Report on
Health and Morbidity Status Survey 2014

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)
Ministry of Planning

Published by: **Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)**

September 2015

Cover design: Mahbub Alam, Nilmoni Printing Press, Dhaka

Printed at : Reproduction, Documentation and Publication (RDP) Section, FA & MIS, BBS.

For further information on the survey, please contact:

Jafor Ahmed Khan
Programme & Director (Deputy Secretary)
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)
Ministry of Planning
Parishankhyan Bhaban
E-27/A, Agargaon, Dhaka-1207
www.bbs.gov.bd

Mobile no: 01552309642, E- mail: jaforbbs@yahoo.com

Health and Morbidity Status Survey- 2014

September 2015

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Statistics and Informatics Division
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

COMPLEMENTARY **ISBN: 987-984-33-9607-5**

Minister
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic
of Bangladesh

MESSAGE

It is my great pleasure to know that Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has successfully completed another round of Health and Morbidity Status Survey (HMSS) in 2014 which covered morbidity, treatment, maternal health and other health related elements. The policy of our government is to secure health for all and ensuring priority in providing health care services for all citizens of the country.

Current trend in Bangladesh shows that the prevalence of non-communicable diseases like diabetes, heart disease, high blood pressure, cancer, arthritis are increasingly posing threat to the health of Bangladeshi people while communicable diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery, typhoid and malaria are now under control.

I hope, the survey report will be a useful and valuable source of information for users of public health, development partners, and the BBS will keep bringing regularly up-to-date information on health and morbidity.

Bangladesh has been able to show significant improvement in reducing maternal and child mortality rate by ensuring primary health facilities in both rural and urban areas and reducing treatment cost of government health facilities. It is expected that the survey findings will help in designing the health policy of the country and accomplish the overarching goal of 'Health for All'.

I am confident, the report will be helpful to decision makers and researchers of health and development sector and act as an instrument to support policy making.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Kaniz Fatema ndc. Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Ministry of Planning and Mohammad Abdul Wazed, Director General of BBS for their active guidance and assistance in conducting the survey and in bringing out this publication in time.

Dhaka
September, 2015

AHM Mostafa Kamal, FCA, MP

State Minister
Ministry of Planning and
Ministry of Finance
Government of the People's Republic
of Bangladesh

MESSAGE

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has conducted Health and Morbidity Status Survey (HMSS) 2014 to assess the current status of morbidity, treatment, maternal health and other health-related subject in Bangladesh. The Government of Bangladesh is committed to ensuring the health care facilities for all and has endorsed the priority for improving the health situation of the country. I hope, the survey findings would essentially be useful for monitoring, and assessing and developing Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Programme (HPNSDP) and for achieving some targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of Bangladesh within the stipulated time.

The report will be useful for policy makers, planners, researchers and development partners of all relevant sectors for tracking progress and for formulating appropriate policies for the development of better health care services of Bangladesh.

Let me take the chance to thank Kaniz Fatema ndc, Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Ministry of Planning and Mohammad Abdul Wazed, Director General of BBS for their active guidance and supervision in conducting the survey and in bringing out this report.

My sincere thanks to the members of the Technical Committee, and relevant officials of various organizations, BBS, SID and reviewers of the report for their valuable cooperation in conducting the survey and preparing the report.

Md. M. A. Mannan

Dhaka
September, 2015

Secretary
Statistics and Informatics Division
(SID)
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic
of Bangladesh

FOREWORD

Health is a resource for every living being including humans; it is a condition that emphasizes social and personal resources as well as possession of physical capabilities. Today health is considered a fundamental human right, recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948). It is also an essential ingredient of development, vital to a nation's economic growth dynamism and internal stability.

In this context, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has conducted Health and Morbidity Status Survey (HMSS) 2014 which covered a range of health-related information required by the stakeholders. Specially morbidity-related data are critically important for the policy makers to take better preventive measures for ensuring health for all.

This survey covers information on tobacco and narcotics consumption pattern, accident and injury, HIV/AIDS, physical and mental impairment of children and adult, morbidity, immunization, maternal health care. I hope, these indicators will be able to serve as reference for health and development sector practitioners. I also hope, the survey findings will provide valuable insights required to address health issues properly and will facilitate in achieving MDGs.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to Mohammad Abdul Wazed, Director General of BBS and his colleagues for their endeavors in completion of this report successfully. Let me also extend my special thanks to the members of the Technical Committee for their support and guidance in finalizing the survey report.

Kaniz Fatema *ndc*

Dhaka
September, 2015

Director General (Additional Secretary)
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Statistics and Informatics Division
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic
of Bangladesh

PREFACE

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has been conducting the 'Health and Morbidity Status Survey (HMSS)' to provide information on morbidity, accident and injury, tobacco and narcotics consumption pattern etc. The survey was aimed to monitoring the progress of the various initiatives taken by the Government of Bangladesh to reach the health-related MDGs by producing data on health and demographic indicators. Thus the report provides selected health indicators on morbidity, treatment & cost thereof, maternal health, vaccination and vitamin- A coverage, impairments, accidents & injuries, consumption of tobacco and other intoxicating substance etc. The indicators will be useful for monitoring and evaluating the progress of Health, Population & Nutrition Sector Development Programme (HPNSDP) and interventions in the health sector.

BBS has been conducting this survey under "Health and Demographic Survey (HDS)" since 1994. With the recommendation of the Technical Committee, the survey (HDS) has been renamed as Health and Morbidity Status Survey (HMSS) 2014. I firmly believe that considering the importance of the survey, it should be conducted on a regular interval. The HMSS 2014 has been conducted with the government revenue budget and collected detailed information on health and morbidity.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Mr. Jafor Ahmed Khan, Former Director, Demography and Health Wing & Programme Director, and his team, Mr. Md. Mashud Alam, Director, Demography and Health Wing and all other officials of BBS who have contributed actively in producing various parts of the survey and in making the survey successful.

We will be happy to welcome suggestions and comments for further improvement of the survey.

Dhaka
September, 2015

Mohammad Abdul Wazed

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Health and Morbidity Status Survey (HMSS) has covered a wide range of topics on population, health and demography. The survey has collected detailed information on morbidity, treatment and treatment expenditure, health behavior, maternal and child health care, impairment, accident & injury and on tobacco/intoxicating substance use. It has also collected information on HIV/AIDS and TT.

I would like to express my profound regards and gratitude to Kaniz Fatema ndc, Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division and Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, who suggested numerous improvements to the survey completion. Her diverse work experience in various agencies, interest in and knowledge of the subject, helped to shape the text and codes into its final form.

I am grateful to Md. Abul Kalam Azad, Consultant and former Deputy Director, BBS for their sincere efforts in preparing the survey report. The report brings more comprehensive analysis of the survey results. Along with the key results, detailed findings and sharp interpretations are presented.

I am indebted to the members of Technical Committee for providing technical inputs in finalizing questionnaire, methodology and the report. I would like to thanks S.M. Kamrul Islam, Deputy Director, Md. Iftekhairul Karim, Deputy Director, Jahan Afroza Begum, Deputy Director for their contribution to the survey, Md. Rezaul Karim, Assistant Statistical Officer for his sincere effort to data cleaning and providing tables according to tabulation plan and thanks to Tanjib Hassain Bhuiyan, Statistical Officer, ASM Anwar Husain, Statistical investigator,Md. Lutfor Rahman, Assistant Statistical Officer, Monirul Islam, Assistant Statistical Officer, Nilufa Khondker, Assistant Statistical Officer and other staff of the wing who have worked hard in data editing and coding. Finally I would like to thank all supervising officers especially the District Statistical Officers who have worked hard during data collection to ensure data quality. Thanks are also due to the Upazila Statistical Officers and other staff of BBS who have worked as data collectors. However, this report is an outcome of collective contributions of BBS professionals.

We tried our best to make the report user-friendly. Any comments or suggestions for further improvement in the next round of the survey will be highly appreciated.

Dhaka
September, 2015

Jafor Ahmed Khan
Programme Director
Health and Morbidity Status Survey-2014

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARI	:	Acute Respiratory Infection
BBS	:	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BDHS	:	Bangladesh Demography and Health Survey
CDC	:	Communicable Disease Control
DECO	:	Data Entry Control Operator
EPI	:	Extended Program for Immunization
ESP	:	Essential Service Package
FYP	:	Five Year Plan
FUO	:	Fever with Unknown Origin
GOB	:	Government of Bangladesh
HDS	:	Health and Demographic Survey
HH	:	Household
HIV	:	Human Immune Virus
HMSS	:	Health and Morbidity Status Survey
HNPSP	:	Health, Nutrition and Population Sector Program
HPN	:	Health, Population and Nutrition
HPNSDP	:	Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Program
HPSP	:	Health and Population Sector Program
IMPS	:	Integrated Multi-Purpose Sample
JSA	:	Junior Statistical Assistant
MDG	:	Millennium Development Goal
MoH & FW	:	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MTBF	:	Mid Term Budgetary Framework
NGO	:	Non-Government Organization
NID	:	National Immunization Day
NIPORT	:	National Institute of Population Research & Training

NIPSOM	:	National Institute of Preventive and Social Medicine
NSO	:	National Statistical Organization
PSU	:	Primary Sampling Unit
PPNB	:	Proposal of Program from Non-development Budget
SA	:	Statistical Assistant
SI	:	Statistical Investigator
SMA	:	Statistical Metropolitan Area
SVRS	:	Sample Vital Registration System
SWAp	:	Sector-wide Approach
TC	:	Technical Committee
TT	:	Tetanus Toxoid
USO	:	Upazila Statistical Officer

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Household:
A household is defined as a single person or group of persons related or unrelated normally living together and taking food from the same kitchen.

Household Head:
The member of the household who is responsible for managing the family and is recognized by the members of the household to be their head.

Sex Ratio:
The ratio of males to females in a given population usually expressed as the number of males per 100 females.

Primary Sampling Unit (PSU):
The initial area defined and selected for enumeration is called the first stage sample or primary sampling unit.

Prevalence:
Prevalence is defined as the number of affected persons present in the population at a specific time divided by the number of persons in the population at that time.

Period Prevalence:
Period prevalence is defined as how many people have had the disease at any time during a certain period. In this report prevalence refers to period prevalence.

Period Prevalence of morbidity per 1000:
(Number of cases of a disease at any time during a certain period in the population /Number of persons in the population at that specified time) x 1000.

Proportion:
A part considered in relation to the whole.

Comorbidity:
Existence of two or more diseases or conditions in the same individual at the same time.

KEY FINDINGS

A. Selected Characteristics of Household and Population	
Preventive measures adopted against mosquito among population (%)	
Use of bed net	93.94
Use of coil and others	5.12
Use of nothing	0.94
Average bed room space per HH (in sq. ft)	
National	159
Rural	161
Urban	154
HHs from the nearest health facilities (District Hospital) (%)	
Within 1 km	4.48
1 to 4 km	12.98
5 to 9 Km	15.22
10 to14 Km	24.26
15 + Km	43.60
B. Tobacco and Narcotics user among population aged 10+ years (%)	
Total	29.58
Smoking	16.95
Smokeless tobacco	15.67
Intoxicating substance	0.79
Average monthly expenditure (Tk) on tobacco and narcotics by sex (Male)	
Smoking	446
Smokeless tobacco	227
Intoxicating substance	475
Average monthly expenditure (Tk) on tobacco and narcotics by sex (Female)	
Smoking	253
Smokeless tobacco	188
Intoxicating substance	198

C . Prevalence of injured persons per 1000 population	
Total	10.14
Male	12.92
Female	7.31
Prevalence of severe burn per 1000 population	
Total	0.35
Male	0.38
Female	0.32
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Total	0.37
Male	0.51
Female	0.22
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Unknown	23.30
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Female	32.65
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Girls	15.73
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Ulcer	17.18
Arthritis	17.16
High Blood Pressure	12.29
Acute respiratory infection	11.41

Diabetes	10.51
Diarrhoea	9.06
Dysentery	8.70
Heart disease	6.59
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ARI	1.30
Diarrhoea	0.81
Measles	0.20
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Caesarean section	28.67
Types of birth attendants (%)	

Doctor	36.9
Trained Midwife	13.6
Nurse	14.4
Health/FP worker	2.6
Untrained Midwife	30.8
Others	1.6
Places of delivery (%)	
Health care facility	-
Home	37.2
Community Satellite Clinic	17.0
Upazila Health Complex	15.7
Non Govt. Hospital	10.9
Ante natal care (%)	
No consultation with doctor	9.8
More than 4 times consultation with doctor	21.5
Average expenditure for Ante-natal care **(TK.)**	1565
K. Expenditure (TK.) on other goods/aids	
Total	195
Rural	113
Urban	443

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The survey on Health and Morbidity Status was conducted by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) in 2014 under the Proposal of Program from non-development Budget (PPNB). The previous survey named Health and Demographic Survey was conducted in 2012; it has been renamed as Health and Morbidity Status Survey (HMSS).

Data has collected regarding information on morbidity, treatment and treatment expenditures, health behavior, maternal and child health care, use of tobacco/intoxicating substance, impairment and accident/injury. It has also collected information about the conception on HIV/AIDS and TT. The findings of this report and their implications are important for monitoring and evaluating of the Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Program (HPNSDP). The survey data remains helpful to monitor the progress of various initiatives implemented by the Government of Bangladesh for achieving the targets of health sector.

The survey was conducted throughout the country since 19 June, 2014 and continued up to 23 June, 2014 using Integrated Multi-Purpose Sample (IMPS) design of BBS. IMPS design is comprised of 1500 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) of which 801 are in the rural and 699 are in the urban areas. Each PSU comprised about 107 households. Twenty five households were selected from each of the PSU following systematic random sampling technique. Thus a total number of 37,500 HHs were covered in the survey where 20,025 were from the rural and 17,475 from the urban areas.

The prevalence of overall morbidity per 1000 population of all ages during last 90 days of the survey in 2014 was 172 and in 2012 it was 188. That is, overall morbidity decreases from 2012 to 2014.

In 2014, the prevalence of morbidity per 1000 population of the age group 00-19 years is 6.5 and it is the lowest among different age groups. Males are more morbid compared to females from

infant to the age of 44. After the age of 44, females are more morbid than males. Morbidity is least from infant to age group 15-19 and after that it increased with the increase of ages for both sexes. For all the age groups, morbidity among urban people is higher compared to rural people.

According to prevalence, fever (FUO) is the highest in ranking and its prevalence per 1000 population is 19.54. There is an increasing trend in non-communicable diseases like arthritis, diabetes, heart diseases, cancer etc. over the years. In 2000, the prevalence of arthritis, diabetes, heart disease and cancer per 1000 population was 4.7, 2.7, 1.6 and 0.4 and those in 2012 was 14.0, 7.8, 3.3 and 0.6 and in 2014 it is 17.16, 10.51, 6.59 and 0.71 respectively.

Ulcer emerged as 2nd in ranking and its prevalence per 1000 population is 17.18, 3rd, 4th and 5th highest prevalence per 1000 population belongs to arthritis, high blood pressure and acute respiratory infection respectively. Prevalence of high blood pressure in urban areas (18.92) is almost double compared to that in rural area (10.35). Diabetes in urban area (19.48) also occurred almost more than double than that in rural area (7.88). Prevalence of asthma & heart disease is also higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. The prevalence of diarrhoea per 1000 population increased from 6.6 in 2012 to 9.06 in 1994.

Proportion of most of the diseases is higher among persons with lowest asset quintile and usually it had a decreasing trend among the people with upper asset quintiles. The opposite scenario existed for non-communicable diseases like diabetes, high blood pressure and cancer. The proportion of diabetes is 36.1% among persons of the highest asset quintile and in the lowest asset quintile it is 9.7%. Proportion of high blood pressure and cancer among persons of highest asset quintile is 25.6% and 15.9% respectively.

Prevalence of co-morbidity per 1000 population is 172.23. It is higher in urban areas (173) compared to that of rural areas (172). In all age group except 59 and above co-morbidity is higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. Overall co-morbidity existed more in female compared to male in both urban and rural areas.

Prevalence of measles among 1000 infants (<1 year) is 0.41 where as it is 0.69 among males and 0.10 among females. It is significant that as the minimum age of receiving the vaccine of measles is 9 month, prevalence is very low among the infants. In under five child (<5 years) age group, all the 10 top diseases had higher prevalence in males compared to female. Prevalence of fever per 1000 children under 5 years is 3.25 followed by acute respiratory infection, diarrhoea, dysentery and measles with the prevalence of 1.30, 0.81, 0.48, 0.2 respectively.

In reproductive age group of women, fever (FUO) is the highest with prevalence of 37.22 per 1000 where 2^{nd}, $3^{rd,}$ 4^{th} and 5^{th} highest prevalence belong to peptic ulcer, arthritis, acute respiratory infection and high blood pressure with prevalence of 28.41, 23.11, 21.08 and 18.32 respectively. In the working age group (15-64 year), fever (FUO) has the highest prevalence with 29.53 per 1000 of where peptic ulcer, arthritis and high blood pressure has the 2^{nd}, 3^{rd} and 4^{th} highest prevalence with 26.64, 22.69 and 17.1 respectively.

Arthritis, Ulcer, high blood pressure, diabetes and cataract has the prevalence to the tune of 68.40, 39.70, 36.79, 24.8 and 25.90 respectively per 1000 elderly population (64+ years). Prevalence of tuberculosis is 1.82 (where it is 1.87 in male and 1.75 in female). Prevalence of both high blood pressure and diabetes is higher in male compared to those in female. But prevalence of arthritis per 1000 population is higher in females (77.74) than that in males (60. 24).

It is noted that people from Dhaka (35.95%), Rajshahi (15.75%) and Chittagong (15.13%) dominated the field of medical checkup in comparison to those from other in the survey. In case of rural background, Dhaka, Rajshahi and Chittagong it is found that 28.63%, 16.84 and 16.07% reported medical or routine checkup in the survey. It is also found that male respondents (50.47%) from Dhaka urban area informed about medical or routine checkup showing a distinction between the male (53.02%) and the female (48.30%).

For the last 90 days of the survey, about 69.6% treatments are received from private institute and 27.5% from Government institute, about 41.4% treatments from doctor and 4% from the

homeopathic doctor. More than 28% treatments are received from pharmacy/dispensary worker/compounder and others.

With regard to measuring knowledge of mothers having children age 00-59 months about National Immunization Day (NID) for vaccination, it is noted that mothers from Barisal (92.8%) has knowledge about vaccination showing no major difference between rural (92.9%) and urban (92.5%) area in the region. Moreover, the national figure of the survey shows 87.4% coverage in terms of immunization knowledge.

About 71.33% deliveries are normal and 28.68% are caesarean among the women aged 15-49 years who gave birth during the last one year of the survey. In rural areas 73.27% deliveries are normal and 26.73% are caesarean. In urban areas about one-third (36.53%) deliveries are caesarean. About 37.2% deliveries of married women aged 15-49 years during last 1 year of the survey occurred at home. In the rural areas deliveries at home are about 40.3% and these are about 24.5% in urban areas. About 17% deliveries are in community/satellite clinic, upazila hospital/health complex 15.7% , medical college hospital 4.1% non-government hospital/clinic 10.9%, zila sadar hospital 7.8%, and in other Government hospitals and 1.5% whereas in NGO health care centre are 0.6% only.

About 36.9% deliveries of ever married women aged 15-49 year during the last one year of survey are attended by doctors, 14.4% by nurse, 13.6% by trained midwives and 2.6% by health workers, 30.80% by untrained midwives and 1.6% by others. For more than 28.93% deliveries of ever married women aged 15-49 during last 1 year of the survey living in lowest quintile. About 11.32% deliveries of the mothers of the same age living in highest asset quintile happened in health care institutes.

It is observed that there is a negative correlation between birth order and birth attendants as doctor or nurse. With the higher birth order there is a trend of attending by more untrained birth attendants during deliveries.

In all three stages the cost of ante-natal, delivery and post-natal care in urban area is higher than that in rural area. Average expenditure on ante-natal care is TK.1565 whereas it is TK.1379 in the rural area and TK.2316 in the urban area. Average expenditure of delivery care in case of cesarean TK.2752 and in case of normal delivery the cost is TK.735. The expenditure on caesarian delivery in rural area is TK.2425 and TK.4072 in urban area. For normal delivery the average expenditure in the rural area is TK 749. while in the urban area it is TK. 678. On an average post-natal care in rural area is TK.620 and in urban area it is TK .1831.

About 29.58% population (10+ years) use tobacco whereas 38.65% are males and 20.44% are females. More people in rural area (31.36%) use tobacco than people in urban areas (23.69%). Rate of smokers is 16.89% and the rate of smokeless tobacco (tobacco leaf, jarda, and gull) users is 15.67%. More males are engaged in smoking and in abusing intoxicating substance. Rate of smoking, smokeless tobacco and intoxicating substance abusing is higher in rural compared to urban area. Smokeless tobacco users are more among females (20.18%) compared to male users (13.44%).

Most of the people aged 15-24 years told that they knew about HIV/AIDS through television (55.84%), educational institution (27.75%), radio (21,78%), newspapers (15.31%). It is found that 44.32% of the population aged 15-24 years under survey reported using used needles/syringes is the source of HIV/AIDS transmission. It is found that 38.56%, 38.31%, 34.81%, 15.66% and 12.95% of the survey participants identified avoid sharing syringe, transfusion of unscreened blood, protected sex, avoid sharing razors/blades and not giving birth by HIV/AIDS infected husband/wife as the sources of knowledge prevention on HIV/AIDS.

It is noted that 74.11% of the survey mother had knowledge about schedule of all vaccination showing a clear difference between rural (72.67%) and urban (79.22%). Moreover, 25.89% of the mothers have no knowledge regarding the schedule of vaccination in the survey. In this regard, it is worth mentioning that mothers (27.33%) from rural background remained more in the dark than those (20.78%) of urban background about having knowledge of vaccination.

Prevalence of adult impaired persons per 1000 population is 30.96 and it is 34.09 in rural and 20.86 in urban areas. Males are more impaired compared to females in both national and in rural areas but in urban areas females are more impaired than males. Prevalence of adult impaired persons per 1000 population is the highest in Dhaka division (8.35) while it is the lowest in Sylhet division (1.07).

Prevalence of child impaired persons per 1000 population was 16.14 and it is 16.99 in rural and 12.98 in urban areas. Males are more impaired compared to females in both national and in rural areas but in urban areas females are more impaired than males. Prevalence of child impaired persons per 1000 population is the highest in Dhaka division (4.41) while it is the lowest in Sylhet division (0.91).

Prevalence of injured persons per 1000 population for 3 months preceding to the survey is 10.14 whereas prevalence of male injured is 12.92 and that of female is 7.31. Prevalence of severe type of injury/wound per 1000 was 2.26 whereas it is 3.13 for males and 1.38 for females and the proportion of severe type of injured/wounded persons among all the injured persons is 22.3%. Other than burn and sprained, in all types of injury males are more injured than females.

Prevalence of death persons due to accident per 1000 population for 3 months preceding to the survey is 0.37 whereas prevalence of male injured was 0.51 and that of female is 0.22. Proportion of accidental death caused by bus 43.1%, truck is 26.5%, motorcycle is 5.4%.

The expenditure on other medical products/aids, it is shown that the average expenditure mostly (TK. 3619) in case of hearing aids and buying wheel chair (TK.2208) in the survey. In case of rural backdrop, it is found that the average expenditure on other medical goods is TK.2206 for wheel chair while the average cost for others is TK. 630 in the survey. For urban area, it is noted in the survey that TK.7292 involved cost for hearing aids whereas TK.2228 involved cost for wheel chair.

CHAPTER-1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has conducted the Health and Demographic Survey under a development project entitled "Health and Demographic Survey Project" (HDSP) from 1994 to 1998. Through the survey investigators collected detailed information on fertility, mortality, morbidity, disability, treatment and treatment expenditure, contraceptive prevalence, health behavior, perception and practices of maternal and child health care. From the findings of the surveys, BBS published 25 reports and 15 monographs, and also developed a database on health and demographic information. But owing to financial constraints, the project activities were discontinued after 1998. After two year, in 2000, a Health and Demographic Survey(HDS) was conducted to fulfill the demand of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOH&FW). The objective of the "HDS-2000" were to provide relevant information to implement the Essential Service Package (ESP) of the MOH & FW effectively. With the introduction and development of Health, Nutrition and Population Sector Programme (HNPSP), it was also decided that the future HDS would incorporate some more indicators related to HNPSP. After 2000, no such survey was conducted. Almost after one decade gap, the Health and Morbidity Status Survey was conducted in 2012. BBS has decided to conduct the Health and Morbidity Status Survey-2014 to observe the current situation and update a database for decision-makers.

1.2 Rationale

The Government of Bangladesh has given the highest priority to achieve the goals of Millennium Development Goal (MDG) and to pursue a series of programs and policies to reduce infant and under 5 mortality, maternal mortality, and to ensure safe delivery and so on. The government's policy document entitled "Unlocking the Potential" National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction has also given priority for improvement of the national health status through increased investment in health sector based on MDG parameters.

Bangladesh has been implementing Sector-wide Approach (SWAp) in the Health, Population and Nutrition (HPN) sector since 1998. The first SWAp the HPSP was implemented during 1998-2003 while the second programme (HNPSP) was implemented during 2003 to 2011. The third SWAp started in July 2011. The framework of HPNSDP (2011-2016) is set against the broader perspective of the GOB's commitments (Constitution, MDGs, Vision 2021, the proposed National Health Policy and the National Population Policy, National Food and Nutrition Policy) and other programs and the Sixth Five Year Plan (6^{th} FYP) of GOB.

In order to provide the health services to the people properly, detailed information on health and demographic situation of the country needs to be collected on a regular basis particularly data on morbidity, impairment, maternal health, use of tobacco and injury/accidents are urgently needed to make appropriate a pragmatic policies for achieving the targets of HPNSDP and MDG.

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, the National Statistical Organization (NSO) of the government is the mandatory organization for collecting, compiling and disseminating statistics on health and demographic aspects of the population. In order to update the findings of the previous surveys detailed information on morbidity, treatment, treatment expenditure, maternal health, vaccination & Vitamin-A coverage, use of tobacco and intoxicating substance, knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS at the disaggregated level. Present survey, Health and Morbidity Status Survey-2014 has been financed from non-development Budget (Proposal of Program from Non-development Budget) of the Government.

The survey is continuous process and must be conducted periodically to develop and update a database that could provide indicators to monitor and evaluate the progress of the latest development of HPNSDP and MDG. The survey will also facilitate to undertake appropriate policy measures by the government to reduce morbidity and to improve maternal health with the objective of Health for All by the year 2016.

The survey results provides the current scenario of health status which will evaluate the exact development activities of the government interventions undertaken under the HPNSDP.

1.3 Objectives

The main objective of the survey is to use health and demographic indicators to monitor the progress of the various initiatives taken by the Government of Bangladesh to achieve the health related issues in MDG.

The specific objectives of the survey are:

- To show current morbidity and health status specially for infants, adolescents, youths, reproductive ages and elderly persons;
- To watch health behavior of morbidity, impairments and treatment expenditure;
- To extend the coverage of maternal health care facilities, vaccination and Vitamin-A;
- To develop a database on health situation in the country regarding the burden of diseases;
- To know about tobacco & intoxicating substance use and of injury/accident.

