

ABSTRACTS OF COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY

54 Batch Session 2011-2012 4th Year MBBS Students Chittagong Medical College

1. Percentage of Adoption of Male Contraceptive Methods Among the Population of a Selected Rural Community in Chittagong.

Students : RFST Batch A1- Roll-01-Ishrat Akter Emran,02-Md. Abrar Zaheen Khan, 03-Tanni Barua, 04-Nazmoon Sultana, 05-Md. Taufiqul Alam, 06-Moriom Begum, 08-Md. Erfan Chowdhury, 09-Shaila Afrin, 10-Md. Shahriar Mahmud, 11-Nisat Sultana, 12-Rafayet Hossain Chowdhury, 13-Dilruba Yeasmin, 14-Md. Arafat Rahman.

Teacher & Guide : Dr. Preeti Prasun Barua, Associate Professor, of Community Medicine, Chittagong Medical College.

Abstract : Adoption of different contraceptive methods has been among the most popular methods of controlling population outburst, which is the number one problem of Bangladesh at present. Despite adoption of male contraceptive methods being equally, if not less important than adoption of female contraceptive methods, only a few studies conducted on this regard proved to be sufficient. So, the current study was conducted to find out the percentage of adoption of contraceptive methods among the male population.

The study was conducted to find out the percentage of adoption of male contraceptive methods, the knowledge about different methods, reason behind choosing one and reason behind not adopting any of the male contraceptive methods among the population of a selected rural community of Chittagong.

It was a descriptive cross-sectional study conducted on 225 men of a selected rural community at Raozan, Chittagong, in December 2014. The respondents of the study included married men below 60 years of age at that time of the survey, who were selected by convenience type of non-probability sampling, and the data were collected by face to face interview using a pretested mixed type questionnaire.

Analysis of the collected data revealed that 36.44% respondents were educated up to primary level and 20.44% passed S.S.C., whereas 19.56% respondents never went to school.

It was found that 38.67% of the respondents earned their livelihood by means of medium to small business, about 27.56% of the respondents were service holders. Among the respondents, 66.22% belonged to lower-middle class and 23.56% were from upper middle class. Although 90.67% respondents were aware of different male contraceptive methods, only 24.89% actually adopted any method. Among the contraceptive users, 87.5% chose condoms as they are easy to use and available. Among the respondents who did not use any contraceptive methods, 56.80% said their partners used contraceptive methods and 10.65% complained about lack of natural felling in using condoms.

Based on the study, it is evident that although the majority of the male population is aware of different contraceptive methods, most of them are reluctant in adopting any of them. To avert this situation and gain effective results in population control, people, specially the male population should be made aware of the importance, advantage, usage of different male contraceptive methods and available facilities in our country. Spreading of proper education and eradication of misconception regarding contraceptive methods may play a pivotal role in controlling population outburst.

2. Common Health Problems & Health Seeking Behavior of Salt Cultivators of a Selected Rural Area of Bangladesh.

Students : RFST Batch-B1, Roll-30-Hojaifa Zohora Shirupa, 32-Mst. Snigdha Sowrin, 33-Md. Ariful Islam, 34-Marufa Yeasmin Khan, 35-Fahmida Sultana, 36-Md. Rabiul Hasan Khandaker, 37-Abdullah Al Saky, 38-Sharmin Sultana, 39-Abrar Uddin, 40-Nusrat Jahan, 41-Md. Hosne Al Ahad, 42-Tamanna Hossain Chowdhury, 43-Md. Rakibul Islam,

Teacher & Guide : Dr. Mukesh Kumar Dutta, Lecture of Community Medicine, Chittagong Medical College.

