

## RESIDENTIAL FIELD SITE TRAINING PROJECT ABSTRACTS

47th Batch, Session: 2004-2005, 4<sup>th</sup> year MBBS Students, CMC

### 1. Prevalence of dental caries among the children of 3-6 years in a selected rural community of Chittagong.

**Students:** 94 Md. Abdullah Al Amin, 96 Mainul Hasan, 99 Afsana Lizu, 101 Amitav Dey, 100 Ishrat Jahan Ashmi, 102 Mushfique Manjur, 103 Humayra Kabir, 102-D Luna Akhter, 104 Syeda Farhana Sabah, 105 Nabin Chandra Saha, 106 Md. Mokbul Hossain.

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

**Abstract:** Dental caries is a progressive bacterial damage to teeth exposed to the saliva. Essential requirements of development of dental caries are: cariogenic bacteria, bacterial plaque, stagnation areas, fermentable bacterial substrate, and susceptible tooth surfaces. It is present all over of the world and has known it for centuries. [Element A.J.1958]. Objectives of the study was to find out the role of age, food habit, tooth cleaning habit, devices, & materials for developing dental caries. Influence of education and socio-economic status were also considered in this research work. This observational type, cross-sectional study was performed in August, 2008 at Gazbaria, East Durgapur and Uttar Haitkandi villages of Mirsharai Upazilla. Preformed Questionnaire was used for face to face interview. 220 children aged 3-6 years were selected purposively, oral cavity of the children were examined with the help of dental probe, dental mirror and torch light after proper counseling of the subjects. The result of the study revealed that among the 220 children 60.91% had dental caries and 39.09% were caries free. The prevalence rate in male was 61.6% and in female 61.18%. There was no statistically significant difference in the prevalence of the disease between male and females. 33.58% of children were from upper class and 14.92% were from lower class. 85.71% children of illiterate mother and 23.8% of graduate mothers were suffering from caries. It was documented that medial molars of the upper and lower jaws were mostly affected by the dental caries. Dental caries was present in highest percentage (76.12%) in children who had got the cleaning habit before meal and who clean their teeth once daily. It was

predominant in children who used finger (64.93%) and tooth paste (33.58%) as tooth cleaning devices. It was documented that children of aged 5-6 years were more (53.73%) affected by dental caries and followed by 3-4 years (27.61%) and 4-5 years (18.66%). Dental caries has become a serious health problem for the majority of people. GO, NGO and other mass media should come forward for implementation of awareness programmes to counteract the situation.

### 2. Study on the pattern of diseases & health seeking behaviour of the parents of under-5 children in a rural community of Mirsharai Upazila of Chittagong

**Students:** 186 Ahsan Habib Khan, 187 Suha Asiya Cooray, 189 Piniru Perera, 190 Kamrul Hasan Rasel, 191 Jannatul Mawa, 192 Khandakar Md. Abdul Mueed, 193 Urmi Das, 194 Romana Afaz Ireen, 167 D, Md. Habibur Rahman

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

**Abstract:** This was a descriptive study carried out in Mirsharai Upazila, Chittagong. Data were collected by prepared questionnaire through personal interview. 152 respondents were selected by convenience sampling method. Among them 34.21% were illiterate & 65.79% literates and most (96.05%) were female. Majority (42.76%) belonged to the age group 20-24 years and came from lower socio-economic class of families (36.84%) followed by each of 28.95% in upper & lower middle class. The study revealed that the main diseases suffered by the <5 children were ARI (33.16%), diarrhea (33.68%), PUO (10.50%), dermatological (14.47%) & helminthic (9.21%) infections. The study also revealed that communicable disease like ARI (38.16%) & diarrhea (23.68%) were more common in families with more number of under-5 children. Regarding the choice of treatment, 64.47% preferred modern treatment, 34.21% treated from pharmacy by quack and each of 0.65% by homeopathy & self treatment. 38.15% of the respondents preferred for getting treatment from private chambers of MBBS doctors. Educational qualifications played a key role in determining their eagerness to participate in