CHAPTER-2
METHODOLOGY

2.1 Sample design

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has developed an Integrated Multi-Purpose Sample (IMPS) design based on Population and Housing Census 2011 to conduct various demographic and socio-economic surveys. The Health and Morbidity Status Survey-2014 (HMSS-14) has been conducted throughout the country using IMPS design of BBS. IMPS design comprised 1500 Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) of which 801 are in the rural areas and 699 in the urban areas, each PSU comprises about 100 households.

The sample size needed to provide data representative at the national and divisional level for the HMSS- 2014 is calculated using the following formula:

$$n = z^2 [P(1-P)/d^2]* D\ eff$$

Where

n = sample size

z = two-sided normal variate at 95% confidence level (1.96)

p = indicator percentage

d = precision

D eff = design effect

2.2 Scope and coverage

For enumeration in Health and Morbidity Status Survey-2014 (HMSS-14), 25 households (HHs) were selected from each PSU by using systematic random sampling method. Thus a total number of 37,500 HHs was covered in the survey where 20025 were from the rural areas and 17475 from the urban areas. Using the data of the Population Census-2011, projected households for the survey period (June, 2014) is estimated. With this estimated households, sample households and sampling weights are calculated for rural, urban and divisions. Accordingly rural, urban and division level estimates are produced.

Table 2.1: Distribution of 1500 PSUs and sample HHs by division and residence

Division	PSU in IMPS and HMSS-14			Sample HHs		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Barisal	155	64	91	3875	1600	2275
Chittagong	236	135	101	5900	3375	2525
Dhaka	354	217	137	8850	5425	3425
Khulna	191	97	94	4775	2425	2350
Rajshahi	211	116	95	5275	2900	2375
Rangpur	193	103	90	4825	2575	2250
Sylhet	160	69	91	4000	1725	2275
Total	1500	801	699	37500	20025	17475

Table 2.2: Estimation of sampling weight by division and residence

Division	Total HHs in 2014			Sample HHs in 2014			Sampling weight		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Barisal	1935259	1621999	313260	3875	1600	2275	499.4	1013.7	137.7
Chittagong	5923368	4433675	1489693	5900	3375	2525	1004.0	1313.7	590.0
Dhaka	11523587	7720364	3803222	8850	5425	3425	1302.1	1423.1	1110.4
Khulna	3823289	3141105	682184	4775	2425	2350	800.7	1295.3	290.3
Rajshahi	4665402	3860652	804750	5275	2900	2375	884.4	1331.3	338.8
Rangpur	3980204	3475361	504843	4825	2575	2250	824.9	1349.7	224.4
Sylhet	1917913	1618725	299188	4000	1725	2275	479.5	938.4	131.5
Total	33769021	25871881	7897140	37500	20025	17475	900.5	1292.0	451.9

The last HMSS conducted in 2012 has some differences with the current one held in 2014. The sample size was 30000 households; 30 households from each of 1000 PSUs from IMPS of that time. The data collection period was from 26 February to March 2012. Accordingly, the reference period (previous 90 days for morbidity of chronic illness and 14 days for acute illness) covered the winter season.

2.3 Questionnaire

The questionnaire consists of four sections and each section comprises sub-sections. In section one demographic characteristics of the household members like tobacco and narcotics consumption, accident and injury, death due to accident and knowledge of HIV/AIDS were included with five sub-sections. Section two consists of socio-economic characteristics of households with ten questions. Section three comprises two sub-sections with information regarding impairment of the household members during 30 days prior to the survey. Section four covers information related to morbidity and illness, type of treatment with treatment expenditure, vaccination of children who received vitamin A capsule, maternal health care and expenditure of other medical products. The questionnaire used for the survey is presented at appendix-E & F.

2.4 Enumerators, Supervisors and trainers

The local register of the Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) of BBS was engaged as enumerators for the survey. BBS officials were appointed trainers of the enumerators as well as district coordinator/supervisors of a district. The training of the trainers was held during 13 June 2014 to 15 June 2014 at the divisional Statistical office from a group of master trainers who consisted of the high officials of BBS. After receiving training, the trainers provided training to the enumerators for each enumeration area at district headquarters during 16-06-2014 to 18-06-2014. During training at each level it was strictly followed practices of interview directly at the household through field visit.

2.5 Supervision and quality control

Strong measures of rigorous supervision and control were taken during the field work to ensure quality of enumeration. To supervise the work of every district one supervisor was engaged. The required numbers of supervisors were selected from the officers of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics both from headquarters and fields. Moreover, senior officers like Directors, Program Director from the HQ of BBS visited and supervised the data collection and the Divisional Coordinators were also responsible for ensuring quality of data in their respective divisions.

2.6 Data collection

The data was collected by employing direct interview method. Only the selected 25 households of each PSU were interviewed by the enumerators. The enumerators collected information from the head of the household, eligible, responsible members, selected male or female persons of the

respective sections. Field operation of the survey was carried out throughout the country during 19 June to 23 June 2014. The reference period for morbidity, injury/accident, physically or mentally impairment was the last 90 days. As the reference period covers only summer season, morbidity data are dominated with summer season related morbidity. The previous survey was conducted in the winter season so that the current survey data prove helpful for differentiating the seasonal variation of related morbidity.

2.7 Data entry, processing and validation

All the filled-in questionnaires were received and then edited and coded. Data processing work was completed by Computer Wing using Customized Software (CSpro), SPSS, STATA. The survey questionnaire is a long type questionnaire, consisted of interlinked four sections and twelve sub-sections which needed to cross inter relational consistency checking. A comprehensive data entry programme with necessary validity check was developed and tested for data entry by the computer wing of BBS. A team of well-trained and experienced data entry operators was engaged to capture data into computer. The entered data were edited manually from the filled in questionnaire and also by a computer edit programme and made error free and consistent for cross-classification. Tabulations were produced and inter-table consistency was verified.

2.8 Data analysis and report writing

A draft tabulation plan was prepared and developed through several meetings with a Technical Working Group, chaired by Deputy Director General of BBS .The members of this group were all Directors and senior level resource persons of BBS. After conducting the survey and getting the data, tables were generated accordingly. After receiving the final tables, data was properly analyzed and a draft survey report was presented before the Technical Committee (TC). The composition\structure of the Technical Committee is shown Appendix-B.

2.9 Limitations

The data was collected during 19 June to 23 June 2014 using the reference period of previous 90 days from the day of interview. As the reference period covers only summer season, morbidity data are dominated by illnesses related to hot weather. Since the disease pattern varies from season to season over the year. Conducting the survey was done through the whole year like

Household Income and Expenditure Survey to overcome the effect of seasonal variation. Interviewers had no medical knowledge to identify the symptoms of morbidity properly, but there was an effort to overcome it by incorporating some supplementary questions in the questionnaire. Estimation of mortality due to accident is not found accurately as it is a rare event and the sample size is not enough to be representative. Options in some questions (for example, nature of accidents, types of transport by which accidents occurred) are not sufficient to cover most of the probable answers and as a result, big figures came in the category of 'others'. To collect data on smoking and intoxicating substance abusing as the sensitive issues, some special arrangements needed to be adopted and in front of other family members the data might be underestimated. As the prevalence of intoxicating abusers is very low, the sample size should be larger. There are big limitations in the survey that infant (<1 year) morbidity found a small number for which it does not reflect the actual situation.

CHAPTER-3
HOUSEHOLD AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

In the Health and Morbidity Status Survey 2014, only dwelling households were interviewed which was defined as a person or a group of persons or a family living in a house and taking food cooked together. A household might occupy more than one house or more than one household might reside in a house. All the usual members of a dwelling household were eligible to respond in this survey.

At the time of interview heads of the household, or spouses of the heads of the households or relevant persons of the households for specific issue were the respondents of the survey. If the relevant person was unreachable after several visits, the alternative respondents were the household head or the member who could furnish better about the house hold information.

In this chapter, age sex composition of the population, house hold size, housing condition, availability of space, source of water, source of light and fuel, toilet facilities, assets of the household, distribution of respondents, distribution of households with some selected characteristics, distribution of population with level of education, marital status, preventive measures adopted against mosquito are presented.

3.1 Population and average size of households

To explaining population and average size of households by division and residence, it is noted in the Table 3.1 that the size of population captured 163057 nationally clarifying from both rural (88188) and urban (74869) in the current survey. Furthermore, the average size of households is considered to be 4.35% nationally making a moderate difference between rural (4.40%) and urban (4.28%) in the survey.

Table 3.1: Distribution of population & average size of households by division and residence

Division	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Size of h/h	Population	Size of h/h	Population	Size of h/h
Barisal	17187	4.44	7254	4.53	9933	4.37
Chittagong	27954	4.74	16348	4.84	11606	4.6
Dhaka	37325	4.22	23399	4.31	13926	4.07
Khulna	19173	4.02	9882	4.08	9291	3.95
Rajshahi	21346	4.05	11674	4.03	9672	4.07
Rangpur	19711	4.09	10474	4.07	9237	4.11
Sylhet	20361	5.09	9157	5.31	11204	4.92
Total	**163057**	**4.35**	**88188**	**4.4**	**74869**	**4.28**

3. 2 Sex composition of household heads

According to Table 3.2 male headed households dominated (88%) the survey in comparison to female headed households (12%) nationally in the survey. The national statistics also proved to be same in case of describing sex composition from both rural and urban structure. Furthermore, male respondents dominated the field of survey in comparison to female respondents in the survey.

Table 3.2: Sex composition of household heads by division and residence

Division	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Total	100.0	88.0	12.0	100.0	88.0	12.0	100.0	88.2	11.8
Barisal	100.0	91.2	8.8	100.0	91.5	8.5	100.0	89.7	10.3
Chittagong	100.0	81.2	18.8	100.0	80.6	19.4	100.0	82.9	17.1
Dhaka	100.0	88.4	11.6	100.0	88.1	11.9	100.0	89.1	10.9
Khulna	100.0	91.2	8.8	100.0	91.3	8.7	100.0	90.7	9.3
Rajshahi	100.0	90.6	9.4	100.0	90.8	9.2	100.0	89.6	10.4
Rangpur	100.0	91.0	9.0	100.0	91.1	8.9	100.0	90.4	9.6
Sylhet	100.0	85.3	14.7	100.0	84.9	15.1	100.0	87.9	12.1

3.3 Population by age group, sex and sex ratio

It is found in Table 3.3 that 12.2% and 12.1% of the male population belongs to age category 10-14 years and 05-09 years in comparison to female population (11.1% & 11.37%) in the same age composition respectively. Again, it is observed that 129.07 and 121.48 are sex ratio belong to age group 55-59 years and 60-64 years respectively. At national level sex ratio is 102.

Table 3.3: Percentage distribution of population by age group, sex and sex ratio

Age group in years	Both sex	Male	Female	Sex ratio
Total	100	100	100	102.02
00-04	9.7	9.8	9.55	105.21
05-09	11.72	12.1	11.37	108.30
10-14	11.68	12.2	11.1	112.46
15-19	9.45	9.9	8.96	113.09
20-24	8.43	7.3	9.62	76.97
25-29	9.13	8.2	10.04	83.79
30-34	7.48	7.0	7.94	90.39
35-39	7.18	6.9	7.51	93.13
40-44	5.89	6.3	5.52	115.55
45-49	4.8	5.1	4.47	116.64
50-54	4.5	4.3	4.72	92.46
55-59	3.01	3.4	2.66	129.07
60-64	2.72	3.0	2.48	121.48
65-69	1.54	1.7	1.41	119.86
70-74	1.35	1.5	1.22	123.95
75-79	0.56	0.6	0.55	106.70
80 & more	0.86	0.8	0.88	97.63
Total Population	**14,63,99,206**	**7,39,29,986**	**7,24,69,220**	**102.02**

NB: In this survey only 3 hijra was found in each age group of 15-19, 25-29 and 55-59 years and in calculation hijra was excluded.

3.4 Population by age, sex and residence

In the Table 3.4, it is worth-stating that 12.17% and 11.93% of the survey population belongs to age group 05-09 years and 10-14 years between rural and urban (10.18% & 10.82%) population structure respectively in the same age group. It is found that among the rural population 9.79%, 9.42% and 8.85% are belong to the age group 0-04 years, 15-19 years and 25-29 years respectively. Moreover, among the urban population 9.38%, 9.57% and 10.09% are belong to the age group 0-04 years, 15-19 years and 25-29 years respectively.

Table 3.4: Percentage distribution of population by age, sex and residence

Age group in years	Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0-04	9.79	9.90	9.67	9.38	9.66	9.11
05-09	12.17	12.54	11.80	10.18	10.45	9.91
10-14	11.93	12.57	11.27	10.82	11.11	10.53
15-19	9.42	10.11	8.71	9.57	9.33	9.82
20-24	8.16	7.15	9.19	9.36	7.64	11.09
25-29	8.85	8.00	9.72	10.09	9.09	11.10
30-34	7.23	6.72	7.74	8.36	8.10	8.62
35-39	6.99	6.59	7.40	7.81	7.76	7.86
40-44	5.78	6.10	5.45	6.29	6.80	5.78
45-49	4.72	4.97	4.47	5.05	5.61	4.49
50-54	4.51	4.22	4.81	4.47	4.50	4.43
55-59	3.04	3.35	2.72	2.91	3.39	2.43
60-64	2.82	2.98	2.65	2.41	2.88	1.93
65-69	1.61	1.70	1.52	1.28	1.50	1.06
70-74	1.44	1.56	1.31	1.05	1.20	0.89
75-79	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.39	0.43	0.34
80 & above more	0.94	0.92	0.96	0.59	0.56	0.62

3.5 Marital status of population

In the Table 3.5.1, it is shown that 99.41% and 83.34% people in the age group 10-14 years and 15-19 years respectively never married while 95.85% and 95.08% population got married in the age group 35-39 years and 40-44 years respectively. Age group played a great role in determining the marital status. Whereas 93.61% and 82.96% of the currently married population in the age group 30-34 years and 25-29 years respectively, 93.64% and 88.92% of the currently married population exist in the age category 45-49 years and 50-54 years respectively.

Table 3.5.1: Percentage distribution of current marital status of population by different age groups

Age group in year	Current marital status (Both sex)					
	Total	Never married	Currently married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Total	100	31.74	63.28	4.38	0.39	0.21
10-14	100	99.41	0.54	0.02	0.02	0.02
15-19	100	83.34	16.29	0.18	0.15	0.03
20-24	100	39.86	59.1	0.25	0.63	0.16
25-29	100	15.83	82.96	0.42	0.61	0.18
30-34	100	4.75	93.61	0.9	0.57	0.17
35-39	100	1.54	95.85	1.71	0.57	0.34
40-44	100	0.97	95.08	3.13	0.52	0.30
45-49	100	0.62	93.64	5.01	0.44	0.29
50-54	100	0.55	88.92	9.74	0.34	0.45
55-59	100	0.68	86.71	11.8	0.35	0.46
60-64	100	0.56	78.03	20.79	0.29	0.32
65-69	100	0.49	75.26	23.59	0.25	0.41
70-74	100	0.86	66.44	31.68	0.55	0.47
75-79	100	0.99	62.72	35.84	0.1	0.34
80 +	100	1.66	51.74	46.12	0.16	0.32
10-17	100	97.67	2.21	0.06	0.04	0.02
10-19	100	92.22	7.58	0.09	0.08	0.02
15-30	100	43.85	55.24	0.32	0.47	0.13
18-64	100	14.23	81.44	3.58	0.50	0.25

It is noted that in Table 3.5.2 shows 98% people those who are unmarried belongs to the age group 10-17 years and 10-19 years, whereas 91.04%, 97.05% and 98.21% people are currently married and belongs to age group 30-34 years, 35-39 years and 40-44 years respectively.

Table 3.5.2: Percentage distribution of current marital status of population by different age groups

Age group in year	Current marital status (Male)					
	Total	Never married	Currently married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Total	100	38.44	60.34	0.93	0.20	0.08
10-14	100	99.70	0.25	0.03	0.01	0
15-19	100	96.39	3.48	0.07	0.03	0.02
20-24	100	67.86	31.54	0.13	0.31	0.16
25-29	100	28.85	70.45	0.18	0.45	0.08
30-34	100	8.18	91.04	0.29	0.45	0.04
35-39	100	2.34	97.05	0.26	0.32	0.03
40-44	100	1.14	98.21	0.38	0.16	0.12
45-49	100	0.77	97.96	0.83	0.25	0.18
50-54	100	0.64	97.95	1.11	0.17	0.13
55-59	100	0.55	97.61	1.70	0.03	0.11
60-64	100	0.47	95.92	3.58	0	0.04
65-69	100	0.25	95.81	3.74	0.09	0.12
70-74	100	0.50	91.26	7.51	0.25	0.48
75-79	100	0.22	88.29	11.41	0.08	0
80 +	100	1.75	81.17	16.71	0	0.37
10-17	100	99.30	0.70	0	0	0
10-19	100	98.22	1.70	0.05	0.02	0.01
15-30	100	62.32	37.22	0.12	0.26	0.08
18-64	100	21.34	77.68	0.62	0.27	0.09

It is shows in the Table 3.5.3 that 99.09% of the female in the age group 10-14 years were never married but it is noted that 4.0% female population of age 10-17 years got married.

Table 3.5.3: Percentage distribution of current marital status of population by different age groups

Age group in year	Current marital status (Female)					
	Total	Never married	Currently married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Total	100	25.00	66.23	7.85	0.59	0.33
10-14	100	99.09	0.85	0.01	0.02	0.03
15-19	100	68.57	30.78	0.32	0.29	0.05
20-24	100	18.32	80.32	0.35	0.87	0.15
25-29	100	4.93	93.44	0.62	0.75	0.26
30-34	100	1.64	95.93	1.46	0.68	0.3
35-39	100	0.80	94.73	3.05	0.80	0.62
40-44	100	0.78	91.46	6.30	0.93	0.52
45-49	100	0.43	88.6	9.88	0.67	0.42
50-54	100	0.46	80.57	17.73	0.50	0.74
55-59	100	0.85	72.64	24.84	0.76	0.91
60-64	100	0.68	56.29	41.71	0.65	0.67
65-69	100	0.79	50.64	47.38	0.44	0.75
70-74	100	1.31	35.67	61.64	0.94	0.45
75-79	100	1.82	35.43	61.92	0.13	0.70
80 +	100	1.58	23	74.84	0.32	0.26
10-17	100	95.80	4.00	0.10	0.10	0.0
10-19	100	85.46	14.22	0.14	0.14	0.04
15-30	100	27.21	71.47	0.49	0.66	0.17
18-64	100	7.45	85.02	6.40	0.73	0.40

3.6 Marital status of selected age groups

According to Table 3.6, it is clearly observed that 92.22% respondents from adolescence category dominated the field of never married showing a clear difference between male (98.22%) and female (85.46%) respectively in the same category. For addressing youth (15-30 years) and adult (18-64 years) category, it is also noticed that 55.24% and 81.44% of the respondents got currently married.

Table 3.6: Percentage distribution of current marital status of population by selected age Groups

Marital Status	Age group and sex								
	Adolescent (10-19)			Youth (15-30)			Adult (18-64)		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Never married	92.22	98.22	85.46	43.85	62.32	27.21	14.23	21.34	7.45
Currently married	7.58	1.70	14.22	55.24	37.22	71.47	81.44	77.68	85.02
Widowed	0.09	0.05	0.14	0.32	0.12	0.49	3.58	0.62	6.40
Divorced	0.08	0.02	0.14	0.47	0.26	0.66	0.50	0.27	0.73
Separated	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.13	0.08	0.17	0.25	0.09	0.40

3.7 Level of education (population 5 years and above)

In showing percentage distribution of level of education (population 5 years and above), 29.75% of the population had no schooling while 22.27% of the respondents could not complete primary level of education.

Table 3.7: Percentage distribution of level of education (population 5 years and above) by sex and residence

Highest Class passed	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No schooling	29.75	27.68	31.87	32.16	29.96	34.42	21.57	19.86	23.28
Primary incomplete (I-IV)	22.27	23.05	21.47	23.61	24.60	22.60	17.70	17.75	17.65
Primary complete (V)	12.76	12.8	12.71	13.12	13.21	13.02	11.53	11.38	11.67
JSC incomplete (VI-VII)	8.30	7.56	9.05	8.41	7.58	9.25	7.94	7.48	8.39
JSC complete(VIII)	5.97	5.66	6.28	5.66	5.35	5.98	7.01	6.72	7.29
Secondary incomplete (IX)	5.76	5.55	5.98	5.54	5.45	5.64	6.51	5.90	7.11
Secondary complete (X)	9.31	10.22	8.38	7.88	9.00	6.74	14.14	14.40	13.89
Higher secondary complete	5.70	7.30	4.20	3.50	4.60	2.20	13.50	16.40	10.60
Graduate and above	1.40	1.90	1.00	0.60	0.80	0.40	4.20	5.40	3.10
Others	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.30

NB. **Graduate & above** = Graduate, Post Graduate, Doctor, Engineer, Agriculturist
Others = Diploma, Vocational and Others.

3.8 Occupation of population 10+ years

The Table 3.8 shows that 32.4% of the population engaged in agriculture, forestry, fisheries while 26.9% of the population chose production, transport laborers as their professions. Furthermore, 20.4% participants belongs to professional or technical occupational category of the survey. However, people (10+years) from urban area (29.2%) dominated the professional or technical occupation in comparison to population (10+ years) from the rural area (17.3%).

Table 3.8: Percentage distribution of occupation (population 10+ years) by sex and residence

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional / technical	20.4	20.5	19.6	17.3	17.2	18.1	29.2	30.7	22.1
Administrative/ managerial	2.0	1.9	2.7	1.7	1.6	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.4
Clerical worker	3.4	3.3	3.7	1.9	1.9	2.4	7.5	7.8	6.0
Services worker	5.3	3.6	18.2	4.4	2.9	17.7	8.0	5.6	19.1
Sales worker	8.3	9.0	3.6	7.7	8.2	3.4	10.0	11.2	4.1
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	32.4	35.1	13.3	40.8	43.5	17.8	8.4	9.0	5.6
Production, transport laborers	26.9	26.0	32.7	24.8	24.2	30.4	32.7	31.9	36.7
Others	1.2	0.6	6.1	1.2	0.5	7.3	1.4	0.8	4.2

3.9 Household characteristics by residence

With regard to household characteristics, the Table 3.9, 84.13% of the population has ownership of house which makes a sharp difference between rural (94.31%) and urban (50.76%). In case of drinking water, 13.34 % of the population uses tap as the source of drinking water making a sharp discrepancy between urban (44.26%) and rural (3.9%). Again, 47.2% of the population use tube-well or deep tube-well water for other household works claiming a major difference between the rural (50.73%) and the urban (35.64%).

Table 3.9: Percentage distribution of selected H/H characteristics by residence

Selected Characteristics	Total	Rural	Urban
Ownership of House			
Own	84.13	94.31	50.76
Rented	13.92	3.82	46.98
Without rent	1.44	1.44	1.46
Others	0.51	0.42	0.81
Materials of wall, roof, floor of main house of the HHs			
Wall materials			
Straw/bamboo/polythene/canvas	10.04	11.04	6.76
Mud/un-burnt bricks	15.2	18.34	4.93
Tin(CI Sheet)	41.83	47.15	24.41
Wood	2.88	3.36	1.3
Bricks/cement	29.67	19.79	62.03
Mosaic/Tiles	0.15	0.05	0.46
Others	0.23	0.27	0.12
Roof materials			
Straw/bamboo/ polythene /canvas	3.73	4.3	1.87
Tin(CI Sheet)	80.35	86.04	61.74
Tally	1.04	1.27	0.25
Bricks/cement	12.7	5.9	34.97
Others	0.61	0.74	0.16

Selected Characteristics	Total	Rural	Urban
Floor materials			
Straw/bamboo/polythene/canvas	1.87	2.14	0.96
Mud/raw bricks	64.76	76.35	26.76
Wood	2.06	2.42	0.88
Bricks/cement	28.73	17.69	64.93
Mosaic/Tiles	1.73	0.44	5.93
Others	0.86	0.96	0.53
Residential facilities			
Number of rooms for residence	2.5	2.5	2.5
Number of rooms for bed	1.8	1.8	1.9
Space for bedrooms (sft.)	159	161	154
Source of drinking water			
Tap	13.34	3.9	44.26
Tube well/deep tube well	83.23	92.19	53.9
Well/Idara	1.13	1.26	0.73
Pond	1.39	1.75	0.2
River/ditch/Canal	0.38	0.49	0.05
Fountain	0.09	0.12	0
Others	0.43	0.3	0.86
Source of water for other household work			
Tap	14.14	3.47	49.07
Tube well/deep tube well	47.2	50.73	35.64
Well/masonry well (Idara)	2.01	2.14	1.58
Pond	29.25	34.93	10.63
River/ditch/Canal/Fen	6.87	8.32	2.11
Fountain	0.05	0.06	0.02
Others	0.49	0.35	0.94
Source of fuel			
Wood/bamboo	34.45	36.00	29.39
Kerosene	1.67	1.79	1.30

Selected Characteristics	Total	Rural	Urban
Gas/LPG	15.49	4.35	51.99
Electricity	1.04	0.68	2.20
Straw/leaves/Dry cow dung	46.25	56.2	13.67
Bio-gas	0.24	0.15	0.53
Charcoal	0.09	0.04	0.26
Others	0.76	0.80	0.66
Source of lighting			
Electricity	62.46	54.01	90.16
Kerosene	29.04	35.67	7.31
Solar-electricity	7.21	8.86	1.8
Bio-gas	0.45	0.48	0.36
Others	0.84	0.98	0.37
Excreta disposal facilities			
Pipeline with sewerage system	4.47	2.25	11.72
Safety tank/ditch	7.83	7.24	9.75
Pit latrine(water sealed)	29.86	26.15	42.04
Pit latrine(non-water sealed)	34.84	36.87	28.21
Pucca/katcha/hanging(sewerage in field)	18.51	21.82	7.69
Garden/Bush/Open field/ River/Canal	4.11	5.21	0.5
Others	0.38	0.46	0.11
Protection against mosquitoes			
Bed net	93.94	95.78	87.63
Mosquito Coil	3.51	2.77	6.05
Mat	0.53	0.50	0.64
Refiller	0.21	0.11	0.57
Aerosol/spray	0.68	0.17	2.43
Incense/fumes	0.10	0.08	0.14
Others	0.09	0.04	0.29
Nothing	0.94	0.56	2.23

Selected Characteristics	Total	Rural	Urban
Ownership of assets in household			
Radio	6.12	6.72	4.13
Television	42.16	32.76	72.94
Mobile phone	83.00	81.54	87.80
Land phone	1.80	0.93	4.68
Computer	4.48	1.62	13.85
DVD/VCD Player	4.94	3.16	10.75
Microwave Oven	1.28	0.13	5.06
Washing machine	0.51	0.22	1.45
Refrigerator /deep freeze	15.95	8.81	39.33
IPS/Generator	2.57	0.93	7.94
Water filter	9.42	5.11	23.55
Almirah/ware drop	42.11	36.11	61.78
Fan	59.18	50.33	88.18
Table/chair	81.08	81.63	79.27
Bicycle	22.18	25.31	11.91
Motorcycle/easy bike	4.81	4.47	5.92
CNG scooter/tempo	0.84	0.89	0.69
Animal driven car	0.32	0.38	0.13
Rickshaw	1.25	1.22	1.32
Push cart/rickshaw van	3.16	3.61	1.69
Motor/track/bus	0.88	0.63	1.71
Engine boat	0.28	0.35	0.05
Trawler	0.35	0.38	0.26
Tractor/shallow engine	1.48	1.87	0.21
Water pump	2.37	2.32	2.54
Others	5.04	5.18	4.59

3.10 Distance of selected health facilities from household

In Table 3.10, 21.08% of the population response that distance from household to medical college and hospital is more than 15 kilometers. Within 1 kilometer, 5.89%, 0.9%, 7.60%, 13.18% and 16.39% of the population found NGO clinic, specialized hospital, private hospital, community Clinic and Union health center respectively as the sources of healthcare. The reported facilities of union health center 54.15% and community clinic 24.22% exist within the distance of 1 to 4 kilometer.

