

RESIDENTIAL FIELD SITE TRAINING PROGRAMME ABSTRACTS

49th Batch, Session: 2006-2007, 4th year MBBS Students, CMC

1. A Community Health Survey on “ Life Style & Future Ambition of Students of Chittagong Medical College”

Student's : Kazi Nusrat Sharmin, Roll No-29, Mahbub Mayukh Rishad(Ass. Team Leader), Roll No- 30, Md. Delower Hossain (Team Leader), Roll No- 31, Md. Sayddur Rahman, Roll No- 33, Maimun Nahar Shikder, Roll No- 34, Sajeda Akhter, Roll No- 38, Md. Mofizur Rahman, Roll No- 40, Kamrun Nahar (Asst. Team Leader)Roll. No.- 43, Subarna Barua, Roll No-m 45, Md. Sohel parvez, Roll No- 54, Session -2006-2007 RFST. Batch – A2.

Teacher & Guide : Dr. Saroj Kumar Majumder, MBBS, DCM,M.Phil, Professor & Head Dept. of Community Medicine, Chittagong Medical College.

Abstract : This is a descriptive cross sectional study undertaken to find out the life style and future ambition of students of Chittagong medical College. Data were drawn from a cross sectional survey with a prepared questionnaire from 210 students selected purposively. From the study it was revealed that major percentage (59.05%)of respondents were male. Majority (76.67%) of the respondents were Muslim, followed by Hindu (20.95%)and Buddhist (02.38%). Majority (31.43%) passed their leisure time in gossiping. Most (94.29%) of the respondents expressed that quality of dining food was bad, 55.24%respondents were habituated to drink tap water and 75.71% respondents took dinning food. Most (92.86%) of the respondent's study place was hostel. Meajority (36.67%) of them studied for 2-4hrs in a day. 55.7% respondents attended <75% of lecture classes and 78.5% of them attended >_ of tutorial classes. 82.80% respondents thought that teaching in the class was regular. 55.71% of the respondents engaged in extracurricular activity. It was noticed that majority of respondents (72.38%) did not support student politics. Most (86.67%) respondents expand monthly of taka – 4000-6000/=. 55.23% had self earning activity. It was found that majority (89.52%) of the respondents would like to do post graduation. It was evident that majority (65.50%) of the respondents were planned to do govt. job. Most (86.19%) of them had desire to go remote area.

2. Preview on tonsillitis (Acute/chronic) among Children up to 15 Years.

Student : Joynal Abedin, Roll No- 80, Md. Rezwanaur Rahman, Roll No- 81, Tasbirul Hasan Zihan, Roll No-82, Umme Salma Shimu, Roll No-83, Md. Mohibul Alam, Roll No-84, Md. Zakwan Ullah, Roll No- 86, Saurav Das, Roll No-87, Sourav Roy Chowdhury, Roll No-88, Md. Saiful Arif, Roll No – 89, Shahriar Khan Shajada, Roll No-90, Md. Ashiqur Rahman, Roll No-91, Session – 2006-2007, RFST. Batch – C1.

Teacher & Guide : Dr. Zahura Khanam,M.B.B.S., M.P.H. (Hospital management). Assistant Professor Dept. of Community Medicine , Chittagong Medical College.

Abstract : This was a descriptive cross sectional type of study conducted from 09th March to 19th July , 2010 at Koiachara, Mirsharai of Ctg, to asses the “Preview on tonsillitis (acute/chronic) among children up to 15 years”.

The age groups of the childrens were up to 15years. Majority of them were in 9-12 years age group and among them 57.22% of the child were male and 42.78% were female children. Most (46%) of them were from lower middle class family. The respondents were mothers, among them 45% were illiterate. 50.52% of the mothers do not maintain the personal hygiene and 49.48% maintain it.

Among the children 67.53% have history of tonsillitis. Those children who had tonsillitis the main problem were the sore throat. 80.93% were suffered from sore throat and 19.07% did not . Winter was the aggravating factor in case of 77.84% of them the sufferers were 12-15 years age group children in most of the cases. Majority of the children having no yearly frequency.

