

RESIDENTIAL FIELD SITE TRAINING PROJECT ABSTRACTS

47th Batch Session: 2004-2005 4th year MBBS Students CMC

1. Study of Knowledge and Practice of Antenatal Care among the Mother of under five Children in a Rural Community of Bangladesh

Students: 165 Sharmistha Chowdhury, 166 Israt Jahan Chowdhury, 167 Gokul Chandra Datta, 168 Syeda Neyamot-E-Ferdousee, 170 Mushfique Murtaja, 172 Shymum Shahriar, 173 Uma Datta Gupta, 175 Sejuti Guha, 160-D Anupam Das Gupta.

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

Abstract

This study was carried out on 147 mothers of <5 children by a “non-probability convenience sampling technique” in some selected villages of Mirsharai under Chittagong district of Bangladesh in July’2008. The aim of the study was to determine the knowledge and practice of Antenatal Care (ANC) among the mothers of <5 children. It was documented that a large proportion (40.8%) of the respondents were in 20-25 years of age, educated upto primary level (34.01%) and housewife (97.96%) by occupation. Most (82.99%) of the respondent got married <19 years of age and had 1-2 children (82.81%).

Irrespective of level of education they were mostly (86.36%) aware about the need of ANC during pregnancy. Most (81.63%) of the respondent received ANC service but 28.57% had completed it. Majority (73.46%) visited the ANC centre 1-3 times. More than 68% received it from Govt. institute. The study also revealed that 60.55% had safe delivery with well trained health personnel. Among them MBBS doctor (46.25%) and Family Welfare Visitor (38.77%) was the ANC service provider irrespective of socio-economic class difference of mother. The entire respondent who did not paid any ANC visit belonged to family of lower-middle socio-economic class and below. It was evident that 41.49% lived within 5-10 km from ANC facility centre & majority (61.22%) used motor vehicle as transport to reach the centre. The study also documented that 87.07% received ANC advices on food, medicine & complication related to pregnancy. Among them 98.65% took extra food and immunized (89.80%) with TT during pregnancy. The survey reflected that

knowledge and practice of ANC among the mothers of <5 children was satisfactory. Though there was economic and administrative limitations, consciousness regarding ANC was increasing day by day among the rural mothers.

2. A Survey on Knowledge and Practice of Safe Drinking Water to Prevent Arsenicosis in a Selected Upazila

Students: 23 Mushfiqul Abrar, 24 Bipasha Mashuk, 25 Rubayet Maruf, 26 Tasnim Chowdhury, 27 Mahbub Hossain, 28 A.S.M. Rasheduzzaman, 29 Beauty Rani Sarker, 31 Md. Soruar Jahan, 33 Ahmed Hossain, 43 Md. Afzal Hossain.

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

Abstract

A descriptive type of cross-sectional study was conducted in a village of Mirsharai Upazila under Chittagong district, in October’2008 to find out the knowledge & practice of safe drinking water for prevention of arsenicosis. Among the respondents, majority (86.1%) were from middle class, educated upto secondary and above level (47.2%) and belonged in age group of 40 & above years (40.0%). This study documented that most of the respondents irrespective of their age had knowledge about arsenicosis. It was also found that 91.95% of female & 87.72% of male respondents thought that arsenic contaminate water. It was alarming that 27.22% and 17.72% of the respondents respectively cited that water could be free from arsenic by boiling and selection of green marked tube well. They also opined that it could be done by tablets (11.67%) and filtration methods (7.2%). Majority (36.11%) did not know how to make water free from arsenic. Irrespective of education level most of the respondents (87.78%) knew that arsenic contaminated water was harmful. A large proportion mentioned that use of arsenic contaminated water both for cooking (78.22%) and washing (44.44%) purpose was also harmful. It was clearly evident that education had no impact on choice of their source of drinking water and 98.0% of the respondent used tube well water for this purpose. In this survey it was also detected that 84.0% of illiterate and 100.0% of the upper class respondents were using

knowledge and practice of ANC among the mothers tube well water for cooking purpose.