Table 3.10: Percentage distribution of distance in kilometer from household by selected health facilities

Selected health facilities	Distance of health facilities from household					
	Within 1 Km	1 - 4Km	5-9 Km	10-14 Km	15-19 Km	20+ Km
District/sadar hospital	4.48	12.98	15.22	24.26	26.40	17.20
Upazila health complex	9.01	13.53	30.94	25.20	12.93	8.39
Union health center	16.39	54.15	16.06	11.50	0.91	0.98
Community clinic	13.18	24.22	20.57	27.15	13.35	1.53
Private hospital	7.60	9.90	18.25	25.92	18.73	19.60
Clinic	5.78	12.54	23.10	29.42	18.39	10.85
NGO clinic	5.89	8.13	24.60	32.53	14.96	13.89
Medical college and hospital	3.55	7.89	17.08	23.50	21.08	26.89
Specialized hospital	0.90	1.86	3.07	7.27	12.91	74.00
Others	8.80	11.47	17.95	25.58	25.52	10.69

CHAPTER-4

TOBACCO AND NARCOTICS CONSUMPTION PATTERN

This chapter states, the users of tobacco and narcotics among the population being surveyed who are 10 years and above. The report presents the result of the survey on tobacco and narcotics. All the targeted population of this age group were asked separately and help of other members of the household are also sought while needed.

The Local Registrars of SVRS project were deputed as interviewers for data collection of the survey because they are living in the same PSU and it was also helpful in collecting data on these types of sensitive issues. Age of initiation for smoking, tobacco & narcotic use, expenditure on tobacco and narcotic in the previous day of data collection, distribution of tobacco and narcotic users by sex, residence, division and level of education are presented in the chapter.

Nationally, it has been found that about 29.58% populations (10+ years) use tobacco where 38.65% are male and 20.44% are female. More people in rural area (31.36%) used tobacco than people in urban areas (23.69%). Rate of smokers is 16.95% and the rate of smokeless tobacco (tobacco leaf, jarda, and gull) users is 15.67%. More male are engaged in smoking and in abusing intoxicating substance. Rate of smoking, smokeless tobacco and intoxicating substance abusing is higher in rural compared to urban area. Smokeless tobacco users are more among female (20.15%) compared to male users (13.41%).

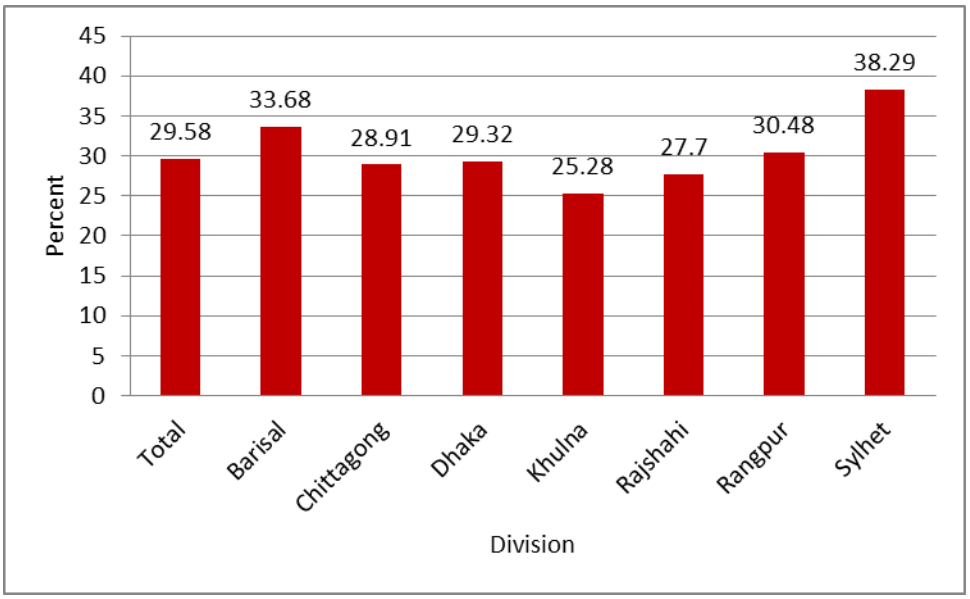
4.1 Tobacco users by division

About 29.58% of the population uses tobacco, which imply that a great distinction between male (38.65%) and female (20.44%) tobacco users as found in table 4.1. Further, it is also noted that 38.29%, 33.68%, 29.32% and 28.91% of the population from Sylhet, Barisal, Dhaka and Chittagong respectively considered them tobacco users showing a sharp difference between male and female tobacco users.

Table 4.1: Division-wise tobacco (smoking and smokeless) users (10+years) by their sex (in%)

Division Divisions	Both sex	Male	Female
29.58	38.65	20.44	
33.68	36.64	30.57	
28.91	37.56	20.48	
29.32	37.95	20.65	
25.28	36.00	14.41	
27.70	40.55	14.42	
30.48	41.54	19.15	
38.29	42.82	33.88	

Figure 4.1: Division-wise tobacco (smoking and smokeless) users (10+yrs.)



4. 2 Tobacco users and intoxicating substance abuser (10+ years)

Overall, it is found in table 4.2 that 29.58% of the population used to consuming tobacco showing a sharp variation between male (38.65%) and female (20.44%). Furthermore, it is also noted that 16.95% of the population belongs to smoking while 15.67% of the population belongs to non-smoking category.

Table 4.2: Percentage distribution of tobacco and intoxicating substance abuser (10+ years) by age and sex

Users/Sex	Total	Age group					Number of users 10+
		10-14	15-19	20-34	35-49	50+	
Tobacco user							
Total	29.58	0.65	5.00	22.62	48.12	57.98	34025916
Male	38.65	0.85	8.11	36.51	60.81	65.73	22310454
Female	20.44	0.44	1.50	11.04	34.65	49.37	11715462
Smoker							
Total	16.95	0.39	4.00	15.64	27.97	27.36	19496949
Male	31.58	0.61	7.29	32.69	51.06	47.46	18233514
Female	2.20	0.14	0.28	1.44	3.45	5.04	1263435
Smokeless							
Total	15.67	0.30	1.32	8.73	25.34	37.41	18028814
Male	12.58	0.27	1.30	7.36	19.06	29.92	7265343
Female	18.78	0.34	1.34	9.87	32.02	45.73	10763472
Intoxicating substance							
Total	0.79	0.00	0.14	0.77	1.26	1.33	912988
Male	1.29	0.00	0.25	1.47	1.99	1.93	747266
Female	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.49	0.66	165722

NB: (i) **Tobacco** = Smoking, Tobacco leaf (Sadapata), Jarda & Gull
(ii) **Smoker** = Only those who smoke
(iii) **Smokeless** = Tobacco leaf (Sadapata), Jarda & Gull
(iv) **Intoxicating substance =** Wine, Hemp (Gaza), Hashish (Charash), Glue/Dandi, Heroin, Fencidil, Injection, Yaba, Others

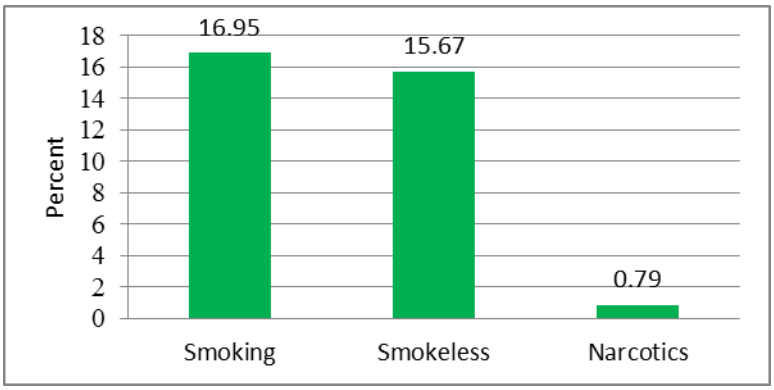
4.3 Tobacco (smoking and smokeless) and narcotics use

It is worth-stating that 29.58% of the population belongs to tobacco users while 16.95% uses smoking and 11.86% uses jarda and gull. Again, it is also noted that 4.94% of the population uses tobacco leaf (sada pata). Moreover, population (23.69%) from urban area dominated the field of smoking in comparison to population (31.36%) from rural area while people (12.96%) from rural area dominated the field of using jarda and gull in comparison to the urban population (8.22%).

Table 4.3: Percentage distribution of tobacco (smoking and smokeless) and narcotics use (10+years) by sex and residence

Types of tobacco and narcotics	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Total	29.58	38.65	20.44	31.36	40.17	22.45	23.69	33.58	15.29
Smoking	16.95	31.58	2.20	17.50	32.53	2.31	15.11	28.43	1.86
Tobacco leaf (Sada pata)	4.94	4.08	5.80	5.54	4.53	6.57	2.94	2.59	3.29
Jarda & Gull	11.86	9.36	14.38	12.96	10.19	15.77	8.22	6.60	9.83
Wine	0.31	0.53	0.09	0.30	0.51	0.09	0.35	0.62	0.09
Hemp(Gaza)	0.20	0.37	0.03	0.19	0.35	0.03	0.23	0.42	0.03
Hashish (Charash)	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.01
Glue/Dandi	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Heroin	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.09	0.01
Fencidil	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.02
Injection	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01
Yaba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Others	0.22	0.30	0.13	0.21	0.28	0.13	0.25	0.36	0.14

Figure 4.2 Percentage of tobacco (smoking and smokeless) and intoxicating substance user's



4.4 Tobacco user by types of tobacco

Table 4.4 reveals that 29.58% of the population use tobacco, 16.95% belongs to smoking while 11.86% uses jarda and gull. Again, it is also noted that 4.94% of the population uses tobacco leaf (sada pata). Moreover, population (17.50%) from rural area dominated the field of smoking in comparison to population (15.11%) from urban area while population (12.96%) from rural area dominated the field of using jarda and gull in comparison to urban population (8.22%).

Table 4.4: Percentage distribution of tobacco user by types of tobacco, sex and residence

Types of tobacco	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Total	29.58	38.65	20.44	31.36	40.17	22.45	23.69	33.58	13.93
Smoking	16.95	31.58	2.20	17.50	32.53	2.31	15.11	28.43	1.87
Tobacco leaf (Sada pata)	4.94	4.08	5.80	5.54	4.53	6.57	2.94	2.59	3.31
Jarda & Gull	11.86	9.36	14.38	12.96	10.19	15.77	8.22	6.60	9.88

4.5 Age at initiation of smoking, narcotics and tobacco

According to Table 4.5, it is shown that 50.94% of the population belongs to age group 20-34 years while 35.64% belongs to age group 15-19 years in case of initiating smoking, 58.45% and 18.91% in case of initiating tobacco and 70.64% and 17.04% in case of initiating narcotics (i.e., wine, gaza, charash, glue or dandy, heroin, injection, yaba) in the survey. In case of female initiating of smoking, tobacco and intoxicating 52.74%, 59.08% and 74.20% demonstrate higher in comparison to male 50.82%, 57.54% and 69.56% respectively in the age interval 20-34 years.

Table 4.5: Age at initiation of smoking, narcotics (i.e., wine, Gaza, Charash, Glue/Dandy, heroin, injection, yaba) and tobacco by sex

Users of tobacco of narcotics by sex	Total (%)	Age at initiation (in year)						No. of users
		5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-49	50+	
Initiation of smoking								
Both sex	100.00	0.08	9.66	35.64	50.94	3.30	0.38	19586360
Male	100.00	0.04	9.56	36.29	50.82	2.96	0.34	18291612
Female	100.00	0.66	11.04	26.55	52.74	8.06	0.96	1294747
Initiation of tobacco								
Both sex	100.00	0.15	6.87	18.91	58.45	13.44	2.18	1411438
Male	100.00	0.17	6.65	19.97	57.54	12.65	3.02	1082823
Female	100.00	0.14	7.02	18.19	59.08	13.97	1.61	328615
Initiation of using narcotics								
Both sex	100.00	0.02	7.02	17.04	70.64	4.91	0.39	18169813
Male	100.00	0.00	6.21	19.34	69.56	4.75	0.14	7370984
Female	100.00	0.07	9.68	9.43	74.20	5.41	1.21	10798829

N.B Narcotics= Wine, Gaza, Charash, Glue/Dandy, heroin, injection, yaba etc.

4.6 Expenditure on tobacco and narcotics

It is found in Table 4.6 that the average monthly expenditure on smoking is TK. 446 to TK.253. For explaining types of drugs in rural context, the average monthly expenditure of males (TK.392) is dominated in comparison to that of females (TK. 227). In addition, it is also stated that the average monthly expenditure of males (TK.648) demonstrated higher in comparison to that of females (TK.357) in case of urban respondents having access to various types of drugs.

Table 4.6: Average monthly expenditure on tobacco and narcotics by sex and residence

Type of drugs	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Tobacco						
Smoking	446	253	392	227	648	357
Non-smoking	227	188	212	181	306	229
Narcotics	475	198	365	164	804	326
Total	479	209	423	199	702	263

CHAPTER-5
ACCIDENT AND INJURY

The chapter provides the national, rural, urban level estimates of different types of indicators on accident and injury. In the survey data was collected on age, sex, occupation of accidental injured persons by type of accident and injury, treatment received by the injured persons, place of accident and types of transport/vehicle used during journey.

5.1 Accident and injury

It is found 22.3% of the population had severe types of injury or wound while 16.4% of the population have fractures. It is also worth-mentioning that13.2% of the population has parts of body swelled while 10.7% of the population had pounded or bruised in the survey. In addition, the prevalence (per thousand) of injured persons got captured 10.14 showing a sharp variation between male (12.92) and female (7.31) in the survey.

Table 5.1: Proportion and prevalence of injured persons by type of injury and sex during last 90 days of the survey

Type of Injury	Proportion (%)			Prevalence per 1000		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	10.14	12.92	7.31
Severe type of Injury/Wound	22.3	24.3	18.8	2.26	3.13	1.38
Swelling any parts of body	13.2	12.4	14.7	1.34	1.60	1.08
Pounded/Bruised	10.7	11.8	8.9	1.09	1.52	0.65
Dislocation	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.19	0.23	0.14
Fractured	16.4	16.5	16.2	1.66	2.13	1.19
Severe burn	3.4	2.9	4.3	0.35	0.38	0.32
Violence	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.21	0.27	0.16
Sprained	18.6	16.8	21.8	1.88	2.17	1.59
Attempt to suicide	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.04	0.05	0.04
Others	10.9	11.1	10.4	1.11	1.44	0.76

Figure 5.1: Proportion of injured persons by type of injury

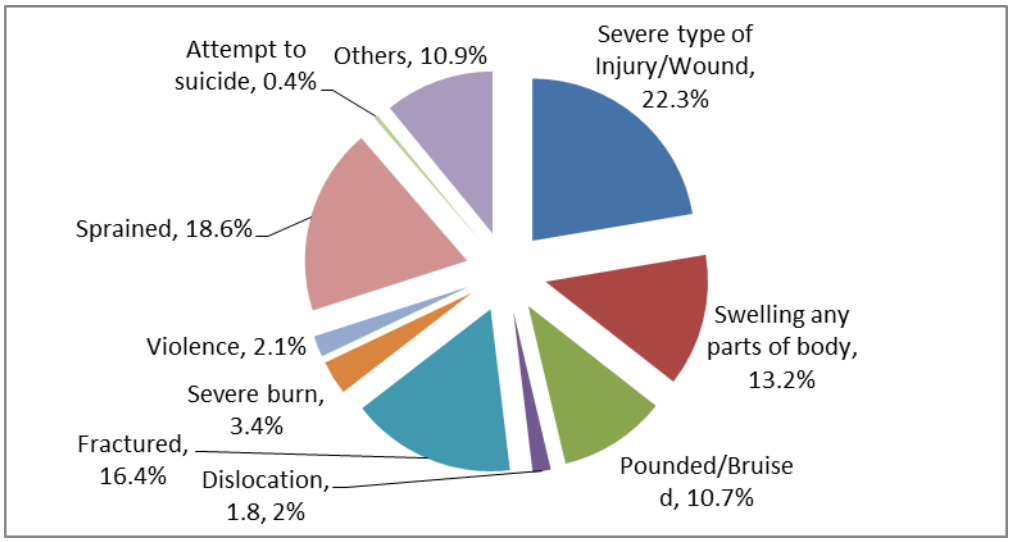
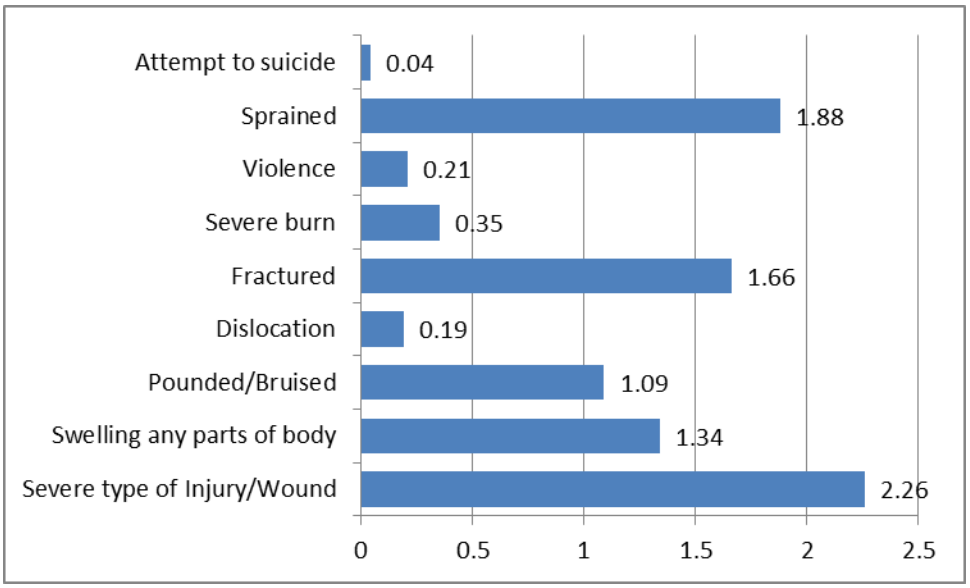


Figure 5.2: Prevalence (per 1000 pop.) of injured persons by type of injury



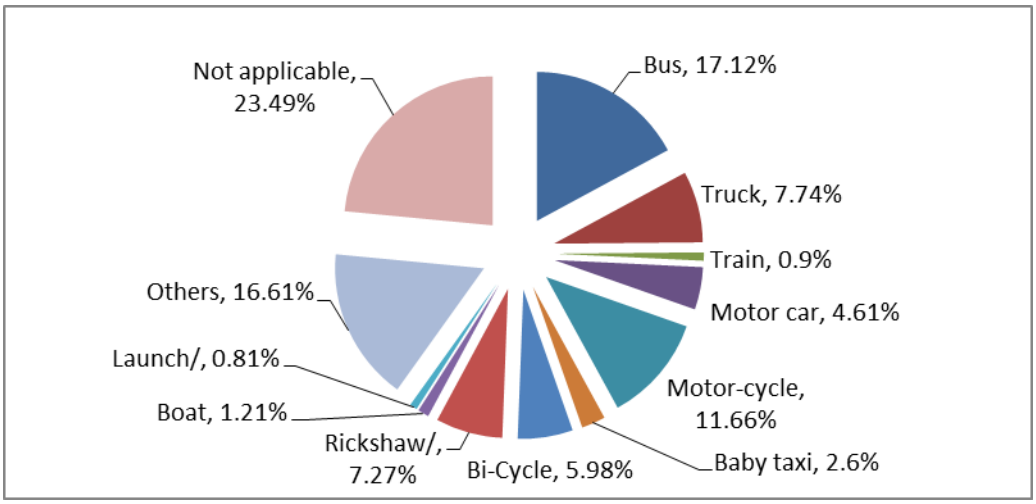
5. 2 Incidence of accident occurred by transport/vehicles

It is identified that 17.12% of the population identified 'bus' as the cause of accident and it shows a sharp difference of experience and perception between males (15.79%) and females (19.52%). Furthermore, Motor cycle (11.66%) is identified as the most dangerous vehicle for causing of accidents.

Table 5.2: Percentage distribution of incidence of accident occurred by type of vehicles/transport area and sex

Types of vehicle/ transport	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Bothsex	Male	Female	Bothsex	Male	Female	Bothsex	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Bus	17.12	15.79	19.52	17.14	15.74	19.65	17.07	15.97	19.05
Truck	7.74	7.46	8.26	7.36	7.06	7.90	9.16	8.94	9.55
Train	0.90	0.96	0.77	0.81	0.90	0.65	1.22	1.22	1.22
Motor car	4.61	5.84	2.39	4.68	6.10	2.10	4.37	4.89	3.44
Motor-cycle	11.66	14.07	7.31	11.37	14.38	5.91	12.73	12.91	12.41
Baby taxi	2.60	2.42	2.94	2.81	2.41	3.52	1.85	2.42	0.83
Bi-Cycle	5.98	7.85	2.61	6.90	8.93	3.22	2.62	3.88	0.37
Rickshaw/ rickshaw van	7.27	7.47	6.91	6.00	6.14	5.73	11.94	12.35	11.22
Boat	1.21	1.30	1.03	1.31	1.33	1.28	0.81	1.19	0.12
Launch/ Steamer	0.81	0.77	0.89	0.59	0.37	0.98	1.64	2.25	0.55
Others	16.61	15.16	19.22	16.87	14.91	20.41	15.66	16.09	14.89
Not applicable	23.49	20.91	28.15	24.19	21.72	28.64	20.93	17.89	26.35

Figure 5.3: Percentage of incidence of accident occurred by transport/vehicles



5.3 Health care seeking pattern of the injured persons

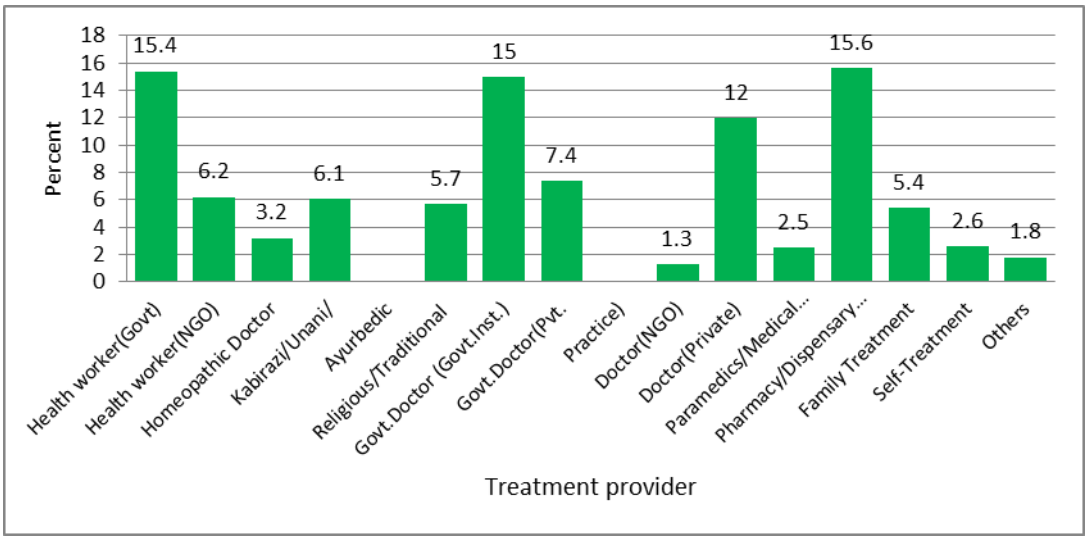
With regard to describing percentage distribution of health care seeking pattern of the injured persons during last 90 days of the survey, pharmacy or dispensary worker or compounder (15.60%), government health worker (15.4%), government doctor in government health institution (15.0%) and private doctor (12.0%) were regarded as the healthcare providers.

For rural area, 16.2% and 15.3% of the population reported government health worker and pharmacy or dispensary worker or compounder as the types of treatment provider. Conversely, for urban area it is shown that 18% and 16.5% of the population considered government health worker and pharmacy or dispensary worker or compounder the healthcare seeking patterns.

Table 5.3: Percentage distribution of health care seeking pattern of the injured persons by sex and residence during last 90 days of the survey

Types of treatment provider	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health worker (Govt)	15.4	15.0	16.1	16.2	15.1	18.2	12.5	14.8	8.5
Health worker(NGO)	6.2	6.4	5.8	6.2	6.5	5.6	6.4	6.3	6.6
Homeopathic Doctor	3.2	2.7	4.0	3.2	2.7	4.2	2.8	2.7	3.1
Kabirazi/Unani/ Ayurbedic	6.1	5.4	7.3	6.5	5.8	7.9	4.2	3.7	5.1
Religious/Traditional	5.7	5.9	5.3	5.6	6.1	4.8	5.8	5.0	7.2
Govt.Doctor (Govt.Inst.)	15.0	16.1	12.9	14.2	15.2	12.4	18.0	19.8	14.9
Govt.Doctor(Pvt. Practice)	7.4	6.9	8.2	6.6	6.5	6.8	10.2	8.3	13.6
Doctor(NGO)	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.0
Doctor(Private)	12.0	12.7	10.8	11.8	12.3	10.8	12.9	14.0	11.0
Paramedics/Medical Technologist	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.9	1.6	1.9	0.9
Pharmacy/Dispensary worker/Compounder	15.6	16.1	14.7	15.3	16.7	13.0	16.5	14.0	20.9
Family Treatment	5.4	5.0	6.1	5.9	5.2	7.0	3.8	4.3	2.9
Self-Treatment	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.2
Others	1.8	1.3	2.5	1.8	1.3	2.6	1.7	1.4	2.1

Figure 5.4: Percentage of health care seeking pattern of the injured persons



5.4 Average monthly expenditure per treatment recipient caused by accident

It is noted that the average monthly expenditure per treatment recipient due to accident is considered to be TK. 5565 showing a sharp difference between rural (TK. 5408) and urban (TK.6142) in the survey. In addition, the average monthly expenditure (TK. 5644) of male dominated the average cost (TK. 5421) of female.

Table 5.4: Average monthly expenditure per treatment recipient due to accident by sex and residence

Sex	Average Expenditure (TK.)		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Both sex	5565	5408	6142
Male	5644	5446	6375
Female	5421	5337	5725

CHAPTER-6

DEATH DUE TO ACCIDENT

The survey sought to find out the percentage of deaths due to accident and injury throughout the survey area, accuracy of data on death has presented faithfully in this chapter. The survey collected data on age, sex, occupation of accidental dead by types of accident and injury, treatment received by the deceased persons, place of accident and types of transport/vehicle used during journey.

6.1 Death due to accident

It is shows that Table 6.1, 12.1% of the population die due to accident and they are belongs to people with age group 50-54 years. While 10.2% of the population die due to accident and they are belongs to age group 15-19 years.