Abstract : It was the study of Common Health Problems & Health Seeking Behavior of Salt Farmers of Darbesh Kata, Chakaria, Cox's Bazar on 26th Sept, 2014. The objective of study was to explore common health problems & health seeking

behavior, to assess the available health care facilities, to know about socio-demographic differentials. It was a descriptive type of cross sectional study. Data was collected by convenient type of non-probability sampling using prepared questionnaire by face to face interview. The number of respondents were 125. The educational status of majority was illiterate (65.06%). In socio economic status, most of the respondents were lower middle class (80%). For own protection, most of them used cap (38.4%), boots (4.8%), gloves (0.8%) & rest of them didn't use any tool. The causative factors affecting the farmers were extreme heat (61.6%), cold (18.4%), dust & others. They were suffering from some occupational problems such as skin diseases 64%, allergy 12%, blister 10.4% etc. The predominant health hazards of respondents were Peptic ulcer 29.6%, Hypertension 13.6%, Respiratory diseases 8-8% & others were Diabetes, Asthma, Cardiac diseases etc. Personal habits of respondents were Betel leaf & nut 27.2% & smoking 19.2%. It was noticed that most of them were taking health advices from Doctor 64.8%, non-registered doctor 25.6%. In EPI schedule, 93% respondents were immunized. From the results of the study, we found that the lifestyle of respondents were not up to the mark. Most of them didn't follow any family planning method. It was documented that they were not very much concerned about personal hygiene. Most of the female respondents were malnourished. So, we suggested that they need more financial support for the improvisation of health seeking behavior & proper treatment of diseases. Govt. & NGOs should give special attention for betterment of their life.

3. Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Oral Hygiene Among the Children of 5-15 years Old in the Village of Maddham Salimpur, Sitakunda, Chittagong.

Students : RFST Batch-C1, Roll- 60-Masrura Muminu, 61-Md. Rokan Uddin Sarker, 62-Musrata Shaharin Sarker, 63- Md. Hasibur Rahman Anik, 64-Marjana Akter, 65-Porama Zafreen Hoque, 66-Rakibul Hasan Refat, 67-Alamgir Hosen, 68-Mashiat Marjani, 69-Afrin Huq, 70-Nifat Sultana, 71-Riaz Uddin Mitul.

Teacher & Guide : Dr. Zahura Khanam, Assistant Professor of Community Medicine, Chittagong Medical College.

Abstract : This community health survey was a Descriptive type of Cross-Sectional Study conducted from 7th December, 2014 to 22nd December, 2014 on "Knowledge, Attitude and practice of Oral Hygiene Among the Children of 5-15 years old in the village of Maddham Salimpur, Sitakunda, Chittagong.

Respondents by face to face interview using a prepared mixed type of questionnaire.

This study revealed that , among the total respondents 45.2% were male and 54.8% were female. 34.8% of total respondents were in a age group of 8-10 years and most of them completed primary education. Most of them 58.4% belonged to lower middle class status. The study showed that majority of the respondents 60.8% had no knowledge about ideal method of brushing. Most of the respondents 79.2% thought that regular brushing can prevent dental caries and gum diseases and 64.4% believed that excess eating of sweets and drinking beverages can cause dental caries. Most 71.6% of the respondents thought that they would lose teeth if cleansed by dentists. It was found that 83.2% of the respondents brushed teeth regularly and among them 54% brushed their teeth once daily.

About 85.2% used tooth paste as their bushing material. Among the respondents, 69.6% had hygienic oral cavity and about 33.4% suffered from multiple problems in oral cavity. It was found that about 90.8% of the respondents did not visit dentist regularly.

The purpose of this study was to find out how the children of 5-15 years maintain their oral hygiene. Their increasing practice of brushing teeth was certainly a positive sign whereas the knowledge about ideal method of brushing was not satisfactory enough. These outcomes certainly will bring a wide scope of opportunity for further research and development on the matter.

Day by day the oral hygiene is improving and multiple oral problems decreased.

4. Health Problems and Health Seeking Behavior of Geriatric Person in a Rural Area in Chittagong.

Students : RFST Batch-D1, Roll-87-Nasreen Akter Poly, 88-Hassan All Fahim, 89-S.M.M. Kaisar, 90-Saddam Hosen, 91-Fatema Tuj Johara, 95-Md. Mahmudul Hasan, 96-Mathangan Srishankar, 98-Farzana Akter, 99-Rumana Afroz, 101-Jathukeshan Sivayoganathan, 107-Faijun Naher.

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

Abstract : It was a descriptive cross-sectional study to assess the Health problems and health seeking behavior of Geriatric persons in a rural area of Mekhol village, Hathazari, Chittagong. A total of 177 respondents were interviewed to collect information related to their problems.

