Prevalence of Undernutrition among U-5 Children

& Factors Associated with Health Care Seeking Behaviors of Mothers: A Cross Sectional Study at Slum Areas in Dhaka, Bangladesh

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Table of Contents

1.Abstract	4
1.1 Introduction	4
1.2 Method	4
1.3 Findings	4
1.4 Conclusion	4
2 Introduction	5
2.1 Background	5
2.2 Justification	6
3 Research Question	7
3.1General Research Question	7
3.2 Specific Research Question	7
3.3 Conceptual Framework	8
3.4 Operational Definition:	8
3.4.1 Undernutrition (By Measurement):	8
3.4.2 Undernutrition (Mother's Perception):	8
3.4.3 Health care seeking behavior:	8
4 Methodology	9
4.1 Study design	9
4.2 Study site	g
4.3 Study population	g
4.3.1Inclusion criteria	g
4.3.2 Exclusion criteria	g
4.4 Sample size	9
4.5 Sampling technique	10
4.6 Study Tool	10
4.7 Data collection Procedure	11
4.8 Data Analysis	11
4.9 Ethical consideration	12
5 Findings	12
6 Discussion	25
6.1 Strength & Limitations	27
7 Conclusion & Recommendations	27

8 Acknowledgment	28
9 References	30
10 ANNEXES	34
10.1 ANNEX-1 (Conceptual Framework)	34
10.2 ANNEX-2 (Sampling technique flow-chart)	35
10.3 ANNEX-3 (Study tool)	36
10.4 ANNEX-4 (Category & Definition of Outcome & explanatory variables)	69
10.5 ANNEX-5 (Consent Form)	74
10.6 ANNEX-6 (Do file)	81

1.Abstract

1.1 Introduction

Undernutrition amongst children under the age of five of age in urban slums of Dhaka is a concerning public health issue and needs to be addressed for preventing further worsening of the condition. Health seeking behaviors of the mothers of the under 5 aged children plays a crucial role in determining nutrition status of the children. This study attempts to find the prevalence of undernutrition among under 5 years old children in the urban slums of Dhaka. The study additionally aims to find the factors associated with health seeking behavior of the mothers of under 5 years of aged malnourished children in urban slums of Dhaka.

1.2 Method

The study employed a quantitative approach in between 15th October 2022 to 11th January 2023 with cross-sectional design and the sample size was 437. Descriptive analysis, chi-square test and logistic regression were done to analyse the data.

1.3 Findings

The prevalence of undernutrition among the under 5 years children in urban slums of Dhaka was found to be 42%. According to the mothers the prevalence rate is 56% (245) amongst children under the age of five. Among the 245, 83% mother asked for healthcare for their child undernutrition or nutrition related disease. Moreover, Religion and perception of mothers about the severity of the undernutrition caused disease in under 5 years old child are two significant factors that were found to be associated with health seeking behavior of mothers.

1.4 Conclusion

The findings of this study can be used to design intervention for the improvement of nutritional status of the children under 5 yeas in urban slums of Dhaka. Moreover, nutrition campaign can be modified according to the found factors associated with the health seeking behaviour of mothers to increase their knowledge about undernutrition

2 Introduction

2.1 Background

A major portion of the public health burden continues to be caused by child undernutrition (Chaand et al., 2019). The main signs of undernutrition, as described by the World Health Organization (WHO), are wasting, stunting, and being underweight -scores fewer than 2 standard deviations in each of the following categories: weight for height, height for age, and weight for age (WHO,2009). Undernutrition impairs cognitive and physical development and decreases immunity of the child, which increases the risk of child mortality from infections, placing a heavy economic cost on individuals and poor nations (Islam et. al, 2020). A child's general health, development, and growth can be impacted by poor nutrition throughout the first 1000 days of life (Georgiadis and Penny, 2017).

According to the most recent research and projections, there are 149.2 million children under the age of 5 years old who are stunted, and there are 45.4 million children who are wasted (WHO, 2022). WHO also stated that the number of severely malnourished children in Asia accounts for more than 75 percent of the global total and contributing factor in about 45% of fatalities in children under the age of five (WHO,2022). A major cause of infant mortality throughout the world, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, is the delay in effective care seeking of mothers in health facilities (Weldesamuel et al., 2019)

Bangladesh a developing nation of South Asia has a population of about 142 million people, a poverty rate of 33% (Rahman, 2018) where biggest health and wellbeing issues is child undernutrition (NIPORT et al., 2014). In Bangladesh 22% of children under the age of five were underweight, with 4% of these being extremely underweight and under-5 mortality was 45 per 1,000 live births (National Institute of Population Research and Training, 2020). Sixty-seven percent of all deaths in children under the age of five occur in the first year of life (NIPORT, 2020).

According to one study, it's important to get adequate health care in order to prevent fatal and seriously ill children from developing serious illnesses (Weldesamuel et al., 2019). Health care seeking behavior occurs when a parent responds to an either internal or external urge to find an

appropriate treatment for their child once a health problem has been identified (Weldesamuel et al., 2019). According to Sultana et. al, 2019 "Health seeking Behavior is a complex behavioral process that is affected by a number of variables, including socioeconomic considerations, demographic traits, perceived need, accessibility, and availability".

Bangladesh has a diverse urban environment and for this reason the fundamental and underlying causes of undernutrition differ for children living in rural areas and slums or street of the city (Integrated SMART Nutrition Survey in Dhaka Urban Slums Bangladesh, 2022). Diseases can spread more quickly in these slums because of their unfavorable and nearly filthy environment (Integrated SMART Nutrition Survey in Dhaka Urban Slums Bangladesh, 2022).

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) indicates that the Slum dwellers have some of the lowest health indicators in the country (MICS, 2009). Studies reported high undernutrition rate among children in urban slums among severely poor families (Awasthi and Agarwal, 2003). Access to essential services including shelter, water, sanitization, and power is a daily struggle for slum inhabitants. Lack of these services leads to a vicious cycle of infections, starvation, and ill health, which is exacerbated by unhygienic conditions and overcrowding (Afsana & Wahid, 2013). And also in urban areas, there is a lack of adequate policy and structure for the supply side of healthcare services, as well as an inefficient allocation of resources (Afsana & Wahid, 2013). For urban slum dwellers, this is a significant barrier to getting healthcare (Osman, 2009).

2.2 Justification

Bangladesh has achieved MDGs goal 4 by lowering the under-five mortality rate by 74% between 1990 and 2015 (NIPORT, 2015). Despite this substantial reduction, Bangladesh continued to rank among the 10 nations with the highest percentage of under-five mortality in 2015, accounting for 2% of all under-five deaths worldwide (UNICEF, 2015).

Bangladesh's health system has made three tiers of services available in both village and city areas as part of a mission to develop the health system (A. Islam, 2014b). The Local Government Division has been in charge of providing primary health care to poor people in cities for the past 15 years (Afsana & Wahid, 2013). The government health system is inadequate, and slum residents' access to basic healthcare receives insufficient attention (Afsana & Wahid, 2013) with access, quality and cost concerns (Viswanathan & Tharkar, 2010).

In Mirzapur, Bangladesh, a baseline study was conducted to assess the patterns of children under the age of five seeking medical attention for diarrhea (Das et al., 2013) and to assess the occurrence and care seeking behavior for childhood diarrheal illnesses (CDDs) one more study was done in Bangladesh at population level (Sarker et al., 2016). Also, one more study was done to examined the prevalence of acute respiratory infections (ARI) and subsequent care-seeking behaviors among children under five in Bangladesh and discovered factors connected to these behaviors (Sultana et al., 2019). Most of these studies focused on how people with infectious diseases like ARI and diarrhea sought health care, but they did not pay enough attention to how people with diseases associated to undernutrition or poor nutrition accessed health care. In 2022, one study was conducted in an urban informal settlement of Barishal city that showed childhood infectious diseases and undernutrition and health care seeking for both disease (Akter et al., 2022). As this study mentioned both diseases it was mainly focused on socio-demographic factor associated with health care seeking behavior (Akter et al., 2022). But, the factors at the community level and health system were not looked upon. Thus, the study didn't mention other factors associated with health seeking behaviors mothers of undernutrition children of under 5 others than the socio-demographic factors. However, other factors like mothers' knowledge about nutrition related disease, mothers' perception about nutrition related disease, preferred sources for seeking healthcare might play important role in that context which is necessary to explore in slum setting. Therefore, this study is aiming to find the factors which are associated with health care seeking behavior of mother of under 5 children and the findings will help to plan appropriate intervention for the slum people of Dhaka in future.

3 Research Question

3.1General Research Question

• What is the prevalence of undernutrition among under 5 children and the factors associated with health care seeking behavior of mothers of those under 5 malnourished children in slum areas in Dhaka?

3.2 Specific Research Question

- What are the individual factors associated with health care seeking behavior of mothers of under 5 malnourished children in slum areas in Dhaka?
- What are the community level factors associated with health care seeking behavior of mothers of under 5 malnourished children in slum areas in Dhaka?

• What are the organization level factors associated with health care seeking behavior of mothers of under 5 malnourished children in slum areas in Dhaka?

3.3 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework was developed from literature review (Chadoka-Mutanda & Odimegwu, 2016, Weldesamuel et al., 2019 & Akter et al., 2022) and also by modifying the conceptual framework used in literature (Jahan, 2015 & Begashaw & Tesfaye, 2016). We wanted to assess the factors in different level that may have effect on health seeking behavior of mothers of under 5 years of children. We divided the factors in some part like individual level, community level and institutional or organization level. Individual level factors may effect on the health seeking behavior like if the mother is educated and her perception of nutrient related disease is clear there might be a change in health seeking behavior. The community level factor may also have some outcome on the health seeking behavior. As an example, the socioeconomic condition or decision making may have some sort of effect on health care seeking behavior. Again, the institutional level factors, if the nutrient related health services are available and the services are at the doorstep of the mother that might effect the health seeking behavior of the mothers. In the below figure the conceptual framework is given. Please see ANNEX-1(Conceptual Framework) for conceptual framework.

3.4 Operational Definition:

- 3.4.1 Undernutrition (By Measurement): After anthropometric measurement, those children having weight for age, height for age or weight for height was ≤-2 according to WHO guideline counted as malnourished child.
- 3.4.2 Undernutrition (Mother's Perception): If the child was suffering from any nutrition related disease according to mother knowledge or reported by the mother was counted as undernutrition for which they need to ask for health care.
- 3.4.3 Health care seeking behavior: Mothers having children under 5 years of age going to health care institutions (Health facilities and registered doctors) to seek care for any nutrition related disease or undernutrition for their children.

4 Methodology

4.1 Study design

A cross-sectional study design with quantitative approach was applied to conduct the study.

4.2 Study site

We had selected purposively two large slums from different geographically representative areas of Dhaka city, they were the Korail slum from Gulshan and the Dholpur slum from Jatrabari. These slums were chosen because they are representative of Dhaka city slums in terms of household composition, neighborhood characteristics, religious affiliation, and cultural practices; the slums' populations hail from a diverse group of ethnic and geographical backgrounds (Uzma et al., 1999); and the two slums were included to accommodate sufficient sample size.

4.3 Study population

The study population included mothers who have children under the age of five years and living the slum areas (Korail slum & Dholpur Slum) of Dhaka city more than 6 months.

4.3.1Inclusion criteria

If mothers were living in the area for six months at least, then they will be well known and adapted with that area and culture. This was the reason the mother who were living at least 6 months in those selected area was chosen for the study. We had selected randomly one child if the mother having more than one under five children.

4.3.2 Exclusion criteria

Mothers who were seriously ill and unable to speak and listen, having child more than 5 years and living less than six months in the slum area were excluded from the study.

4.4 Sample size

The sample size was calculated by using 95% level of confidence, and 5% of margin of error using the following formula

$$n_= Z^2 P(1-P)/d^2$$
.

Here, Z = 1.962 (standard normal variant at 95% CI), d = 5% (absolute error or precision).

The prevalence of stunting is 35.9%, underweight is found to be 37.4%, and global acute undernutrition is found to be 18.8% within and between children under the age of five in the

slum area of Dhaka South City Corporation, according to the Integrated SMART Nutrition Survey in Dhaka Urban Slums, Bangladesh, 2022. chillf we took the prevalence of stunting 35.9%, the calculated sample size was 394 (The anticipated non-response rate is 10%). And if we took the prevalence of Global acute undernutrition which is 18.8 % the sample size was 261 (The anticipated non-response rate is 10%).

Whether, we took p = the prevalence of underweight was found 37.4% amongst children under the age of five of age in slum area of Dhaka South City Corporation.

Thus, the estimated participant size, $n_=1-962^2 \times 0.374 (1-0.374)/(.05)^2 = 360.49 \& 10\%$. anticipated non-response rate. Therefore, the calculated sample size was 400.

4.5 Sampling technique

The study followed a systematic random sampling technique. We had selected a landmark that was the Awamelegue office in Dholpur and The Ershad School field in Korail. We had selected a landmark and from the landmark we searched for 5 mothers who have children of under 5 years of age. After that we selected randomly one mother among the five. And from her household we had skipped 2 household for our next respondents. After skipping 2 household if there was no under 5 children, we moved the next household. As we collected data as a group, we collected total 440 data from the two slums. But 3 respondents withdraw in mid of the data collection so we skipped those 3 from analysis. We collected 215 data from Dholpur and 222 data from Korail following the same sampling technique. Please see (ANNEX-2) the flowchart of sampling technique.

4.6 Study Tool

After conducting a comprehensive assessment of the relevant literature, a structured questionnaire was developed to find the factor associated with health care seeking behavior of mothers of having under 5 years malnourished child, which was adopted by a number of published sources review (Chadoka-Mutanda & Odimegwu, 2016, Weldesamuel et al., 2019 & Akter et al., 2022). The sections of the questionnaire included socio-demographic characteristics of the mother of under 5 children, information about under 5 child, health seeking bahavior of mother of under 5 children (ANNEX-3). In this study, the dependent variable was mother's

health care seeking behaviors for their children of under 5 having undernutrition or nutrition related disease.

Independent Variable: Age of the child, age of mother, marital status of mother, education level of mother, mother's occupation, mothers' perception on nutrient related disease, perception on severity of disease, Socioeconomic condition, sex of the child, family preferred sex, decision making power, preferred sources for health care services.