health promotional activities. As the illiterate people had no or less knowledge regarding the health facilities available for them, they showed negligence in participating in health programs compared with the educated mass. This study documented that people with low socio-economic status (36.84%) were adopting traditional methods of treatment and as a results their children were the worst sufferers of the above mentioned diseases. The study also documented, the too long distance (51.31%) & financial problems (33.55%) were the main obstacles for them from getting proper treatment. As majority of the respondents were literate (65.79%), most of them were aware about the immunization status of their children & they had either fully (90.79%) or partially (7.23%) immunized their children, indicating the positive health seeking behavior of the respondents.

### **3. A study on knowledge, attitude & practice of contraceptives by the women of a rural community of Mirsharai Upazila of Chittagong district**

**Students:** 01 Sabah-tuz-Zohra, 02 Farzana Alam Rupali, 03 Tahamina Alam Sonali, 04 Showkat Ali Sujon, 05 Tapati Das, 06 Raktim Chowdhury, 07 Naima Naser Chowdhury, 10 Shaila Tasnuva, 11 Samia Sabrina, 12 Hafiza Marzan

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

**Abstract:** A descriptive study was conducted at Temohoni village of Mirsharai, Chittagong in which 120 women of reproductive age were chosen by purposive sampling techniques. The aim of the study was to find out the knowledge of women about contraceptive methods, their attitude and the state of practice of these methods among them. Regarding the demographic characteristics, most (95.83%) of the women were housewives by occupation, gripped in the age group 20-30 years (63.33%), educated upto secondary level of schooling (33.33%) and got married at the age of 17-20 yrs (53.33%). It was found that 46.1% of respondents had 1-2 children, followed by 3-4 (43.5%) & >6 children (1.7%). A birth spacing of 1-2 years was maintained by 52.5% of respondents. Most of the respondents (94.0%) had knowledge about contraceptives, among them 33.63% were in secondary level of education. A large proportion (72.0%) of respondents used contraceptives and 28.0% did not. Majority (59.3%)

used OCP among them 52.94% belonged to lower-middle class of family. Lack of knowledge (39.28%), nausea (41.79%), p/v bleeding (22.39%) and other menstrual disturbance (17.91%) were the main reasons of not using contraceptives. Family planning workers were the prime source of information for >57.5% respondents. The merits of family planning were known to 95.0% respondents. It revealed that 64.17% did not desire more children while 35.83% had further desire for more children

### **4. Study on the knowledge of safe motherhood among the women in a selected rural community of Bangladesh**

**Students:** 176 Mashruf Wahid, 177 Shawkat Mahmood, 178 Samir Gopal Dey, 181 S.M. Shazzadul Karim, 184 Md. Munir Hossain, 185 Khandker Mahbub-uz-Zaman, 195 Taniza Farnaz, 196 Aysha Akhter, 197 Arafat Sultana, 200 Insha Hamid, 26-D Rebeka Jannat.

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

**Abstract:** This was a descriptive study undertaken to assess the knowledge of rural women on safe motherhood and to investigate the impacts of some socio-demographic and health related factors on it. Data were drawn from a cross-sectional field survey in July'2008 at Jonardhanpur and Shaherkhali villages of Mirsharai subdistrict of Chittagong, from 259 mothers using semi-structured questionnaire. Major proportion (54.44%) of respondents was in 20-29 years of age, educated upto primary (32.82%) with husband's education of secondary (28.96%) & SSC (28.96%). They were mostly (98.84%) housewives with husband's occupation of service (39.00%). Majority (67.18%) of the respondents got married at the age of 10-14 years. Irrespective of their level of education, majority opined that the ideal age of marriage for girls would be 18 years (45.56%) followed by 20 years (33.60%), and birth spacing to be <5 years (49.03%).