It was revealed from the survey that 37.29% belonged to the age group of 50-55years, among which 61.01% were female, 38.99% were male. Almost all 99.44% were muslim. Regarding their educational status 29.94% were illiterate and 48.59% had primary level of education only. Among the total respondents, maximum 56.50% were living in joint family, 36.72% were in nuclear family, 6.78% were in extended family. Majority 36.16% of the respondents were mother, 20.34% were father, 16.38% were husband and 10.75% were grandmother of the families. Maximum 50.28% respondents were from lower middle class and 38.42% belonged to upper middle class. The study reflected that, the respondents had more than one current health problems like weakness 85.31%, followed by joint pain 68.36%, body ache 67.80%, back pain 55.93%, blurred vision 51.41%, dental problem 49.15%, vertigo 41.24%, insomnia 32.77%, cough 31.07%, hearing problem 30.51%, constipation 27.11%, anorexia 22.68%. Maximum 70.06% respondents were already diagnosed with specific diseases. Regarding health service 96.61% of respondents were already diagnosed with specific diseases. Regarding health service 96.61% of respondents availed health service when they were sick but 3.39% didn't get any kind of treatment. Among those who took service, maximum 65.57% respondents availed service from different medical set up, 41.81% from local pharmacy. Regarding medical treatment 47.10% preferred private chamber, 40.65% went to upazilla health complex, 8.38% went to district hospital and 3.23% went to community clinic. 44.83% went to district hospital and 3.23% went to community clinic. 44.83% had financial problem, 29.31% had fear and 25.86% had social behind not willing to get admitted into hospital. In case of accidental injury, maximum 71.93% respondents preferred to take treatment from upazilla health complex, 29.82% from private chamber, 31.58% from private hospital.

From the study, most of the respondents had more than one personal habit. Maximum 89.20% had the habit of taking tea followed by taking betel leaf 57.06% and betel nut 50.87%. The majority of the respondents 67.23% were moderately satisfied, 32.77% were fully satisfied about the health services that they received from different places.

At one stage of life, all people become old, have to pass through the sufferings of end stage of life. As they become dependent on other members of the family, it is important and essential to take proper care about the elderly people.

5. Knowledge and Practice Regarding Child Birth Among the Mothers in Fauzderhat Area.

Students : RFST Batch-E1, Roll-116-Shohana Tanzin, 117-Md. Shafiquzzaman Chowdhury, 118- Rema Saha, 120-Afia Jahan Rashni, 122- Atish Dipangker, 123- Md. Sohrab Hossain, 124- Rifat Jahan, 125- Humayra Tabassum, 128-Mir Tanvir Hasan, 129- Md. Taherul Al Amin, 130- Abdullah Al Tanim.

Teacher & Guide : Dr. Zubaida Khanam, Lecturer of Community Medicine, Chittagong Medical College.

Abstract : Knowledge about childbirth among the mother is very much important for the health status of a country. A descriptive type of cross-sectional study was done on 12th January 2015 among 198 respondents at Salimpur area, a village under Fauzderhat union of Chittagong to find out knowledge & practice regarding childbirth. Our total respondents were selected by convenient type of non-probability sampling. Data were collected by prepared questionnaire from the respondents by direct face to face interview. After analyzing the data it was found majority of the respondents 61(30.80%) were between the age group of 23-27 years. Most of them 195(98.48%) were Muslims whereas others were Hindu.

Among the respondents majority of them 81(40.90%) were educated upto primary level. 52(26.26%) were secondarily educated. It was documented that majority of the respondents, 127(64.14%) were from nuclear family, 62(31.31%) were from joint family. Among the respondents 188(94.95%) were housewives, 05(2.53%) were service holder. Of the respondents, 99(50.00%) of them belong to upper middle class, 58(29.29%) belong to lower middle class.

It was found that 121(61.11%) of the respondents knew about ANC Services. 152(77%) of them received TT vaccine before pregnancy. Data showed that 78(64.46%) of the respondents had average knowledge about ANC service. 64(32.32%) of the respondents had gone more than 5 visits, about 41(20.70%) respondents had gone 3 visits. Of the respondents, 56(33.75%) took ANC service from UHC, 43(25.90%) from community clinic. 149(75.75%) of them did not know about danger signs of pregnancy, 49(24.75%) knew about danger signs of pregnancy. Among them 14(28.57%) could tell about more than one danger sign.