4.7 Data collection Procedure

We trained our field research assistances to accurately conduct interviews and measurements. The researchers pre-tested the tools in similar settings like another slum named Sattola, Mohakhali. We conducted 12 interviews on pre-testing and made some modification according to the feedback on the pretesting tool. We informed the local leader of the two slums who were known as the local gatekeepers which helped us to know the segments of the slums and we got idea how we could get through all part of the slums. After getting informed written consent from the mother's, we had started face-to-face interviews. We maintained proper precautions for Covid-19. We measured baby's height and weight using the portable height scale and baby weighing scale. Before going to field, we periodically calibrated our devices to ensure an accurate measurement before weighing them and measuring their height/length. We took the height and weight two times, recorded the nearest decimal point and took an average of those two records for baby's height and weight. The data collection was carried out from November 25 to December 8, 2022.

4.8 Data Analysis

Data were entered in Excel 2016 and analysis was done in Stata 17 software. The data was cleaned, and the variable names and labels was validated and missing values were dropped. As our outcome variable was dichotomous, chi-square test was conducted and logistic regression was done in both unadjusted and adjusted form.

Tabular presentation for descriptive statistics on socio-demographic composition was obtained from frequency distribution and percentage. To see the association, the degree and direction of the link between categorical dependent and independent variables chi-square test and unadjusted and adjusted logistic regression were done. Those factors from univariate analysis were

significant where p value ≤ 0.2 , multivariate analysis was done to them. Please see (ANNEX-4) for the complete list of dependent and independent variable and their categories.

4.9 Ethical consideration

The Institutional Review Board of the BRAC James P. Grant School of Public Health had given ethical approval for the study. Each respondent was informed of the study's aims, advantages, methods, participation freedom, risk, benefits, withdrawal options and written informed consent (translated into Bangla ANNEX-5) was taken from the participants. Privacy and anonymity of participants were strictly maintained and Covid-19 precautions were followed strictly.

5 Findings

Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents from two different study site(N=437) are shown in Table 1. A total of 437 mothers who had children aged under five years were included in the study from two slums named Dholpur & Korail. Among them 56% mother reported that at least 1 of their children having or suffered from undernutrition or nutrition related disease. When we measured the child undernutrition (with child's height and weight according to WHO, scores less than 2 standard deviations in each of the following categories: weight for height, height for age, and weight for age we found 42% children were suffering from undernutrition.

Table 1: Sociodemographic Characteristics of study participants (N=437)

Characteristics	Dholpur	Korail	Total
	n (%)	n (%)	N (%)
Marital status			'
Married	209 (97.2)	215(96.9)	424(97)
Others	6 (2.8)	7(3.2)	13(3)
(Separated, widow, refused to answer)			
Religion	'		,
Muslim	200(93)	216(97.3)	416(95.2)
Hindu	10(4.7)	6(2.7)	16(3.7)
Christian	5(2.3)	0(0)	5(1.1)
Mother's age (years)			

Characteristics	Dholpur	Korail	Total
	n (%)	n (%)	N (%)
15-19	19 (8.8)	18 (8.1)	37 (8.5)
20-29	145 (67.4)	151 (68)	296 (67.7)
30-39	50 (23.3)	46 (20.7)	96 (22)
40 & above	1 (0.5)	7 (3.2)	8 (1.8)
Mothers' education level	1		1
Pre-primary or none	79 (36.7)	74 (33.3)	153 (35)
Primary completed	113 (52.6)	102 (46)	215 (49.2)
Secondary completed & above	23 (10.7)	46 (20.7)	69 (15.8)
Mother's occupation	1		
Homemaker	168(78.1)	186(83.8)	354(81)
Working	47(21.9)	36(16.2)	83(19)
Mother's monthly income	1		1
No income	167(77.7)	188(84.7)	355(81.2)
Less than 5000	21(9.8)	10(4.5)	31(7.1)
More than or equal to 5000	27(12.6)	24(10.8)	51(11.7)
Child sex	1		1
Female	113 (52.6)	100 (45.1)	213 (48.7)
Male	102 (47.4)	122 (55)	224 (51.3)
Child age (months)			
0-11	46 (21.4)	41 (18.5)	87 (19.9)
12-23	49 (22.8)	61 (27.5)	110 (25.2)
24-35	52 (24.2)	56 (25.2)	108 (24.7)
36-47	29 (13.5)	37 (16.7)	66 (15.1)
48-59	39 (18.1)	27 (12.2)	66 (15.1)
Financial decision maker	1	1	1
Herself	24 (11.2)	8 (3.6)	32 (7.3)
Husband	111 (51.6)	148 (66.7)	259 (59.3)
Both husband & wife	43 (20)	33 (14.9)	76 (17.4)

Characteristics	Dholpur Korail		Total
	n (%)	n (%)	N (%)
Father-in-law	6 (2.8)	12 (5.4)	18 (4.1)
Mother-in-law	26 (12.1)	15 (6.8)	41 (9.4)
Others	5 (2.3)	6 (2.7)	11 (2.5)
(Father, Mother, Brother, Sister)			
Total household member			
5 or less	164 (76.3)	167 (75.2)	331 (75.7)
More than 5	51 (23.7)	55 (24.8)	106 (24.3)
Total	215 (100.0)	222 (100.0)	437 (100.0)

All of the study participants are the mothers of under 5 years of children. The majority of the participants (67.7%) from both slums were from 20-29 years age group and only around 2% were from the 40+ age group. Most of the respondents 97% were married. Furthermore, among the respondents around 50% of the mothers completed their primary education. However, 35% mothers never went to school or only completed pre-primary education. The majority of the respondents were Muslim (95.3%). 81% were homemakers and 81.2% mothers did not have any income.

The average income of the respondent's household was 16,782.02taka (SD= 9425.85 taka) per month, while the average income of the respondents was 1191.30 taka (SD=3187.70 taka) per month. Around 60% of the respondents mentioned that the financial decision of the households was taken by the husbands. Only in 7.32% of total respondents could take the financial decision.

Among the 437 mothers, 51.3% of them have male child. Furthermore, two third of the respondents (75.7%) are having less than 5 members in their household.

Table 2: Distribution of health care seeking behavior of mothers of under 5 malnourished children with others variables.

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Knowledge level of mother		
Knows about nutrition (Yes)	402	91.99
	25	0.01
Does not know about nutrition (No)	35	8.01
Mother's knowledge on undernutrition	1 diseases	
No	141	32.27
Yes	296	67.73
Mother's perception on severity of disc	ease	
Mild	121	27.69
Moderate	144	32.95
Severe	172	39.36
Mother's knowledge on nutritional car	npaign	1
No	141	46.23
Yes	164	53.77
Preferred Sources for Health-care seek	king	
Government health centre	134	30.66
Private health centre	108	24.71
Local pharmacy	168	38.44
Others	27	6.18
Child with undernutrition (Reported b	y Mothers)	
Yes	245	56.06
No	192	43.94
Action taken for those child	,	,
(Health care seeking)		
Yes	204	83.27
No	41	16.73

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Reason for not asking for health care		
Distance of health facility (More than 30 min)	6	13.33
Lack of money	21	46.67
Less severity of symptoms (Mother's perception)	14	31.11
Others	4	8.89

The table 2 depicts that a significant portion (92%) of the surveyed mothers had knowledge about nutrition though around 68% of the mothers knew about the diseases related with undernutrition of children. However, more than half of the mothers had knowledge about nutrition campaign. In terms of health seeking behavior, the highest percentage (around 40%) of respondents' thought that they need to seek health care services when their child health condition reaches the severe stage. Majority (around 38%) of the mothers choose local pharmacy as their preferred choice of seeking health services where around 31% of the respondents' preferred to seek health care in government facilities for their children.

More than half of the respondent (56%) reported that their child is suffering from undernutrition and a considerable percentage of mothers (83%) sought health care for their malnourished child. Among the 17% who did not seek health care for their malnourished children, most of them (47%) mentioned that they did not have enough money to seek health care for their children.

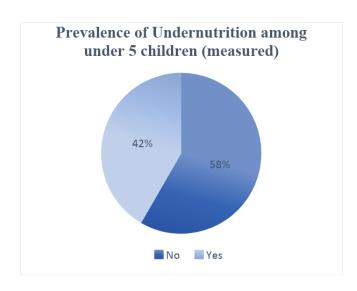


Figure 1: Prevalence of Undernutrition among under 5 children in slum area of Dhaka (Measured)

To find the prevalence of undernutrition among the children of under 5 years weight and height was being taken. Using the children's age, height and weight Z score was measured. Figure 1 represents the prevalence of undernutrition among under 5 children is 42%, which was measured from the Z score

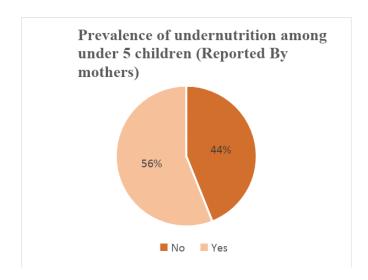


Figure 2: Prevalence of undernutrition among under 5 children in slum area of Dhaka (Reported By mothers)

Figure 2 represents the prevalence of undernutrition that is reported by the mothers among the children of under 5 years of age. And according to the mothers, 56% of the children of under 5 years of age are having undernutrition.

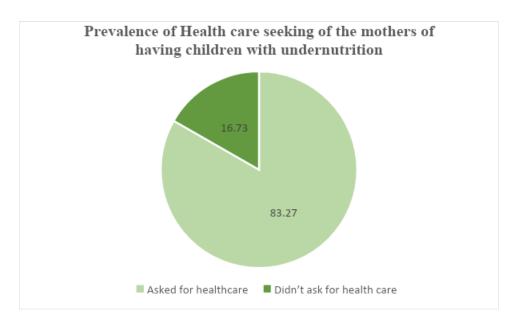


Figure 3: Prevalence of Health care seeking of the mothers of having children with undernutrition.

In figure 3 the prevalence of health care seeking behavior of mothers is being represented. Those mother who had reported having undernutrition in case of their child in figure 2 (56%), among them 83% asked for health care for their child.

Chi square analysis was done to see the association of health care seeking behavior of mothers having malnourished children of under 5 years of age with mother's age, marital status, education level, working status, mother's income, sex of the child and age of the child. The details of the analysis is given in Table-3. There was no association with health care seeking behavior and the mentioned factors.

Table 3: Association of health care seeking behavior of mothers of under 5 malnourished children with several factors

Characteristics	Health care seeking (%)			Chi-square (P-value)
Marital status	Yes	No	n	

Characteristics	ristics Health care seeking (%)			Chi-square (P-value)
Married	197(82.8)	41(17.2)	238	1 4492(0 220)
Others	7(100)	0(0)	7	1.4482(0.229)
Religion				
Muslim	197(83.8)	38(16.2)	235	
Hindu	4(57.1)	3(42.9)	7	4.0847(0.130)
Christian	3(100)	0(0)	3	
Mother's age (years)				
15-19	12(80)	3(20)	15	
20-29	138(80.7)	33(19.3)	171	4.2196(0.239)
30-39	47(90.4)	5(9.6)	52	
40 & above	7(100)	0(0)	7	
Mothers' education				
level				
Pre-primary or none	68(78.2)	19(21.8)	44	
Primary completed	105(86.8)	16(13.2)	121	2.7047 (0.259)
Secondary completed	31(83.8)	6(16.2)	17	
& above				
Mother's occupation				
Homemaker	163(82.7)	34(17.3)	197	0.1983 (0.656)
Working	41(85.4)	7(14.6)	48	_ 0.1983 (0.030)
Mother's monthly				
income				
No income	161(82.1)	35(17.9)	196	
Less than 5000	20(90.9)	2(9.1)	22	1.1711(0.557)
More than or equal to	23(85.2)	4(14.8)	27	1.1/11(0.337)
5000				
Child sex				
Female	100(87)	15(13)	115	2 1102(0 145)
Male	104(80)	26(20)	130	2.1192(0.145)

Characteristics	Health care seeking (%)			Chi-square (P-value)
Child age (months)				
0-11	38(80.9)	9(19.2)	47	
12-23	55(84.6)	10(15.4)	65	
24-35	44(83)	9(17)	53	1.0961(0.895)
36-47	27(79.4)	7(20.6)	34	
48-59	40(87)	6(13)	46	
Financial decision maker				
Herself	22(88)	3(12)	25	
Husband	128(84.8)	23(15.2)	151	_
Both husband & wife	28(75.7)	9(24.3)	37	_
Father-in-law	5(71.4)	2(28.6)	7	3.1669(0.674)
Mother-in-law	18(85.7)	3(14.3)	21	_
Others	3(75)	1(25)	4	_
Total household				
member				
5 or less	157(84.4)	29(15.6)	186	0.7245(0.205)
More than 5	47(79.7)	12(20.3)	59	0.7245(0.395)
Mothers' knowledge	Yes	No	n	
about Nutrition				
Yes	201(83.1)	41(16.9)	242	0.6104(0.435)
No	3(100)	0(0)	3	_ 0.0104(0.433)
Mothers' knowledge				
about				
Undernutrition				
Yes	164(87.2)	24(12.8)	188	9.1342(0.003)
No	40(70.2)	17(29.8)	57	
Mother's perception				
on severity of disease				

Characteristics	Health care	seeking (%)	Chi-square (P-value)	
Mild	81(91)	8(9)	89	
Moderate	79(84)	15(16)	94	10.6020(0.005)
Severe	44(71)	18(29)	62	
Mother's knowledge on Nutritional Campaign				
Yes	76(73.8)	27(26.2)	140	12.2 (50 (0.000)
No	127(90.7)	13(9.3)	103	12.3658(0.000)
Preferred Sources of health care seeking				
Government Health centre	74(85.1)	13(14.9)	87	
Private Health Centre	72(88.9)	9(11.1)	81	6.8488(0.077)
Local Pharmacy	46(73)	17(27)	63	
Others	12(85.7)	2(14.3)	14	

At 5% significance level the p-value for the mother's knowledge on undernutrition (nutrition related disease) was 0.003, for the perception of the severity of disease was 0.005 and for the knowledge on the nutritional campaign it was 0.000. The p-value less than 0.05 indicates significant relation health care seeking behaviors and those mentioned factors.