3. A Study on Infant Mortality and its Determinants in context of rural Bangladesh

Students: 55 Rahma Binte Anwar, 59 Tamima Hossain, 61 Samia Askary, 62 Kanak Joyti Mondal, 65 Shuva Das, 68 Kamruzzaman Siddiki, 71 Shahinur Akther, 73 Md. Masud khan, 77 Sowrav Barman, 78 Syed Nazmul Islam, 94-D Mohammad Zahidur Rahman.

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

Introduction: Infant mortality rate is the ratio of the deaths up to 1(one) year children registered in a given year to the total number of live births in the same year usually expressed as a rate per 1000 live births. Biological, economic, social and cultural factors are responsible for high IMR in Bangladesh.

Objectives: Aims of the study were:

- i. Calculation of IMR in the study area
- ii. Important determinants in this regard
- iii. Factoral association and sociodemographic characteristics of the respondents.

Methodology: It was an observational type of cross-sectional study, done in Durgapur and Ganchjbaria villages of Mirsharai Upazilla in Chittagong on 223 respondents selected purposively. Face to face interview and preformed questionnaire was the basis for data collection. Year of study was August, 2008.

Results: Majority (218) of the respondents were females and only 5 males. Among the females 91.93% were housewives. Out of 223 infants, 12 death consequences revealed IMR in the study area as 53.81%. Out of 12 deaths 8 were due to LBW and 4 had history of birth injury. Most (94.17%) of the mothers had completed TT vaccination with coverage among graduate mothers of 100.0%. Literacy had direct role on ANC acceptance, about 89.0% of the graduate mothers visited it >3times while in case of illiterates it was only 30.77%. The 88 (38.12%) had >Tk.8000 monthly family income and 77.57% of them had took extra food during pregnancy. But the poor class who had monthly income <Tk.2000, it was only 62.5%. Regarding delivery 34.98% was institutional and 65.02% domiciliary. Most (85%) of the delivery was normal.

Age of first marriage was in between 15-19 yrs (49.78%). Major proportion of delivery was conducted by trained-TBA (38.12%) followed by qualified doctor(24.66%). Obstetrical complications were eclampsia (8.07%), anemia (9.88%), hemorrhage (4.48%) and gestational diabetes (0.9%); 171(76.68%) had no complication. Notable systemic disorders (38.74%) among mother were hypertension (14.35%), DM (2.69%), cardiac problems (0.80%) asthma(9.87%) and other diseases (4.93%).

Conclusion: IMR of our country is high, 53/1000 live birth. This study simulates with this feature. As it is an important socio-demographic indicator, proper initiative should be taken to counteract death of infants. GO, NGO and all concerned should come forward in this regard.

4. Study on "five doses of TT vaccination coverage" among the Women of Reproductive Age Group in a Rural Community of Chittagong

Students: 13 Abdul Mumin, 15 Md. Imrul Kaes, 16 Nuoma Afrin Munir, 17 S.M. Safayet Hossen, 18 Faisal Ahmed, 19 Abdullah-Al-Maruf, 20 Bahni Chakraborty, 21 Md. Jamal Uddin Tanim, 22 Yeasmin Dil Jannat, 85 A.D.M. Rifat Chowdhury.

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

Abstract: It was a descriptive type of cross-sectional study conducted in June' 2008 at Mirsharai subdistrict of Chittagong, to find out the five doses of TT vaccination among the women of reproductive age group. A total of 120 women were included in the study. Data were collected by using questionnaires.

The age range of the respondents was in between 15-54 years with mean age of 27.25±7.9 yrs. A large proportion (53.34%) of them was in 15-24 years. They were mostly housewives (81.67%) and 30.0% completed secondary level of education. More than 61% got information on TT vaccination from health worker, followed by mass media (25.72%). Regarding the source of TT majority (64.76%) received it from Govt. hospital. Irrespective of level of education most (87.50%) of them had knowledge on the dose schedule of TT vaccine. The result of the study revealed that among the respondents 26.67% had completed the 5 (five) doses of TT vaccine. Next to that 24.17% completed 3 (three) doses

whereas 12.50% were left out cases. The respondents who completed 5 (five) doses of TT, majority belonged to 15-24 years (68.75%), had completed secondary and SSC level of education (68.75%). Considering the socio-economic status this group belonged to lower-middle and above class of family (97.0%).