It was documented that, majority of the respondents 98(49.50%) conducted their last delivery in home. Persons more than half 106(53.54%) of the respondents conducted their last delivery by doctor. Among the respondents, 156(78.79%) delivered their baby by normal vaginal delivery.

Most 179(90.40%) of them had no complications in her last delivery and 19(9.00%) had complication. Outcome of their last delivery was live birth 196(98.99%). Among them, 129(65.82%) of the respondents tied their child umbilical cord with new string. More than half 107 (54.60%) of respondents cut their babies cord with scissor. The major proportion 153(78.06%) of the respondents applied savlon on the cord . 187(95.40%) of the respondents wrap the baby with cloths after delivery . The study emphasizes to make people sensitized & create awareness about child birth & health seeking behavior of the mother during pregnancy. Government & different NGO should work together to make safe child birth to decrease maternal & infant mortality & increase total health status of the country.

6. Knowledge Care and Health Seeking Behavior of Married Women During Pregnancy in A Selected Rural Area of Chittagong.

Students : RFST Batch : F1, Roll-145-Sabrina Akter, 146-Md. Masud Alam, 147- Nowreen Ahmed, 148-Tashnova Jahan Nova, 149-Debasree Das, 150-Umme Salma Nishat, 152-Nabila Kabir, 153- Fardin Afrin Wribhu, 154- Apurba Biswas, 155- Fatema Sumaiya.

Teacher & Guide : Dr. Narayan Chandra Das, Medical Officer of Community Medicine, Chittagong Medical College.

Abstract : Antenatal care in the women during pregnancy starts from conception to before the starting of the labor pain. A descriptive cross sectional study was conducted to assess the knowledge, care and health seeking behavior of and married women during pregnancy among the inhabitants of Brahmanhat, Raozan, Chittagong on 29th November, 2014. A total of 230 women were selected by convenient type of non-probability sampling. Data were collected from the respondents by mixed type of questionnaire through face to face interview. Most of the respondents were within the age group of 26-30 years. 51.30% of the respondents were followers of Hinduism. The study revealed that 95.65% were housewives. 48.26% were educated up to primary level. 49.56% belonged to nuclear family. It was revealed from the study that 44.35% belonged to lower middle class. 89.57% had idea about ANC where 10.43% were unaware of it. 41.26% received ANC from private clinics. It was observed that 46.09% were unaware of danger signs of pregnancy. 50.43% respondents completed TT schedule before marriage. From the study it was found that 67.39% respondent preferred to perform their delivery at hospital. It was a matter of great concern that majority 55% of the respondents confused ANC to be beneficial. Consciousness is increasing day by day despite the presence of illiteracy and other social barrier. But to reach the target of MDG and to increase the percentage of receiving ANC, awareness yet to be raised among them through health care personals and concerned authorities.

7. EPI Coverage of Children Up to 5 Years in a Selected Rural Area of Chittagong.

Students : RFST Batch –G1, Roll- 168-Sudip Karmaker, 169- S. M Hasanuzzaman Jemman, 170- Taskina Mehjabin, 172- Sk. Saima Akter, 173-Samima Akter Dipa, 174- Rebeka Sultana Tania, 175-Binoy Sen, 176-Rifat Ara Trisha, 177-Johorul Islam Rony, 179- Md. Saifullah, 180-Iftakhar Saimul, 181- Nusrat Sultana Nosin.

Teacher & Guide : Dr. Ajoy Deb, Lecturer of Community Medicine, Chittagong Medical College.

Abstract : This was a descriptive type of cross-sectional study with a sample size of 212, selected by purposive sampling technique. Data collection was performed on 13th February, 2015 by direct interviews with the help of a piloted questionnaire containing closed & open questions.