Table 6.1: Percentage distribution of death due to accident by age, sex and residence during last 1 year of the survey

Age Group (year)	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
00-04	7.7	6.2	11.1	8.00	7.2	10.00	5.5	0	16.5
05-09	6.3	5.1	9.2	5.8	4.1	10.00	9.3	11.4	5.1
10-14	5.5	7.8	0	5.8	8.1	0	3.7	5.6	0
15-19	10.2	6.7	18.4	10.9	7.1	20.3	5.8	4.3	8.7
20-24	5.6	4.2	9.1	5.3	3.1	10.9	7.2	10.9	0
25-29	4.4	5.2	2.3	2.9	4.1	0	13.1	12.6	14.00
30-34	5.6	7.9	0	5.8	8.1	0	4.6	6.9	0
35-39	5.00	0.6	15.5	5.3	0	18.6	2.9	4.3	0
40-44	7.7	3.5	17.7	8.7	4.00	20.2	1.8	0	5.3
45-49	5.7	6.5	3.8	2.9	4.1	0	21.9	21.4	22.8
50-54	12.1	13.7	8.3	13.5	14.9	9.9	3.7	5.6	0
55-59	6.1	8.6	0	5.8	8.2	0	7.6	11.4	0
60-64	5.00	6.00	2.7	4.9	6.9	0	5.5	0	16.5
65-69	3.00	4.2	0	2.8	4.00	0	3.7	5.6	0
70-74	3.00	3.4	1.9	2.8	4.00	0	3.7	0	11.2
75-79	4.9	7.00	0	5.8	8.1	0	0	0	0
80 & above	2.5	3.5	0	2.9	4.00	0	0	0	0

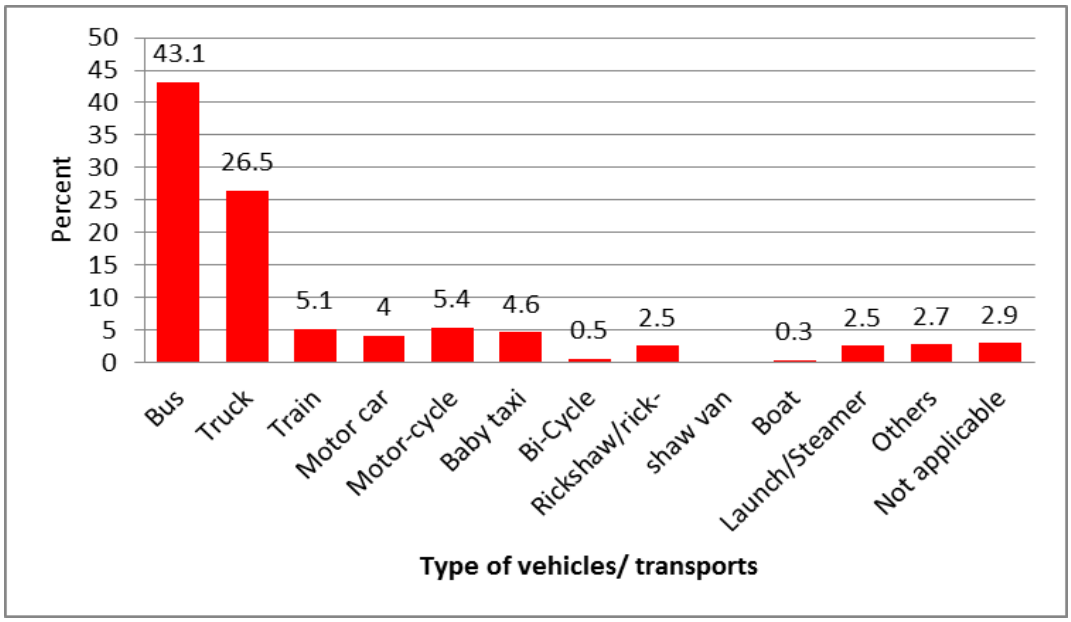
6. 2 Accidental death by type of vehicles/ transports

It is found that 43.1% of the accidental deaths occurred by bus, 26.5% of the deaths occurred by truck and 5.4% deaths occurred for faulty driving of motor cycle followed by 4.6% by baby taxi. In the Table 6.2 showing a difference between male (44.1%) and female (40.8%) deaths caused by bus. It is also noted that only a few (0.3%) of the population met with accidents by the boat.

Table 6.2: Percentage distribution of accidental death by type of vehicles/ transports, sex and residence during last 1 year of the survey

Type of vehicles/ transports	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bus	43.1	44.1	40.8	47.0	50.7	37.8	20.4	2.7	55.8
Truck	26.5	31.6	14.2	23.7	29.1	10.3	43.0	47.7	33.6
Train	5.1	3.4	9.1	5.9	4.0	10.9	-	-	-
Motor car	4.0	2.2	8.4	2.9	-	10.0	10.5	15.7	-
Motor-cycle	5.4	3.9	9.1	6.0	4.1	10.9	1.7	2.5	-
Baby taxi	4.6	6.5	-	2.9	4.1	-	14.3	21.4	-
Bi-Cycle	0.5	0.8	-	-	-	-	3.7	5.6	-
Rickshaw/rick-shaw van	2.5	3.5	-	2.9	4.1	-	-	-	-
Boat	0.3	-	0.9	-	-	-	1.8	-	5.3
Launch/Steamer	2.5	-	8.4	2.9	-	10.0	-	-	-
Others	2.7	3.5	0.9	2.9	4.0	-	1.8	-	5.3
Not applicable	2.9	0.6	8.4	2.9	-	10.0	2.9	4.3	-

Figure 6. 1: Percentage of accidental death by type of vehicles/ transports



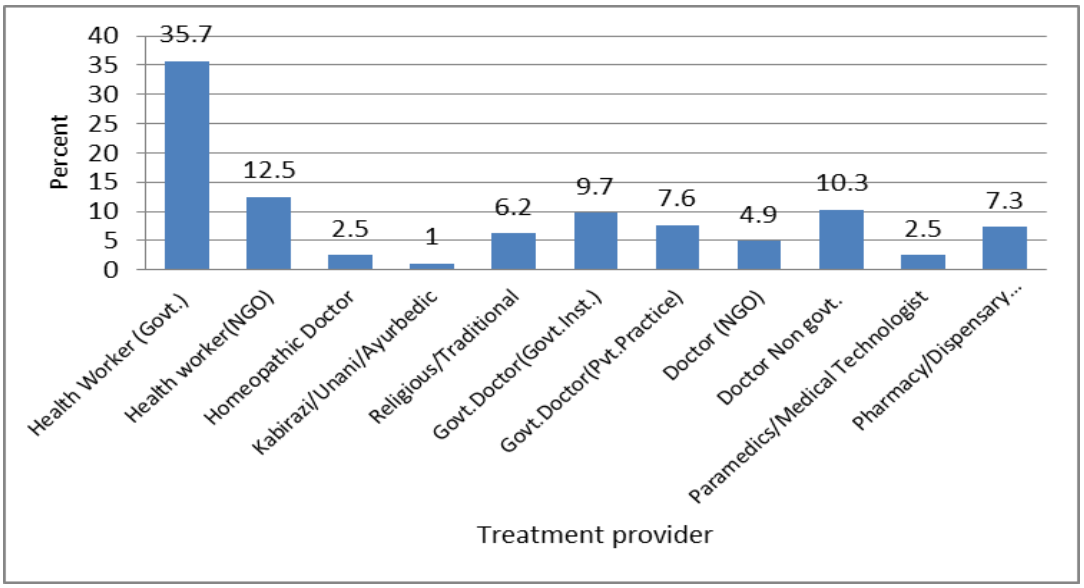
6.3 Treatment provider immediate after accident

The Table 6.3 shows that 35.7% of the population under study reported treatment provides immediate after accident by the government health worker. While 12.5% of the population reported NGO health worker provides the treatment immediate after accident (died after receiving treatment).

Table 6.3: Percentage distribution of treatment provider immediate after accident (died after receiving treatment) by sex and residence during last 1 year of the survey.

Types of treatment provider	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Health Worker (Govt.)	35.7	42.7	18.6	36.2	43.6	17.8	32.3	37.1	22.8
Health worker(NGO)	12.5	8.9	21	11	7	21.2	20.8	21.3	19.9
Homeopathic Doctor	2.5	3.5	0	2.9	4.1	0	0	0	0
Kabirazi/Unani/Ayurbedic	1.00	1.1	0.9	0	0	0	7.2	8.1	5.3
Religious/Traditional	6.2	4	11.4	5.2	2.9	10.9	12.2	11.4	14
Govt.Doctor(Govt.Inst.)	9.7	7.9	13.9	8.7	8.1	10.2	15.3	6.5	32.8
Govt.Doctor(Pvt.Practice)	7.6	3.4	17.5	7.9	3.1	19.9	5.5	5.6	5.3
Doctor (NGO)	4.9	6.9	0	5.7	8	0	0	0	0
Doctor Non govt.	10.3	14.6	0	10.9	15.3	0	6.6	9.9	0
Paramedics/Medical Technologist	2.5	0	8.4	2.9	0	10	0	0	0
Pharmacy/Dispensary worker/Compounder	7.3	6.9	8.4	8.6	8	10	0	0	0
Family treatment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Self-treatment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 6.2: Percentage of treatment provider after accident



6.4 Average expenditure per treatment recipient due to accidental death

The average expenditure of treatment is recorded to be TK. 1161 making a clear distinction between rural (TK.1135) and urban (TK.1317) due to accidental death during last 30 days of the survey.

Table 6.4: Average expenditure (TK.) per treatment recipient due to accidental death by sex and residence during last 30 days of the survey

Sex	Average Expenditure (TK.)		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Both sex	1161	1135	1317
Male	1247	1223	1399
Female	954	915	1152

CHAPTER-7

KNOWLEDGE REGARDING HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS has become a fatal global health hazard in modern world. HIV is responsible for the disease which destroys our immunity systems and thus quick the process of death. This chapter deals with awareness of HIV/ AIDS in population aged 15-24 years. As the problem of HIV/ AIDS is very sensitive, so there are some special instructions in collecting the data. For this interviewers are asked to interview every individual of the age group 15- 24 years with vigilance and efficiency. In spite of 3 times visiting a household, as if a respondent of this age group was unavailable and unwilling to respond, then he or she was marked as absent or unwilling.

7.1 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

In the Table 7.1, 76.70% of the survey people had knowledge about HIV/AIDS showing a clear difference between rural (74.70%) and urban (83.10%) in the survey. In this regard, it is worth-mentioning that the respondents (25.30%) from rural background remained more in the dark than those (16.90) of urban background about having knowledge of HIV/AIDS in the survey.

Table 7.1: Percentage distribution of population aged 15-24 years by knowledge on HIV/ AIDS

Knowledge	Total	Rural	Urban
Known	76.70	74.70	83.10
Not known	23.30	25.30	16.90

7.2 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS by learning sources

In case of receiving knowledge about HIV/AIDS are reported to be major sources television (55.84%), educational institutes (27.75%) and radio (21.78%). Male dominated the major sources of receiving knowledge about HIV/AIDS.

Table 7.2: Percentage distribution of knowledge of population aged 15-24 years on HIV/ AIDS by learning source by sex and residence (multiple responses)

Sources of learning about HIV/AIDS	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Bothsex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Bothsex	Male	Female
Radio	21.78	21.80	21.77	21.75	21.77	21.73	21.88	21.91	21.87
Television	55.84	56.09	55.61	53.63	54.46	52.81	62.84	61.77	63.72
Billboard/Poster	14.61	15.00	14.24	12.93	13.43	12.44	19.90	20.47	19.44
News papers	15.31	16.01	14.65	13.21	14.23	12.20	21.96	22.22	21.74
Educational Institutes	27.75	26.76	28.68	27.57	26.60	28.52	28.33	27.31	29.16
Relative/Friends	15.10	14.84	15.34	14.17	14.04	14.30	18.05	17.67	18.36
Others	3.35	2.96	3.73	3.30	2.84	3.75	3.53	3.35	3.67

7.3 Knowledge on reasons of transmission of HIV/AIDS

In Table 7.3 it is discovered during investigation that 44.32% of the population aged 15-24 years use needles/ syringes that act as and that is considered as the source of causing HIV/AIDS transmission. The current findings also show that 35.45%, 33.84%, 16.39% and 15.10% of the survey population reported to have sex without condom, unsafe blood transfusion, sharing razors and blades as well as intercourse with HIV/AIDS affected husband/ wife respectively as the prime sources of knowledge on transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Table 7.3: Percentage distribution of knowledge of population aged 15-24 years on the reasons of transmission mode of HIV/AIDS by sex and residence

Reasons of HIV/AIDS transmission	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Sex without condom	35.45	34.21	36.62	33.15	32.23	34.05	42.74	41.15	44.05
Using used needles/syringes	44.32	43.71	44.90	41.92	41.73	42.10	51.93	50.63	53.00
Unsafe blood transfusions	33.84	33.58	34.09	31.08	31.22	30.94	42.59	41.82	43.21
Sharing razors and blades	16.39	17.36	15.47	15.25	16.42	14.10	19.99	20.65	19.46
Intercourse with HIV/AIDS affected Husband/ wife	15.10	14.22	15.93	14.45	13.79	15.11	17.15	15.75	18.30
By born	4.19	4.15	4.23	4.05	4.13	3.97	4.63	4.20	4.98
Don't know	7.34	6.89	7.76	7.89	7.25	8.51	5.61	5.63	5.59

7.4 Knowledge of prevention of HIV/AIDS

In the Table 7.4, it is seen that 38.56%, 38.31%, 34.81%, 15.66% and 12.95% of the population are identified that they are to avoid sharing syringe, transfusion of unscreened blood, protected sex and to avoid sharing razors/blades as well as not giving birth by HIV/AIDS infected husband/wife respectively as the means of prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Table 7.4: Percentage distribution of population aged 15-24 years by having the knowledge of prevention of HIV/AIDS, sex and residence

Means of HIV/ AIDS prevention	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Protected sex	34.81	33.60	35.95	32.31	31.49	33.12	42.72	40.96	44.16
Transfusion of unscreened blood	38.31	38.12	38.48	35.65	35.96	35.34	46.72	45.68	47.58
Avoid sharing syringe	38.56	37.95	39.14	36.14	35.80	36.48	46.21	45.45	46.83
Avoid sharing razors /blades	15.66	16.74	14.65	14.54	15.81	13.29	19.22	20.00	18.58
No birth by HIV/AIDS infected Husband/ wife	12.95	12.16	13.69	12.32	11.65	12.99	14.92	13.94	15.73
Don't know	10.85	10.51	11.17	11.63	11.26	11.99	8.39	7.90	8.79

CHAPTER-8

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL IMPAIRMENT OF ADULTS

Impairment means any loss, suspension or abnormality of physiological and psychological function of a living being including humans. This chapter seeks to trace the prevalence of physically or mentally adult impaired persons in the country. The estimates have been produced at national, rural, urban and divisional levels with their difficulties and treatment expenditure due to physical and mental impairments.

The results documented in this publications are based on single response, i.e. a person had been identified as impaired on the basis of the most serious impairment as considered by the respondent from among the impairments reported. The question to identify a person as impaired is whether the household have any member with any kind of impairment. Once identified as impaired, a special interview of impaired person was conducted on categories of impairment such as difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking/climbing, remembering/ concentrating, self-care, communicating to others for the last 90 days of the survey and about treatment expenditure the last 30 days.

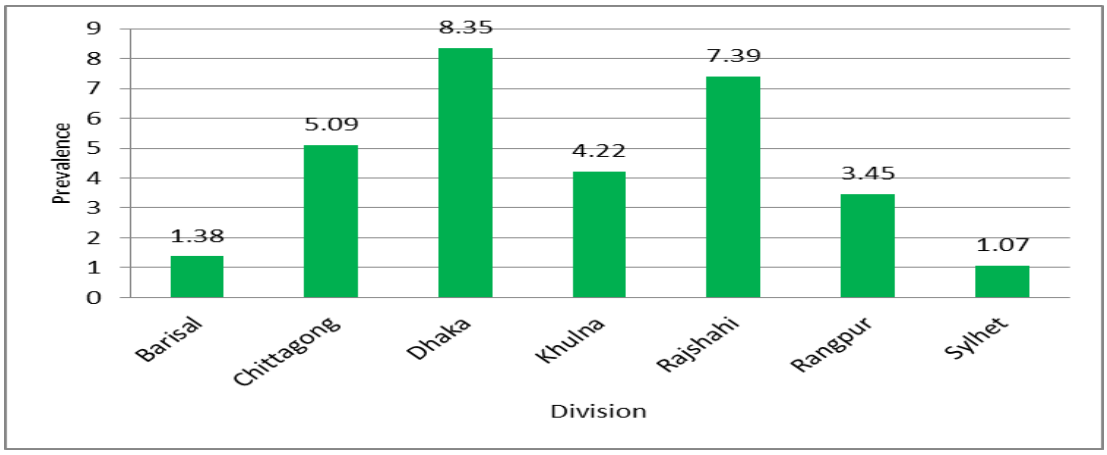
8.1 Prevalence of physically or mentally adult impaired persons

Table 8.1 displays that 30.96% of the people of age 18+ (per 1000) belongs to the prevalence rate of physically or mentally impaired person. It is also noted that Dhaka division(8.35%) demonstrated higher in comparison to the lowest from Sylhet division(1.07%).

Table 8.1: Prevalence of physically or mentally impaired persons per 1000 population of age 18+ years by sex, residence and division

Division	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Bangladesh	30.96	29.20	32.65	34.09	32.20	35.90	20.87	19.58	22.14
Barisal	1.38	1.40	1.36	1.51	1.54	1.48	0.96	0.97	0.96
Chittagong	5.09	4.59	5.58	5.38	4.88	5.86	4.16	3.65	4.66
Dhaka	8.35	7.92	8.76	8.84	8.29	9.36	6.78	6.75	6.80
Khulna	4.22	4.01	4.42	4.51	4.39	4.63	3.27	2.81	3.72
Rajshahi	7.39	6.75	8.01	8.66	7.99	9.29	3.31	2.77	3.84
Rangpur	3.45	3.44	3.46	4.01	3.97	4.05	1.64	1.75	1.54
Sylhet	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.18	1.14	1.21	0.75	0.87	0.62

Figure 8.1: Prevalence (per 1000 pop. 18+) of physically or mentally impaired persons by division



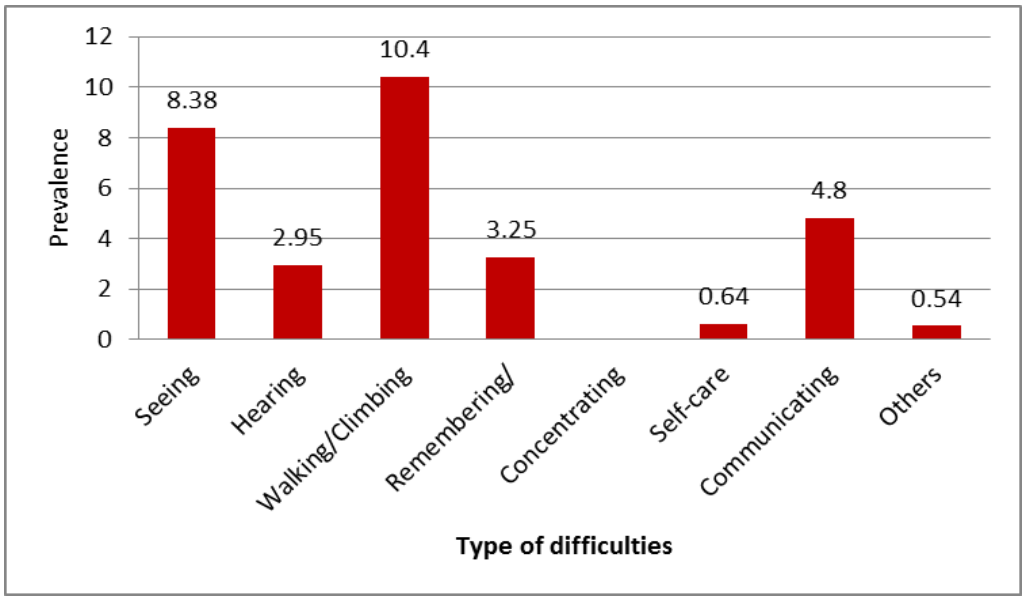
8. 2 Types of physically or mentally adult impaired persons

In describing difficulties related with prevalence of physically or mentally impaired persons per 1000 population of age 18+ years, walking or climbing (10.40), seeing (8.38) and communicating (4.80) are reported as the difficulties of physical or mental impairment. In case of rural backdrop, it is clearly found that 34.09 of the population belongs to the type of physical or mental difficulty. For urban area, 20.87 of the population reported having physical or mental difficulty as a type of impairments.

Table 8.2: Prevalence of physically or mentally impaired persons per 1000 population of age 18+ years by type of difficulties, sex and residence

Type of difficulties	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	30.96	29.20	32.65	34.09	32.20	35.90	20.87	19.58	22.14
Seeing	8.38	7.47	9.27	9.15	7.99	10.28	5.90	5.81	5.98
Hearing	2.95	2.91	2.98	3.42	3.45	3.39	1.43	1.20	1.65
Walking/Climbing	10.40	9.68	11.09	11.25	10.72	11.77	7.63	6.34	8.89
Remembering/ Concentrating	3.25	3.22	3.29	3.67	3.60	3.74	1.93	2.01	1.85
Self-care	0.64	0.54	0.73	0.73	0.62	0.83	0.36	0.29	0.43
Communicating	4.80	4.78	4.82	5.28	5.20	5.36	3.23	3.42	3.05
Others	0.54	0.60	0.47	0.58	0.63	0.54	0.40	0.51	0.28

Figure 8.2: Prevalence (per 1000 adult population) of physically or mentally impaired persons by type of difficulties



8. 3 Treatment of physically or mentally adult impaired persons

With regard to receiving treatment for difficulties, it is worth-mentioning that 39.27 of age 18+ years took treatment for walking or climbing, 24.99 of age 18+ years received treatment for seeing.

Table 8.3: Percentage distribution of treatment recipients of age 18+ years by sex and type of difficulties

Type of difficulties	Both sex	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.0	100.00
Seeing	24.99	24.8	25.12
Hearing	6.76	6.9	6.66
Walking/Climbing	39.27	38.1	40.27
Remembering/ Concentrating	11.26	12.0	10.58
Self-care	2.12	1.9	2.32
Communicating	13.75	13.8	13.71
Others	1.84	2.4	1.34

8. 4 Treatment expenditure of physically or mentally adult impaired persons

The total cost for medicine is TK.1643 showing a close relation among other types of expenditure as are found through the survey. It is also stated that TK.2918 is considered to be the total expenditure.

Table 8.4: Average expenditure of treatment recipients of adult age 18+ years by type of impairments

Type of impairments	Treatment cost and type of Expenditure (TK.)							
	Medicine	Prescri-ption	Trans-port	Medic-al test	Surgical cost	Clinic/ hospital rent	Others	Total Exp.
Total	1643	227	222	417	239	137	33	2918
Seeing	1252	167	120	236	365	129	14	2282
Hearing	686	147	85	128	7	25	14	1093
Walking/Climbing	2262	318	358	642	353	175	50	4158
Remembering/ Concentrating	1360	232	216	383	96	178	44	2508
Self-care	6064	256	213	461	10	174	32	7210
Communicating	1240	177	198	418	67	76	33	2209
Others	1089	237	162	623	12	407	43	2573

CHAPTER-9

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL IMPAIRMENT OF HILDREN

This chapter mainly includes the prevalence of physically or mentally impaired children age below 18 years in the country. The estimates have been produced as the same of adult impaired at national, rural, urban and divisional levels with their difficulties and treatment expenditure due to physical and mental impairments.

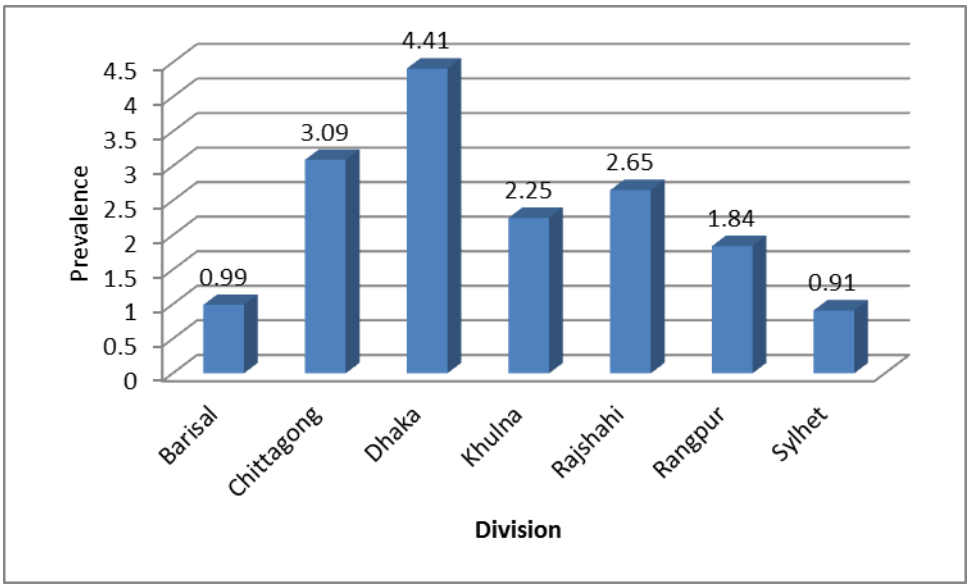
9.1 Prevalence of physically or mentally impaired children

It is found that the prevalence of physically or mentally impaired children (age below 18 years) per 1000 children age below 18 years is 16.14 at national level and it is 16.99 in the rural and 12.98 in the urban areas as revealed in table 9.1.

Table 9.1: Prevalence of physically or mentally impaired persons per 1000 children (age below 18 years) by sex, residence and division

Division	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Bangladesh	16.14	16.52	15.73	16.99	17.70	16.19	12.98	11.98	14.04
Barisal	0.99	1.10	0.87	1.09	1.24	0.92	0.61	0.54	0.69
Chittagong	3.09	3.07	3.12	3.15	3.17	3.13	2.87	2.69	3.07
Dhaka	4.41	4.09	4.77	4.24	3.98	4.54	5.04	4.52	5.59
Khulna	2.25	2.28	2.23	2.35	2.41	2.28	1.88	1.75	2.02
Rajshahi	2.65	3.15	2.10	3.04	3.66	2.35	1.17	1.16	1.18
Rangpur	1.84	1.82	1.87	2.12	2.11	2.12	0.81	0.69	0.94
Sylhet	0.91	1.02	0.78	0.99	1.11	0.85	0.60	0.64	0.55

Figure 9.1: Prevalence (per 1000) of physically or mentally impaired children by division



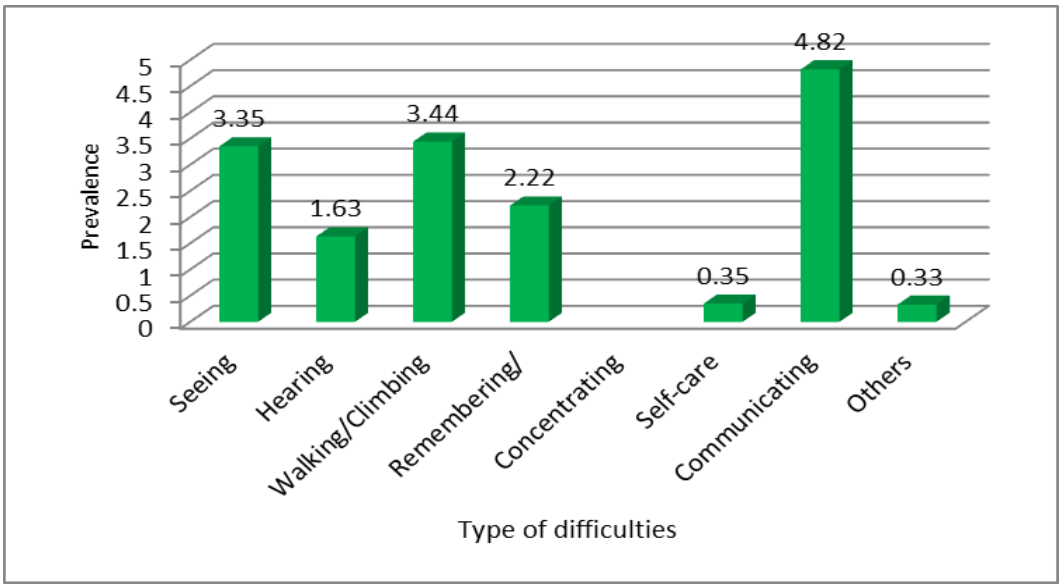
9. 2 Types of physically or mentally impaired children

It deserved special mention that the prevalence of physically or mentally impaired children (age below 18 years) per 1000 children in the rural (16.99) dominated the field of difficulties in comparison to the prevalence of the urban (12.98) areas.