Table 4: Results of logistic regression models (crude and adjusted) of influencing factors of health care seeking behavior of mothers of under 5 malnourished children

Characteristics	Crude oc	dds	P-value	Adjusted	odds	P-value
	ratio [95% C	I]		ratio		
				[95% CI]		
Religion						
Muslim	Reference					
Hindu	0.26 (0.06, 1	.2)	0.083	0.14(0.02,	0.8)	0.028

Characteristics	Crude odds ratio [95% CI]	P-value	Adjusted odds ratio [95% CI]	P-value
Christian	1(0, 0)	0	1(0, 0)	0
Mother's age (years)				
15-19	Reference			
20-29	1.05(0.28,	0.947		
	3.92)			
30-39	2.35(0.49,	0.285		
	11.24)			
40 & above	1(0, 0)	0		
Mothers' education				
level				
Pre-primary or none	Reference			
Primary completed	1.83(0.88,3.81)	0.104	1.61(0.69,3.71)	0.268
Secondary completed	1.44(0.53,3.97)	0.477	0.92(0.29,2.91)	0.889
& above				
Mother's occupation				
Homemaker	Reference			
Working	1.22(0.51,2.95)	0.657		
Mother's monthly				
income				
No income	Reference			
Less than 5000	2.17(0.49,9.73)	0.31		
More than or equal to	1.25(0.41,3.84)	0.697		
5000				
Child sex				
Female	Reference			
Male	0.6(0.3, 1.2)	0.148	0.59(0.26, 1.3)	0.19
Child age (months)				

Characteristics	Crude odds	P-value	Adjusted odds	P-value
	ratio [95% CI]		ratio	
			[95% CI]	
0-11	Reference			
12-23	1.3(0.48, 3.51)	0.601		
24-35	1.16(0.42,	0.778		
	3.21)			
36-47	0.91(0.3, 2.76)	0.872		
48-59	1.58(0.51,	0.426		
	4.86)			
Financial decision				
maker				
Herself	Reference			
Husband	0.76(0.21,	0.674		
	2.74)			
Both husband & wife	0.42(0.1, 1.76)	0.237		
Father-in-law	0.34(0.04,	0.3		
	2.61)			
Mother-in-law	0.82(0.15,	0.819		
	4.56)			
Others	0.41(0.03,	0.495		
	5.32)			
Total household				
member				
5 or less	Reference			
More than 5	0.72(0.34,	0.396		
	1.53)			
Mothers' knowledge				
about				
Undernutrition				

Characteristics	Crude odds	P-value	Adjusted odds	P-value
	ratio [95% CI]		ratio	
			[95% CI]	
Yes	Reference			
No	0.34(0.17, 0.7)	0.003	0.44(0.19,1.01)	0.052
Mother's perception				
on severity of disease				
Mild	Reference			
Moderate	0.52(0.21, 1.3)	0.16	0.4(0.14, 1.11)	0.079
Severe	0.24(0.1, 0.6)	0.002	0.18(0.06, 0.5)	0.001
Mother's knowledge				
on Nutritional				
Campaign				
Yes	Reference			
No	0.29(0.14,	0.001	0.49(0.21,	0.094
	0.59)		1.13)	
Preferred Sources of				
health care seeking				
Government Health	Reference			
centre				
Private Health Centre	1.41(0.57,	0.463	2.09(0.74,	0.164
	3.49)		5.93)	
Local Pharmacy	0.48(0.21,	0.072	0.53(0.21,	0.173
	1.07)		1.32)	
Others	1.05(0.21,	0.949	1.48(0.27,	0.657
	5.27)		8.22)	

Table 4 depicts that mother's knowledge about nutrition and mother's knowledge about nutrition campaign and mother's perception about the severity of undernutrition related diseases in

children were significant factors in unadjusted logistic regression model that are associated with health seeking behaviour of mother of under 5 aged malnourished children. In adjusted logistic regression model, being Hindu in religion and mother's perception about the severity of undernutrition caused disease in children are the significant factors associated with health seeking behaviours of the mother of under 5 aged malnourished children. Hindu mother having under 5 years aged malnourished child is 0.14 times less likely to seek health care than the Muslim mother having under 5 years aged malnourished child. In terms of perception of mothers about the severity of disease caused by undernutrition, mother who perceived that her child's disease condition is severe is 0.18 time less likely to seek health care than the mothers' child who perceive disease condition to be mild.

6 Discussion

This study was done to determine the prevalence of undernutrition (mention the measurement parameter) in U-5 children and factor associated with health care seeking behavior of their mothers for the malnourished child. Our study found the prevalence of undernutrition among u-5 children to be 42% which is a little higher than what was found in a previous slum-based Bangladeshi study in Dhaka metropolis (37%) (*Integrated Smart Nutrition Baseline Survey* ,2022). In this study, 56% mothers reported that their children had undernutrition or nutrition related disease which is lower than a previous slum-based study (Akter et al., 2022). Of the 245 children suffering from undernutrition, mothers sought health care in only 83% of cases, which was more than the previous slum-based study (Akter et al., 2022). This percentage is also higher in a study (76.2%) from Tigray, Ethiopia which explored modern health care seeking behavior of mothers (Weldesamuel et al., 2019). This difference could be due to the on-going nutrition campaign in the urban slums which facilitated community to utilize health and nutrition services more compared to the rural areas and the peri-urban slums.

In our study we found no association of health care-seeking behavior with socioeconomic conditions for their malnourished children. Also, the age and sex of child, mother's age, occupation, and education had no association with relevant health care-seeking behavior. Rather, we found mothers' knowledge about nutrition related disease/undernutrition, the nutritional campaign and mother's perception about the severity of disease had association with health care-seeking behavior of mothers. In our study, we found that mothers who thought their child's

health condition was severe were 0.18 times less likely to go for seeking health care than mothers who perceived their child's illness as mild. This is in contrast to what was found in a study from Ethiopia where mothers who perceived their child's sickness to be severe were twice as likely to seek medical attention as those who perceived it as mild (Weldesamuel et al., 2019).

In our study we found the mothers having nutritional information, and aware about the source from where such information could be found, were more concerned about seeking health care for undernutrition-related diseases. This agrees with Akter et al., (2022) where it was observed that mothers were much more likely to seek undernutrition-related care (37.3%) if they knew where to find nutritional information and how to get it. This can be a possible explanation for the fact that the mothers who perceived their children's disease in mild condition caused by undernutrition were more likely to seek health care without waiting for severe condition.

According to our study, mother's preferred f seeking health care mainly from the government health center, private health center, local pharmacy and others which is also similar to an earlier study (Chowdhury et al., 2018)

In Bangladesh, undernutrition is a severe problem among children under the age of five. The most vulnerable group of slum inhabitants are children under 5 years old, who frequently experience illnesses and nutritional inadequacies. Utilizing health services appropriately may help lower child mortality and morbidity rates (Mahumud et al., 2021; Pakenham-Walsh, 2007). Though population's belief that undernutrition is not a serious condition requiring particular medical care or attention, may be to blame for health care-seeking behavior for childhood undernutrition. (Saito et al., 1997). Findings from the current study can provide preliminary information to make policies or take customized steps to improve the nutritional condition of the child under 5 years of age.

Specifically, our study found that mother's knowledge about undernutrition or nutrition related diseases and their perception about the severity of their children's malnourishment may affect seeking health care for the particular condition. These findings point to the necessity of promoting slum-based child health and nutrition education programs or campaign, which may increase mothers' understanding of their children's health and nutrition and, as a result, may improve relevant health- care seeking behavior.

6.1 Strength & Limitations

The current study has a number of advantages. The results of this study add to the body of knowledge by outlining the variables that influence mothers' health care seeking behaviors for undernutrition among children under the age of five in Bangladeshi urban slum areas. The study's high sample size and measurements of the children's weight and height are further positive aspects. This study did have some drawbacks, though. There was a possibility of recall bias because the data was acquired via self-reported surveys about health care utilization. Additionally, because to time restrictions, we can only concentrate on a select few aspects and the mother's perspective. The analysis excludes the service provider and available services with pricing.

7 Conclusion & Recommendations

In conclusion, the present study demonstrates that appropriate health care seeking behaviors for undernutrition are independent of sociodemographic characteristics such as family income, family size, age, and gender of children, as well as mother's education level, employment, or income status. But it is dependent on the knowledge of the mother about undernutrition or their perception about the severity when the mother should ask for health care for their child. Also, the study found the nutritional campaign has a great impact on the knowledge level of the mothers. These findings urge for a focus on nutrition seeking behavior, particularly informing mothers about the nutritional condition of their children and the necessity of taking action. Nutritional programs with effective multi-dimensional approaches (e.g., specific and correct knowledge of child health and nutrition precautions for mothers, significance of health seeking behaviors, and comprehension of medical cost) should be prioritized in order to improve care seeking behavior for childhood undernutrition. The government, local corporations, and non-governmental organizations must work together to enhance mothers' health care seeking behavior and the health of children under the age of five. To improve mothers' health care seeking behavior in response to their children's undernutrition, additional intervention studies concentrating on child health and nutrition are needed. These studies should use large and diverse samples from urban slums in Bangladesh.

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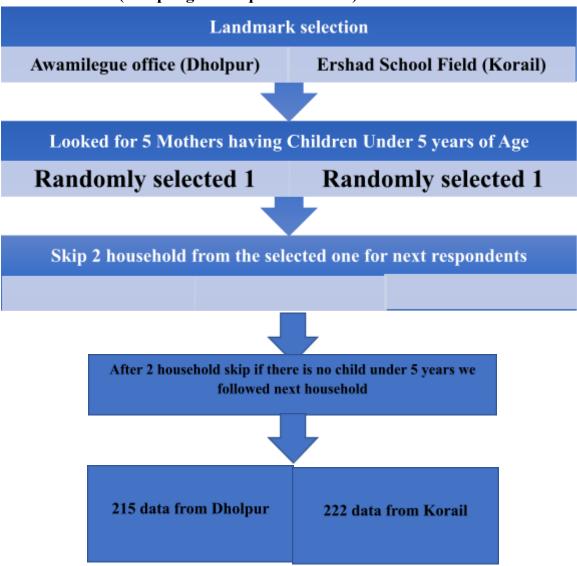
10 ANNEXES

10.1 ANNEX-1 (Conceptual Framework)

Community level: Socioeconomic condition Sex of the child Individual level factor: Family preferred sex Age of the child Decision making power Organization/ Age of mother Religious perception Institutional level: Marital status of mother Type of health care facilities Education level of mother Distance of health care facilities Mother's occupation Frequency of nutrient related health Mothers' perception on Nutrient related disease Mothers perception on Health care severity of disease seeking behaviour of mothers of under 5 children (undernutrition)

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework to explore the factors associated with health seeking behavior of mothers of undernutrition children of under 5 years of age.

10.2 ANNEX-2 (Sampling technique flow-chart)



10.3 ANNEX-3 (Study tool)

Factors Associated with Health Seeking Behaviors of Mothers having Malnourished Children Under 5 Years of Age

Section-1: General Information about the interview

SL	Question	Anewore	Code	Instructio
no.	Question	Answers		ns
1	Interviewers Name			
2	Interviewers ID			
3	Date of Interview	_ / /20 Day / Month / Year		
4	Interview Start Time	: Hour : Minute		
5	Household ID			
6	Who is the head of your household?	1 = Herself 2 = Husband 3 = Both 4 = Father-in-law 5 = Mother-in-law 6 = Father 7 = Mother 99 = Others (Please specify)		
7	What is the name of the head of the household?			
8	What is your (mother's) name?			
9	Mother's Id			

	What is your (mother's)		
10	date of birth?		
		DD MM YR	
11	Age of mother		
11		Years Months	
	How many members		
12	live in your household?		
	How many children do		
13	you have under five		
13			
	years of age?		
	Name of the child under		
14	five years of age:		
	(Included in Study)		
	Id of the child under		
15	five years of age:		
	(Included in Study)		
	Date of birth of the child	_ / /20	
16	(Included in Study)	DD MM	
	Age of your children	_ :	
17	(Included in Study)	Years Months	
	For how many years		
18	have you been living in		
	this area?		
	Address and contact		
10	number of the		
19	participant:		
	Name of the Area	1. Korail	
20		2. Dholpur	

Part-B: Socio-demographic and economic

SL	Overtion	A	Codo	Instructio
no.	Question	Answers	Code	ns
1	How many family members do you have in your family?	1 = Less than 5 or 5 2 = More than 5		
2	What is your marital status?	1 = Married 2 = Widowed 3 = Separated 4 = Divorced 5 = Refused to answer		
3	What is your religion ?	1 = Muslim 2 = Hindu 3 = Christian 4 = Buddhist 99 = Others (specify)		
4	What is your completed level of education?	1. Class 1 2. Class 2 3. Class 3 4. Class 4 5. Class 5 6. Class 6 7. Class 7 8. Class 8 9. Class 9 10. Class 10 11. SSC/Dakhil 12. HSC/Alim 13. Diploma/ vocational 14. BA/ BSc/BCom/Fazil/graduate/ BA (honours) 15. MA/Phd/Kamil 16. Hafezi/Qawmi/Kharizi		

, because never went to
know
s 1
s 2
s 3
s 4
s 5
s 6
s 7
s 8
s 9
3 10
Dakhil
/Alim
oma/ vocational
BA/
m/Fazil/graduate/ BA
Phd/Kamil
zi/Qawmi/Kharizi
, because never went to
divorced, separated,
know
killed day laborer
tilled day laborer (tailor,
chef)
ments worker
loyee
Professionals (Doctor,
Nurse, Advocate)
nessman
y businessman
semaid
ar
emaker