The overall aim of this survey was to assess the EPI coverage of children up to 5 years in a selected rural community of Boalkhali, Chittagong as well as to conceptualize all a bit about the present scenario of EPI coverage in our country. Among the respondents of this total study sample, majority 98.75% respondents were followers of Hinduism & 1.25% were Muslim, 36.87% of the respondents completed primary level education while 35.63% completed SSC. Among the respondents 91.25% were housewives. It was revealed from the study that 76.25% respondents were of lower middle class & only 2.5% were of higher class. 98.75% respondents had idea about vaccination. Most of the families 85.63% had 1-2 children & just 14.37% families had 3-5 children. Most of the respondents around 80.18% got the information about immunization from health workers & 11.78% from the mass media. 97.64% of the children had already started vaccination & only 2.36% were found non-immunized. Out of 207 children, 84.6% had completed all the doses while first, second, third doses were completed by 1.45%, 4.83% and 9.66% children respectively. Out of 5 non-immunized children, 60% was due to fear of vaccination & 40% due to ignorance & superstition. Majority 95.17% of the children were vaccinated from govt. vaccination centers & others were from NGO & private vaccination center. 82.08% of the children completed vaccination, 15.57% had partially completed & 2.35% were left out cases. 45.46% of the children who had incomplete immunization is due to incompleteness of ensuing time of vaccination. 15.15% due to lack of awareness. 38.68% of the children faced adverse effects following immunization. Among those who face AEFI, 43.90% had inflammation, 30.49% had fever & 7.32% had rash. 48.78% were recovered spontaneously & others were treated by doctors or managed by community health workers. The study reveals that EPI coverage were 100% in upper class families, 83.33% in lower class, 93.44% in lower middle & 93.75% in middle class families. So, respondents of higher socio-economic status were more aware and conscious about immunization. It can be inferred from the study that EPI coverage in Bangladesh is excellent and so Bangladesh is considered as a success.

8. Early Marriage and Maternal Mortality in Doulatpur Village, Fatikchari, Chittagong.

Students : RFST Batch-H1, Roll- 194-Shakeel Ahmed, 195-Jannatul Ferdous, 196- Moshfika Iffat, 197-Md. Iftekhar Alam, 199-Ibtisam Mujib Chowdhury, 200-Mumtahina Khaleque Shoshy, 07-Amzad Hossain, 21-Arafin Mohammad

Sakline, 22-S.M. Touhidul Islam, 31-Md. Zahirul Islam, 52-Md. Abdullah-Al-Mamun, 53-Anisur Rahman, 57-Md. Abdul Alim, 59-Imran Sarker, 81-Md. Shakil Arsalan.

Teacher & Guide : Dr. Sayeed Mahmud, Associate Professor of Community Medicine, Chittagong Medical College.

Abstract : This cross sectional type of descriptive study was conducted to find out early marriage and maternal mortality among the women of Doulatpur village in Fatikchari Upazilla. Among the 217 respondents, 42.39% belonged to 30-44 years age group. Most of them 27.19%, had education up to high school level; 18.43%; had education upto primary level. Among the 217 respondents, 171(78.80%) were housewives. Out of the respondents, 93.55% were married. Most of the families, 39.10% had 2 female members. Among the respondents, 42.86% of them belonged to upper middle class and only 7.83% were of lower class. During first marriage, 23.50% respondents age were more than 18 years. Maximum respondents, 76.04% had idea about the age of marriage and rest 23.96% had no idea about this. In total 174 respondents, 40.23% had multiple sources of idea. 30.46% and 9.77% got idea from media and neighbours respectively. Maximum respondents, 83.87% accepted the idea of marriage, only 16.13% didn't accept the idea. Out of 217 respondents, 73.27% had knowledge about early marriage complications. Majority of the respondents, 68.66% had idea about child bearing, age and the rest 31.34% had no idea. Most of the respondents, 36.87% preferred hospital as the place of delivery and 30.41% preferred UPHC. Maximum respondents, 73.21% received ANC and 26.73% didn't receive this care. In most of the cases. 35.76% preferred MBBS doctors as ANC provider, 18.79% and 18.18% preferred specialist and FWV as their ANC provider respectively. 86.18% had no complications during delivery and 13.82% had complications. Maximum respondents, 31.03% got management from UHC. Among the respondents, 50.23% had no knowledge about maternal death during pregnancy. Maximum 96.77% respondents said there was no maternal death in last one year. 05(71.49%) of total maternal death occurred during delivery, 87.50% had no systemic and infectious diseases during pregnancies, 12.44% respondents had suffered from these problems. Among the respondents, 76.50% were normotensive, 18.89% and 4.61% were hypertensive and hypotensive respectively. This study on early marriage and maternal mortality of the women of Doulatpur village will help to get idea about the women of our country regarding the situation.