Table 9.2: Prevalence of physically or mentally impaired children per 1000 population (age below 18 years) by type of difficulties, sex and residence

Type of difficulties	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	16.14	16.52	15.73	16.99	17.70	16.19	12.98	11.98	14.04
Seeing	3.35	3.51	3.18	3.56	3.91	3.18	2.56	1.97	3.18
Hearing	1.63	1.51	1.76	1.81	1.67	1.98	0.94	0.91	0.97
Walking/Climbing	3.44	3.65	3.22	3.65	3.91	3.35	2.68	2.63	2.73
Remembering/ Concentrating	2.22	2.25	2.19	2.33	2.43	2.21	1.84	1.57	2.13
Self-care	0.35	0.36	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.32	0.40	0.45	0.34
Communicating	4.82	4.81	4.82	4.92	4.97	4.86	4.45	4.23	4.68
Others	0.33	0.42	0.24	0.39	0.47	0.30	0.11	0.21	0.00

Figure 9.2: Prevalence (per 1000) of physically or mentally impaired children by type of difficulties



9. 3 Treatment of physically or mentally impaired children

Table 9.3 shows that 29.07%, 22.44% and 21.02% children received treatment for communicating, walking or climbing and seeing type of difficulties respectively.

Table 9.3: Percentage distribution of treatment recipient's children (age below 18 years) by sex and type of difficulties

Type of difficulties	Both sex	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.0	100.00
Seeing	21.02	21.7	20.28
Hearing	7.92	7.7	8.14
Walking/Climbing	22.44	23.6	21.11
Remembering/Concentrating	14.62	13.4	16.09
Self-care	2.66	2.9	2.36
Communicating	29.07	27.6	30.79
Others	2.26	3.1	1.22

9.4 Treatment expenditure of physically or mentally impaired children

In the Table 9.4, it is found that average expenditure for physically or mentally impaired children (age below 18 years) by type of difficulties during last 30 days of the survey is TK.2477 Average expenditure for impairment related to self-care is the highest (TK.6372) and the lowest average expenditure is for impairment of hearing (TK.972).

Table 9.4: Average expenditure of treatment recipients of children (age below 18 years) by type of difficulties during last 30 days of the survey

Type of difficulties	Treatment cost and type of Expenditure (TK.)							
	Medicine	Prescription	Transport	Medical test	Surgical cost	clinic/ hospital rent	Others	Total Exp.
Total	1,212	173	255	592	56	149	40	2,477
Seeing	872	112	277	510	53	265	25	2,114
Hearing	434	54	150	226	35	63	10	972
Walking/Climbing	1,411	163	271	565	113	130	45	2,697
Remembering/ Concentrating	943	131	177	128	23	19	12	1,434
Self-care	2,400	833	835	1,551	364	24	365	6,372
Communicating	1,646	239	269	976	20	175	50	3,375
Others	681	90	77	58	11	242	-	1,159

CHAPTER-10
MORBIDITY

The data is collected through direct interview method and the selected 25 households of each PSU are interviewed by the enumerators. Thirty six diseases are selected to ask and few major symptoms of respective diseases are given in the questionnaire to be confirmed about the diseases if the respondents could not show the prescription of any physician. Beyond these 36 diseases there is an option of 'other' diseases. The enumerators collected information from the heads of the household or any other eligible member, selected male or female persons of the respective sections. Field operation of the survey was carried out throughout the country during 19 June to 23 June 2014. The reference period for morbidity, injury/accident, physically or mentally impairment was the last 90 days prior to survey. As the reference period covers only summer season, morbidity data are dominated with summer season related morbidity. The previous survey was conducted in the winter season; The current survey data will therefore be helpful to differentiate the seasonal variation of related morbidity.

Data on morbidity has been displayed in tables and in graphs for selected age and risk groups such as infant and child, women of reproductive age, young, adults and the elderly people. After capturing data it is found that prevalence of diseases marked as others is very high. Then revisiting the filled in questionnaires manually it is observed that fever is reported with a very high frequency in the option of the diseases 'other'. Then the fever is re-coded and found with highest prevalence. Some other diseases like bronchitis, typhoid, tumour and hernia also re-coded from the other option. As the fever is stated according to the respondents' knowledge, no other symptoms are mentioned, it is mentioned as Fever with Unknown Origin (FUO).

During the reference period the persons suffered from different morbidities are recorded in the questionnaire. If more than one morbid person during the reference period are found in a household then extra questionnaires for this part is needed to be filled-in.

The experts emphasized knowing the prevalence of 36 diseases which are given in the questionnaire. Prevalence of other important diseases was calculated by recoding them as all other diseases happened during the reference period are recorded in the option 'other' morbidity. Targeted 36 diseases asked for morbidity during the reference period are verified with some specific symptoms are: Measles, Dysentery, Goitre, Epilepsy, Rabies, Chicken pox, Conjunctivitis, Night blindness, Cataract, Arthritis, Tuberculosis, Malaria, Kala-azar, Peptic ulcer, Hepatitis-b, Diabetes, High Blood Pressure, Urinary Tract Infection, Sexually Transmitted Diseases(STD), Arsenic affected diseases, Tetanus, Pregnant Related Complications, Newborn Complications, Acute Respiratory Infection, Mumps, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Infection in ears, Skin Disease, Cancer/ Malignancy, Diarrhoea, Asthma, Stroke and brain hemorrhage, Nephritis and Ovary related problem .

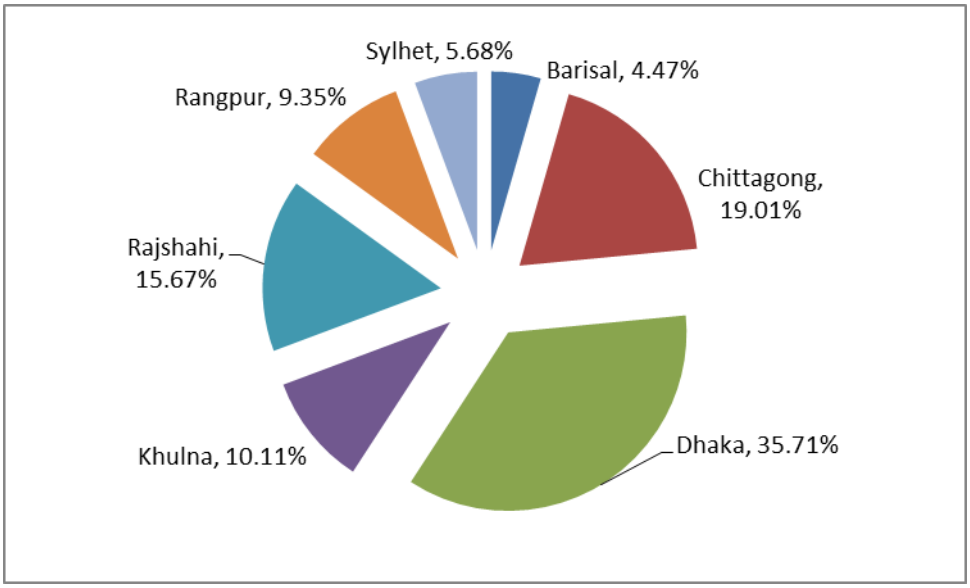
10. 1 Proportion of morbidity by division

It is found in the Table 10.1 that the highest percent (35. 71%) of the population is having morbidity in Dhaka division while the lowest percent (4.47%) of the population having morbidity in Barisal division.

Table 10.1: Percentage distribution of morbidity by sex and division

Divisions	Male	Female	Total
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Barisal	4.90	5.05	4.47
Chittagong	16.18	15.18	19.01
Dhaka	35.17	34.98	35.71
Khulna	11.80	12.40	10.11
Rajshahi	14.89	14.61	15.67
Rangpur	11.41	12.13	9.35
Sylhet	5.65	5.64	5.68

Figure 10.1: Percentage distribution of morbidity by division



10. 2 Proportion of morbidity by age and residence

In the Table 10.2, 14.69%, 13.37%, 12.96% and 11.14% of the population are reported as morbidity in the following age groups of 35-39, 40-44, 30-34 and 25-29 years respectively.

Table 10.2: Percentage distribution of population reported morbidity by age, sex and residence, during last 90 days of the survey

Age in year	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<1	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.11	0.07	0.16	0.23	0.34	0.13
01-04	0.78	0.82	0.73	0.76	0.80	0.71	0.84	0.88	0.80
05-09	1.02	0.93	1.10	1.00	0.91	1.10	1.07	1.02	1.13
10-14	0.79	0.88	0.71	0.80	0.88	0.72	0.78	0.90	0.65
15-19	1.06	0.96	1.17	0.99	0.91	1.08	1.30	1.12	1.49
20-24	4.06	3.71	4.41	3.96	3.71	4.21	4.40	3.72	5.09
25-29	11.14	11.60	10.68	11.02	11.66	10.37	11.57	11.38	11.76
30-34	12.96	13.44	12.49	12.76	13.26	12.26	13.65	14.04	13.26
35-39	14.69	14.93	14.45	14.43	14.77	14.08	15.58	15.46	15.70
40-44	13.37	13.68	13.06	13.30	13.65	12.95	13.61	13.78	13.44
45-49	10.98	10.64	11.33	10.83	10.39	11.27	11.51	11.51	11.50
50-54	10.81	9.47	12.15	11.01	9.55	12.48	10.10	9.20	11.03

Age in year	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
55-59	6.76	6.77	6.75	6.81	6.73	6.89	6.60	6.93	6.26
60-64	4.90	4.88	4.91	5.11	4.99	5.23	4.17	4.52	3.81
65-69	2.66	2.69	2.63	2.87	2.86	2.88	1.95	2.14	1.76
70-74	2.18	2.39	1.96	2.32	2.53	2.11	1.69	1.93	1.45
75-79	0.83	0.94	0.72	0.94	1.05	0.82	0.48	0.59	0.36
80&above	0.86	1.11	0.61	0.98	1.28	0.68	0.46	0.54	0.37
Total morbid	**25213851**	**12646700**	**12567151**	**19469738**	**9751487**	**9718251**	**5744112**	**2895213**	**2848899**

10. 3 Prevalence of morbidity by age and residence

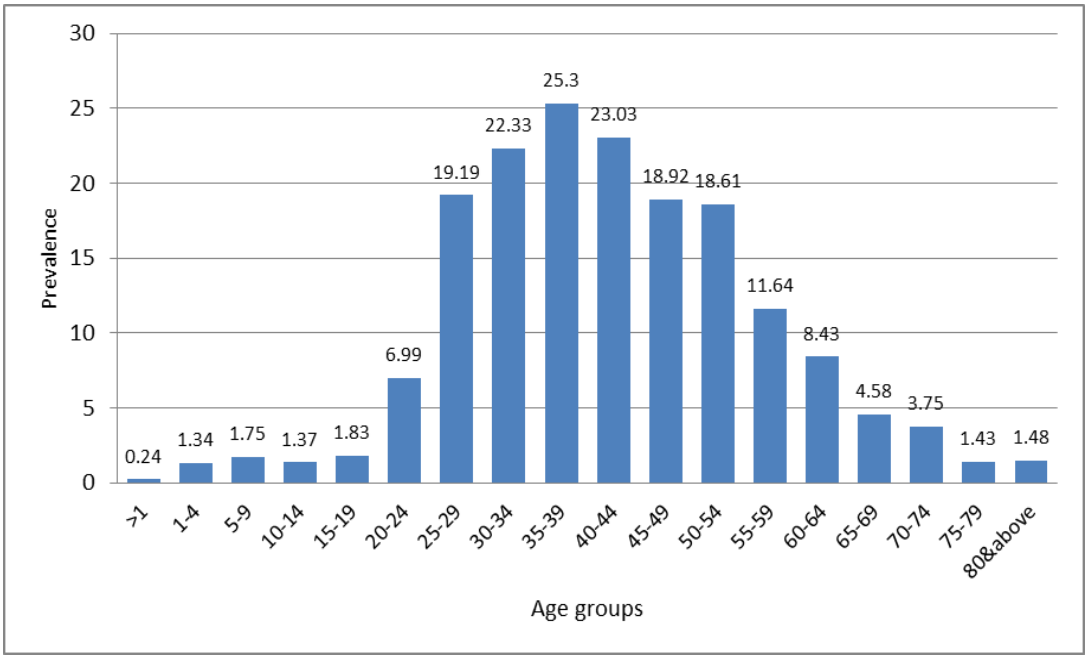
In the table 10.3, the prevalence of morbidity per 1000 population is 172.23 and the people has morbidity showing a minor variation between male (171.06) and female (173.41) population. Furthermore, the prevalence of morbidity in the urban area (173.02) remains a bit higher than that of in the rural area (171.99).

Table 10.3: Prevalence of morbidity (multiple responses) per 1000 population by age, sex, and residence

Age group (In year)	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	172.23	171.06	173.41	171.99	170.30	173.73	173.02	173.69	172.35
>1	0.24	0.22	0.26	0.19	0.12	0.27	0.41	0.59	0.22
01-04	1.34	1.40	1.27	1.30	1.37	1.24	1.45	1.52	1.38
05-09	1.75	1.60	1.91	1.72	1.55	1.90	1.86	1.77	1.95
10-14	1.37	1.51	1.22	1.38	1.49	1.25	1.35	1.57	1.12
15-19	1.83	1.64	2.03	1.71	1.55	1.87	2.25	1.95	2.56
20-24	6.99	6.35	7.64	6.81	6.32	7.31	7.61	6.47	8.77
25-29	19.19	19.84	18.52	18.95	19.86	18.01	20.02	19.77	20.27
30-34	22.33	22.99	21.65	21.95	22.58	21.30	23.62	24.38	22.85
35-39	25.30	25.54	25.06	24.82	25.16	24.46	26.96	26.85	27.07
40-44	23.03	23.40	22.65	22.87	23.24	22.50	23.55	23.93	23.16
45-49	18.92	18.21	19.64	18.63	17.69	19.58	19.91	19.99	19.83
50-54	18.61	16.20	21.07	18.94	16.27	21.68	17.48	15.97	19.01

Age group (In year)	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
55-59	11.64	11.59	11.70	11.71	11.46	11.97	11.42	12.04	10.80
60-64	8.43	8.35	8.52	8.79	8.50	9.09	7.22	7.86	6.57
65-69	4.58	4.61	4.56	4.94	4.87	5.01	3.38	3.72	3.03
70-74	3.75	4.09	3.41	3.99	4.31	3.67	2.93	3.35	2.51
75-79	1.43	1.61	1.25	1.61	1.78	1.43	0.82	1.02	0.63
80&above	1.48	1.90	1.05	1.68	2.18	1.18	0.79	0.94	0.63
Morbidity events	**25213851**	**12646700**	**12567151**	**19469738**	**9751487**	**9718251**	**5744112**	**2895213**	**2848899**

Figure 10.2 Prevalence (per 1000 pop.) of morbidity by age group



10. 4 Proportion and prevalence of morbidity of top 20 diseases

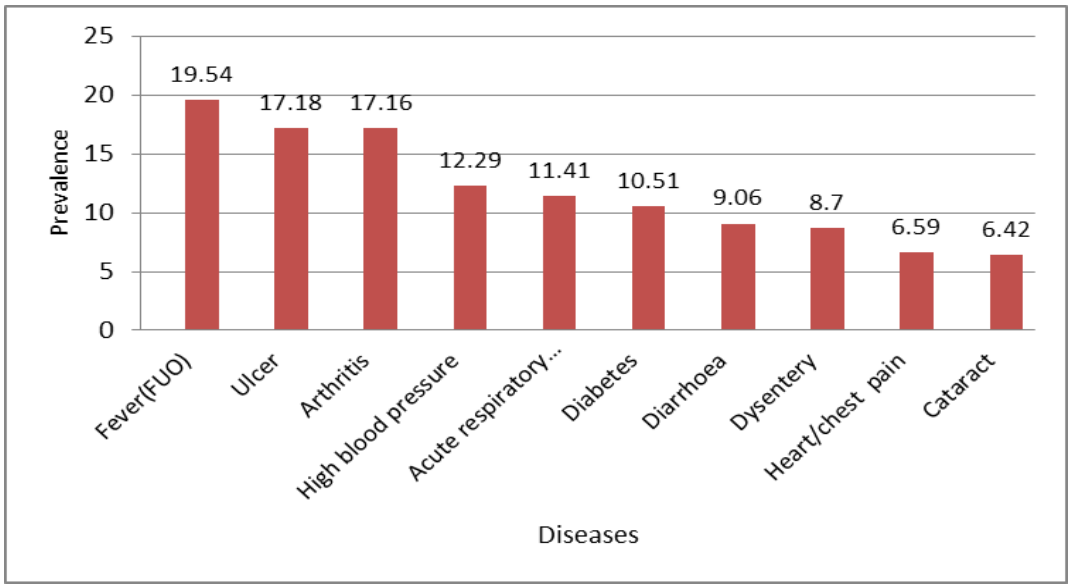
Table 10.4 represents proportion and prevalence of morbidity of all ages ranking according to their priority and the top 20 diseases are remarkably described. Overall, it is worth stating that 11.34%, 9.98%, 9.96%, 7.14% and 6.62% of the population reported fever as unknown origin (FUO), ulcer, arthritis, high blood pressure and acute respiratory infection respectively as the selected diseases during last 90 days of the survey.

Table 10.4: Proportion and prevalence of morbidity of top 20 diseases by sex during last 90 days of the survey

Selected diseases	Rank	Proportion (%)			Prevalence per 1000 pop.		
		Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	172.23	171.06	173.41
Fever	1	8.66	10.05	7.29	19.54	22.32	16.7
Ulcer	2	7.62	7.02	8.21	17.18	15.58	18.82
Arthritis	3	7.61	6.35	8.85	17.16	14.10	20.29
High blood pressure	4	5.45	5.09	5.81	12.29	11.30	13.31
Acute respiratory infection(ARI)	5	5.06	5.39	4.73	11.41	11.96	10.85
Diabetes	6	4.66	4.33	4.99	10.51	9.61	11.43
Diarrhoea	7	4.02	4.33	3.71	9.06	9.61	8.50
Dysentery	8	3.86	4.28	3.44	8.7	9.49	7.88
Heart/chest pain	9	2.92	2.89	2.96	6.59	6.40	6.78
Cataract	10	2.85	2.34	3.35	6.42	5.19	7.68
Conjunctivitis	11	2.37	2.1	2.63	5.33	4.66	6.03
Asthma	12	2.23	2.32	2.14	5.02	5.14	4.90
Skin disease	13	2.17	2.19	2.15	4.89	4.86	4.93
Typhoid	14	2.15	2.28	2.02	4.85	5.06	4.64
Migraine	15	1.97	2.06	1.89	4.45	4.56	4.33
Hepatitis	16	1.59	1.69	1.49	3.59	3.76	3.42
Paralysis	17	1.58	1.66	1.49	3.56	3.69	3.41
Ear infection	18	1.50	1.52	1.49	3.39	3.37	3.42
Urinary tract infection	19	1.37	1.42	1.31	3.08	3.16	3.00
Malaria	20	1.27	1.31	1.24	2.87	2.91	2.84
Others		5.73	5.63	5.82	12.91	12.49	13.35
Tumour		1.22	1.24	1.20	2.76	2.75	2.76
Influenza		1.22	1.26	1.18	2.75	2.79	2.71
Toothache		1.14	1.18	1.1	2.57	2.62	2.53
Allergy		1.14	1.16	1.11	2.56	2.58	2.54
Whooping cough		1.12	1.09	1.14	2.52	2.42	2.62
Anemia		1.08	1.07	1.08	2.43	2.39	2.47
Nasal polyp		0.92	0.98	0.86	2.07	2.18	1.96
Low B/P		0.88	0.87	0.89	1.98	1.93	2.04
Back pain		0.87	1.01	0.73	1.97	2.25	1.68
Tetanus		0.85	0.97	0.73	1.91	2.15	1.67
Tonsils		0.82	0.87	0.78	1.86	1.93	1.78
Hernia		0.77	0.87	0.67	1.73	1.93	1.53

Selected diseases	Rank	Proportion (%)			Prevalence per 1000 pop.		
		Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Chicken pox		0.76	0.73	0.79	1.72	1.62	1.81
Kala-zar		0.75	0.58	0.92	1.69	1.28	2.11
Stroke/brain hemorrhage		0.73	0.75	0.71	1.65	1.67	1.62
Goitre		0.72	0.72	0.72	1.62	1.59	1.66
Kidney		0.67	0.74	0.61	1.52	1.64	1.40
Gall bladder stone		0.65	0.69	0.61	1.46	1.53	1.39
Abdominal pain		0.64	0.70	0.57	1.44	1.56	1.30
Measles		0.63	0.74	0.53	1.43	1.65	1.21
Bronchitis		0.6	0.67	0.54	1.36	1.49	1.23
Night blindness		0.59	0.52	0.66	1.33	1.16	1.51
Appendicitis		0.56	0.62	0.49	1.25	1.38	1.12
Tuberculosis		0.55	0.67	0.43	1.24	1.49	0.99
Hormonal Problem		0.53	0.58	0.48	1.2	1.29	1.11
Epilepsy		0.41	0.42	0.39	0.92	0.93	0.90
Mumps		0.41	0.37	0.45	0.93	0.83	1.04
Ovary related problem		0.41	0	0.81	0.91	0	1.85
Cancer		0.32	0.34	0.29	0.71	0.76	0.66
Diphtheria		0.30	0.28	0.32	0.68	0.63	0.74
Sexually transmitted diseases		0.29	0.30	0.29	0.66	0.66	0.67
Arsenic		0.29	0.27	0.31	0.65	0.6	0.70
New born problem		0.25	0.31	0.18	0.56	0.69	0.42
Rabies		0.16	0.18	0.15	0.37	0.39	0.34
Pregnancy related		0.13	0	0.26	0.30	0	0.61

Figure 10.3: Prevalence (per 1000 pop.) of morbidity of top 10 diseases



10.5 Proportion of morbidity by asset quintile

From figures in Table 10.5 it appears that population in lowest and second category of asset quintile remain more vulnerable to most of the selected diseases in comparison to population in middle to highest categories asset quintile.

Table 10.5: Proportion of morbidity of selected diseases by asset quintile

Morbidity	Asset quintile (%)						Number of morbidity
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Forth	Highest	Total	
Goitre	25.5	23.8	21.5	16.5	12.7	100	237648
Epilepsy	31.9	17.2	25.9	16.3	8.8	100	134379
Ulcer	23.9	23.9	22.7	16.3	13.0	100	1715150
Hepatitis	28.4	26.8	20.2	15.7	9.0	100	104619
Rabies	25.5	32.4	23.9	10.8	7.4	100	53844
Chicken pox	25.5	31.5	15.9	17.4	9.7	100	251078
Conjunctivitis	24.7	25.0	22.0	16.9	11.4	100	781032

Morbidity	Asset quintile (%)						Number of morbidity
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Forth	Highest	Total	
Night blindness	30.8	32.7	15.1	17.7	3.8	100	195129
Cataract	26.6	24.4	20.9	16.8	11.4	100	939569
Arthritis	27.0	24.9	22.7	15.3	10.1	100	2184427
Tuberculosis	33.4	24.6	14.7	18.1	9.2	100	181742
Malaria	29.5	26.9	21.1	15.1	7.4	100	420740
Kala-azar	26.9	26.4	24.9	9.8	12.0	100	173377
Acute respiratory infection(ARI)	35.2	27.6	17.0	12.8	7.4	100	1670277
Measles	21.1	28.9	20.0	20.1	9.8	100	209414
Diabetes	9.7	11.1	17.0	26.1	36.1	100	1539105
High blood pressure	14.7	17.2	21.8	20.7	25.6	100	1572031
Urinary tract infection	25.8	20.7	25.2	17.7	10.6	100	451250
Sexually transmitted diseases (STD)	21.8	21.4	26.3	21.2	9.3	100	96938
Arsenic	20.3	22.2	24.4	18.9	14.2	100	56405
Ear infection	27.9	25.7	24.7	13.3	8.4	100	496823
Skin disease	32.5	21.3	20.1	17.1	9.0	100	716262
Cancer	27.5	18.3	23.8	14.6	15.9	100	104369
Diarrhoea	32.1	24.8	16.2	14.3	12.4	100	1326580
Dysentery	31.6	29.8	20.3	12.1	6.3	100	1272958
New born problem	18.8	31.5	16.4	16.5	16.7	100	81450
Tetanus	17.8	26.7	22.0	20.9	12.6	100	279702
Mumps	27.2	23.4	14.8	17.7	16.9	100	136530
Whooping cough	30.4	26.3	26.6	11.1	5.6	100	368376
Diphtheria	27.4	30.2	18.5	16.0	7.9	100	100031
Asthma	21.8	26.8	21.8	15.2	14.3	100	735541
Heart/chest pain	19.8	22.3	22.0	18.9	17.1	100	965111
Stroke/brain	15.1	16.0	28.5	27.0	13.4	100	240960

Morbidity	Asset quintile (%)						Number of morbidity
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Forth	Highest	Total	
hemorrhage							
Kidney	19.4	27.4	22.7	13.0	17.4	100	222035
Ovary related problem	22.2	24.9	23.0	15.9	13.9	100	133910
Pregnancy related	18.3	7.0	20.2	35.6	18.9	100	43907
Fever	25.1	23.3	22.1	17.5	12.0	100	3730644
Typhoid	27.3	24.2	19.2	16.2	13.1	100	925458
Migraine	24.6	25.2	19.4	17.1	13.7	100	852272
Tumour	26.7	24.4	17.9	16.6	14.4	100	546859
Toothache	28.8	24.5	16.1	17.8	12.7	100	521405
Anemia	23.0	24.2	20.4	20.5	11.8	100	488904
Paralysis	26.4	22.4	21.1	18.4	11.8	100	693044
Nasal polyp	21.4	29.9	19.4	16.9	12.3	100	424633
Low B/P	27.9	25.8	17.5	16.0	12.8	100	397519
Hernia	24.3	22.1	21.5	19.1	13.0	100	343362
Hormonal Problem	27.3	23.7	22.0	11.7	15.2	100	257833
Influenza	25.6	25.8	19.1	16.3	13.1	100	535863
Back pain	30.1	20.1	22.2	15.8	11.8	100	394466
Gall bladder stone	24.8	25.8	19.4	19.4	10.6	100	297493
Bronchitis	25.6	29.3	11.7	18.9	14.5	100	280048
Appendicitis	24.5	25.6	20.0	14.9	15.0	100	268544
Allergy	19.5	24.0	22.1	19.6	14.8	100	465852
Abdominal pain	23.0	25.0	22.2	16.6	13.2	100	285055
Tonsils	24.2	23.9	21.0	17.4	13.5	100	352308
Others	26.6	24.5	19.8	13.6	10.8	100	668458

10.6 Proportion and prevalence of morbidity

The Table 10.6 reveals the proportion and prevalence of morbidity, by the selected diseases over the years 1994-2014. During 90 days of the surveys, the rate of morbidity (4.02%) due to diarrhoea has been reducing in 2014 in comparison to that of (5.0%) in 2000. Moreover, the rate of morbidity due to arthritis, diabetes and anemia gradually increasing over the year.