12. Don't know 99. Others (specify below) 1. Unskilled (day laborer) 2. Skilled (Plumber, mechanic, electrician, hairdresser, blacksmith,	
1. Unskilled (day laborer) 2. Skilled (Plumber, mechanic,	
2. Skilled (Plumber, mechanic,	
electrician, hairdresser, blacksmith,	
goldsmith, cook)	
3. Rickshaw puller/	
van/Wheelbarrow/Baby taxi/	
Boatman	
What is your husband's main 4. Driver	
occupation for the last six months? 5. Security guard	
(If the respondent involved more 6. Garments worker	
7 than one profession since last 6 7. Employee	
months, then consider the main 8. Professionals (Doctor,	
occupation which he spent most of Engineer, Nurse, Advocate)	
the time and write down the answer 9. Businessman	
code.) 10. Petty businessman	
11. Housemaid	
12. Beggar	
13. Hawker	
14. Student	
99. Others (specify below)	
What is your monthly average 8 taka	
nousehold income for the last six	
months?	
9 What is your monthly average taka	
income for the last six months?	
1 = Herself	
Who makes financial decisions in $2 = \text{Husband}$	
your family? 3 = Both	
4 = Father-in-law	
5 = Mother-in-law	
6 = Father	

		7 = Mother				
		99 = Others (Please s	specify)			
		Electricity	1= Yes	2= No		
		Solar electricity	1= Yes	2= No		
		Radio	1= Yes	2= No		
		Television	1= Yes	2= No		
		Mobile telephone	1= Yes	2= No		
		Non-mobile telephone	1= Yes	2= No		
		Computer	1= Yes	2= No		
		Refrigerator	1= Yes	2= No		
		Almirah/wardrobe	1= Yes	2= No		
		Electric fan	1= Yes	2= No		
		DVD/VCD player	1= Yes	2= No		
		Water pump	1= Yes	2= No		
		IPS/generator	1= Yes	2= No		
		Air conditioner	1= Yes	2= No		
11	Which Following items are	Car/truck/minibus	1= Yes	2= No		
	currently active in your household?	Autobike/tempo/C NG	1= Yes	2= No		
		Rickshaw/van	1= Yes	2= No		
		Bicycle	1= Yes	2= No		
		Motorcycle or scooter	1= Yes	2= No		
		Boat with a motor	1= Yes	2= No		
		Canoe/boat without	1= Yes	2= No		
		motor				
		Main floor material				
		Earth/sand	1= Yes	2= No		
		Dung	1= Yes	2= No		
		Wood	1= Yes	2= No		
		planks/Palm,bambo				
		Darguet or polished	1- V	2- N-		
		Parquet or polished wood	1= Yes	2= No		
		wood				

Ceramic tiles	1= Yes	2= No
Cement	1= Yes	2= No
Carpet	1= Yes	2= No
Other	1= Yes	2= No
Main roof material:		
Thatch/palm leaf	1= Yes	2= No
Sod	1= Yes	2= No
Rustic mat	1= Yes	2= No
Palm/bamboo	1= Yes	2= No
Cardboard/Wood	1= Yes	2= No
planks		
Metal	1= Yes	2= No
Wood	1= Yes	2= No
Calamine/cement	1= Yes	2= No
fiber		
Ceramic tiles	1= Yes	2= No
Cement	1= Yes	2= No
Roofing shingles	1= Yes	2= No
Other	1= Yes	2= No
Main wall material:		
Cane/palm/trunks	1= Yes	2= No
Dirt	1= Yes	2= No
Bamboo with mud	1= Yes	2= No
Stone with mud	1= Yes	2= No
Uncovered adobe	1= Yes	2= No
Cardboard	1= Yes	2= No
Reused wood	1= Yes	2= No
Cement	1= Yes	2= No
Stone with lime/cement	1= Yes	2= No
Bricks	1= Yes	2= No
Cement blocks	1= Yes	2= No
Covered adobe	1= Yes	2= No
Wood	1= Yes	2= No
planks/shingles		

Section 3: Household water, sanitation and Hygiene

SL	Ougation	Amanuara	Codo	Instructio
no.	Question	Answers	Code	ns
1	What is the main source of drinking water in your household?	1=Deep tube well 2=Supply water (tube well, tap) 3= Dug Well 4=Pond 5=River 6=Lake		
2	What method do you use to purify water?	1=Boiling 2=Water filter 3= Chlorine tablet 4=Fitkari 5= Do not use 99=Others (Please specify)		
3	What type of toilet used by your family members?	1= Piped sewer system 2= Septic tank 3= Ring slab with water seal 4= Ring slab without water seal 5= Pit latrine with slab 6= Pit latrine without slab 7= Hanging latrine 8=Flush toilet 9= No facility (Bush/open field/river pond side) 99= Others (Please specify)		
4	Do you wash your hand after using toilet?	1=Yes 2=No		(If "NO" go to the question no.

5	Which type of material do you use to wash your hands after using toilet?	1= Using water only 2=Using soap sometimes 3=Using soap always 4= Mud 5= Ash 6= 99= Others (Please specify)	
6	What is the method of household waste disposal?	1=Open field disposal 2=In a pit 3=Common pit 4=Burning 5= Collected by city corporation	

Section 4: Child Characteristics

SL	Question	Answers	Code	Instructio
no.	Question	Allsweis	Code	ns
	What is the sex of your	1=Male		
1	child?	2=Female		
	ciniu?	99 = Others(please Specify)		
	What is the gay of shild that	1=Male		If Answer
2	What is the sex of child that your family prefers?	2= Female		2,3 than go
		3=Both		Q. 4
	Why do your family prefer for male child?	1= Can be earner		
,		2 = Support in elderly age		
3		3= Hierarchy		
		99=Others (please specify)		
1	What is the birth order of the			
4	child?			
5	What was the weight of your	1 = More than 2.5kg		
3	child after birth? (Kgs)	2 = Less than 2.5 kg		

6	Is	your	child	fully	1= yes	
0	imm	nunized?			2=No	

Section 05: HEALTH CARE SEEKING BEHAVIOURS

In this part we will ask mother if she know about nutrition, nutritious food, source of those food and the nutrition related disease, when do they ask for health care and what are the places.

SL				
no.	Question	Answers	Code	Instructions
1 2	What is your perception about oyur child'd weight? What do you mean by child	1= Very Underweight 2= Under weight 3= Normal 4= overweight 5 = obese 1 = Protects child from disease 2 = Helps in child's physical growth 3 = Mental and cognitive development		
2	nutrition	99 = Others (Please specify)		
3	What do you think where do we get nutrition? (Multiple Answer)	1=Vegetables 2=Small fish 3=Milk and milk products 4=Fruits 5=Meat 6= Egg 99 = Others (Please specify)		
4	Are the nutritious foods available in your community?	1=Yes 2=No		
5	Can you afford those food for your child?	1=Yes 2=No		
6	Do you know undernutrition causes different diseases	1=Yes 2=No		

	(Anorexia, lethargy, Severe diarrhea, dysentery, intractable vomiting, hypothermia, High fever, pneumonia, unconscious, convulsion, bloated abdomen, jaundice, common cold)?		
7	How did you know about nutrient related diseases? (Multiple Answers)	1=ANC visits during pregnancy 2= From mass media 3=CHW 4=NGO workers 5= Doctor/ Nurse/ Health workers 99=Others(please specify)	
8	Have/ had your child suffered from any diseases like(Anorexia, lethargy, Severe diarrhea, dysentery, intractable vomiting, hypothermia, High fever, pneumonia, unconscious, convulsion, bloated abdomen, jaundice, common cold)?	1=Yes 2=No	
9	What do you think why your child has/ had suffered from nutrient related disease? (Multiple Answers)	1=Eating contaminated food and water 2=Microorganism 3=Lack of food 4=Teething 5=Evil eye 6=God curse 99=Others(please specify)	
10	What have you done then?	1=Asked for healthcare 2=Didn't ask for health care	If answer is 2, go no 16
11	After having disease which day you asked for health care for your child?	1=One day 2=Two days 3=Three days 4=More than three days	

In which condition you seek health care for your child? When do you think the child's condition is severe? (Multiple Answers) Who take decisions for seeking healthcare? (Multiple answer) Who take decisions for seeking healthcare? (Multiple answer) Who take decisions for seeking healthcare? (Multiple answer) 2=Moderate 3=severe 14 1=By any symptoms 2=If the illness persists for long time 3=Not taking food 4=Lethargic 5= Sleeping most of the time 99=Others(please specify) 1=Husband 2=Wife 3=Mother-in-law 5=Father-in-law 6= Father 7= Mother 8=Uncle 9=Aunt 10=Brother	2, go no
3=severe 14 When do you think the child's condition is severe? (Multiple Answers) 13 Who take decisions for seeking healthcare? (Multiple answer) Who take decisions for seeking healthcare? (Multiple answer) 14 1= By any symptoms 2=If the illness persists for long time 3=Not taking food 4=Lethargic 5= Sleeping most of the time 99=Others(please specify) 1=Husband 2=Wife 3=Mother-in-law 6= Father 7= Mother 8=Uncle 9=Aunt	
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When do you think the child's condition is severe? (Multiple Answers) 3=Not taking food 4=Lethargic 5= Sleeping most of the time 99=Others(please specify) 1=Husband 2=Wife 3=Mother-in-law 5=Father-in-law 6= Father 7= Mother 8=Uncle 9=Aunt	
3=Not taking food 4=Lethargic 5= Sleeping most of the time 99=Others(please specify) 1=Husband 2=Wife 3=Mother-in-law 5=Father-in-law 6= Father 7= Mother 8=Uncle 9=Aunt	
(Multiple Answers) 4=Lethargic 5= Sleeping most of the time 99=Others(please specify) 1=Husband 2=Wife 3=Mother-in-law 5=Father-in-law 6= Father 7= Mother 8=Uncle 9=Aunt	
S= Sleeping most of the time 99=Others(please specify) 1=Husband 2=Wife 3=Mother-in-law 5=Father-in-law 6= Father 7= Mother (Multiple answer) 8=Uncle 9=Aunt	
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Who take decisions for seeking healthcare? (Multiple answer) 2=Wife 3=Mother-in-law 5=Father 7= Mother 8=Uncle 9=Aunt	
Who take decisions for seeking bealthcare? (Multiple answer) 3=Mother-in-law 5=Father 7= Hother 8=Uncle 9=Aunt	
Who take decisions for seeking healthcare? (Multiple answer) 5=Father-in-law 6= Father 7= Mother 8=Uncle 9=Aunt	
Who take decisions for seeking healthcare? (Multiple answer) 6= Father 7= Mother 8=Uncle 9=Aunt	
healthcare? (Multiple answer) 6= Father 7= Mother 8=Uncle 9=Aunt	
(Multiple answer) 7= Mother 8=Uncle 9=Aunt	
8=Uncle 9=Aunt	
10=Brother	
11=Sister	
99=Others(please specify)	
1=Government Hospital	
2= Non-government Hospital	
3=NGO based clinic	
4=Health Camp	
Preferred source of treatment for 5=Registered private practitioner	nswer is
15 undernutrition/ nutrition related 6=Community Health workers	
diseases 7=Local pharmacist	Go 17
8=Traditional Healer	
9=Religious leader	
10=Homeopathic doctor	
99=Others(please specify)	
Peasan for not sacking treatment	
Reason for not seeking treatment for undernutrition nutrition related 2=Lack of money	
for undernutrition/ nutrition related 3=Distance of health facility	
diseases at the medical facility? 4=Less belief in modern medicine	
(Who did not seek health care) 5=Belief on traditional healers and	
(Single answer) religious leaders	

		6= Pressure of work	
		99=Others(please specify)	
		1= Weight measured and checked	
		against a growth chart	
		2= Length/height measured and recorded	
		3= Children >1 year providing an	
		anti-helminthic	
	What are the services available in	4= Children > 6 months with diarrhoea	
17	the Formal service center?	providing with oral rehydration solution	
	(Multiple Answers)	and zinc	
		5= Providing advices to mother for	
		frequency of feeding	
		6= Vaccination	
		7= Management of Acute undernutrition	
		99=Others(please specify)	
	How long does it take you to reach	1= Less than 30 minutes	
18	a place you can get treatment for	2= Between 30 minutes- 1hour	
	undernutrition/ nutrition related	3= More than 1 hour	
	diseases?	2 3300 3300 2 3300	
	How long does it take you to reach	1= Less than 30 minutes	
	a local	2= Between 30 minutes- 1hour	
19	pharmacist/herbalist/spiritual	3= More than 1 hour	
	healer for undernutrition/ nutrition	4= I do not go to these healers.	
	related diseases??	1. W. 1. 51	
		1= Within 5km	
20	Distance of fomal health care	2= 5-10kms 3= 10-15kms	
20	faciltiy?	4=Above 15km	
		97= Don't know	
	Have you heard any nutrient	1=Yes	
21	related health campaign in your	2=No	If Ans is NO,
	locality?		go 24
	,	1=Uthan boithok	
	What are those sources of	2=Household visit	
22	information to know about the	3=Miking	
	campaigns?	4=Billboard	
	(Multiple Answers)	5=Social media	

		6=Mass media	
		99=Others(please specify)	
		1= Weekly	
	What is the frequency of those	2= Monthly	
23	campaign?	3= Quarterly or more	
		97 = Don't know	
24	Is quality of health care supply in the service centre good for undernutrition/ nutrition related diseases?	1=Yes 2=No	If answer is YES, Go 26
25	If NO, what could be the reason for failing to adhere?	1= Medications are not available 2= Health workers are not available 3= There was no advice to take medicines 99=Others(please specify)	
26	Are the health care workers supportive for treatment of undernutrition/ nutrition related diseases?	1=Yes 2=No	If answer is YES, Go 28
27	If NO, how do you expect them to improve?	1=Always available during acute condition of undernutrition in the treatment room 2=They must inform us of what could cause the malnourishment of our children and how we can prevent it. 3=Explain properly and give us proper information 4=They must treat us with respect always during treatment. 99=Others(please specify)	
28	Do they refer to higher centre if the condition of the child is not good?	1=Yes 2=No	If Ans is NO, go 30
29	What are the centers do they refer?	1=Higher government hospital 2=Private Clinic 3= Other(please specify)	

30	Do you go for follow up visit if they advised?	1=Yes 2=No	If Ans is NO, go 32
31	If NO, what is the reason?	1=Their behave was not satisfactory 2=Don't have time 3=Money constrains 4 = Child recovered 99=Others(please specify)	
32	What is your level of satisfaction with the available services?	1=Poor 2=Average 3=Good 4=Very good	