In most (47.94%) of the cases treatment method were allopathy and were taken from paramedics in 22.16% cases and from health assistant in 20.62% cases. Only 15.46% went to the physicians.

Tonsillitis is now also one of the health problem in the children in our country specially in the rural Community. Awareness should grow among the rural community about oral hygiene, Proper mouth wash, cleaning of teeth which will minimize the problem.

3. Review on impact of "Smoking Causes death" among the smokers of rural dwellers in village of Chittagong.

Student's: 68 Niva Sarkar, 69 Monirul Hasan, 70 Fakir Mohammad Golam Rabbani, 71 A. H. M. Golam Kibria, 73 Sandipan Rudra, 74 Hasnain Mahbub, 75 S.M. Sarwar Kashem, 76 Sharfuddin Mahmood, 77 Mohammad Nurul Azam, 78 Md. Kamrul Hasan, FRST. Batch : B2, Session – 2006-2007

Teacher & Guide : Dr. Sayeed Mahmud, MBBS, MPH, BCS(H) M. Phil, Lecturer of Community Medicine, Dept. of Community Medicine, Chittagong Medical College.

Abstract : A study was undertaken to determine the impact of " Smoking causes death" among the smokers of rural dwellers in Mirsharai under Chittagong district during January, 2010. It was a descriptive type of study in which 160 men were selected who were all smokers. The data was collected by face to face interview using structured questionnaire.

It was revealed that majority (36.25%) of the respondents were 26-45 years age group followed by 46-60 years age group (35.63%) . Majority 66% of the respondents belonged to lower middle class and 33.75% were farmers. Most (35.63%) were illiterate followed by respondents of educational status of Primary level 30%. Irrespective of the educational status 73.13% were aware of the existing law and 72% were acquainted with the warning message written on the packet. It was interesting to find out that 54.38% of the smokers discourage others to smoke. It was unveiled that 31.3% of the respondents smoke 6-10 sticks/day followed by 11-15 sticks/day. Those who smoke 6-10sticks/day most of them were of lower middle class (65.63%) followed by upper middle class (24.38%). 65.63% stated the habit of smoking in public place. To find out the reasons, it was exposed that 46.3% people expressed smoking remove their tension out of which 36.5% were illiterate. Majority (35.63%) of the smokers were illiterate who started smoking at the age of 16-20 years (46.9%) followed by respondents studied up to primary level(30%). Almost all to the participants (95.63%) were aware about the harmful effects of smoking. Amongst the encouraging factor of smoking majority (45.63%) were influenced by friends, some(31.25%) out of curiosity and few (10%) due to frustration in life.

4. A Study on geriatric population suffering from osteoarthritis in a rural Community of Mirsharai, Chittagong.

Student's : 202 Kamrun Nahar, 205 Abida Hossain, 206 Nurjahan Binte Sayeed, 207 Arif-Ur-rahman, 208 Shakir- Ur- Rashid, 209 Md. Ashraful Imam Bhuiyan, 210 Md. Shajidul Islam, 211 Provash Mondol, 212 Md. Al Amin Bhuiyan, 213 Mohammad Iqbal, 214 Nishat Tasnim,