Table 10.6: Comparison of proportion and prevalence of morbidity by the selected diseases over the years 1994-2014, during last 90 days of the surveys

Selected diseases	Proportion (%)				Prevalence per 1000 population			
	HDS 1994	HDS 2000	HMSS 2012	HMSS 2014	HDS 1994	HDS 2000	HMSS 2012	HMSS 2014
Diarrhoea	7.7	5.0	3.5	4.02	14.0	9.4	6.6	9.06
Goitre	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.72	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.62
Anemia	1.8	1.3	0.2	1.08	3.3	2.4	0.3	2.43
Kala-azar	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.75	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.69
Measles	0.5	0.7	1.4	0.63	0.9	1.3	2.6	1.43
Pneumonia	0.6	1.3	2.6	6.62	1.1	2.4	4.9	11.41
Tetanus	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.85	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.91
Tuberculosis	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.55	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.24
Diphtheria	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.30	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.68
Whooping	0.5	0.2	1.4	1.12	1.0	0.3	2.5	2.52
Arthritis	-	2.5	7.5	7.61	-	4.7	14.0	17.16
Cancer	-	0.2	0.4	0.32	-	0.4	0.6	0.71
Diabetes	-	1.4	4.2	4.66	-	2.7	7.8	10.51
Heart/chest	-	0.9	1.8	2.92	-	1.6	3.3	6.59

10.7 Diarrhoea for unsafe drinking water & unscientific excreta disposal facilities

Table10.7 shows that the survey has discovered, diarrhoea is caused by unsafe drinking water and unscientific excreta disposal facilities. It is observed that diarrhoea and dysentery occurred among the population who use non-water sealed toilet (code 4) and who use pond water for drinking. So the prevalence of diarrhoea and dysentery is 1.3 per 1000 population. In case rural areas, prevalence of diarrhoea and dysentery is higher among them who use non-water sealed toilet and use pond water (1.7) and for rural areas the highest prevalence is for them who use pit latrine(non-water sealed) toilet and use pond water1.67. Zero represents the non-availability of

data. In the cross tabulation of availability of excreta disposal facilities and source of drinking water, some cells of the table indicate very rare events.

Table 10.7: Prevalence of diarrhoea & dysentery per 1000 population for using drinking water and for unscientific excreta disposal /facilities

Source of drinking water	Excreta disposal facilities							
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total								
Total	75.25	2.50	5.40	21.25	27.82	13.79	4.33	0.17
Tap	6.51	1.37	0.57	2.54	1.82	0.20	0.00	0.01
Tube-well/deep tube-well	64.89	0.95	4.74	18.08	23.97	12.73	4.26	0.16
Well/masonry well	1.07	0.00	0.03	0.07	0.48	0.46	0.03	0.00
Pond	2.09	0.14	0.07	0.44	1.30	0.15	0.00	0.00
River/ditch/canal	0.37	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.25	0.04	0.00
Water fall	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rural								
Total	78.74	1.14	5.32	19.76	30.40	16.47	5.47	0.19
Tap	1.82	0.05	0.29	0.46	0.87	0.15	0.00	0.00
Tube-well/deep tube-well	72.33	0.86	4.90	18.53	27.04	15.42	5.38	0.19
Well/masonry well	1.09	0.00	0.04	0.09	0.53	0.39	0.04	0.00
Pond	2.70	0.18	0.09	0.57	1.67	0.19	0.00	0.00
River/ditch/canal	0.47	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.32	0.05	0.00
Water fall	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban								
Total	63.36	7.13	5.68	26.32	19.06	4.64	0.46	0.07
Tap	22.51	5.87	1.51	9.63	5.09	0.38	0.00	0.04
Tube-well/deep tube-well	39.49	1.25	4.17	16.53	13.50	3.54	0.46	0.03
Well/masonry well	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.70	0.00	0.00

Source of drinking water	Excreta disposal facilities							
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pond	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
River/ditch/canal	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water fall	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00

Note: Excreta disposal facilities Code: Discharge stool with pipe by the sewerage system -1, Safety tank/Preserve stool in the ditch-2, Pit Latrine (Water Sealed)-3, Pit Latrine (Non-water Sealed)-4, Pucca/Katcha/ Hanging (Stool discharge in the open place)-5, Open Space/Bush/Canal/River-6, Others (Specify)-7

10.8 Prevalence of diarrhoea

Table 10.8 shows that among the different age groups 0-4 years, 5-9 years and 10-14 years are the highest prevalence of diarrhoea and dysentery. Prevalence of diarrhoea and dysentery is the highest in the age group 5-9 years who use pit latrine and Tube-well/Deep tube-well water. In case of 0.00 represents the non-availability of data in the cross tabulation of excreta disposal facilities and source of drinking water and some cells of the table shows very rare events.

Table 10.8: Prevalence of diarrhoea and dysentery per 1000 population by sources of drinking water, excreta disposal facilities and age group during last 90 days of the survey

Sources of safe drinking water	Excreta disposal facilities							
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Age 0 - 4 years								
Total	5.52	0.34	0.68	1.92	0.57	1.21	0.81	0.00
Tap	0.90	0.34	0.34	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tube-well/Deep tube-well	4.62	0.00	0.34	1.69	0.57	1.21	0.81	0.00
Well/Masonry well	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pond	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
River/Ditch/Canal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water fall	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Age 5 – 9 years								
Total	4.03	0.03	0.34	1.80	1.30	0.55	0.00	0.00
Tap	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00
Tube-well/Deep tube-well	3.36	0.03	0.34	1.66	0.97	0.37	0.00	0.00
Well/Masonry well	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pond	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
River/Ditch/Canal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water fall	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Age 10 - 14 years								
Total	2.30	0.00	0.03	0.83	0.70	0.37	0.36	0.00
Tap	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tube-well/Deep tube-well	1.92	0.00	0.03	0.45	0.70	0.37	0.36	0.00
Well/Masonry well	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pond	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
River/Ditch/Canal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water fall	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Note: Excreta disposal facilities Code: Discharge stool with pipe by the sewerage system -1, Safety tank/Preserve stool in the ditch-2, Pit Latrine (Water Sealed)-3, Pit Latrine (Non-water Sealed)-4, Pucca/Katcha/ Hanging (Stool discharge in the open place)-5, Open Space/Bush/Canal/River-6, Others (Specify)-7

10.9 Morbidity by residence

From figures in the table 10.9 it appears that the residential status related with morbidity, fever (8.66%), ulcer (7.62%), arthritis (7.61%), diabetes (4.66%) and diarrhoea (4.02%) are reported major diseases.

Table 10.9: Proportion and prevalence of morbidity of the selected diseases by residence

Selected diseases	Proportion (%)			Prevalence per 1000 population		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**172.23**	**171.99**	**173.02**
Goitre	0.72	0.73	0.69	1.62	1.63	1.59
Epilepsy	0.41	0.43	0.32	0.92	0.97	0.73
Ulcer	7.62	7.86	6.81	17.18	17.63	15.68
Hepatitis	1.59	1.65	1.39	3.59	3.70	3.21
Rabies	0.16	0.18	0.12	0.37	0.39	0.28
Chicken pox	0.76	0.80	0.64	1.72	1.78	1.48
Conjunctivitis	2.37	2.47	2.03	5.33	5.53	4.66
Night blindness	0.59	0.67	0.32	1.33	1.51	0.74
Cataract	2.85	3.05	2.16	6.42	6.84	4.97
Arthritis	7.61	8.15	5.82	17.16	18.27	13.39
Tuberculosis	0.55	0.57	0.49	1.24	1.28	1.12
Malaria	1.27	1.45	0.68	2.87	3.26	1.57
Kala-azar	0.75	0.82	0.52	1.69	1.84	1.20
Acute respiratory infection	5.06	5.54	3.45	11.41	12.42	7.95
Measles	0.63	0.66	0.56	1.43	1.47	1.30
Diabetes	4.66	3.52	8.47	10.51	7.88	19.48
High blood pressure	5.45	4.62	8.22	12.29	10.35	18.92
Urinary tract infection	1.37	1.37	1.35	3.08	3.07	3.11
Sexually transmitted diseases(STD)	0.29	0.30	0.28	0.66	0.67	0.64
Arsenic	0.29	0.22	0.51	0.65	0.49	1.18
Ear infection	1.50	1.67	0.95	3.39	3.75	2.19
Skin disease	2.17	2.32	1.67	4.89	5.20	3.84
Cancer	0.32	0.33	0.27	0.71	0.74	0.62
Diarrhoea	4.02	4.03	3.99	9.06	9.02	9.19
Dysentery	3.86	4.27	2.48	8.70	9.57	5.70
New-born problem	0.25	0.26	0.21	0.56	0.58	0.49
Tetanus	0.85	0.84	0.87	1.91	1.89	2.00

Selected diseases	Proportion (%)			Prevalence per 1000 population		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Mumps	0.41	0.41	0.44	0.93	0.91	1.01
Whooping cough	1.12	1.26	0.63	2.52	2.83	1.46
Diphtheria	0.30	0.31	0.29	0.68	0.69	0.66
Asthma	2.23	2.21	2.29	5.02	4.95	5.28
Heart/chest pain	2.92	2.80	3.32	6.59	6.28	7.64
Stroke/brain hemorrhage	0.73	0.72	0.76	1.65	1.62	1.75
Kidney	0.67	0.63	0.81	1.52	1.41	1.87
Ovary related problem	0.41	0.40	0.42	0.91	0.90	0.97
Pregnancy related	0.13	0.11	0.19	0.30	0.26	0.45
Fever	8.66	8.61	8.84	19.54	19.30	20.34
Typhoid	2.15	2.10	2.33	4.85	4.70	5.36
Migraine	1.97	1.93	2.13	4.45	4.32	4.90
Tumour	1.22	1.18	1.35	2.76	2.65	3.10
Toothache	1.14	1.12	1.20	2.57	2.52	2.76
Anemia	1.08	1.05	1.15	2.43	2.36	2.66
Paralysis	1.58	1.54	1.70	3.56	3.45	3.92
Nasal polyp	0.92	0.90	0.97	2.07	2.03	2.23
Low B/P	0.88	0.88	0.88	1.98	1.97	2.02
Hernia	0.77	0.75	0.83	1.73	1.68	1.91
Hormonal problem	0.53	0.52	0.57	1.20	1.17	1.32
Influenza	1.22	1.16	1.41	2.75	2.60	3.25
Back pain	0.87	0.88	0.86	1.97	1.96	1.98
Gall bladder stone	0.65	0.65	0.65	1.46	1.45	1.50
Bronchitis	0.60	0.58	0.67	1.36	1.31	1.55
Appendicitis	0.56	0.54	0.62	1.25	1.20	1.43
Allergy	1.14	1.00	1.59	2.56	2.24	3.67
Abdominal pain	0.64	0.62	0.69	1.44	1.39	1.60
Tonsils	0.82	0.75	1.05	1.86	1.69	2.41
Others	5.73	5.63	6.06	12.91	12.61	13.94

10.10 Morbidity by selected diseases by sex

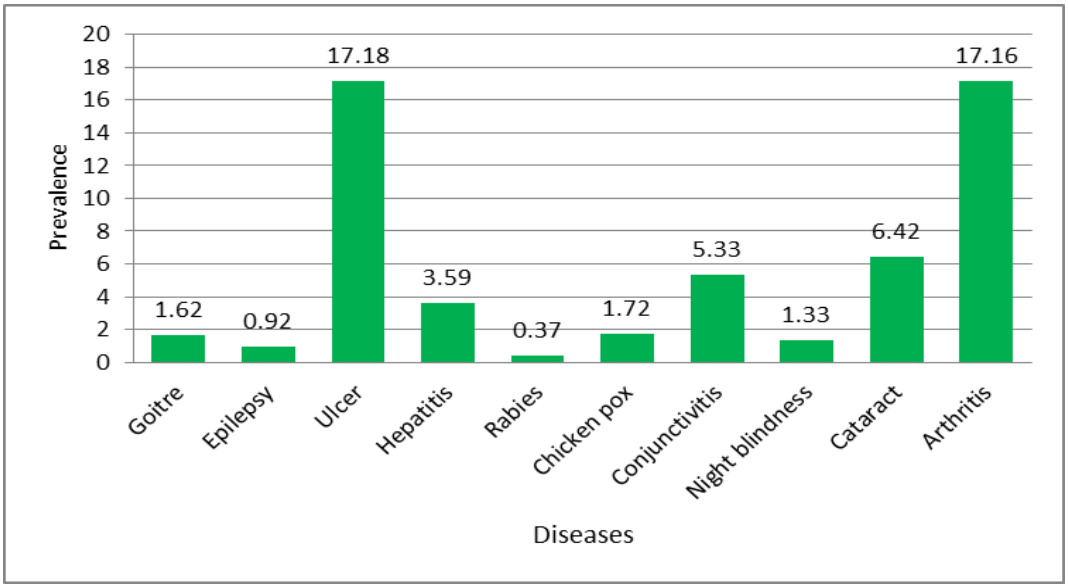
In case of ulcer, it is found that female (8.21%) suffers more in comparison to male (7.02%) in the survey. Similarly, female (8.85%) suffers from arthritis more in comparison to male (6.35%).

Table 10.10: Proportion and prevalence of morbidity by selected diseases by sex during last 90 days of the survey

ected diseases	Proportion(%)			Prevalence per 1000 population		
	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	112.09	221.97	229.16
Goitre	0.72	0.72	0.72	1.62	1.59	1.66
Epilepsy	0.41	0.42	0.39	0.92	0.93	0.90
Ulcer	7.62	7.02	8.21	17.18	15.58	18.82
Hepatitis	1.59	1.69	1.49	3.59	3.76	3.42
Rabies	0.16	0.18	0.15	0.37	0.39	0.34
Chicken pox	0.76	0.73	0.79	1.72	1.62	1.81
Conjunctivitis	2.37	2.10	2.63	5.33	4.66	6.03
Night blindness	0.59	0.52	0.66	1.33	1.16	1.51
Cataract	2.85	2.34	3.35	6.42	5.19	7.68
Arthritis	7.61	6.35	8.85	17.16	14.10	20.29
Tuberculosis	0.55	0.67	0.43	1.24	1.49	0.99
Malaria	1.27	1.31	1.24	2.87	2.91	2.84
Kala-azar	0.75	0.58	0.92	1.69	1.28	2.11
Acute respiratory infection(ARI)	5.06	5.39	4.73	11.41	11.96	10.85
Measles	0.63	0.74	0.53	1.43	1.65	1.21
Diabetes	4.66	4.33	4.99	10.51	9.61	11.43
High blood pressure	5.45	5.09	5.81	12.29	11.30	13.31
Urinary tract infection	1.37	1.42	1.31	3.08	3.16	3.00
Sexually transmitted diseases	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.66	0.66	0.67
Arsenic	0.29	0.27	0.31	0.65	0.60	0.70
Ear infection	1.50	1.52	1.49	3.39	3.37	3.42
Skin disease	2.17	2.19	2.15	4.89	4.86	4.93
Cancer	0.32	0.34	0.29	0.71	0.76	0.66
Diarrhoea	4.02	4.33	3.71	9.06	9.61	8.50
Dysentery	3.86	4.28	3.44	8.70	9.49	7.88

ected diseases	Proportion(%)			Prevalence per 1000 population		
	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female
New born problem	0.25	0.31	0.18	0.56	0.69	0.42
Tetanus	0.85	0.97	0.73	1.91	2.15	1.67
Mumps	0.41	0.37	0.45	0.93	0.83	1.04
Whooping cough	1.12	1.09	1.14	2.52	2.42	2.62
Diphtheria	0.30	0.28	0.32	0.68	0.63	0.74
Asthma	2.23	2.32	2.14	5.02	5.14	4.90
Heart/chest pain	2.92	2.89	2.96	6.59	6.40	6.78
Stroke/brain hemorrhage	0.73	0.75	0.71	1.65	1.67	1.62
Kidney	0.67	0.74	0.61	1.52	1.64	1.40
Ovary related problem	0.41	0.00	0.81	0.91	0.00	1.85
Pregnancy related	0.13	0.00	0.26	0.30	0.00	0.61
Fever	8.66	10.05	7.29	19.54	22.32	16.70
Typhoid	2.15	2.28	2.02	4.85	5.06	4.64
Migraine	1.97	2.06	1.89	4.45	4.56	4.33
Tumour	1.22	1.24	1.20	2.76	2.75	2.76
Toothache	1.14	1.18	1.10	2.57	2.62	2.53
Anemia	1.08	1.07	1.08	2.43	2.39	2.47
Paralysis	1.58	1.66	1.49	3.56	3.69	3.41
Nasal polyp	0.92	0.98	0.86	2.07	2.18	1.96
Low B/P	0.88	0.87	0.89	1.98	1.93	2.04
Hernia	0.77	0.87	0.67	1.73	1.93	1.53
Hormonal problem	0.53	0.58	0.48	1.20	1.29	1.11
Influenza	1.22	1.26	1.18	2.75	2.79	2.71
Back pain	0.87	1.01	0.73	1.97	2.25	1.68
Gall bladder stone	0.65	0.69	0.61	1.46	1.53	1.39
Bronchitis	0.60	0.67	0.54	1.36	1.49	1.23
Appendicitis	0.56	0.62	0.49	1.25	1.38	1.12
Allergy	1.14	1.16	1.11	2.56	2.58	2.54
Abdominal pain	0.64	0.70	0.57	1.44	1.56	1.30
Tonsils	0.82	0.87	0.78	1.86	1.93	1.78
Others	5.73	5.63	5.82	12.91	12.49	13.35

Figure 10.4: Prevalence of morbidity by selected diseases



10.11 Communicable and non- communicable diseases

Table 10.11 presents the proportion of morbidity from selected communicable and non-communicable diseases by sex. It is clearly discover that, 39.21% of the population is suffering from communicable diseases showing a sharp variation between male (42.58%) and female (36.04%) population.

In case of non-communicable diseases, it is found that 60.79% of the population is suffering from non-communicable diseases making a sharp distinction between male (57.42%) and female (63.96%) population.

Table 10.11: Proportion and prevalence of morbidity from selected commu- nicable and non- communicable diseases by sex during last 90 days of the survey

Selected diseases	Proportional (%)			Prevalence per 1000		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**70.34**	**67.52**	**73.21**
1. Communicable diseases						
Total	**39.21**	**42.58**	**36.04**	**27.58**	**28.75**	**26.39**
Rabies	0.52	0.58	0.47	0.37	0.39	0.34
Chicken pox	2.44	2.40	2.48	1.72	1.62	1.81
Tuberculosis	1.76	2.20	1.35	1.24	1.49	0.99
Malaria	4.09	4.31	3.88	2.87	2.91	2.84
Measles	2.03	2.44	1.65	1.43	1.65	1.21
Diarrhoea	12.88	14.24	11.61	9.06	9.61	8.50
Tetanus	2.72	3.18	2.28	1.91	2.15	1.67
Mumps	1.33	1.23	1.42	0.93	0.83	1.04
Whooping cough	3.58	3.58	3.57	2.52	2.42	2.62
Diphtheria	0.97	0.94	1.01	0.68	0.63	0.74
Typhoid	6.89	7.49	6.34	4.85	5.06	4.64
2. Non-communicable diseases						
Total	**60.79**	**57.42**	**63.96**	**42.76**	**38.77**	**46.82**
Arthritis	24.39	20.87	27.71	17.16	14.10	20.29
Diabetes	14.95	14.24	15.61	10.51	9.61	11.43
Cancer	1.01	1.13	0.91	0.71	0.76	0.66
Asthma	7.14	7.62	6.70	5.02	5.14	4.90
Heart/chest pain	9.37	9.48	9.27	6.59	6.40	6.78
Tumour	3.92	4.08	3.77	2.76	2.75	2.76

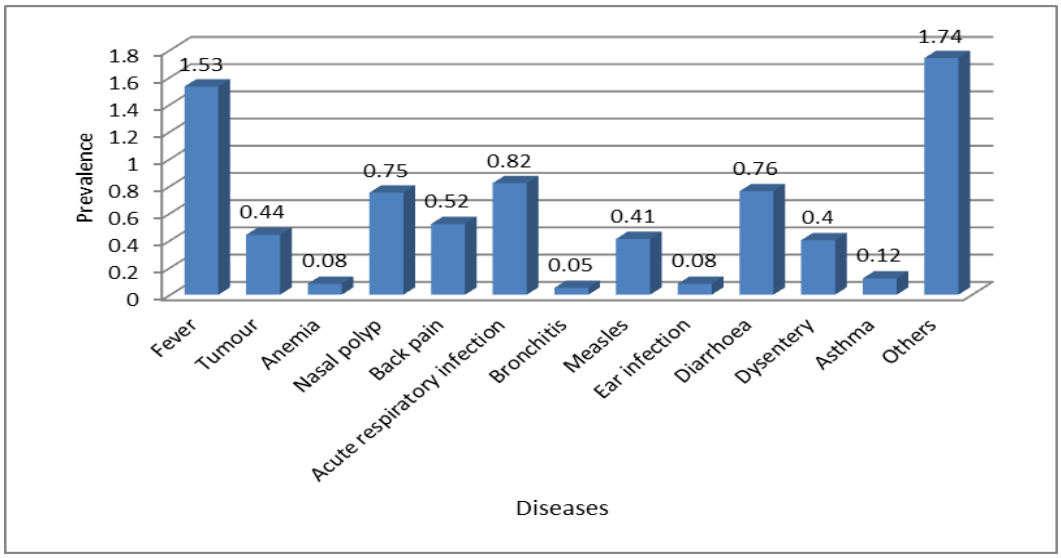
10.12 Infant morbidity (<1 year)

In Table 10.12 fever (18.6%), acute respiratory infection (10.0%), diarrhea (9.2%), nasal polyp (9.10%), measles (5.0%) and dysentery (4.8%) are reported major diseases for showing the proportion of infant (<1year) morbidity. Figures in the table shows that the significant sex differentials in morbidity of tumour, nasal polyp, acute respiratory infection, diarrhoea, dysentery and asthma.

Table 10.12: Proportion and prevalence of infant (<1 year) morbidity from the selected diseases during last 90 days of the survey

Selected diseases	Proportional (%)			Prevalence per 1000		
	Both sex	Boys	Girls	Both sex	Boys	Girls
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	8.22	9.47	6.83
Fever	18.6	16.9	21.0	1.53	1.61	1.44
Tumour	5.4	1.6	11.2	0.44	0.15	0.77
Anemia	1.0	0.0	2.5	0.08	0.00	0.17
Nasal polyp	9.1	15.0	0.0	0.75	1.42	0.00
Back pain	6.3	0.9	14.7	0.52	0.09	1.01
Acute respiratory infection	10.0	6.3	15.8	0.82	0.59	1.08
Bronchitis	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.05	0.09	0.00
Measles	5.0	7.2	1.5	0.41	0.69	0.10
Ear infection	1.0	1.6	0.0	0.08	0.15	0.00
Diarrhoea	9.2	7.9	11.2	0.76	0.75	0.77
Dysentery	4.8	7.9	0.0	0.40	0.75	0.00
Asthma	1.5	2.4	0.0	0.12	0.23	0.00
Others	21.2	22.3	19.5	1.74	2.11	1.33

Figure 10.5: Prevalence of morbidity among infant (<1 year) from the selected Diseases



10.13 Morbidity among under-five (<5 years) children

Table 10.13 provides proportion and prevalence of morbidity of the under-five (<5 years) children from the selected diseases by sex.