<u>প্রশ্নপত্র</u>

অংশ-০১: সাধারণ তথ্য

ক্রমিক লং	প্রম	উত্তর	উত্তরে র কোড	बिर् <u>फ</u> ्ष भावनी
2	সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহনকারীর নাম			
\	সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহনকারীর আইডি			
಄	সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহনের তারিথ	/\ /২০২২ (দিল) (মাস) (বছর)		
8	সাক্ষাৎকার শুরুর সম্ম (২৪ ঘন্টা ফরম্যাটে)	: (ঘন্টা) (মিনিট)		
Ů	থানার আইডি			

ی	আপনার থানার প্রধান (ক?	১ = নিজেই ২ = স্থামী ৩ = স্থামী ও স্ত্ৰী উভ্যই ৪ = স্থশুর ৫ = শাশুড়ি ৬ = বাবা ৭ = মা ১১ = অন্যান্য (দ্য়া করে নির্দিষ্ট করুন)	
٩	আপনার থানা প্রধানের নাম কি?		
৳	আপনার নাম (মা) কি?		
จ	মায়ের আইডি		
70	আপনার (মা) জন্মসাল কি?	/ (দিন) (মাস) (বছর)	
77	মায়ের ব্য়স	: (বছর) (মাস)	
75	বর্তমানে আপনার কতজন বাচ্চা আছে?		
50	পাঁচ বছরের নীচে আপনার কতজন বাদ্বা আছে?		
78	পাঁচ বছরের নীচের বয়সী বাদ্যার নাম (গবেষণায় অন্তর্ভুক্ত)		
<i>5</i> ¢	পাঁচ বছরের নীচের বয়সী বাদ্চার আইডি (গবেষণায় অন্তর্ভুক্ত)		
১৬	পাঁচ বছরের নীচের ব্য়সী বাদ্চার জন্মতারিথ (গবেষণায় অন্তর্ভুক্ত)	<u> </u> / <u> </u> /২০ (দিন) (মাস) (বাছর)	
\\ 9	পাঁচ বছরের নীচের ব্য়সী বাদ্যার ব্য়স (গ্রেষণা্য অন্তর্ভুক্ত)	: (বছর) (মাস)	
১ ৮	কত বছর যাবং আপনি এই এলাকায় বাস করছেন?	মাস বছর	

29	অংশগ্রহনকারীর যোগাযোগের ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর		
२०	এলাকার নাম	১ = ধলপুর ২ = কড়াইল	

অংশ-০২: সামাজিক-জনসংখ্যাগত এবং অর্থনৈতিক

ক্রমিক নং	প্রশ্লাবলী	উত্তর	উত্তর কোড	নির্দেশাবল <u>ী</u>
2	আপনার খানার সদস্য সংখ্যা কত?	১ = ৫ জন বা তার কম		
		২ = ৫ জনের বেশি		
		১ = বিবাহিত		
		২ = বিধবা		
3	আপনার বৈবাহিক অবস্থা কী?	৩ = পৃথক		
		৪ = তালাকপ্রাপ্ত		
		৫ = উত্তর দিতে অসম্মতি		
		1 - WES		
		১ = भूप्रनिभ		
		२ = शिन्पू		
o	আপনার ধর্ম কি?	৩ = খৃস্টান		
		৪ = বৌদ্ধ		
		৯৯ = অন্যান্য (দ্য়া করে নির্দিষ্ট করুন)		
		১ = প্রথম শ্রেনী		
		২ = দ্বিতীয় শ্ৰেনী		
		৩ = তৃতীয় শ্ৰেনী		
	আপনি সর্বোচ্চ কতদূর পর্যন্ত লেখাপড়া	৪ = চতুর্থ শ্রেনী		
8	ক্রে(ছন?	৫ = পঞ্চম শ্ৰেনী		
		৬ = ষষ্ঠ শ্ৰেনী		
		৭ = সপ্তম শ্ৰেনী		
		৮ = অষ্টম শ্ৰেলী		
		৯ = নবম শ্ৰেনী		

		১০ = দশম শ্ৰেনী
		১১ = এস.এস.সি/দাখিল)
		১২ = এইচ.এস.সি/আলিম
		১৩ = ডিপ্লোমা/ভোকেশনাল
		১৪ = বি.এ/বি.এসসি/বি.কম/স্লাতক/ বি.এ
		স্নাতক
		১৫ = এম.এ/পিএইচডি/কামিল
		১৬ = হাফেজি/কওমি/খারিজি
		৭৭ = প্রযোজ্য ন্য়, কারন কথনও স্কুলে
		যাওয়া হয়নি
		৯৭ = জানিনা
		১ = প্রথম শ্রেনী
		২ = দ্বিতীয় শ্ৰেনী
		৩ = তৃতীয় শ্ৰেনী
		৪ = চতুর্থ শ্রেনী
		৫ = পঞ্চম শ্ৰেনী
		৬ = ষষ্ঠ শ্ৰেনী
		৭ = সপ্তম শ্রেনী
		৮ = অষ্টম শ্ৰেৰী
		৯ = নবম শ্রেনী
	আপনার স্বামী সর্বশেষ কোন ক্লাস পর্যন্ত	১০ = দশম শ্রেনী
Ů.	লেখাপড়া করেছেন?	১১ = এস.এস.সি/দাখিল)
		১২ = এইচ.এস.সি/আলিম
		১৩ = ডিপ্লোমা/ভোকেশনাল
		১৪ = বি.এ/বি.এসসি/বি.কম/স্লাতক/ বি.এ
		স্নাতক
		১৫ = এম.এ/পিএইচডি/কামিল
		১৬ = হাফেজি/কওিম/খারিজি
		৭৭ = প্রযোজ্য ন্য়, কারন কখনও স্কুলে
		যাওয়া হয়নি, বিধবা, তালাকপ্রাপ্ত, আলাদা
		থাকে
		৯৭ = জানিনা
	বিগত ছয় মাস যাবত আপনার প্রধান	১ = অদক্ষ কর্মী (দিনমজুর)
৬	পেশা কি ছিল?	২ = দক্ষ কর্মী (সেলাই, নকশার কাজ, বাবুর্চি)

		৩ = গার্মেন্টস কর্মী
	निर्पमनाः	৪ = চাকুরীজীবি
	যদি তথ্য প্রদানকারী গত ৬ মাসে	৫ = পেশাজীবি (ডাক্তার, ইঞ্জিনিয়ার, নার্স,
		উকিল)
	একাধিক পেশায় নিযুক্ত থাকেন তাহলে তিনি যে পেশাটিতে বেশী সময় ব্যয়	৬ = ব্যবসায়ী
	করেছেন সেটিকে প্রধান পেশা হিসাবে	৭ = স্কুদ্র ব্যবসায়ী
		৮ = গৃহকর্মী
	বিবেচনা করুন এবং তা লিপিবদ্ধ করুন।	৯ = ভিষ্কুক
		১০ = গৃহিণী
		১১ = ছাত্ৰ
		৯৯ = অন্যান্য (দ্য়া করে নির্দিষ্ট
		করুন)
		১ = অদক্ষ কর্মী (দিনমজুর)
		২ = দক্ষ কর্মী (প্লাম্বার, মেকানিক,
		ইলেক্ট্রিসিয়ান, নাপিত, কামার, স্বর্ণকর্মী,
		বাবুর্চি)
		৩ = রিক্সা, ভ্যান, বেবীটেক্সী, ঠেলাগাড়ী
	বিগত ছ্য় মাস যাবত আপনার স্বামীর	চালক, মাঝি
	প্রধান পেশা কি ছিল?	৪ = ড্রাইভার
		৫ = নিরাপত্তা কর্মী
		৬ = গার্মেন্টস কর্মী
	निर्प्तनाः	৭ = ঢাকুরীজীবি
9		৮ = পেশাজীবি (ডাক্তার, ইঞ্জিনিয়ার, নার্স,
	যদি তখ্য প্রদানকারী গত ৬ মাসে	উকিল)
	একাধিক পেশায় নিযুক্ত থাকেন তাহলে	৯ = ব্যবসা্যী
	তিনি যে পেশাটিতে বেশী সময় ব্যয়	১০ = স্কুদ্র ব্যবসায়ী
	করেছেন সেটিকে প্রধান পেশা হিসাবে	১১ = গৃহকর্মী
	বিবেচনা করুন এবং তা লিপিবদ্ধ করুন।	১২ = ভিক্ষুক
		১৩ = ফেরিওয়ালা
		১৪ = ছাত্র
		৭৭= প্রযোজ্য ন্য়, বিধবা, তালাকপ্রাপ্ত,
		আলাদা খাকে।
		৯৯ = অন্যান্য (দ্য়া করে নির্দিষ্ট করুন)

	আপনার পরিবারের মাসিক গড় আয়				
৮	কভ?			টাকা	
১	আপনার মাসিক গড় আয় কত?			টাকা	
		১ = নিজেই			
		২ = শ্বামী			
		৩ = স্বামী এবং স্ত্রী উভ্যু	हे		
	আপনার পরিবারে টাকা প্রসার ব্যাপারে	৪ = শ্বশুর			
20	সিদ্ধান্ত কে নেয়?	৫ = শাশুড়ি			
		৬ = বাবা			
		৭ = মা			
		৯৯ = অন্যান্য (দ্য়া করে	নির্দিষ্ট ক	রুন)	
		বিদ্যুৎ	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না	
		সৌর বিদ্যুৎ	১= হ্যাঁ	২= লা	
		রেডিও	১= হ্যাঁ	২= লা	
		টেলিভিশন	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না	
		মোবাইল ফোন	১= হ্যাঁ	২= লা	
		টেলিফোন	১= হ্যাঁ	২= লা	
		কম্পিউটার	১= হ্যাঁ	২= লা	
		ফ্রিজ	১= হ্যাঁ	২= লা	
		আলমিরা/ ওয়ারড়ব	১= হ্যাঁ	২= লা	
22	নিচের কোন পণ্যগুলো আপনার বাড়িতে	বৈদ্যুত্তিক পাখা / ফ্যান	১= হ্যাঁ	২= লা	
	সচল অবস্থায় আছে?	ডিভিডি/ ভিসিডি	১= হ্যাঁ	২= লা	
		প্লেয়ার			
		পানির পাম্প	১= হ্যাঁ	২= লা	
		জেনারেটর	১= হ্যাঁ	২= লা	
		এসি	১= হ্যাঁ	২= লা	
		কার/ট্রাক/ ছোট বাস	১= হ্যাঁ	২= লা	
		অটো/ টেম্পু/ সিএনজি	১= হ্যাঁ	২= লা	
		রিক্সা/ ভ্যান	১= হ্যাঁ	২= লা	
		বাইসাইকেল	১= হ্যাঁ	২= লা	
		মোটর নৌকা	১= হ্যাঁ	২= লা	

ছোট নৌকা/ মোটর	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না		
বিহীন নৌকা		, "		
মোটরসাইকেল/ স্কুটার	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না		
মেঝের প্রধান উপকরণ				
বালি/মাটি	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না		
গোবর	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না		
কাঠের/বাশের/ছন/খড়	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না		
মস্ণ কাঠ	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না		
টাইলস	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না		
সিমেন্ট	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না		
কার্পেট	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না		
অন্যান্য				
ছাদের প্রধান উপকরণ				
থড়ের ছন/তাল পাতা	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না		
ঘাসের চাপড়া	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না		
মাদুর	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না		
তাল/বাশ	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না		
কাঠের তক্তা	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না		
টিন	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না		
ধাতু	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না		
ক্যালামাইন	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না		
সিরামিক টাইলস	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না		
সিমেন্ট	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না		
টালির ছাদ	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না		
অন্যান্য				
দেয়ালের প্রধান উপকরণ				
বেভ/ভাল পাতা	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না		
মাটি	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না		
বাঁশ এবং কাঁদা মাটি	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না		
টিন	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না		
পাথর এবং কাঁদা মাটি	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না		
কার্ড বোর্ড	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না		
পুরাতন কাঠ	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না		
সিমেন্ট	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না		

চুনাপাথর	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না	
ইটের	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না	
সিমেন্ট ব্লক	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না	
নু ড়ি	১= হ্যাঁ	২= না	
অন্যান্য			

অংশ-০৩: থানার পানি সরবরাহ, প্য়ংনিস্কাশন ও পরিষ্কার-পরিচ্ছন্নতা

ক্রমি কলং	প্রশ্লাবলী	প্রতিক্রিয়া	উত্তরের কোড	নির্দেশাবলী
5	আপনার পরিবারের খাবার পানির প্রধান উৎস কি?	১ = গভীর নলকূপ ২ = সাপ্লাই পানি (নলকূপ/ ট্যাপ) ৩ = কূপ ৪ = পুকুর ৫ = নদী ৬ = হ্রদ		
3	থাবার পানি বিশুদ্ধ করার জন্য আপনারা কোন পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করেন?	১ = ফুটিয়ে ২ = ফিল্টার ৩ = ক্লোরিন ট্যাবলেট ৪ = ফিটকিরি ৫ = কোন পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করে না ১১ = অন্যান্য (দ্যা করে নির্দিষ্ট করুন)		
৩	আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যরা কোন ধরনের ট্য়লেট ব্যবহার করেন?	১ = স্যুয়ারেজ লাইনের সাথে যুক্ত ২ = সেপটিক ট্যাংকসহ পায়খানা ৩ = ওয়াটার সিল সহ রিং স্লাব ৪ = ওয়াটার সিল ছাড়া রিং স্লাব ৫ = আবদ্ধ পিট বা গর্ত (রিং ছাড়া) ৬ = থোলাপিট বা গর্ত (রিং এবং ঢাকনা ছাড়া) ৭ = ঝুলন্ত পায়খানা ৮ = স্লাস ট্যলেট ১ = পায়খানা নাই (রাস্ত্যা/নদীর ধারে/খোলা মাঠে/ যেখানে-সেখানে/ঝোপ-জঙ্গল)		