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

Abstract : This Descriptive type of cross sectional study was conducted to find out the "Profile of Osteoarthritis Among the Geriatric Population" in a rural area of Mirsharai Upazilla, Chittagong. A total of 220 respondents were selected by purposive sampling. Among the 220 respondents, majority (27.28%) belonged to 50-59 years age group, followed by (24.09%) 60-69 years. 72.73% respondents were female. Most of the respondents were illiterate (40%), followed (31.81%) who had primary level of education and majority were housewives (62.73%). Majority of the respondents came from lower middle class group (55.45%) followed 27.27% who belonged to upper middle class group suffering from osteoarthritis. It was documented that most of the respondents (58.64%) had family history of osteoarthritis. Regarding the manifestation of illness, it was noted that majority of the respondent had pain in multiple joints (48.18%). The onset of pain was gradual, and in most cases it took 1-5 years (43.18%) followed by 5-10 years (22.73%). The pain was moderate in maximum cases (54.09%), and it persisted for most of the time of the day (30.45%). Movement was the aggravating factor of pain in 84.55% respondents and rest is the relieving factor in majority of the respondents (145). 51.84% if respondents had limitation of movement. 90.45% respondent took treatment for their problem, and majority (91.96%) of them received modern treatment. A very significant finding in this study showed that 50.51% of the respondent opined their health status was affecting their social life. 40.55% respondents had received their treatment at hospital followed 29.95%. Who took treatment from private medical practitioner. In this study it was revealed that majority had (79.26%) the ability to buy medicines. Duration of treatment was noted 1-5 years in (40.90%) cases and less than 1 Year in 32.72%. Physiotherapy was not practiced in majority of them (91.71%) and 80.90% of respondents did not perform regular exercise for their improvement of health. Improvement after treatment was noted in majority (85.71%) and most of the respondents did not use any supportive measures (85.91%). It was documented that majority of the respondents were passing their time by doing religious work (44.10%) followed by 55.90% who were engaged in doing other activities like gardening, study, cultivation etc.

5. Knowledge and practice of ARI care “Among the mothers having under-5 Children in a rural community”.

Student's : 117 Md. Asad Raihan, 118 Md. Ataher Mahmud, 119 Md. Sorwer Alam , 124 Md. Saifuddin Rokon,125 Akefa Jahan,126 Nusrat Jahan,127 Rifat Sharmin, 128 Sanjoy Mondal,135 Linkon Adhikary,136 Rassel Ahmed,138 Sumssoon Nahar,139 Umma Salma Sultana, 203 Nahida Akhter

Teacher & Guide: Dr. Fateha Akhter, MBBS, MPH(CM) Lecturer Dept. of Community Medicine, Chittagong Medical College.

Abstract : This was a cross-sectional study under taken to find out the knowledge & practice of mothers having under-5 children on ARI (acute respiratory tract infection) & its care. Data were collected with a prepared questionnaire, from 254 mothers selected purposively. Among the 254 respondents majority (66.9%) were in the age group of 20-29 years, 54.32% had the education up to primary level, 93.3% housewives, 86.6% belongs to middle class& 61.4% maintained nuclear family.

The study presented that majority (84.6%) knew the ARI as an illness; maximum (24%) got the information about the illness from health personnel's, others from mass media (18.5%); relatives (13.0%) & neighbor (18.5%). It was found that illiterate (77.27%) & primary (85.1%) educated respondents had the same experience as secondary (87.74%) and HSC (80.0%) level among the respective group, 23.62% respondents had no idea about symptoms & among the rests maximum (59.05%) knew

the cough as a symptom & others knew fever (9.45%) & breathlessness (7.87%). It was revealed that knowledge about symptom relatively increased with level of education which was 68.18%, 77.66%,78.3% & 80.00% among the illiterate, Primary, secondary up to SSC & HSC level respectively. Majority (53.5%) of the mothers not acquainted with the mode of transmission of ARI , 12.2% knew that ARI is transmitted by air & others thought the mode of transmission was food & water (20.1%) . Education had no influence in this regard as the findings were detected that illiterate (54.55%), Primary (54.55%), Secondary (57.55%) and HSC (40%) group all were equally unaware about the mode of transmission of ARI. Almost half (49.6%) of the respondent's children were affected by ARI.

Brick built house holder respondent's children were less (26.32%) affected than that of thatched (50.0%)& tin shaded (51.28%)house holders and the upper class's were less (25.0%) affected than middle class (49.1%) & lower class (56.67%). The study showed that majority (49.2%) didn't know about the place of treatment and the rests take treatment from UHC (19.3%), union centre (9.8%), village doctor(14.2%). Half (52%) of the respondents had knew about effects of delayed treatment. Majority (53.3%) respondents did not complete EPI vaccination among which most (63.3%) belonged to lower class, 79.5% delivery was taken place in home and 90.9% was normal vaginal delivery. After birth, majority (60.2%) chose colostrums as first food to their children. Thus the role of mass media, SES & the maternal education can improve the condition up to desirable one.