Maximum had no correct knowledge on frequency of ANC (83.4%) & TT vaccination (63.32%). Those who had correct knowledge (16.60%) on frequency of ANC, majority of them were SSC level educated. Though >41.0% of respondents had idea about TT5 vaccination. Majority of them were also SSC (38.09%) followed by secondary (30.48%) level educated. Majority (40.15%) of the respondents

preferred primary health centre (UH-FWC) & MCH-Clinic (21.62%) for ANC service but home (47.50%) for delivery. Majority had knowledge about health problem during pregnancy like excessive bleeding (57.92%), headache (35.52%) & swelling feet (31.66%). A few proportion opined the avoidance of drugs (11.20%) & smoking (12.36%) as risk factors during pregnancy.

##### **5. Study on infant mortality and its determinants in context of rural Bangladesh**

**Students:** 123 Tanvir Ahmed, 125 Sumona Afroz, 127 Md. Abdulla Mamun Prodhan, 128 Md. Khakequzzaman, 129 Minhazul Absar, 130 Sadia Rahman, 131 Mohmmmed Tauseef Sharif, 132 Sadia Rahman, 133 Md. Tuhin Akhter, 132(D) Imam Hasan

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

**Abstract:** This cross-sectional study was undertaken in September '2008 at Sitakund Upazila of Chittagong district. The aim of the study was to estimate the magnitude of infant death & to explore its determinants. A total of 206 women were interviewed using semi-structured questionnaire. The result revealed that majority (44.66%) of the respondents was in 20-25 years of age and educated upto primary level (42.68%). Majority (73.21%) got married in between 15-19 years of age. Most (85.44%) of the women received ANC service but 17.96% had paid >3 visits. More than 71% received it from Govt. health institute. Irrespective of family income most (91.26%) of the deliveries were performed at home. Among the 56 (27.18%) obstetrics complications, 46.43% had suffered from eclampsia and 30.36% hemorrhage.

Among the infants, 6 death consequences revealed the proportion of infant death in the study area as 2.91%. Majority (66.67%) of infant died at neonatal period & 33.33% in post neonatal period. The causes were attributed to birth injuries (50.0%), LBW (33.33%) & ARI (16.67%). The delivery of these children were ensued at home and conducted by TBA: untrained-83.43% and trained-16.57%. Primary & below (66.66%) level of schooling was the education of mother of the dead infants. The birth order of the infants were 2nd (50.0%) followed by 3rd (33.33%) & > 5th (16.67%).

##### **6. Determinants of early marriage and attitude towards the age at marriage in the villages of Bangladesh**

**Students:** 36 Md. Mustafa Murshed, 39 Md. Jashim Uddin, 40 Shantanu Das, 41 Shuvrendu Prasad Dev, 43 Md. Sajjadur Rahman, 45 Ripon Kumar Sarkar, 48 T.M. Fahad Nasif, 50 Balaram Paul, 51 A.S.M. Talibul Islam, 86D Fatima Tuj Johra.

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

**Abstract:** Bangladesh has one of the highest rates (30.03%) of child and adolescent marriage world wide. 18 years in case of female and 21 years in male are the legal age of marriage in Bangladesh. Parent's education, education of female child, poverty and other social factors influence the early marriage of females in the rural areas of Bangladesh. A descriptive cross sectional study was conducted in the villages of Mirsharai, Chittagong among the 188 married women with a view to identify the determinants of early marriage in females and to explore their attitude towards the acceptable age of marriage. Data were collected during the RFST placement with a prepared questionnaire. In this study it was found that nearly half (43.08%) of the respondents got married below 18 years and their mean age at marriage was  $17.5 \pm 1.7$  years. Among the respondents 25.53% were illiterate, 24.47% primary and 23.94%  $\geq$ SSC level of educated, majority (54.79%) belonged to lower-middle and only 6.38% in upper class of socio-economic status. It was detected that 75% of illiterate women got married within the 17 years of age whereas  $\geq$ SSC level educated respondents did it only 13.33%. Father's education also documented as a determinant of early marriage in this study. Most (64.91%) of the illiterate fathers completed their daughter's marriage within 17 years of age, but only 32.6% of  $\geq$ SSC level educated fathers had done the same. Socio-economic status was identified as another factor behind the early marriage of females. Majority (62.5%) of the women of lower-class got married within 17 years of age, where as the upper class respondents had done it only 25%. Regarding the attitude towards the early marriage, it was revealed that 59.57% of the women had the correct idea about the legal age (18 years) of marriage in our country, but 26.06% of them knew that it was more than 18 years and 10.10% of the women had no idea about