		৯৯ = অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন) 	
8	আপনি কি ট্য়লেট ব্যবহার করার পর হাত ধোন?	১ = হ্যাঁ ২ = লা	'না' হলে ৬ নং প্রশ্নে যান
Œ	ট্য়লেট ব্যবহারের পর আপনার হাত ধোয়ার জন্য আপনি কোন ধরনের উপাদান ব্যবহার করেন?	১ = শুধুমাত্র পানি ব্যবহার ২ = মাঝে মাঝে সাবান ব্যবহার করা ৩ = সবসময় সাবান ব্যবহার ৪ = মাটি ৫ = ছাই ১১ = অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)	
Ŋ	গৃহস্থালির বর্জ্য নিষ্কাশনের পদ্ধতি কী?	১ = খোলা মাঠ ২ = একটি গর্তে ৩ = সাধারণ গর্ত ৪ = পুড়িয়ে ফেলা ৫ = সিটি কর্পোরেশন খেকে সংগ্রহ করে	

অংশ-০৪: শিশুর বৈশিষ্ট্য

ক্রমি কনং	প্রশ্লাবলী	প্রতিক্রিয়া	উত্তরের কোড	<u> </u>
۵	আপনার সন্তানের লিঙ্গ কি?	১ = ছেলে ২ = মেয়ে ১১ = অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)		
ર	কোন সন্তান জন্ম নিলে আপনার পরিবারের লোকজন বেশি খুশি হ্ম?	১ = ছেলে ২ = মেয়ে ৩ = উভয় ৪ = উত্তর দিতে অসম্মতি		উত্তর ২, ৩, ৪ হলে ৪ নং প্রশ্নে যান
9	কেন আপনি ছেলে সন্তানকে বেশি পছন্দ করেন?	১ = উপার্জনকারী হতে পারে ২ = বৃদ্ধ বয়সে অবলম্বন ৩ = বংশ রক্ষাকারী		

		৯৯ = অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)	
8	এই বাচ্চা আপনার কত নম্বর বাচ্চা?	নশ্বর	
ů	জন্মের সময় আপনার বাচ্চার ওজন কত	১ = ২.৫ কেজির বেশি	
4	ছিল (কেজিতে)?	২ = ২.৫ কেজির কম	
U	আপনার সন্তানের কি সম্পূর্ণ টিকা দেয়া	১ = राँ	
	সম্পন্ন হয়েছে?	২ = লা	

অংশ-১৬: শিশুর অপুষ্টির জন্য মায়ের স্বাস্থ্যসেবা গ্রহনের আচরন

এই অংশে আমরা মাকে জিজ্ঞাসা করব যে তিনি পুষ্টি, পুষ্টিকর থাবার, সেই থাবারের উত্স এবং পুষ্টি সম্পর্কিত রোগ সম্পর্কে জানেন কিনা, তারা কথন স্বাস্থ্যসেবা চান এবং স্থানগুলি কী কী।

ক্ৰমি কনং	अ भावनी	প্রতিক্রিয়া	উত্তরের কোড	নির্দেশাবল <u>ী</u>
5	আপনার বাদ্যার ওজন সম্মন্ধে আপনার ধারণা কি?	১ = থুবই পাতলা ২ = পাতলা ৩ = স্বাভাবিক ৪ = বেশি ওজন ৫ = থুবই বেশি ওজন		
3	শিশুর পুষ্টি বলভে আপনি কি বোঝেন?	১ = শিশুকে রোগ থেকে রক্ষা করুন ২ = শিশুর বৃদ্ধিতে সাহায্য করে ৩ = মানসিক এবং বুদ্ধির বিকাশ ১১ = অন্যান্য (দ্য়াকরে উল্লেখ করুন)		

		১ = শাকসবজি
		২ = ছোট মাছ
	আপনার কি মনে হয় আমরা পুষ্টি কোখা	৩ = দুধ ও দুগ্ধজাত দ্রব্য
৩	থেকে পাই?	8 = ফল
	(একাধিক উত্তর গ্রহন করুন)	৫ = মাংস
		৬ = ডিম
		৯৯ = অন্যান্য (দ্য়া করে উল্লেখ করুন)
	আপনার এলাকায় কি পুষ্টিকর খাদ্য	८ = राप्त
8	সহজেই পাওয়া যায়? (সহজলভ্য)	২ = না
	77(0)(1)0,11 1),1: (1)(0)(10))	
	আপনার শিশুর সেই সব পুষ্টিকর খাবার	১ = হ্যাঁ
ů.	চাহিদা কি আপনি পূরণ করতে পারেন?	২ = না
	المال المحالية المالية المالية المالية المالية	
	অপুষ্টির কারণে বিভিন্ন রোগ	
	(যেমন-থাবারে অরুচি, থেলাধুলা করতে	
	না চাওয়া, মারাত্মক ডায়রিয়া, আমশয়	८ = रा पँ
৬	অসহনীয় বমি, শরীর ঠান্ডা হয়ে যাওয়া,	২ = লা
	মাত্রাভিরিক্ত স্থর, নিউমোনিয়া, থিঁচুনি,	
	সর্দি কাশি, জন্ডিস, পেট ফোলা) সম্পর্কে	
	আপনি জানেন কি?	
		১ = গর্ভাবস্থায় ANC পরিদর্শন
		২ = গণমাধ্যম থেকে
	পৃষ্টি সম্পর্কিত রোগ সম্পর্কে আপনি	ง = CHW
9	কিভাবে জেনেছেন?	৪ = এনজিও কর্মী
	(একাধিক উত্তর গ্রহন করুন)	৫ = ডাক্তার/ নার্স/ স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী
		৯৯ = অন্যান্য (দ্য়া করে উল্লেখ করুন)
	আপনার বাদ্যা কি কখনো এমন কোন	
	রোগে ভুগেছে? (থাবারে অরুচি,	
	থেলাধুলা করতে না চাওয়া, মারাত্মক	\ \(\) = रापँ
৮	ডায়রিয়া, আমশ্য় অসহনীয় বমি,	২ = না
	শরীর ঠান্ডা হয়ে যাওয়া, মাত্রাতিরিক্ত	
	জ্বর, নিউমোনিয়া, খিঁচুনি, সর্দি কাশি,	
	জন্ডিস, পেট ফোলা)	

9	আপনি কি মনে করেন কেন আপনার সন্তান অপুষ্টিজনিত রোগে ভুগছে? (একাধিক উত্তর গ্রহন করুন)	১ = দূষিত খাবার ও পানি খাওয়া ২ = অণুজীব ৩ = খাবারের অভাব ৪ = আজেবাজে জিনিস চাবানো ৫ = কুনজর ৬ = আল্লাহর দেয়া ১১ = অন্যান্য (দয়া করে উল্লেখ করুন)	
20	তখন আপনি কি করেছিলেন?	১ = স্থাস্থ্যসেবা চেয়েছেন ২ = স্থাস্থ্যসেবা চালনি	উত্তর ২ হলে, ১৬ নং প্রশ্নে যান
22	রোগ হওয়ার পর আপনি কোন দিন আপনার সন্তানের জন্য স্বাস্থ্যসেবা চেয়েছিলেন?	১ = এক দিন ২ = দুই দিন ৩ = তিন দিন ৪ = তিন দিনের বেশি	
25	কোন অবস্থায় আপনি আপনার সন্তানের জন্য স্বাস্থ্যসেবা পেতে চেয়েছেন	১ = মৃদু ২ = মাঝারি ৩ = গুরুতর	উত্তর ১, ২ হলে ১৪ নং প্রশ্নে যান
50	আপনি কথন মনে করেন সন্তানের অবস্থা গুরুতর? (একাধিক উত্তর গ্রহন করুন)	১ = যে কোন উপসর্গ দ্বারা ২ = অসুথ দীর্ঘ সময় ধরে থাকলে ৩ = থাবার গ্রহণ করছে না ৪ = নিস্তেজ বা নীরব হয়ে পড়লে (থেলাধুলা না করা, ক্লান্ত হয়ে থাকা) ৫ = বেশির ভাগ সময় ঘুমালে ১৯ = অন্যান্য (দয়া করে উল্লেখ করুন)	
\$8	কে স্বাস্থ্যসেবা গ্রহনের জন্য সিদ্ধান্ত নেয়? (একাধিক উত্তর গ্রহন করুন)	১ = স্বামী ২ = স্ত্রী ৩ = উভ্য়ই ৪ = শাশুড়ি ৫ = স্বশুর ৬ = বাবা ৭ = মা ৮ = চাচা/মামা ৯ = ফুপু/ খালা	

		১০ = ভাই	
		১১ = বোন	
		১১ = অন্যান্য (দ্য়া করে উল্লেখ করুন)	
		०० - अणाणा (गुना करत अस्तर करूण)	
		১ = সরকারি হাসপাতাল	
		২ = বেসরকারি হাসপাতাল	
		৩ = এনজিও ভিত্তিক ক্লিনিক	
		৪ = স্বাস্থ্যক্যাম্প	
		৫ = নিবন্ধিত প্রাইভেট প্র্যাকটিশনার/	
	আপনার বান্ডার রোগের চিকিৎসায়		উত্তর ১- ৬
20	আপনি কোখায় সেবা নিতে যান বা		रल ५१ नः
	সেবা নিতে যাবেন বলে মনে করেন?	৭ = স্থানীয় ফার্মাসিস্ট	প্ৰশ্নে যান
		৮ = প্রচলিত নিরাম্য়কারী	
		৯ = ধর্মীয় নেতা	
		১০ = হোমিওপ্যাথিক ডাক্তার	
		৯৯ = অন্যান্যঃ দ্য়া করে উল্লেখ করুন	
		১ = সমস্যা গুরুতর মলে না করা	
		২ = টাকার সমস্যা	
	চিকিৎসা কেন্দ্রে অপুষ্টি/পুষ্টিজনিত	৩ = স্বাস্থ্যসেবা কেন্দ্র দূরে থাকা	
	রোগের চিকিৎসা না চাওয়ার কারণ কি	৪ = আধুনিক চিকিৎসা ব্যবস্থায় বিশ্বাস না	
26	মনে করেন? (যারা স্বাস্থ্যসেবা চায় নি	করা	
	তাদের জন্য)	৫ = হুজুর এবং প্রচলিত নীতিতে বিশ্বাস করা	
	(একটি উত্তর গ্রহন করুন)	৬ = কাজের চাপ	
	,	৯৯ = অন্যান্য (দয়া করে উল্লেখ করুন)	
		,	
		১ = ওজন পরিমাপ করা হয় এবং বৃদ্ধি চার্টের	
		বিপরীতে পরীস্থা করা	
		২ = দৈর্ঘ্য/উচ্চতা পরিমাপ এবং রেকর্ড করা	
	উল্লেখিত সেবা কেন্দ্ৰে কোন কোন সেবা	৩ = > ১ বছর শিশুদের একটি ক্রিমিনাশক	
59	পাওয়া যায় (একাধিক উত্তর হবে)	প্রদান করা	
	ווי	৪ = ডায়রিয়া সহ ৬ মাস ব্যুসী শিশুদের	
		৪ = ডারার্য়। সহ ও শাস বর্সা । বর্তার ওরাল রিহাইড়েশন সলিউশন এবং জিঙ্ক	
		ট্যাবলেট প্রদান করা	

		বে বাদ্টাকে খাওয়ানোর সম্পর্কে মাকে পরামর্শ প্রদান করা ৬ = টিকাদান ৭ = তীর অপুষ্টি জনিত চিকিৎসা প্রদান করা ১১ = অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
১ ⅌	অপুষ্টি/পুষ্টিজনিত রোগের চিকিৎসা পেতে পারেন এমন জায়গায় পৌঁছাতে আপনার কতক্ষণ সময় লাগে	১ = ৩০ মিনিটের কম সময় ২ = ৩০ মিনিট থেকে ১ ঘন্টার মধ্যে ৩ = ১ ঘন্টার বেশি সময়	
29	অপুষ্টি/পুষ্টিজনিত রোগের জন্য একজন কার্মাসিস্টা ভেষজবিদা নিরাময়কারীর কাছে পৌঁছাতে আপনার কতক্ষণ লাগবে?	১ = ৩০ মিনিটের কম সময় ২ = ৩০ মিনিট থেকে ১ ঘন্টার মধ্যে ৩ = ১ ঘন্টার বেশি সময় ৪ = আমি ভেষজনিরাময় কারীদের কাছে যাই না	
20	স্বাস্থ্যমেবা সুবিধার দূরত্ব কতটুকু আপনার এলাকা হতে?	১ = ৫ কিমি এর মধ্যে ২ = ৫-১০ কিমি ৩ = ১০-১৫ কিমি ৪ = ১৫ কিমি এর বেশি	
35	আপনি কি আপনার এলাকাম পুষ্টি সম্পর্কিত কোনো স্বাস্থ্য প্রচারণা সম্পর্কে শুনেছেন?		যদি না হয় ২৪ নং প্রশ্নে যান
২ ২	প্রচারাভিযান সম্পর্কে জানতে তথ্যের উৎস কি? (একের অধিক উত্তর)	৫ = সামাজিক যোগাযোগ মাধ্যম ৬ = গণমাধ্যম ১১ = অন্যান্য (দ্য়া করে উল্লেখ করুন)	
২৩	কত দিন পর পর প্রচারণা চালায়?	১ = প্রতি সপ্তাহে ২ = প্রতি মাসে ৩ = তিন মাস পর পর বা এর বেশি ৯৭ = জানি না	