Boys have higher proportion of morbidity than girls for the following diseases

- Chicken pox (7.60%)
- Acute respiratory infection (7.80%)
- Urinary tract infection (2.09%)
- Skin disease (3.15%)
- Diarrhoea (4.73%)
- Typhoid (4.34%)

In contrast, girls have higher proportion of morbidity than boys for;

- Fever (19,51%)
- Malaria (3.36%)
- Measles (1.39%)
- Diabetes (3.18%)
- Dysentery (3.4%)
- Asthma (3.9%)

Table 10.13 also provides the prevalence of child morbidity from the selected diseases per thousand children by sex. The prevalence of morbidity among boys of age less than five years is higher compared to girls in case of the following diseases;

- Urinary tract infection (0.38)
- Chicken pox (1.38)
- Skin disease (0.57)
- Typhoid (0.78)
-

In contrast, in girls have higher prevalence of morbidity is noticeable for the following diseases;

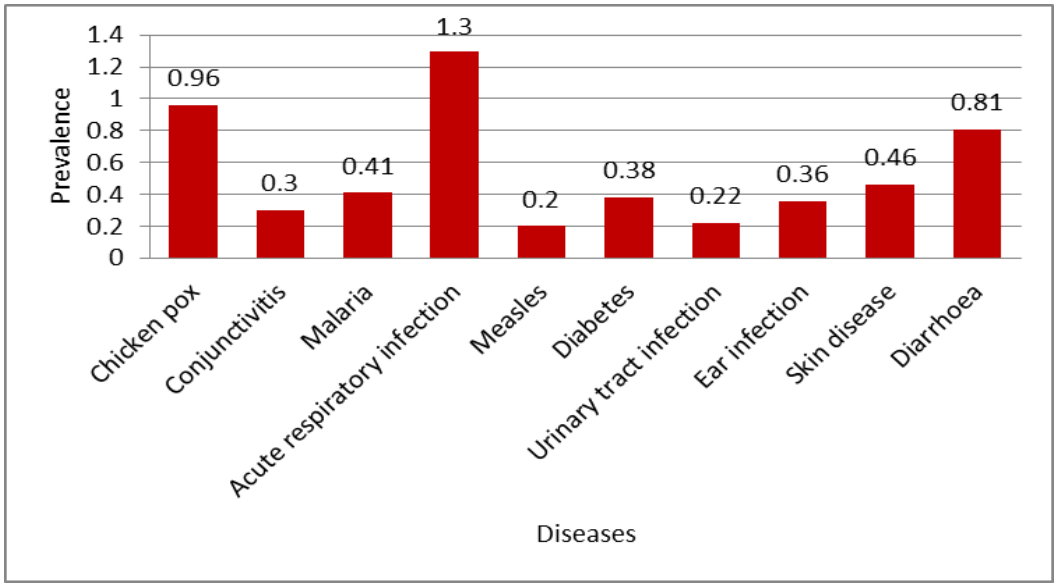
- Diabetics (0.58)
- Fever (3.53)
- Tumour (1.05)
- Malaria (0 .61)

Table 10.13: Proportion & prevalence of morbidity among children (<5 years) from the selected diseases by sex during last 90 days of the survey

Selected diseases	Proportional (%)			Prevalence per 1000		
	Both	Boys	Girls	Both sex	Boys	Girls
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	18.09	18.07	18.11
Chicken pox	5.32	7.62	2.91	0.96	1.38	0.53
Conjunctivitis	1.64	2.13	1.14	0.30	0.38	0.21
Malaria	2.25	1.20	3.36	0.41	0.22	0.61
Acute respiratory infection	7.18	7.82	6.50	1.30	1.41	1.18
Measles	1.12	0.87	1.39	0.20	0.16	0.25
Diabetes	2.10	1.07	3.18	0.38	0.19	0.58
Urinary tract infection	1.21	2.09	0.28	0.22	0.38	0.05
Ear infection	1.99	1.17	2.85	0.36	0.21	0.52
Skin disease	2.53	3.15	1.89	0.46	0.57	0.34
Diarrhoea	4.47	4.73	4.20	0.81	0.86	0.76
Dysentery	2.63	1.83	3.47	0.48	0.33	0.63
New-born problem	1.02	0.98	1.06	0.19	0.18	0.19
Tetanus	1.13	0.43	1.86	0.20	0.08	0.34

Selected diseases	Proportional (%)			Prevalence per 1000		
	Both	Boys	Girls	Both sex	Boys	Girls
Mumps	1.47	1.34	1.61	0.27	0.24	0.29
Whooping cough	1.16	1.81	0.47	0.21	0.33	0.09
Asthma	2.15	0.48	3.90	0.39	0.09	0.71
Heart/chest pain	1.06	1.22	0.89	0.19	0.22	0.16
Stroke/Brain hemorrhage	0.56	0.10	1.03	0.10	0.02	0.19
Fever	17.94	16.44	19.51	3.25	2.97	3.53
Typhoid	3.37	4.34	2.34	0.61	0.78	0.42
Migraine	2.16	1.72	2.63	0.39	0.31	0.48
Tumour	3.58	1.49	5.77	0.65	0.27	1.05
Toothache	1.39	1.51	1.27	0.25	0.27	0.23
Anemia	0.84	1.01	0.65	0.15	0.18	0.12
Paralysis	1.83	2.27	1.37	0.33	0.41	0.25
Nasal polyp	3.13	4.33	1.89	0.57	0.78	0.34
Low B/P	0.57	0.93	0.18	0.10	0.17	0.03
Hernia	1.08	1.45	0.70	0.20	0.26	0.13
Influenza	1.24	0.48	2.05	0.22	0.09	0.37
Back pain	1.00	0.94	1.06	0.18	0.17	0.19
Gall bladder stone	4.13	4.02	4.23	0.75	0.73	0.77
Bronchitis	0.57	0.10	1.06	0.10	0.02	0.19
Allergy	0.20	0.22	0.18	0.04	0.04	0.03
Abdominal pain	1.97	2.60	1.32	0.36	0.47	0.24
Tonsils	0.59	0.98	0.18	0.11	0.18	0.03

Figure 10.6: Prevalence of morbidity of the children (<5 years) from the selected diseases



10.14 Morbidity among the adolescents

Table 10.14 provides proportion of morbidity among adolescent (10-19 years) male is higher compare to that of female in case of hepatitis (2.12%), chicken pox (2.04%) and fever (20.59%), ulcer (2.22%), conjunctivitis (3.74%). It is observed that adolescent female suffering from five diseases compare to male: skin disease (3.03%), cataract (2. 24%), diarrhoea (3.38%), asthma (3.07%) and dysentery (4.64%).

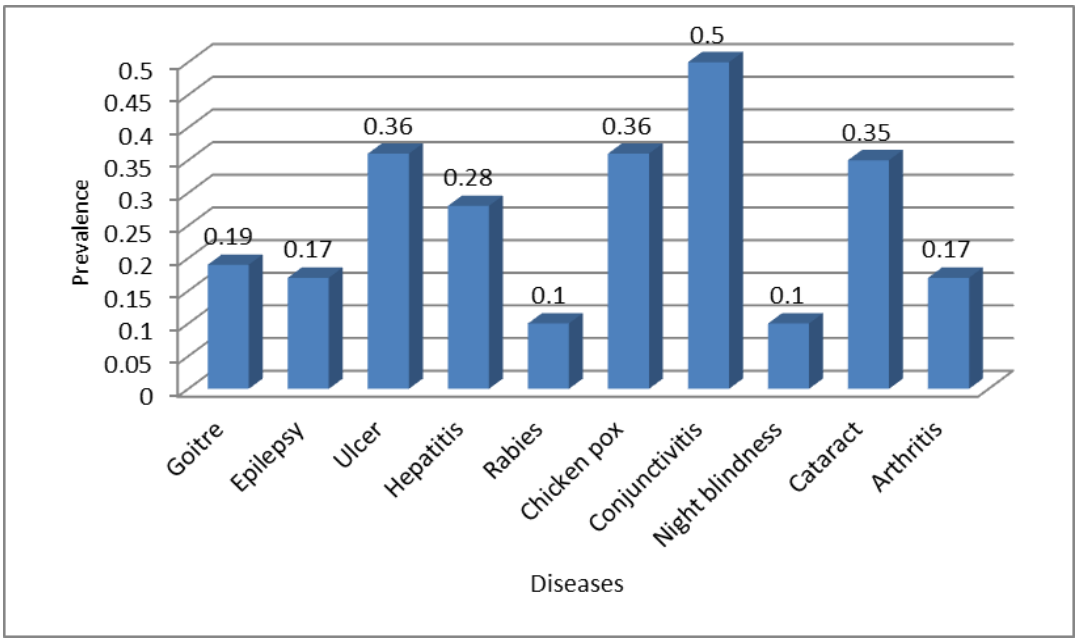
In determining the proportion of morbidity of the adolescents (10-19 years) fever (17.35%), paralysis (3.57%), influenza (3.29%) and typhoid (3.02%) are reported as prominent diseases.

Table 10.14: Proportion and prevalence of morbidity among adolescents (10-19 years) from the selected diseases by sex during last 90 days of the survey

Selected diseases	Proportional (%)			Prevalence per 1000		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Total	100	100	100	18.33	16.92	19.93
Goitre	1.01	0.38	1.61	0.19	0.06	0.32
Epilepsy	0.92	1.03	0.82	0.17	0.17	0.16
Ulcer	1.97	2.22	1.73	0.36	0.37	0.34
Hepatitis	1.53	2.12	0.97	0.28	0.36	0.19
Rabies	0.53	0.48	0.57	0.10	0.08	0.11
Chicken pox	1.94	2.04	1.85	0.36	0.34	0.37
Conjunctivitis	2.73	3.74	1.76	0.50	0.63	0.35
Night blindness	0.55	1.00	0.12	0.10	0.17	0.02
Cataract	1.89	1.52	2.24	0.35	0.26	0.45
Arthritis	0.91	0.86	0.96	0.17	0.15	0.19
Tuberculosis	0.06	0.12	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00
Malaria	1.57	1.15	1.98	0.29	0.20	0.39
Kala-azar	0.39	0.79	0.00	0.07	0.13	0.00
Acute respiratory infection	3.29	3.13	3.45	0.60	0.53	0.69
Measles	0.76	0.12	1.37	0.14	0.02	0.27
Diabetes	1.32	1.37	1.27	0.24	0.23	0.25
High blood pressure	0.70	0.85	0.55	0.13	0.14	0.11
Urinary tract infection	1.08	1.15	1.01	0.20	0.19	0.20
Sexually transmitted diseases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arsenic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ear infection	2.34	2.73	1.96	0.43	0.46	0.39
Skin disease	2.82	2.60	3.03	0.52	0.44	0.60
Cancer	0.35	0.00	0.69	0.07	0.00	0.14
Diarrhoea	2.80	2.20	3.38	0.51	0.37	0.67
Dysentery	3.95	3.24	4.64	0.72	0.55	0.92
New born problem	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tetanus	1.14	0.91	1.35	0.21	0.15	0.27

Selected diseases	Proportional (%)			Prevalence per 1000		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Mumps	0.10	0.21	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.00
Whooping cough	0.64	1.10	0.19	0.12	0.19	0.04
Diphtheria	0.04	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.02
Asthma	2.23	1.36	3.07	0.41	0.23	0.61
Heart/chest pain	1.75	1.10	2.38	0.32	0.19	0.47
Stroke/brain hemorrhage	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Kidney	0.18	0.00	0.35	0.03	0.00	0.07
Ovary related problem	0.42	0.00	0.82	0.08	0.00	0.16
Pregnancy related	1.06	0.00	2.08	0.20	0.00	0.41
Fever	17.35	20.59	14.25	3.18	3.48	2.84
Typhoid	3.02	3.94	2.14	0.55	0.67	0.43
Migraine	2.54	2.52	2.56	0.47	0.43	0.51
Tumour	1.51	1.52	1.49	0.28	0.26	0.30
Toothache	2.01	3.16	0.91	0.37	0.53	0.18
Anemia	1.59	2.07	1.13	0.29	0.35	0.22
Paralysis	3.57	3.41	3.73	0.66	0.58	0.74
Nasal polyp	1.40	1.18	1.61	0.26	0.20	0.32
Low B/P	2.02	2.31	1.75	0.37	0.39	0.35
Hernia	1.07	1.96	0.22	0.20	0.33	0.04
Hormonal Problem	0.78	0.67	0.87	0.14	0.11	0.17
Influenza	3.29	2.73	3.84	0.60	0.46	0.76
Back pain	0.91	1.31	0.52	0.17	0.22	0.10
Gall bladder stone	1.09	0.51	1.65	0.20	0.09	0.33
Bronchitis	0.72	0.12	1.29	0.13	0.02	0.26
Appendicitis	0.58	1.03	0.16	0.11	0.17	0.03
Allergy	1.60	0.68	2.48	0.29	0.12	0.49
Abdominal pain	1.09	1.08	1.09	0.20	0.18	0.22
Tonsils	0.83	0.12	1.51	0.15	0.02	0.30
Others	10.03	9.51	10.52	1.84	1.61	2.10

Figure 10.7: Prevalence of adolescents (10-19 years) morbidity of the selected diseases



10.15 Morbidity of reproductive age women

From the table 10.15 it is observed that the proportion and prevalence of morbidity among reproductive age women (15-49 years) population for the selected diseases. It is found that the most common diseases are 93.50% while keeping the prevalence rate is 362.99 per thousand population.

Table 10.15: Proportion and prevalence of morbidity among reproductive age women (15-49 years) from the selected diseases during last 90 days of the survey

Selected diseases	Proportion (%)	Prevalence per 1000
Total	100.00	388.21
1. Most common diseases	93.50	362.99
Goitre	0.74	2.87
Epilepsy	0.36	1.38
Ulcer	7.32	28.41
Hepatitis	1.77	6.86
Rabies	0.16	0.60
Chicken pox	0.95	3.68
Conjunctivitis	2.32	9.02
Night blindness	0.50	1.92
Cataract	2.51	9.76
Arthritis	5.95	23.11
Tuberculosis	0.43	1.68
Malaria	1.33	5.18
Kala-azar	0.48	1.87
Acute respiratory infection	5.43	21.08
Measles	0.63	2.45
Diabetes	4.27	16.57
High blood pressure	4.72	18.32
Urinary tract infection	1.30	5.04
Sexually transmitted diseases(STD)	0.37	1.42
Arsenic	0.07	0.28
Ear infection	1.62	6.29
Skin disease	2.22	8.61
Cancer	0.24	0.92
Diarrhoea	4.10	15.92
Dysentery	3.78	14.69
New-born problem	0.17	0.65

Selected diseases	Proportion (%)	Prevalence per 1000
Tetanus	0.84	3.28
Mumps	0.53	2.07
Whooping cough	1.13	4.37
Diphtheria	0.35	1.36
Asthma	2.04	7.94
Heart/chest pain	2.79	10.84
Stroke/brain hemorrhage	0.53	2.05
Kidney	0.61	2.36
Ovary related problem	0.84	3.25
Pregnancy related	0.29	1.14
Fever	9.59	37.22
Typhoid	2.21	8.60
Migraine	2.09	8.11
Tumour	1.38	5.36
Toothache	1.30	5.07
Anemia	1.24	4.82
Paralysis	1.60	6.21
Nasal polyp	1.02	3.96
Low B/P	1.02	3.98
Hernia	0.76	2.95
Hormonal Problem	0.55	2.12
Influenza	1.30	5.03
Back pain	0.87	3.39
Gall bladder stone	0.66	2.57
Bronchitis	0.62	2.40
Appendicitis	0.63	2.44
Allergy	1.40	5.44
Abdominal pain	0.71	2.74
Tonsils	0.86	3.35
2. Others	6.50	25.22

10.16 Morbidity of the working age (15-64 years) population

Table 10.16 represents the proportion of morbidity of the working age (15-64 years) population are suffering from 7.58% (ulcer), 6.98% (arthritis), 5.17% (acute respiratory infection) and 4.61% (diabetes) diseases. In case of explaining the prevalence of morbidity of the working age (15-64 years) population, it is found that they are suffering from 34.68(fever), 24.64(ulcer), 22.69(arthritis), 17.10(high blood pressure) and 16.80 (ARI) as the major diseases for showing during 90 days of the survey.

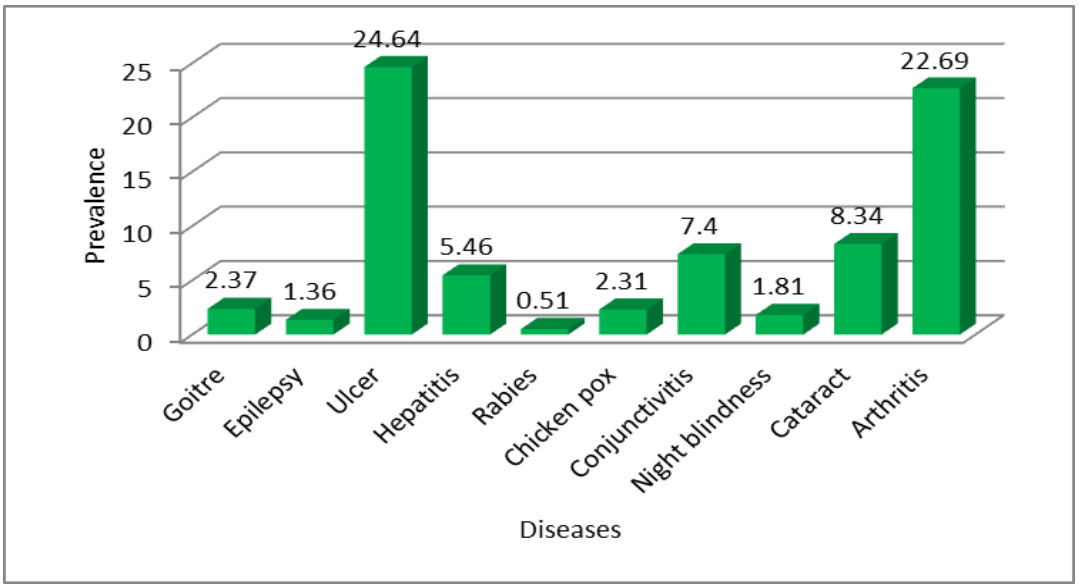
Table 10.16: Proportion and prevalence of morbidity among the working age (15-64 years) population from the selected diseases by sex during last 90 days of the survey

Selected diseases	Proportional (%)			Prevalence per 1000		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	325.15	324.21	326.07
Goitre	0.73	0.73	0.73	2.37	2.36	2.37
Epilepsy	0.42	0.43	0.41	1.36	1.40	1.32
Ulcer	7.58	6.89	8.24	24.64	22.35	26.88
Hepatitis	1.68	1.78	1.58	5.46	5.78	5.15
Rabies	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.51	0.52	0.50
Chicken pox	0.71	0.66	0.76	2.31	2.15	2.48
Conjunctivitis	2.28	2.03	2.52	7.40	6.57	8.21
Night blindness	0.56	0.50	0.62	1.81	1.61	2.01
Cataract	2.56	2.06	3.05	8.34	6.69	9.96
Arthritis	6.98	5.71	8.21	22.69	18.52	26.77
Tuberculosis	0.57	0.70	0.44	1.85	2.28	1.44
Malaria	1.30	1.37	1.23	4.22	4.45	4.00
Kala-azar	0.68	0.48	0.88	2.22	1.57	2.87
Acute respiratory infection(ARI)	5.17	5.53	4.81	16.80	17.92	15.70
Measles	0.66	0.80	0.53	2.15	2.58	1.73
Diabetes	4.61	4.19	5.02	14.99	13.58	16.37
High blood pressure	5.26	4.66	5.84	17.10	15.09	19.05
Urinary tract infection	1.34	1.40	1.28	4.35	4.54	4.17
Sexually transmitted diseases(STD)	0.31	0.31	0.30	1.00	1.02	0.99

Selected diseases	Proportional (%)			Prevalence per 1000		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Arsenic	0.19	0.12	0.27	0.63	0.39	0.87
Ear infection	1.47	1.49	1.46	4.79	4.83	4.75
Skin disease	2.17	2.23	2.11	7.05	7.21	6.89
Cancer	0.32	0.35	0.29	1.05	1.15	0.95
Diarrhoea	4.13	4.50	3.76	13.42	14.60	12.27
Dysentery	4.01	4.49	3.54	13.04	14.57	11.54
New born problem	0.24	0.30	0.19	0.79	0.98	0.61
Tetanus	0.87	1.01	0.73	2.83	3.28	2.39
Mumps	0.42	0.37	0.47	1.38	1.21	1.55
Whooping cough	1.09	1.06	1.13	3.55	3.43	3.68
Diphtheria	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.94	0.94	0.95
Asthma	2.17	2.17	2.17	7.05	7.03	7.07
Heart/chest pain	3.01	2.94	3.07	9.77	9.54	10.00
Stroke/brain hemorrhage	0.70	0.71	0.69	2.27	2.31	2.24
Kidney	0.70	0.76	0.63	2.27	2.48	2.07
Ovary related problem	0.41	0.00	0.81	1.34	0.00	2.65
Pregnancy related	0.14	0.00	0.27	0.45	0.00	0.89
Fever	9.08	10.70	7.51	29.53	34.68	24.49
Typhoid	2.21	2.37	2.05	7.18	7.69	6.68
Migraine	2.01	2.10	1.92	6.53	6.80	6.27
Tumour	1.28	1.31	1.25	4.16	4.24	4.08
Toothache	1.17	1.19	1.15	3.81	3.87	3.74
Anemia	1.09	1.09	1.10	3.55	3.52	3.58
Paralysis	1.60	1.74	1.47	5.21	5.63	4.81
Nasal polyp	0.89	0.94	0.85	2.91	3.05	2.77
Low B/P	0.89	0.87	0.91	2.89	2.81	2.97
Hernia	0.79	0.90	0.68	2.56	2.91	2.22
Hormonal Problem	0.55	0.60	0.50	1.79	1.95	1.63
Influenza	1.21	1.27	1.16	3.95	4.13	3.78
Back pain	0.91	1.08	0.75	2.97	3.52	2.44
Gall bladder stone	0.65	0.69	0.61	2.11	2.24	1.99

Selected diseases	Proportional (%)			Prevalence per 1000		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Bronchitis	0.63	0.71	0.56	2.06	2.29	1.82
Appendicitis	0.57	0.62	0.52	1.86	2.02	1.71
Allergy	1.22	1.27	1.17	3.96	4.12	3.81
Abdominal pain	0.67	0.73	0.61	2.18	2.36	2.00
Tonsils	0.87	0.95	0.78	2.82	3.09	2.56
Others	5.81	5.67	5.95	18.91	18.38	19.42

Figure 10.8: Prevalence (per 1000 pop.) of morbidity among the working age (15-64 years) population from the selected diseases



10.17 Morbidity of the elderly persons (65+ years)

The figures in the Table 10.17 represent the proportion and prevalence of morbidity of the elderly persons (65+ years) those who are suffering from selected most common diseases during 90 days of survey. The prevalence of morbidity per 1000 population of the elderly males is higher than that of the older females in high blood pressure (40.70), asthma (17.14), heart/chest pain (11.33), diabetes (27.44) and acute respiratory infection (15.35). It is observed that the

elderly women suffering from most of the common diseases like cataract (29.92), arthritis (77.74) and skin disease (8.89)are higher than that of male.

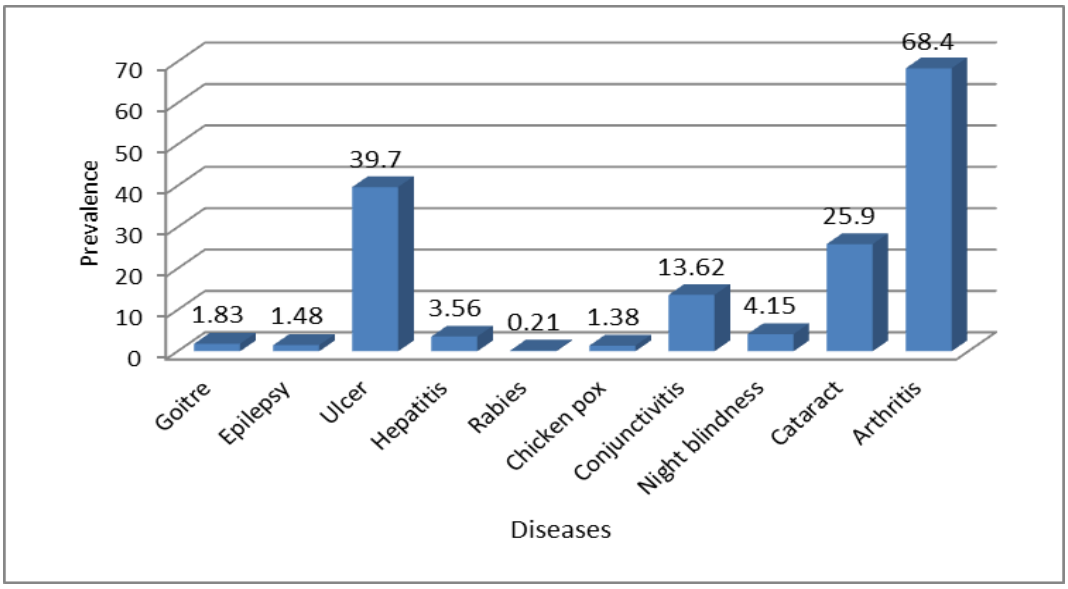
Table 10. 17: Proportion and prevalence of morbidity among the elderly persons (65+ years) from the selected diseases

Selected diseases	Proportional (%)			Prevalence per 1000		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**383.19**	**391.88**	**373.26**
Goitre	0.48	0.60	0.32	1.83	2.37	1.21
Epilepsy	0.39	0.41	0.36	1.48	1.60	1.34
Ulcer	10.36	10.19	10.56	39.70	39.93	39.43
Hepatitis	0.93	1.00	0.85	3.56	3.91	3.16
Rabies	0.05	0.10	0.00	0.21	0.39	0.00
Chicken pox	0.36	0.48	0.22	1.38	1.87	0.83
Conjunctivitis	3.55	2.84	4.42	13.62	11.11	16.49
Night blindness	1.08	0.78	1.44	4.15	3.07	5.38
Cataract	6.76	5.71	8.02	25.90	22.39	29.92
Arthritis	17.85	15.37	20.83	68.40	60.24	77.74
Tuberculosis	0.47	0.48	0.47	1.82	1.87	1.75
Malaria	0.59	0.62	0.55	2.26	2.45	2.04
Kala-azar	1.80	1.76	1.84	6.88	6.89	6.86
Acute respiratory infection	3.65	3.92	3.32	13.97	15.35	12.40
Measles	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.51	0.53	0.49
Diabetes	6.47	7.00	5.83	24.80	27.44	21.77
High blood pressure	9.60	11.41	7.43	36.79	44.70	27.74
Urinary tract infection	1.71	1.71	1.71	6.54	6.69	6.37
Sexually transmitted diseases	0.14	0.18	0.09	0.54	0.72	0.35
Arsenic	1.54	2.02	0.97	5.90	7.91	3.61
Ear infection	1.43	1.39	1.48	5.49	5.45	5.54
Skin disease	1.76	1.24	2.38	6.75	4.88	8.89

Selected diseases	Proportional (%)			Prevalence per 1000		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Cancer	0.29	0.32	0.25	1.11	1.27	0.94
Diarrhoea	2.90	2.59	3.28	11.11	10.14	12.23
Dysentery	2.53	2.45	2.64	9.71	9.59	9.85
New born problem	0.25	0.38	0.09	0.96	1.49	0.35
Tetanus	0.56	0.70	0.38	2.14	2.76	1.42
Mumps	0.21	0.29	0.12	0.81	1.12	0.46
Whooping cough	1.38	1.35	1.41	5.28	5.29	5.26
Diphtheria	0.40	0.27	0.56	1.55	1.06	2.11
Asthma	3.08	4.37	1.53	11.81	17.14	5.71
Heart/chest pain	2.47	2.89	1.97	9.48	11.33	7.36
Stroke/brain hemorrhage	1.23	1.38	1.03	4.69	5.43	3.86
Kidney	0.53	0.66	0.38	2.03	2.57	1.42
Ovary related problem	0.35	0.00	0.77	1.34	0.00	2.87
Pregnancy related	0.08	0.00	0.17	0.30	0.00	0.65
Fever	1.09	0.96	1.23	4.16	3.77	4.61
Typhoid	1.12	0.88	1.40	4.28	3.45	5.23
Migraine	1.30	1.20	1.42	4.98	4.71	5.30
Tumour	0.34	0.51	0.13	1.30	2.01	0.50
Toothache	0.61	0.80	0.39	2.35	3.14	1.45
Anemia	0.61	0.74	0.45	2.33	2.91	1.66
Paralysis	0.83	0.62	1.09	3.18	2.42	4.06
Nasal polyp	0.50	0.55	0.43	1.90	2.15	1.62
Low B/P	0.45	0.50	0.40	1.74	1.96	1.49
Hernia	0.36	0.37	0.34	1.37	1.46	1.27
Hormonal problem	0.22	0.18	0.26	0.84	0.72	0.97
Influenza	0.93	1.16	0.65	3.55	4.54	2.42
Back pain	0.23	0.03	0.47	0.86	0.10	1.74
Gall bladder stone	0.19	0.35	0.00	0.73	1.38	0.00

Selected diseases	Proportional (%)			Prevalence per 1000		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Bronchitis	0.15	0.28	0.00	0.59	1.11	0.00
Appendicitis	0.22	0.39	0.02	0.85	1.52	0.08
Allergy	0.24	0.18	0.30	0.92	0.72	1.14
Abdominal pain	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.12
Tonsils	0.21	0.04	0.40	0.79	0.17	1.50
Others	3.03	3.24	2.76	11.60	12.71	10.32

Figure 10. 9: Prevalence (per 1000 pop.) of morbidity in the elderly persons (65+ years) suffering from the selected diseases



CHAPTER-11

MEDICAL/ROUTINE CHECKUP AND TREATMENT EXPENDITURE

The frequency of doing medical/routine checkup depends on the level of health consciousness of an individual. People undertake for medical routine checkup even if they are not sick. HMSS 2014 has collected information on medical routine checkup behavior of the population including the expenditure incurred on that.