5. Study on Acceptance of Contraceptive Methods among the Male Population in a Selected Village of Mirsarai, Chittagong.

Students : 155 Israt Jahan, 156 Khondokar Abidur Rahman, 157 Mohammad Yousuf, 158 Shariful Islam, 159 Helena Parvin, 161 Shahida Chowdhury, 162 Gul Jannat, 163 Kzi Rezaul Ahsan, 164 Ikramul Amin, 146-D Krishnaika Tripura, 161-D Farhad Ahmed.

Teacher & Guide: Tazkia Bashirullah, Lecturer, Department of Community Medicine, Chittagong Medical College.

Abstract: A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted on 140 male populations in Mirshari upazilla, Chittagong, to assess the current knowledge and practice of contraceptive method by them. The study showed that majority (27.14%) of the respondents was in between the age of 35-39 years, illiterate (38.57%), gripped in lower-middle class of family (55.0%). It was found that the acceptance of contraceptive methods by male population in rural area were very unsatisfactory. Most (79.27%) of respondents had knowledge on FP but 72.86% did not practice it. Those who (27.14) practiced contraceptive methods, majority (20.0%) of them preferred barrier method then rhythm method (08.57) and only 0.72% accepted permanent method. It was also revealed, 63.96% of the respondent having knowledge on FP method opined that these methods should be used by their wives.

It was important to mention that 52.86% of the respondents had idea about STD & AIDS and among them 66.22% knew that by adopting contraceptive methods it can be prevented. The knowledge of FP & AIDS of the respondents was independent on their educational status. This study also revealed that educational and socio-economic status had no influence on the practice of FP methods and preference of adopting FP methods by their wives. Majority (41.18%) of the respondents who did not practice contraceptive methods blamed themselves not having proper education and also their lack of

knowledge and interest. Among them majority were from lower middle class (23.81%). Another important finding for non acceptance of FP method was their negligence (32.35 %) and majority of them belonged to lower middle class (69.40%).

6. A Study on the status of knowledge and practice of Hepatitis-B vaccination among the adult population of a rural community at Mirsharai, Chittagong

Students: 79 Nirjhar Das, 82 Md. Al Imran Yusuf, 84 Md. Humayun Kabir, 85 Sajib Kumar Sarkar, 86 Md. Emranul Huda, 87 Md. Rasel, 88 Tareq Imam, 89 Md. Atwar Rahman, 92 A.K.M. Shahariar Kabir, 93 Nihar Ranjan Sarker, 113-D Nadia Zebin Khan.

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

Abstract: A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted in May'2008, among the adult population of a rural community to explore their knowledge and practice of hepatitis-B vaccination at Mirsharai sub-district of Chittagong. Majority (30.43%) of respondents were from ≥ 40 years of age group. Among them male & female proportion were 52.17% and 47.83% respectively. A large proportion (26.95%) completed the secondary level of education. Only 4.34% were graduate and above. Respondents were mainly from lower middle class (45.21%) of family. Most of the respondent had no knowledge about the name of disease Hepatitis-B (78.0%), its vaccine (86.09%) and incorporation of it in EPI program (87.83%). Major proportion of these group of people were from education level of secondary and below ($\geq 77.0\%$), belonged to lower-middle class of family ($\geq 50.0\%$) and housewife (49.4%) by occupation. On the contrary those who had the knowledge about the name of the disease (12.17%), Hepatitis-B vaccine (13.91%) and incorporation of it in EPI program (12.1%) majority of them belonged to education level of SSC & above ($\geq 73\%$), and socio-economic class of upper-middle & above ($\geq 66.0\%$). Only 9.57% of people knew the sign & symptoms of hepatitis B. Regarding the mode of transmission of disease, a few percentages cited it spreads through blood transfusion (9.56%), sexual exposure (1.7%) & drug abuse (1.7%). It may be concluded that emphasis should be given to inform and motivate the people about the consequence of disease and importance of vaccination.