	অপুষ্টি/পুষ্টিজনিত রোগের জন্য সেবা	८ = रहाँ	উত্তর হ্যা হলে
₹8	কেন্দ্রে শ্বাশ্যসেবা সরবরাহের মান কি	২ = লা	২৬ নং প্রশ্নে
	ভালো?		যান
		১ = প্রয়োজনীয় ওষুধ পাওয়া যায় না	
		২ = স্বাস্থ্য কর্মীরা থাকে না	
२७	ভালো না হওয়ার কারণ কি মনে হয়?	৩ = ওষুধ নেওয়ার জন্য উপদেশ দেয়া হয় না	
		৯৯ = অন্যান্য (দ্য়া করে উল্লেখ করুন)	
	স্বাস্থ্যসেবা কর্মীরা অপুষ্টি/পুষ্টিজনিত	? = £!J	উত্তর হ্যা হলে
২৬	রোগের চিকিৎসার জন্য সহায়তা করে	২ = ला	২৮ নং প্রশ্নে
	কি?		যান
		১ = অপুষ্টির তীব্র অবস্থার সময় চিকিত্সা	
		কক্ষে সর্বদা পাওয়া	
	যদি উত্তর না হয় তাহলে ওদের কাছে প্রত্যাশা কি?	২ = আমাদের শিশুদের অপুষ্টির কারণ কী এবং	
		কীভাবে আমরা তা প্রতিরোধ করতে পারি সে	
		সম্পর্কে তাদের অবশ্যই আমাদের অবহিত	
		করতে হবে।	
২9		৩ = আমাদের সঠিকভাবে ব্যাখ্যা এবং সঠিক	
		তখ্য দেওয়া	
		৪ = চিকিৎসার সম্য় তাদের অবশ্যই আমাদের	
		সাথে সর্বদা সম্মানের সাথে আচরণ করতে	
		হবে।	
		৯৯ = অন্যান্য (দয়া করে উল্লেখ করুন)	
	আপনার শিশুর অবস্থা ভালো না হলে	১ = राँ	উত্তর না হলে
২৮	তারা কি উচ্চতর চিকিৎসা কেন্দ্রে	২ = লা	৩০ নং প্রশ্নে
	রেফার করে কি?		যান
		১ = উচ্চতর সরকারি হাসপাতাল	
२२	তারা কোন কোন কেন্দ্র উল্লেখ করে?	২ = বেসরকারি ক্লিনিক	
""	Oldittilittilitta Oldittili	৩ = অন্যান্য (দ্য়া করে উল্লেখ করুন)	
	তারা ফলোআপ বা পুনরায় দেখা করতে	८ = रहाँ	উত্তর না হলে
1	/ C	২ = না	৩২ নং প্রশ্নে
৩০	যাওয়ার পরামর্শ দিলে আপনি করতে	- 	७२ भर धान
৩o 	যাওয়ার পরামশ দিলে আপান করতে যান?	২ – গ। ১ = স্বাস্থ্যকর্মীদের ব্যবহার ভালো লাগে নি	यान

		২ = সম্ম পাওয়া যায় না	
		৩ = আর্থিক সমস্যা	
		৪ = বাচ্চা সুস্থ্য হয়ে গেছে	
		৯৯ = অন্যান্যঃ (দ্য়া করে উল্লেখ করুন)	
		১ = খারাপ	
100	উপলব্ধ পরিষেবাগুলোর সেবা আপনার	২ = মোটামুটি	
৩২	কেমন লেগেছে?	৩ = ভালো	
		৪ = খুব ভালো	

10.4 ANNEX-4 (Category & Definition of Outcome & explanatory variables)

Variables	Definition	Abbreviation	Туре
Outcome variable			
Health care seeking	Mothers having children	HSB	Binary
behavior	under 5 years of age		
	going to health care		
	institutions (Health		
	facilities and registered		
	doctors) to seek care for		
	any nutrition related		
	disease or undernutrition.		
Explanatory			
variables			
Variables	Definition	Abbreviation	Туре
Sex of the child	Sex of the child which	SOC1	Binary
1= Female	one is included in study,		
2= Male	if they are male or female		

Variables	Definition	Abbreviation	Туре
Age of the child (Months) 1=0-11 2=12-23 3=24-35 4=36-47 5=48-59	Age of the child which one is included in study	cage1	Categorical
Mother's age (Years) 1=15-19 2=20-29 3=30-39 4=40 & above	Age of mother who is respondents is defined which this variable	mage1	Categorical
Education level 1= Pre-primary or none 2= Primary completed 3= Secondary completed and above	Educational level of the mother is defined by this variable. Here primary or none is the reference which means never had any education, never went to school or never completed primary education.	medu1	Categorical
Marital status 1= Married 2= Others	Respondent's marital status is defined with this variable. We categorize the data in married and others. In others separated, widowed and	mstat2	Categorical

Variables	Definition	Abbreviation	Туре
	refused to answers were included.		
Religion:	Respondent's religious	rel2	Categorical
1=Muslim	believe is defined with		
2=Hindu	this variable		
3=Cristian			
Mother's	Respondent's working	m_ocu1	Categorical
occupation	status is defined with		
1=Homemaker	these variables. Here the		
2=Working	category Working is		
	defined as the mother		
	who are occupied with		
	work outside home like		
	(Unskilled day laborer, skilled		
	day laborer (tailor, designer,		
	chef), garments worker,		
	professionals (Doctor,		
	Engineer, Nurse, Advocate, employee), businessman, petty		
	businessman, housemaid,		
	beggar, student)		
Mother's monthly	Respondent's monthly	m1_income	Categorical
income	income is defined with		
1=No income	this variable. We have		
2=Less than 5000	categorized the responses		
3=More than or	into three categories		
equal 5000			

Variables	Definition	Abbreviation	Туре
Household monthly	Respondent's total	hh1_income	Categorical
income	household income is		
1= less than 10000	defined with this		
2= 10000 to <15000	variable.		
3= 15000 to <20000			
4=≥20000			
Financial decision	With this variable we	fndc1	Categorical
maker	define the financial		
1=Herself	decision maker of the		
2=Husband	respondent's family.		
3=Both husband &			
wife			
4= Father-in-law			
5= Mother-in-law			
6= Other			
Total household	This variable defined the	t_hhem	Categorical
member	total household member		
1=5 or less	of a respondent's family		
2= More than 5			
Mothers' knowledge	This variable defines the	mknow_nut1	Binary
about Nutrition	knowledge of		
1=Yes	respondents about		
2=No	nutrition.		
Mothers' knowledge	This variable defines	mknow_undernutriti	Binary
about	respondent's knowledge	on	
Undernutrition	and perception about		
1=Yes	undernutrition or		
2=No	nutrition related diseases		

Variables	Definition	Abbreviation	Туре
Mother's knowledge	This variable defines	mknow_campaign	Binary
on Nutritional	respondent's knowledge	_ 1 &	
Campaign	about the nutritional		
1= No	campaigning in the		
2=Yes	locality		
Mother's perception	This variable defines	mp_severity	Categorical
on severity of	when (which condition)		
disease	the respondent's ask for		
1=Mild	health care.		
2=Moderate			
3=Severe			
Preferred Sources	This variable defines the	PreS_SHC	Categorical
of health care	preferred sources of		
seeking	health care institution		
1= Government	which the mother go for		
health centre	the health care of their		
2= Private health	child. In category		
centre	government centre		
3= Local Pharmacy	government medical		
4=Others	hospitals and registered		
	govt. doctors are		
	included, in private		
	health centre registered		
	private practitioner,		
	private hospital and		
	clinics are included. In		
	category others NGO		
	clinics, homeopathic		
	practice and community		

Variables	Definition	Abbreviation	Type
	health workers are		
	included.		

10.5 ANNEX-5 (Consent Form)

<u>সম্মতি পত্র</u>

গ্বেষণার শিরোনাম:

পাঁচ বছরের কম বয়সী শিশুদের পুষ্টির অবস্থা, অপুষ্টিতে ভুগছে শিশুদের মায়েদের স্বাস্থ্যসেবা গ্রহনের আচরণ এবং আচরণের সাথে সম্পর্কিত কারণগুলো

গ্বেষকদের নাম:

জাকিয়া সুলতানা

সংগঠন:

ব্র্যাক জেমস পি গ্রান্ট স্কুল অফ পাবলিক হেলখ।

গবেষণার উদ্দেশ্য:

আমরা জেমস পি গ্রান্ট স্কুল অফ পাবলিক হেলখ, ব্র্যাক ইউনিভার্সিটির এম.পি.এইচ প্রোগ্রামের ১৮ তম ব্যাচ এর ছাত্র। এমপিএইচ একাডেমিক পাঠ্যক্রমের একটি অংশ হিসাবে, আমরা একটি দলগত গবেষণা পরিচালনা করছি যা "সমষ্টিগত শিক্ষা প্রকল্প" নামে পরিচিত এবং আমরা পুষ্টিগত বিষয় নিয়ে গবেষণা করব।

এই অধ্যয়নের উদ্দেশ্য হল আপনার সন্তানের পুষ্টি, পুষ্টিকর খাবার, আপনার সন্তানের পুষ্টির অবস্থা সম্পর্কে আপনার উপলব্ধি নির্ধারণ করা। এছাড়াও আমরা আপনার সন্তানের জন্য অপুষ্টিজনিত রোগ এবং স্বাস্থ্যসেবা- গ্রহনের আচরণ এবং আচরণের সাথে সম্পর্কিত কারণগুলো সম্পর্কে আপনার উপলব্ধি মূল্যায়ন করব।

কেন আপনাকে অংশগ্রহণ করতে বলা হয়েছে?

আমরা বস্থিতে (কড়াইল ও ধলপুর) বসবাসরত সকল শূল্য থেকে পাঁচ বছর বয়সি বাচ্চার মায়েদের এই গবেষণায় অংশগ্রহনের জন্য অনুরোধ করছি।

এই গবেষণায় আপনাকে কি করতে বলা হবে?

আপনি সম্মত হলে আমরা এগিয়ে যাওয়ার আগে আপনার অনুমতি নিতে চাই। আমরা আপনাকে কিছু প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞাসা করব এবং আপনার এবং আপনার পাঁচ বছরের কম বয়সী শিশুর শারীরিক পরিমাপ নিব (যেমন : উচ্চতা, ওজন)। সাক্ষাত্তকারটি প্রায় ৪০ মিনিট সময় নেবে।

ঝুঁকি:

যেহেতু এটি একটি অনুসন্ধানমূলক গবেষণা, তাই এই গবেষণায় অংশগ্রহণকারীদের জন্য কোন সম্ভাব্য ঝুঁকি থাকবে না। আমরা কোভিড-১৯ সম্পর্কিত সমস্ত সুরক্ষামূলক ব্যবস্থা কঠোরভাবে বজায় রাখব। আমরা নিজেরা মাস্ক পরব এবং আমাদের গবেষণায় অংশগ্রহনকারীদেরও পরিধানের জন্য মাস্ক দিব। প্রতিটি পরিমাপ নেয়ার আগে ও পরে আমরা আমাদের হাত ও পরিমাপের যন্ত্রগুলোকে হেক্সিসল দিয়ে ভালভাবে জীবানুমুক্ত করে নিব এবং নিরাপদ দূরত্ব বজায় রাখব।

সুবিধা:

এই গবেষণা থেকে প্রাপ্ত আপনার মূল্যবান তথ্য এই বস্তিতে বর্তমান পুষ্টির অবস্থা সম্পর্কে একটি সংক্ষিপ্ত বিবরণ পেতে আমাদের জন্য অত্যন্ত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ হবে। আমরা এটি প্রমাণ হিসাবে রাখব এবং ভবিষ্যতে এই এলাকার মানুষের আরও সুবিধার জন্য প্রয়োজন হলে এটি ব্যবহার করব।

ষ্ষতিপূরণ:

এই গবেষণায় আপনার অংশগ্রহণের জন্য কোন আর্থিক বাধ্যবাধকতা নেই।

গোপনীয়তা, নাম প্রকাশ না করা এবং গোপনীয়তা:

আপনার প্রতিক্রিয়াগুলি গোপনীয় এবং বেনামী থাকবে এবং শুধুমাত্র গবেষণার উদ্দেশ্যে ব্যবহার করা হবে। গবেষণা থেকে সংগৃহীত তথ্য গবেষক দল সম্পূর্ন গোপন রাখবে। সমস্ত নিথ সাবধানে সংরক্ষণ করা হবে এবং যারা এই গবেষণার সাথে ঘনিষ্ঠভাবে জড়িত তাদের বাইরের লোকেদের সাথে ভাগ করা হবে না। এই গবেষণা থেকে প্রাপ্ত তথ্য আপনার নাম এবং পরিচয় ছাড়াই সংক্ষিপ্ত আকারে ব্যবহার করা হতে পারে।

অংশগ্রহণ ও প্রত্যাহার না করার অধিকার:

আপনার অংশগ্রহণ সম্পূর্ণ স্বেচ্ছায় হবে। আপনি চাইলে যেকোন মুহুর্তে ইন্টারভিউ/আলোচনা থেকে নিজেকে প্রত্যাহার করতে পারেন, এমনকি সম্মাতিতে স্বাক্ষর করার পরেও বা ইন্টারভিউ শুরু করার পরেও। তাছাড়া, আপনি এমন কোনো প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিতে বাধ্য নন যা আপনাকে অস্বস্থি বোধ করাবে। আমাদের প্রশ্নের উত্তর দেওয়ার কোন সীমাবদ্ধতা এবং ঝুঁকি নেই। আমরা আপনার উদ্বেগের ব্যাপারগুলো বুঝে আপনার সিদ্ধান্তকে মেনে নিবো।।

এই গবেষণা সম্পর্কে সাধারণ প্রশ্নের জন্য:

আপনার অধিকার ও সুরক্ষার জন্য আরও তথ্য পেতে নিম্নোক্ত ঠিকানায় যোগাযোগ করুনঃ

ব্র্যাক জেমস পি গ্র্যান্ট স্কুল অফ পাবলিক হেলখ, ব্র্যাক বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, ৭ম তলা, মেডোনা টাওয়ার, ২৮ মহাখালি বানিজ্যিক এলাকা, বীর উত্তম এ কে খন্দকার রোড, ঢাকা-১২১৩, বাংলাদেশ, মোবাইলঃ +৮৮০১৯৯৩৩৭৯৫১২।

আমাদের অধ্যয়ন সম্পর্কে আপনার আরও প্রশ্ন এবং প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যাখ্যার জন্য আপনি নিম্নলিখিত মনোনীত যোগাযোগ নম্বরে আমাদের সাথে যোগাযোগ করতে পারেন:

জাকিয়া সুলতানা, ব্র্যাক জেমস পি গ্র্যান্ট স্কুল অফ পাবলিক হেলখ, ব্র্যাক বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, ১০ম তলা, মেডোনা টাওয়ার, ২৮ মহাথালি বানিজ্যিক এলাকা, বীর উত্তম এ কে খন্দকার রোড, ঢাকা-১২১৩, বাংলাদেশ, মোবাইলঃ +৮৮০১৯১৭২৭৫৫২০।

আপনি যদি আমাদের গবেষণায় অংশগ্রহণ করতে চান এবং উপরের সমস্ত পয়েন্টে সম্মত হন, তাহলে অনুগ্রহ করে নীচের নির্দিষ্ট জায়গায় আপনার স্বাক্ষর বা আপনার বাম হাতের আঙ্গুলের ছাপ রাখুন:

আমি পূর্বোক্ত তথ্য পড়েছি, বা এটি আমাকে পড়ে শোনানো হয়েছে। আমাকে গবেষণার বিষয়বস্তু সম্পর্কে প্রশ্ন করার সুযোগ দেয়া হয়েছিল এবং প্রশ্নের জবাবে আমি সক্তন্ত। আমি এই গবেষণায় অংশগ্রহণকারী হতে স্বেচ্ছায় সম্মতি দিচ্ছি।

অংশগ্রহণকারী	ইন্টারভিউ্যার
নাম:	নাম:
স্বাক্ষর/ আঙ্গুলের ছাপ	ষাক্ষর:
তারিখ:	তারিখ:

Informed Consent Form

Title of the study:

Factors Associated with Health Seeking Behaviors of Mothers having Malnourished Children Under 5 Years of Age: A Cross Sectional Study at Slum Areas in Dhaka, Bangladesh

Investigator's Name:

Jakia Sultana

Organization:

BRAC James P Grant School of Public Health.