6. A Community Health Survey on “Under – five Mortality and Morbidity in a Rural Community of Mirsharai, Chittagong.

Student's : Jafrin Jahed Jiti, Shakera Pervin Shiru, A. M. Sowkat Akbar, Nowreen Afroj Chowdhury, Shawli Das, Punam Tuli Roy, Hena Sharmin, Hemadree Shekhar Sarkar, Yeasin Mohammed Alauddin, Mahfuz Ifteqar Bhuiyan, S. M. Tauhidul Islam, Saimon Towhid, Saiful Islam, Shownam Barua, RFST Batch : H1, Session-2006-2007.

Teacher & Guide: Dr. Preeti Prasun Barua, MBBS, MPH. Lecturer, Dept. of Community Medicine, Chittagong Medical College.

Abstract: A descriptive cross-sectional study was undertaken to assess the under-five mortality and morbidity in a selected rural community and to investigate the impacts of some demographic, socio-economic and health related factors on it. Data were drawn from a cross-sectional field survey, conducted on 6th March, 2010 at Nayerpur village of Mohajaonhat at Mirsharai Upazilla in Chittagong. Total 289 respondents were interviewed to collect data who were selected purposively. Data were collected by using questionnaire containing structured and unstructured questions. It was revealed that majority of the fathers of the under-five children were found educated up to primary level and majority of the mothers were illiterate. Majority (53.29%) of the under-five children belonged to lower socio-economic group. Mortality was 8.65%. The age range of the children was 2days to 5 years with mean age 2+1.1years. The study also documented that major proportion (53.29%) of the children were male, 77.16% were delivered at home, 76.82% were completely immunized.

Among respondents 33.91% were found ill during the time of data collection, where 19.1% had been suffering from ARI. Among the deceased children 72% were in between 0-1 year age group. Majority (32%) of deaths were from ARI. Of them 64% mothers didn't have any disease during pregnancy, 76% deceased had history of normal delivery, 72% of them had LBW or other complications just after birth. It was evident that education, socio-economic status, immunization status & nutritional status had a relationship with the types of diseases where age, sex, socio-economic status, education, family size were related with cause of death.

7. Study on the Knowledge and magnitude of PEM among the under 5 children admitted in pediatrics ward of CMCH.

Student's : Aklima Akther Urmi, Nusrat Nahian, Nazmul Hoque, S. M. Mahbub Ul Alam, Taufiqur Rahman Chowdhury, Shwagata Barua, Md. Moinul Islam, Md. Abu Sayeed Chy, Tofa Fazal, Asma Tasnim, Arif Uddin, RFST Batch – F2, Session – 2006-2007

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

Abstract: This descriptive study of cross – sectional in nature was conducted on magnitude of protein energy malnutrition. This study was performed on 69 children under 5 years age admitted in pediatrics ward of CMCH with a prepared questionnaire.

This study revealed that 30.43% of the respondents had mild degree of PEM. However, 28.99% were moderately malnourished, 26.09% were severely malnourished & 14.49% were normal. 56.52% of the respondents were <1 years group. Majority (28.99%) of the respondent's father was day laborer & educated up to primary level (40.58%). Only 21.73% of mother completed all antenatal care, 78.26% mother had normal delivery whereas 75.36% mother had knowledge on child rearing and 57.97% mother had idea on proper technique of breast feeding. 75.36% mother took balance food & 65.22% mother had no disorder. Among the children, most (84.36%) of them had no developmental anomaly and 73.91% had no history of breast feeding, 50.72% had no history of weaning practice timely, 62.32% did not take artificial feeding. Majority of mildly malnourished children were < 1 years age group (42.86%), male(80.95%), & belonged to lower middle class (42.86%) in the families having 6 members or above (47.62%). Among the mildly malnourished, most (74.62%) were in the birth order 02 and immunized (76.19%). Most of the mildly malnourished children's father were educated up to primary level (38.10%) & mother up to secondary level (52.38%) . Majority (50.00%) severely malnourished children were < 1 year group. These severely malnourished children were in birth order 02 (38.89%), immunized (77.78%) & had exclusive breast feeding (66.67%), but had no artificial feeding (61.11%),