7. Study on Knowledge and Status of Weaning Practice among the Mother of Under 5 Children in a selected rural Community of Bangladesh

Students: 145 Muntahid Ahsan Roni, 146 Mokbul Hossain, 147 Soheli Sharmin, 148 Sanjana Jerin, 149 prasun Barua, 150 Aparajita Roy, 151 Nadia Hamid, 152 Md. Zahidul Amin, 153 Rifat Ara Noor, 154 Sudip Kumar Biswas, 154-D Smritikona Mazumder

Teacher & Guide: Dr. Karimun Nahar, Lecturer, Community Medicine Department, Chittagong Medical College, Chittagong.

Abstract: This descriptive type of study was conducted among 206 mothers of under five children in Shitakund Upazila of Chittagong, to assess the current knowledge and status of weaning practice among them. Data were collected by face to face interview following convenient type of sampling technique.

The study revealed that majority (41.26%) of the mother belonged to 26-30 years age group and educated upto primary level (37.38%) followed by secondary (30.58%). Most of the mothers (56.31%) came from lower-middle class of family and were housewives (99.52%). A notable proportion (64.08%) had knowledge about the ideal duration of breast feeding. It was documented that majority (42.23%) of the respondents started weaning at 6 months, followed by after 6 months (41.26%). Considering the types of family, majority of the mothers of nuclear families (56.98%) started weaning after 6 months and of joint families (51.16%) at 6 months. It was found that those who started weaning at 6 months, majority (41.38%) of them were in primary level of education followed by secondary (24.13%). Regarding the type of weaning it was also evident that majority of the respondents (37.38%) used khichuri (hotchpotch) as weaning food, followed by cow's milk (21.84%). Those who used khichuri majority of them were in lower-middle (54.54%) followed by upper-middle class (37.66%) of family.

8. Study on Reasons of Avoiding Hospital Delivery in Some Selected Rural Community of Bangladesh

Students: 168 Nadim Mahmud, 182 Md. Nadimul Islam, 183 Md. Tariqul Islam, 198 Omar Mohammad Shafi, 199 Umar Sharief, 14-D Fahmida Hasan Chowdhury, 26-D Kazi Subrina Siddique,

190-D Fahmida Sharmin, 192-D Pallab Chakraborty, 195 Natalie Jasmine Taher Khan.

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

Abstract: This was a descriptive study undertaken to determine the reasons for avoiding hospital delivery in rural area of Bangladesh and to investigate the impact of some selective demographic, socio-economic and health related factors on it. Data were drawn from a cross-sectional field survey, conducted in July, 2008, at Mirsharai sub-district of Chittagong. A total of 259 child bearing women were interviewed using semi-structured questionnaire.

It was found that majority (61.78%) of respondent's birth attendants were trained-TBA followed by untrained-TBA (24.71%). Only 2.32% respondent's birth attendants were neighbors. Majority (67.95%) of respondents received ANC but 29.54% had completed it. The result indicated that 47.49% of respondents stated 'absence of complication' in antenatal care as reason of home delivery followed by 'inexpensiveness' (39.77%). The respondents also stated 'fear of Caesarean Section' (23.17%), followed by 'dislike of hospital delivery' (15.83%) as the reasons for avoiding hospital delivery. Other important reasons were 'forbidden by family' (12.35%), 'fear of institutional delivery' (9.65%), 'avoidance of male doctor' (8.49%) and 'transport problem' (7.72%). The study also revealed that 'absence of problem' & 'fear of CS' were cited by respondents mostly belonging to educational level of primary and secondary (>69%), and socio-economic class of lower-middle and upper-middle (>73%). On the country 'inexpensiveness' was stated as the cause by respondents mostly belonging to educational level of primary (43.68%), and socio-economic class of lower-middle & below (23.17%) cumulatively.