Purpose of the Research:

We are students of Batch 18 of the MPH program at James P. Grant School of Public Health, BRAC University. As a part of our MPH academic curriculum, we are conducting group research known as a "Summative Learning Project" and our group is working on the nutrition aspect.

The purpose of this study is to determine your perception of your child's nutrition, nutritional food, nutritional status of your child. We will also assess your perception of diseases that are related to undernutrition and healthcare-seeking practices for your child.

Why are you asked to participate?

We are requesting all the mothers who have children under five years old living in the slum (Korail & Dholpur) to participate in our study.

What we will ask to do our participants for this study?

If you agree we would like to take your permission before proceeding. We will ask you some questions and take measurements of you and your under-five child (e.g. height/length, weight). The interview will take approximately 40 minutes.

Risk:

As this is an exploratory study, there will be no potential risks to the study participants. We will strictly maintain all the Covid 19 related protective measures. We will wear masks and will also provide masks to our participants. We will sanitize our hands and measuring devices with hexisol before and after the procedure is conducted and also will maintain a safe distance from our participants.

Benefits:

From this study, your valuable information will be extremely important for us to get an overview of the current nutritional status in this slum. We will keep it as evidence and use it in the future if needed for the further benefit of the people of this area.

Compensation:

There is no financial binding for your participation in the study.

Privacy, anonymity, and confidentiality:

Your responses will remain confidential and anonymous and will be used for the purpose of the study only. The information collected from the study will be kept covert by the research group. All documents will be stored carefully and will not be shared with people beyond those, who are closely involved with this research. The information gained from this research will be used in summarized form without your name and identity

Right not to participate and withdraw:

Your participation will be completely voluntary. You can withdraw from the interview/discussion at any moment if you want to, even after signing the consent or beginning the interview. Moreover, you are not obliged to answer any question that makes you feel uncomfortable. There are no restrictions and risks to answering our questions. We will abide by your decision and appreciate your concern.

For general queries about this study:

To know about your further safety and rights you can contact on the following address

BRAC James P Grant School of Public Health, BRAC University, 7th floor Medona Tower, 28 Mohakhali Industrial Area, Bir Uttam A K Khandokar Road, Dhaka-1213, Bangladesh, Mobile: +88 01993379512.

For your further queries and necessary clarifications about our study you can reach us anytime at the following designated contact numbers:

Jakia Sultana, BRAC James P Grant School of Public Health, BRAC University, 10th floor Medona Tower, 28 Mohakhali Industrial Area, Bir Uttam A K Khandokar Road, Dhaka-1213, Bangladesh, Mobile: +88 01917275520, email address: drjakiasultanatoma@gmail.com

If you choose to participate in our study and agree to all the points above, please put your signature or your left thumbprint in the specified space below:

I have read the foregoing information, or it has been read to me. I have had the opportunity to ask questions about it and any questions. I have been answered to my satisfaction. I consent voluntarily to be a participant in this study.

Participant	Interviewer
Name:	Name:
Signature/Thumbprint:	Signature:
Date:	Date:

10.6 ANNEX-6 (Do file)

```
import excel "E:\Data analysis SLP\Dataset final import.xlsx", sheet("Sheet1") firstrow
****Labeling vairables*****
label var Intv name "Interviewer name"
label var Intv Id "Interviewer Id"
label var Intv date "Interview date"
label var Intv time "Interview starting time"
label var hhid "Household Id"
label var hh head "Household head"
label var name hhhead "Name of household head"
label var mname "Mother's name"
label var m id "Mother's Id"
label var mdob "Mother's date of birth"
label var mage "Mothers age in years"
label var hhmem "Total household member"
label var tchild "Total number of children"
label var tchild_5 "Total number of under-five children"
label var cname "Child's name"
label var c id "Child's Id"
label var cdob "Child's date of birth"
label var cage "Age of child in months"
label var yofliving "Slum living duration in years"
```

label var area name "Name of living slum"

label var total hhmem "Number of household member"

label var mstat "Marital status"

label var rel "Religion"

label var m edu "Mother's education level"

label var hus edu "Husbands education level"

label var m occ "Mothers occupation"

label var hus_occ "Husband's occupation"

label var hh income "Monthly household income"

label var m income "Monthly mothers income"

label var fn demak "Financial decision maker"

label var SOC "Sex of child"

label var f presex "family preferred sex"

label var perc "mother's perception"

label var cperc "cause of peception"

label var mknow nu "mother's nutrition knowledge"

label var mknow_nucamp "mother's knowledge on nutritional campaign"

label var mknow dis "mother's knowledge about undernutrition"

label var mper cdis "mother's reporting of child's undernutrition"

label var heare seeking "health care seeking"

label var cause_nohcare "causes of not seeking health care"

label var mperc sdis "mother's perception on severity of disease"

label var heare dec "decision maker for health care seeking"

```
label var pre shcare "preferred sources for health care seeking"
label var CW " Child weight"
label var CH "Child height"
*****Religion*****
replace rel="Muslim" if rel==" Muslim"
replace rel="Hindu" if rel==" Hindu"
encode rel, gen(rel1)
recode rel1 (3=1 "Muslim") (2=2 "Hindu") (1=3 "Christian"), gen(rel2)
la var rel2 "Religion"
*******Marital status*****
replace mstat="Married" if mstat==" Married"
replace mstat="Married" if mstat=="married"
replace mstat="Divorced" if mstat==" Divorced"
replace mstat="Refused to answer" if mstat==" Refused to answer"
encode mstat, gen(mstat1)
recode mstat1 (2=1 "Married") (1 4 3=2 "Others"), gen(mstat2)
la var mstat2 "Marital status"
encode total hhmem, gen(t hhem)
encode area name, gen(area)
****sex of child****
encode SOC, gen(SOC1)
```

```
label variable SOC1 "Sex of child"
recast double SOC1
l****perception****
encode perc, gen(perc1)
recode perc1 (1=1 "Normal") (2=2 "Overweight") (3 4=3 "Underweight"), gen (perc2)
*****Mothers age category*****
recode mage (15/19=1) (20/29=2) (30/39=3) (40/54=4), gen(mage1)
la de mage1 1"15-19" 2"20-29" 3"30-39" 4"40 & above"
la val mage1 mage1
la var mage1 "Mothers age"
*****Household income category*****
gen hh1 income=1 if hh income<10000
replace hh1 income=2 if hh income>=10000&hh income<15000
replace hh1 income=3 if hh income>=15000&hh income<20000
replace hh1 income=4 if hh income>=20000
la de hh1 income 1"less than 10000" 2"10000 to <15000" 3"15000 to <20000" 4">=20000"
la val hh1_income hh1_income
la var hh1 income "Hosuehold income"
*******Mothers education category******
encode m edu, gen(medu)
recode medu (13 16 2 4 5 6=1 "Pre-primary or none") (7 8 9 10 3 11 =2 "Primary completed") (1
14 12 15 17=3 "Secondary completed and above"), gen(medu1)
la var medu1 "Mothers education level"
```

```
******Husbands education category*****
encode hus edu, gen(hedu)
recode hedu (13 17=1 "Never went to school") (2 4 5 6 =2 "Pre-primary") (7 8 9 10 3 11=3
"Primary completed") (18=4 "Secondary completed") (1 14 15 16 12=5 "Higher secondary and
above"), gen(hedu1)
la var hedu1 "Husband's level of education"
******Child age category*****
recode cage (0/11=1)(12/23=2)(24/35=3)(36/47=4)(48/59=5), gen(cage1)
la de cage1 1"0-11" 2"12-23" 3"24-35" 4"36-47" 5"48-59"
la val cage1 cage1
la var cage1 "Age of children"
******Financial decision maker****
encode fn demak, gen(fndc)
recode fndc (3=1 "Herself") (4=2 "Husband") (1=3 "Both husband & wife") (2=4
"Father-in-law") (5=5 "Mother-in-law") (6 7 8 9=6 "Other"), gen(fndc1)
la var fndc1 "Financial decision maker"
*****Mothers occupation*****
encode m occ, gen(m ocu)
recode m ocu (4=1 "Homemaker") (1 2 3 5 6 7 8 9 10 11=2 "Working"), gen(m ocu1)
la var m ocul "Mother's occupation"
*****Husbands occupation****
encode hus occ, gen(h ocu)
recode h ocu (3 4 12=1 "Service") (13 2=2 "Skilled worker") (14 11=3 "Unskilled worker") (1 7
9=4 "Small trade") (5 6 8 10=5 "Others"), gen(hocu)
```

```
la var hocu "Husband's occupation"
*****Mothers income*****
gen m1 income=1 if m income<1
replace m1 income=2 if m income>=1&m income<5000
replace m1 income=3 if m income>=5000
la de m1 income 1"No income" 2"less than 5000" 3"More than or equal 5000"
la val m1 income m1 income
la var m1 income "Mother's monthly income"
****Preferred sources of HC seeking*****
encode pre_shcare, gen (pre_source)
recode pre source (2=1 "Government health centre") (7 8=2 "Private health centre") (5=3 "Local
pharmacy") (1 3 4 6=4 "Others"), gen (PreS SHC)
la var PreS SHC "preferred sources of healthcare seeking"
*****Mother's knowledge on nutrition****
encode mknow_nu, gen (mknow_nut)
recode mknow nut (1 2 4 5 6=1 "Yes") (3=2 "No"), gen (mknow nut1)
****Health care seeking****
encode hcare_seeking, gen (hc_seeking)
```

```
recode hc_seeking (1=1 "Yes") (2=0 "No"), gen (HSB)
drop if HSB==.
****Zscore****
findit zscore
zscore06, a(cage) s(SOC1) h(CH) w(CW)
*****underweight*****
gen underweight= waz06<=-2 if waz06<=.
la de underweight 1"Underweight" 0"Normal", replace
la val underweight underweight
****
gen overweight= whz06 >2 if whz06 <=.
la de overweight 1"Overweight" 0"Normal", replace
la val overweight overweight
******wasting*****
gen wasting= whz06<=-2 if whz06<.
la de wasting 1"Wasting" 0"Normal", replace
la val wasting wasting
****Sunting****
gen stunting= haz06 <=-2 if haz06<.
la de stunting 1"Stunting" 0"Normal", replace
```

```
la val stunting stunting
*****undernutrition****
gen undernutrition=.
replace undernutrition=1 if underweight==1| overweight==1| wasting==1| stunting==1
replace undernutrition=0 if underweight==0 & overweight==0 & wasting==0 & stunting==0
lab define undernutrition 1 "Yes" 0 "no"
lab var undernutrition undernutrition
recode undernutrition (1=1 "Yes") (0=2 "No"), gen (measured undernutrition)
*****Sociodemo table****
tab mstat2 area, col
tab rel2 area, col
tab mage1 area,col
tab medu1 area, col
tab m ocu1 area, col
tab m1 income area, col
tab hocu area, col
tab SOC1 area, col
tab cage1 area, col
tab fndc1 area, col
tab t hhem area, col
sum hh income
```

```
sum m_income
```

```
//tab hedu1 area, col//
```

//chi square/ association/cross-tabulation//

tab mstat2 HSB, row chi2

tab rel2 HSB, row chi2

tab mage1 HSB, row chi2

tab medu1 HSB, row chi2

tab m_ocu1 HSB, row chi2

tab m1_income HSB, row chi2

tab SOC1 HSB, row chi2

tab cage1 HSB, row chi2

tab hh1 income HSB, row chi2

tab fndc1 HSB, row chi2

tab t_hhem HSB, row chi2

tab mknow nut1 HSB, row chi2

tab mknow_dis HSB, row chi2

tab PreS_SHC HSB, row chi2

tab mperc_sdis HSB, row chi2

tab mknow nucamp HSB, row chi2

```
///encode////
encode mknow dis, gen(mknow undernutrition)
encode mperc sdis, gen(mp severity)
encode mknow_nucamp, gen(mknow_campaign)
///logistic regression///Unadjusted///
logistic HSB ib1.mstat2
logistic HSB ib1.rel2
logistic HSB ib1.mage1
logistic HSB ib1.medu1
logistic HSB ib1.m_ocu1
logistic HSB ib1.m1_income
logistic HSB ib1.SOC1
logistic HSB ib1.cage1
logistic HSB ib1.hh1_income
logistic HSB ib1.fndc1
logistic HSB ib1.t hhem
logistic HSB ib2.mknow_nut1
logistic HSB ib2.mknow undernutrition
logistic HSB ib1.mp_severity
```

logistic HSB ib2.mknow_campaign

logistic HSB ib1.PreS_SHC

///logistic regression///Adjusted///

logistic HSB ib1.rel2 ib1.medu1 ib1.SOC1 ib2.mknow_undernutrition ib1.mp_severity ib2.mknow_campaign ib1.PreS_SHC