the matter. Depending on education it was noticed that among the illiterate, 22.45% claimed that age of marriage should be less than 18 years which was totally disagreed by the  $\geq$ SSC level educated respondents. On the other hand  $\geq$ 18 years as the age of marriage was supported by 68.89% of the  $\geq$ SSC educated group which was much less agreed by the illiterate group (48.98%) of the respondents. Father's education as well as the education of the female children and socio-economic status of parents was detected as the main determinants of early marriage and their attitude towards the correct age of marriage was also directly influenced by education. This study demands various awareness program on the bad effects of early marriage specially in case of female.

**7. A survey on the influence of female education on complimentary feeding among the mother's of under five children in a selected village in Mirsharai, Chittagong.**

**Students:** 134, Md. Mohsin, 135 Pradipta Chakma, 136 Shamsun Nahar, 137 Mahfuz Rahman, 139 Suraiya Syharmin, 140 Ashrafal Hoque, 141 Abul Hasnat, 142 Asif Md. Miraz, 143 Nameerah Begum, 157 (D) Sutapa Barua.

**Teacher and Guide:** Dr. Tazkia Basir Ullah, Lecturer, Department of Community Medicine, Chittagong Medical College, Chittagong.

**Abstract:** Complementary feeding is a transient period and the process of introducing foods other than breast milk to an infant and gradually increasing the amount so that eventually the infant becomes accustomed to the full adults foods. The early and late complementary feeding puts the child at risk of developing malnutrition.

**Objective of this study** was to explore the knowledge of mother about the weaning practice and to find out the socio-demographic influences on complementary feeding. This cross-sectional study was carried out in June'2008, at Khoya Chara Village at Mirsharai Upazilla of Chittagong. A total of 148 mothers were selected by non-probability sampling technique. Data were collected by face to face interview using semi-structured questionnaire. The study documented that majority (36.48%) of the mother were in 21-25 years of age, gripped in lower-middle (54.73%) socio-economic class of families. Majority (43.92%) were illiterate followed by primary level (18.34%) of schooling and mostly

(91.90%) housewives by occupation. A large proportion (56.08%) started breast-feeding within 1 hours of delivery. Exclusive breast feeding was practiced by 75% of respondent and a notable proportion gave honey as pre-lacteal food. Irrespective of level of education most of the respondents had knowledge about the benefit of breast feeding (81.08%) & complementary feeding (71.62%). Majority (66.98%) of mothers started complementary feeding within 5-6months which was also independent on the respondent's level of education. The mothers who started complementary feeding at appropriate time were greatly influenced by health workers (55.96%) and elder members of the family (34.86%). Inappropriate timing (<5 or >5months) of complementary feeding was not practiced by literate respondent having education level of >SSC. >52% of the respondents used hotchpotch (khichuri) as complementary food among them majority (44.64%) were in lower-middle class. On the contrary those who (27.36%) gave cows milk majority (41.38%) of them were in upper-middle class. More than 50% of mother belonging to lower class gave cooked rice powder as complementary foods. This study gives some light to the researchers that education of the mothers plays a very fundamental role in practicing complementary feeding along with breast-feeding for proper growth and development.