group.

The top 10 (ten) diseases affected the people were diarrhea, hypertension, skin disease, asthma, arthritis, pneumonia, diabetes, malaria, peptic ulcer disease, and ascariasis. As regard to system involvement, mainly affected system were gastrointestinal (30.0%), infectious disease (21.74%), respiratory (16.70%), cardiovascular (11.14%), skin (10.30%), musculoskeletal (5.03%), and endocrine (4.58%). It was noted that middle age group mostly (55.0%) affected by disease. Regarding sex distribution, female were mainly affected by diarrhea (51.0%) and malaria (65.0%), and males skin disease (69.0%) and jaundice (72.0%). The alarming prevalence of diarrhoea and skin disease was due to their inadequate knowledge about hygiene and surrounding cleanliness. The study documented 23 death cases, major cause of it was stroke (35.0%) followed by MI (22.0%) and PUO (22.0%). Major proportion (49.0%) of respondents received treatment from quack & LMF, followed by Upazila health complex (23.0%) and registered physician (19.0%), and only 2.0% from homeopath. About 58.0% did not availed treatment facilities and 19.0% did not know the available treatment facilities. About 50.0% had good knowledge on disease prevention. But 41.0% were not aware about the contaminated disease. An about 94.0% had good knowledge on vaccination. Recurrence (30.0%) of disease was noted in case of diarrhea and asthma. Family history (35.0%) was noted in case of hypertension (11.0%), DM (11.0%) & asthma (13%). Community participation is a crying need to combat the challenge of various diseases and health problems by our limited resources and technology. The study can help to bring attention of our health policy makers to make the Health care delivery system upgraded by modern, scientific, philanthropist physicians.

#### **9. A Study on EPI evaluation among the under-5 children in a selected village of Hathazari upazila.**

**Students :** 199 Ummey Salma, 200 Atiqur Rahman,

201 Md.Towhidul Anwar, 202 Nusrat Fatema Chowdh 203 Md. Maniruzzaman, 204 Md. Delowar Hossain.

**Teacher & Guide :** Dr Md. Zahid Hossain Sharif, Lecturer, Community Medicine Department, Chittagong Medical College, Chittagong.

#### **Abstract**

A descriptive type of study was conducted to evaluate the EPI program among the under-5 children in Alipur village of Hathazari Upazila from 25th November 2006 to 20th January' 2007. A total of 93 respondents (parents) were selected by non-probability convenience sampling and interviewed with a semi structured questionnaire. From the study it was found that 72 (77.0%) were completely vaccinated with all EPI vaccines namely BCG, OPV, DPT and Measles. 15(17.0%) were found incompletely vaccinated and no vaccine were given to 5 (6.0%) children. 68(70.0%) respondents were influenced by mass media, 13(15%) by health assistants. Among the vaccinated children, 80(84.0%) got vaccine at Upazila Health & Family Welfare Complex, 3 (5%) at Union Sub Centre, 9(11%), at EPI outreach centre and & Satellite Clinic. Out of 93 respondents, 92 (98%) knew about the EPI program and 63(65.0%) were aware about hepatitis-B vaccination. It was evident that EPI program is one of the most successful program of Bangladesh. Motivation of parents of unvaccinated and incompletely vaccinated children is recommended.

#### **10. A study on antenatal care status of women in a selected village of Chittagong**

**Students :** 236 Md. Saiful Azam Khan, 237 Md. Sharif Ahsan, 238 Md. Tarek-ul-Quader, 239 Shamema Shahreen Sheree, 240 Syeda Jabin Saria, 241 Md.Moyin Uddin Bhuiyan, 159 Hussain Md Avique Asaf.

**Teacher & Guide :** Dr. Zahura Khanam, Lecturer, Community Medicine Department, Chittagong Medical College, Chittagong.

#### **Abstract**

A study was undertaken to determine the Antenatal Care (ANC) status of women in a selected village of Chittagong district. This was a descriptive study in which 100 women included. The data was collected by simple random procedure using pre-tested questionnaire. Among the respondents 37.0% completed ANC status. Those who completed ANC,

majority (64.63%) received ANC from Upazila Health Complex. The age range of the respondents was 16-35 years with mean age of  $24\pm 3$  years. The result noted that majority of the respondents who completed ANC were likely to have in the age group of 20-24 years, education level of secondary, belonged to lower middle class, in family comprised of 4-6 members with number of children 1 or 2 and gravida of 1-2. Moreover their husbands were in the age of 30-34 years having education qualification of secondary and occupation of business or service.

Majority (58.88%) of the respondents had taken additional food during pregnancy, among them majority (55.17%) were in the lower middle class and their husband (39.66%) were in secondary level of education. Majority (80.61%) of the respondents had taken TT vaccine, among them (37.50%) were in secondary level of education and those who completed TT schedule most (51.06%) were in lower middle class.