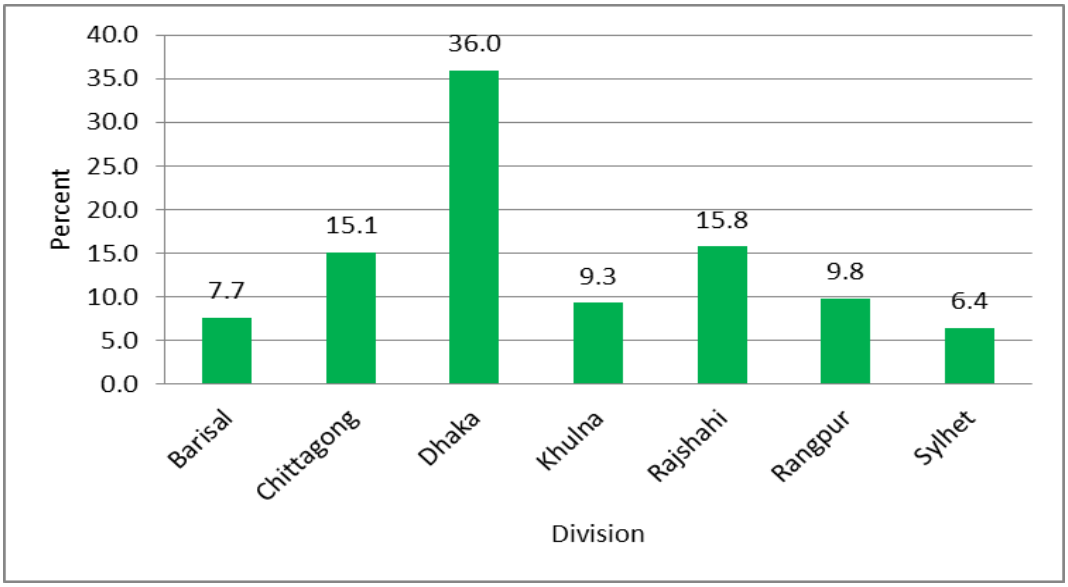
11.1 Medical/routine checkup

It is noticeable that population from Dhaka (35.95%), Rajshahi (15.75%) and Chittagong (15.13%) dominated the field of medical checkup in comparison to the population from other divisions. In case of rural areas, it is found that 28.63% and 16.07% of the population from Dhaka and Chittagong respectively reported for medical routine checkup. It is also found that there is a sharp difference in the behavior of medical checkup between the male and the female in the urban area of Dhaka division and percentages are 53.02 and 48.30 respectively.

Table 11.1: Percentage distribution of medical/routine checkup persons by sex, residence and division during last 30 days of the survey

Division	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Barisal	7.66	7.35	7.93	8.19	7.88	8.47	6.60	6.27	6.89
Chittagong	15.13	14.32	15.85	16.07	15.51	16.57	13.27	11.89	14.45
Dhaka	35.95	37.34	34.73	28.63	29.68	27.69	50.47	53.02	48.30
Khulna	9.32	8.97	9.63	10.82	10.32	11.28	6.34	6.20	6.46
Rajshahi	15.75	15.25	16.19	16.84	16.90	16.79	13.58	11.88	15.03
Rangpur	9.79	9.60	9.96	12.48	11.95	12.95	4.47	4.79	4.19
Sylhet	6.40	7.17	5.72	6.97	7.76	6.25	5.27	5.96	4.68

Figure 11.1: Percentage of medical/routine checkup persons by division



11.2 Medical/routine checkup and types of treatment institute

In Table 11.2, 18.81%, 11.52% and 11.05% of the population consider non-government hospital, upazilla hospital or health complex and doctors chamber as the types of health institute for receiving medical or undergoing routine checkup.

Table 11.2: Percentage distribution of medical/routine checkup persons by sex and types of treatment institute during last 30 days of the survey

Types of institute received treatment	Both sex	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Community/Satellite Clinic	6.29	6.12	6.45
Upazila hospital/health complex	11.52	11.40	11.63
Zila/Sadar hospital	7.94	7.40	8.41
Medical college hospital	7.85	9.24	6.62
TB hospital/clinic	2.03	1.81	2.23
MCH welfare centre	1.07	0.68	1.41
Union health & family welfare centre	1.76	1.39	2.09
Narcotics habilitation centre	0.14	0.20	0.08

Types of institute received treatment	Both sex	Male	Female
Mental hospital	0.65	0.58	0.71
Cancer hospital	0.39	0.38	0.40
Kidney hospital	0.92	0.94	0.89
Cardio vascular hospital	0.99	1.50	0.54
Eye hospital	1.17	0.97	1.35
Orthopedic hospital	0.29	0.43	0.17
Other government hospital	4.33	4.01	4.61
NGO	0.73	0.89	0.58
Non-government hospital/clinic	18.81	17.52	19.95
Doctors chamber	11.05	11.55	10.61
Palli chikitshak	3.50	4.15	2.93
Government health workers provided home visit	0.38	0.18	0.56
NGO health workers provided home visit	0.26	0.30	0.23
Homeo/Ayurvedic/Hekimi	1.11	1.17	1.07
Self/family treatment	0.58	0.96	0.26
Abroad	0.22	0.23	0.20
Private diagnostic centre	10.01	10.13	9.91
Pharmacy/medicine shop	4.99	4.91	5.06
Exorcising/traditional	0.16	0.08	0.23
Others	0.85	0.89	0.83

11.3 Average expenditure (Tk.) of medical/routine checkup

In the table 11.3 it is observed that among the four types of medical/routine checkup expenditure, medical test cost is the highest (TK.1184). The average expenditure of medical or routine checkup on goitre (TK.2568), measles (TK.2053), tuberculosis (TK.2213), cancer (TK.2601) and mumps (TK.2668) involve higher expenditure in comparison to that of other diseases.

Table 11.3: Average expenditure (Tk.) of medical/routine checkup by type of diseases during last 30 days of the survey

Probable diseases	Treatment Cost and type of Expenditure (Tk.)				
	Doctor's fee/ Prescription	Medical test	Attendant cost	Transport	Total Exp.
Total	321	1184	243	304	2053
Measles	410	952	178	384	1925
Dysentery	251	649	86	157	1143
Goitre	370	1391	284	523	2568
Epilepsy	272	1197	260	284	2013
Rabies	255	690	221	311	1478
Chicken pox	247	852	435	320	1855
Conjunctivitis	333	987	172	271	1763
Night blindness	312	618	161	220	1311
Cataract	246	797	231	240	1515
Tuberculosis	236	1496	277	205	2213
Malaria	257	1023	184	224	1689
Kala-azar	295	1081	140	213	1729
Peptic ulcer	276	1043	169	241	1728
Hepatitis-b	175	720	81	134	1110
Diabetes	199	816	144	182	1340
Urinary tract infection	313	1004	151	230	1698
Arsenic	365	1141	251	269	2026
Tetanus	258	771	195	227	1451
Mumps	472	1568	250	377	2668
Acute respiratory infection(ARI)	247	922	191	277	1638
Ear infection	257	1033	143	233	1666
Skin disease	237	791	171	204	1403
Asthma	247	1183	333	376	2138
Heart/chest pain	460	1043	222	320	2045
Stroke/brain hemorrhage	216	837	188	219	1460
Nephritis	330	3026	528	463	4347
Ovary related problem	216	1074	174	325	1789

Probable diseases	Treatment Cost and type of Expenditure (Tk.)				
	Doctor's fee/ Prescription	Medical test	Attendant cost	Transport	Total Exp.
Cancer	385	1301	447	469	2601
Diarrhoea	323	899	217	339	1778
Typhoid	188	653	164	258	1264
Fever (cold & cough	377	1851	346	424	2997
Fever (FUO)	353	1783	390	484	3010
Whooping cough	267	1227	381	477	2353
Diphtheria	257	1855	241	167	2520
Others	352	1685	525	355	2917

CHAPTER-12

TREATMENT STATUS OF THE SICK PERSONS

The chapter seeks to provide current treatment status of the morbid persons. At the time of data collection at least three diseases suffered by each person of the household the treatment status were recorded to know the treatment status. If the sick person was unable to respond, the person who could reply was interviewed. Treatment facilities are categorized as government, private, NGO, abroad, self and others. In this case, treatment from pharmacy/dispensary has naturally a chance to be counted as private health facility.

12.1 Receiving treatment by age, sex and residence

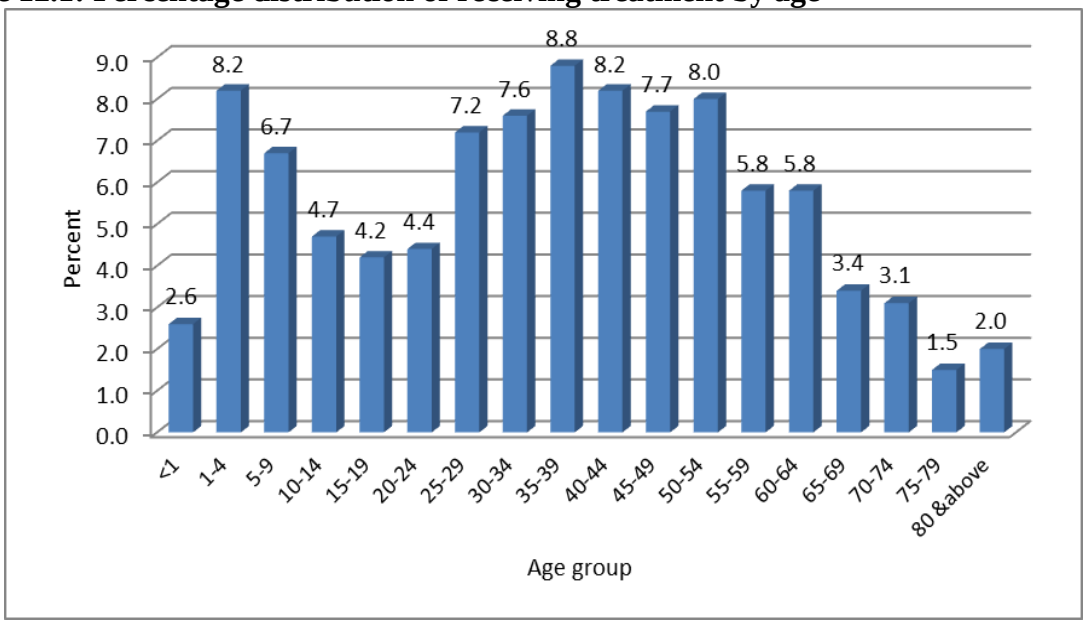
In the Table 12.1, it is found that 8.8%, 8.2%, 8.2% and 8.0% of treatment receivers belong to the age group 35-39, 01-04, 40-44 and 50-54 years respectively in the survey. Health status of the urban people found to be better than that of the rural area focused in the survey. Moreover, it is mentionable that 8.7% and 8.0% of the treatment receivers from rural people belongs to the age groups 35-39 and 50-54 years while 9.1% and 9.0% of the treatment receivers belong to 35-39 and 40-44 years age groups.

Table 12.1: Percentage distribution of receiving treatment by age, sex and residence during last 30 days of the survey

Age in year	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<1	2.62	3.01	2.27	2.73	3.09	2.39	2.26	2.71	1.87
01-04	8.23	9.19	7.37	8.18	9.11	7.33	8.41	9.45	7.49
05-09	6.70	7.40	6.06	6.59	7.24	5.99	7.06	7.94	6.29
10-14	4.73	5.58	3.95	4.77	5.73	3.89	4.58	5.07	4.16
15-19	4.19	4.23	4.15	4.17	4.42	3.94	4.26	3.59	4.85
20-24	4.44	3.00	5.75	4.33	2.93	5.61	4.82	3.23	6.20
25-29	7.24	5.76	8.58	7.19	5.73	8.54	7.40	5.89	8.72
30-34	7.55	6.21	8.77	7.46	6.01	8.80	7.86	6.90	8.70
35-39	8.81	7.50	9.99	8.71	7.49	9.83	9.14	7.55	10.52

Age in year	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
40-44	8.17	7.87	8.44	7.92	7.70	8.12	9.03	8.48	9.51
45-49	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.55	7.41	7.68	8.39	8.90	7.95
50-54	8.02	7.62	8.39	8.04	7.63	8.41	7.97	7.59	8.29
55-59	5.83	6.94	4.82	5.74	6.87	4.70	6.13	7.18	5.22
60-64	5.76	6.62	4.98	6.10	6.85	5.42	4.61	5.84	3.54
65-69	3.36	3.76	3.00	3.49	3.83	3.17	2.94	3.51	2.45
70-74	3.13	3.75	2.56	3.29	3.91	2.71	2.58	3.20	2.05
75-79	1.52	1.62	1.42	1.63	1.69	1.58	1.12	1.36	0.91
80 &above	1.96	2.19	1.76	2.12	2.36	1.91	1.43	1.60	1.27

Figure 12.1: Percentage distribution of receiving treatment by age



12.2 Treatment received by types of health facilities

Table 12.2, shows that private health institute (10.01%) demonstrated mostly in comparison to Government hospital (8.32%) in case of receiving treatment for arthritis. In case of acute respiratory infection (ARI) treatment at the NGO and the Government health institutes are prefer of the population(14.39%) and (5.84%). The table represents patients are more interested in receiving treatment on arthritis (36.14%) and high blood pressure (10.18%) from foreign hospitals in comparison to Government institute.

Table 12.2. Percentage distribution of morbidity for which treatment received by types of health facilities during last 30 days of the survey

Types of disease	Types of treatment institutes						
	Total	Govt.	Private	NGO	Abroad	Self	Others
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Goitre	0.98	1.49	0.77	0.44	0.00	0.00	2.12
Epilepsy	0.49	0.49	0.47	1.02	0.00	0.95	0.67
Ulcer	8.79	8.37	9.03	7.86	9.20	10.57	5.09
Hepatitis	3.51	3.19	3.43	3.22	0.00	4.45	12.29
Rabies	0.42	0.56	0.34	0.84	0.00	0.23	1.28
Chicken pox	1.19	2.17	0.77	3.13	0.00	0.38	2.27
Conjunctivitis	2.07	2.86	1.77	2.86	8.60	0.00	1.90
Night blindness	0.31	0.54	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.10
Cataract	2.18	3.63	1.63	2.44	0.00	0.39	2.13
Arthritis	9.44	8.32	10.01	8.65	36.14	7.12	4.47
Tuberculosis	1.04	1.17	0.93	7.94	0.00	0.95	1.18
Malaria	1.31	1.37	1.30	0.44	0.00	2.51	0.38
Kala-azar	2.76	2.78	2.80	0.00	2.53	3.79	1.38
Acute respiratory (ARI)	5.53	5.84	5.40	14.39	0.00	5.05	2.87
Measles	0.44	0.42	0.46	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.66
Diabetes	4.10	4.83	3.77	6.34	2.66	4.62	5.30
High blood pressure	6.08	6.45	5.91	6.60	10.18	9.76	4.72
Urinary tract infection	1.06	1.36	0.95	0.98	3.11	1.04	0.80
Sexually transmitted	0.30	0.36	0.28	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arsenic	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.00
Ear infection	1.22	1.46	1.16	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.09
Skin disease	2.03	2.21	1.92	0.98	0.00	0.09	4.84
Cancer	0.43	0.80	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.00
Diarrhoea	4.49	4.56	4.52	3.28	15.95	5.30	1.97
Dysentery	3.56	3.21	3.80	2.09	0.00	2.81	0.11
New born problem	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.81
Tetanus	0.15	0.23	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mumps	0.42	0.57	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.43
Whooping cough	0.95	1.43	0.79	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.43
Diphtheria	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Asthma	2.18	2.60	2.05	3.51	0.00	0.00	1.00
Heart/chest pain	2.90	4.10	2.47	0.00	0.00	0.19	3.55
Stroke/brain hemorrhage	0.86	1.46	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47
Kidney	0.74	1.18	0.57	0.84	0.00	0.09	0.43
Ovary related problem	1.28	1.64	1.17	0.78	0.00	0.89	0.33
Pregnancy related	0.71	1.30	0.46	4.10	0.00	0.00	0.43
Others	25.67	16.63	29.01	15.25	11.63	36.13	35.51

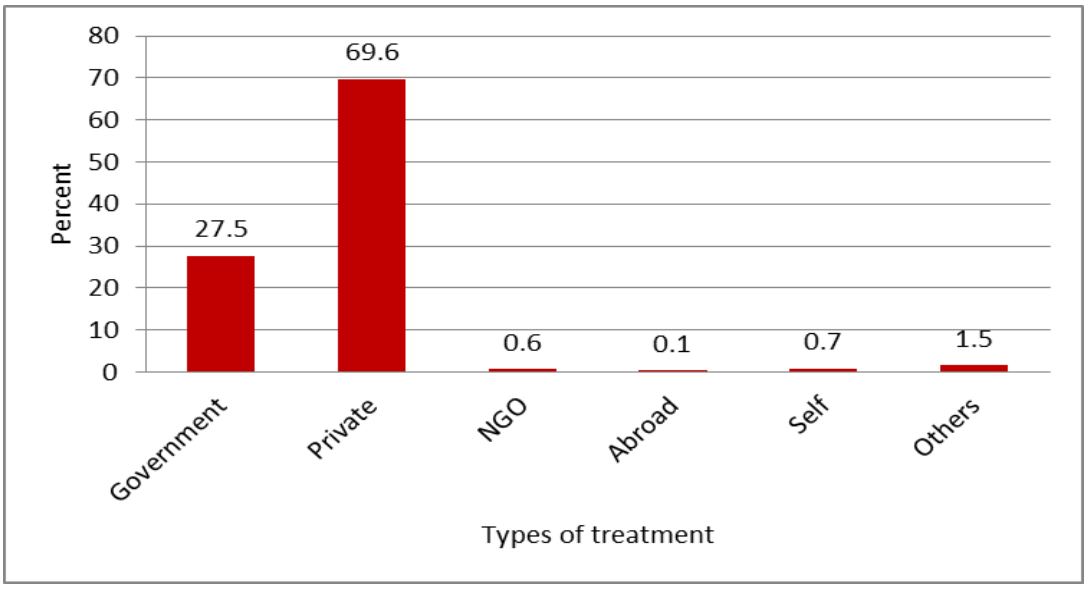
12.3 Treatment recipient by sex

From Table 12.3, readers can gather that in case of receiving treatment, private institute (69.6%) is higher in comparison to government hospitals (27.5%)in case of receiving treatment. Moreover, female (70.3%) have more interest for taking treatment from private hospitals in comparison to male (68.9%).

Table 12.3: Percentage distribution of treatment recipient by sex and types of treatment institute during last 30 days of the survey

Types of treatment institute	Both sex	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Government	27.48	28.51	26.54
Private	69.62	68.85	70.33
NGO	0.61	0.47	0.74
Abroad	0.05	0.04	0.06
Self	0.69	0.80	0.59
Others	1.55	1.32	1.75

Figure 12.2: Percentage distribution of treatment recipient by types of treatment institute



12.4 Treatment and sources of treatment

Table 12.4, provides the information of morbid person receiving treatment and sources of treatment 30.1% of the population reported pharmacy or medical shop while 13.0% of the population considered Palli Chikitsak . Moreover, it also shows that 10.5% of the male consider doctor chamber while 10.6% of female consider doctor chamber as the source of treatment of the diseases specified.

Table 12.4: Percentage distribution of morbid person received treatment by sex and sources of treatment during last 30 days of the survey

Sources of treatment	Both sex	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Community/Satellite Clinic	2.56	2.47	2.64
Upazila hospital/health complex	7.48	8.18	6.85
Zila/Sadar hospital	4.00	4.22	3.80
Medical college hospital	3.16	3.05	3.26
TB hospital/clinic	0.90	0.99	0.82
MCH welfare center	0.80	0.76	0.83
Union health & family welfare center	1.67	1.53	1.79
Narcotics habilitation center	0.04	0.06	0.02
Mental hospital	0.57	0.62	0.52
Cancer hospital	0.37	0.43	0.31
Kidney hospital	1.71	1.69	1.73
Cardio vascular hospital	0.34	0.38	0.30
Eye hospital	1.04	1.08	1.00
Orthopedic hospital	0.13	0.18	0.09
Other government hospital	2.49	2.59	2.40
NGO hospital	0.42	0.33	0.50
Non-government hospital/clinic	9.68	8.83	10.45
Doctors chamber	10.61	10.52	10.68
Palli chikitshak	13.03	13.15	12.91
Government health workers provided home visit	0.22	0.29	0.16
NGO health workers provided home visit	0.20	0.14	0.24

Sources of treatment	Both sex	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Homeo/Ayurvedic/Hekimi	3.86	3.59	4.11
Self/family treatment	0.69	0.80	0.59
Abroad	0.05	0.04	0.06
Private diagnostic center	2.39	2.16	2.60
Pharmacy/medicine shop	30.06	30.61	29.57
Exorcising /traditional	0.32	0.34	0.31
Others	1.22	0.98	1.44

12.5 Treatment recipient and types of service provider

In Table 12.5, 23.34% of the population considers private doctors while 22.55% of the population reports Government doctors involved in private practice as the sources of service provider in the survey. Furthermore, it is noted that 20.80% of the population identify Government doctors is the service provider. It is also showing that the difference between male (22.89%) and female (18.73%) prefer Government doctors as the service provider/healthcare seeking sources.

Table 12.5: Percentage distribution of treatment recipient by sex and types of service provider during last 30 days of the survey

Types of service provider	Both sex	Male	Female
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Health worker (Govt.)	5.82	5.55	6.10
Health worker (NGO)	2.13	2.05	2.20
Homeopathic Doctor	2.76	3.07	2.45
Unani/Ayurvedic	2.74	2.52	2.96
Religious/Traditional	2.85	2.47	3.23
Govt. Doctor (Govt.Inst.)	20.80	22.89	18.73
Govt. Doctor (Pvt.Practice)	22.55	22.88	22.21
Doctor (NGO)	1.65	2.41	0.90
Doctor (Pvt.)	23.34	21.73	24.94
Paramedics/Medical Technologist	2.86	2.24	3.46
Pharmacy/Dispensary worker/Compounder	9.34	8.73	9.95
Family treatment	1.15	1.17	1.14
Self-treatment	0.69	0.58	0.80
Others	1.32	1.71	0.93

12.6 Expenditure per treatment recipient by types of services

According to the Table 12.6, among the six types of treatment institutes, treatment cost of foreign hospitals (TK.30286) and Government (TK.2675) dominated in comparison to that from private (TK.1392) and NGO (TK.877). In addition, it is seen that the total average expenditure on medicine (TK.808), pathological test (TK.258), surgical expenditure (TK.150) and doctor's fee (TK.123).

Table 12.6: Average expenditure (TK.) per treatment recipient by types of services and treatment institutes during last 30 days of the survey

Types of services	Types of treatment institutes						
	Total	Govt.	Private	NGO	Abroad	Self	Others
Total	1750	2675	1392	877	30286	495	1706
Registration fee	16	31	11	14	185	2	16
Doctor's fee	123	146	116	72	663	23	91
Medicine	808	1147	678	507	4009	398	927
Path. test and other	258	396	205	124	7894	29	157
Surgical expenditure	150	247	117	37	707	0	20
Hospital/clinic rent	96	170	66	3	722	0	198
Exp. for diet	86	161	57	36	826	16	125
Exp. for attendant	74	146	45	21	3516	7	64
Tip	10	19	6	7	143	1	5
Travel cost	129	211	91	57	11620	18	104

12.7 Source of treatment expenditure

In Tables 12.7 reveals that personal income contributed to treatment expenditure which is 78.0%, financial help from relatives/friends 4.3%, others 4.0% and foreign source 3.0% are reported as the sources of treatment cost. In case of rural areas, it is found that 76.6% and in urban areas is 82.8% of the population reported their sources of treatment cost from their personal income. There is a sharp difference in the behavior of sources of treatment cost from foreign remittance between the rural and the urban percentages are 3.3% and 1.8% respectively.

Table 12.7: Percentage distribution of sources of treatment cost by sex and residence during last 30 days of the survey

Sources of treatment cost	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cost	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.9
Foreign remittance	3.0	2.4	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.8	1.8	1.2	2.3
Insurance	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.8
Loan/credit (without interest)	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.6	2.5	2.6	2.5
Loan/credit (with interest)	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.0
Relatives/friends	4.3	3.8	4.9	4.2	3.8	4.7	4.7	3.8	5.4
Aid or grant	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.3
Sale of assets	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.7	0.5	0.7	0.3
Own income	78.0	80.1	76.1	76.6	78.8	74.6	82.8	84.8	81.1
Other	4.0	3.4	4.6	4.1	3.3	4.8	3.9	3.5	4.3

CHAPTER-13

IMMUNIZATION

Coverage of immunization for children of different ages has been addressed by sex, residence and divisions in this chapter. Mothers or caregivers of the children aged 0- 23 months are asked whether children has been vaccinated or not. If the response is positive they asked to show the card issued as a document of vaccination. If he/she failed to show the card, using the recall method the information regarding vaccination are collected. All mothers have children aged 06-59 months are asked if their children has been taken or not taken Vitamin-A capsule in the last National Immunization Day (NID).

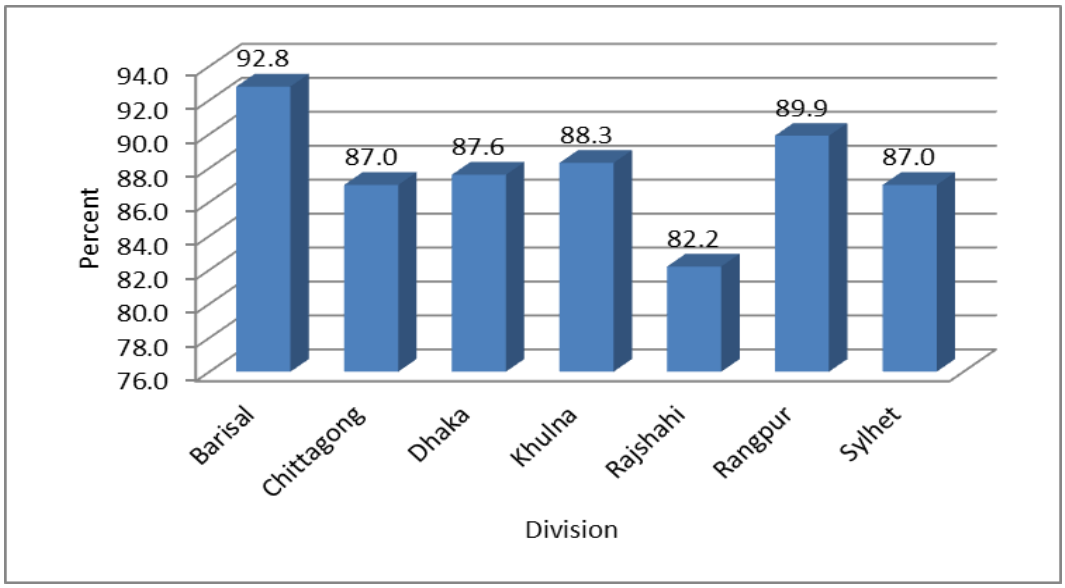
13.1 Mothers' knowledge about National Immunization Day (NID)

In measuring knowledge of mother having children age 0-59 months about National Immunization Day (NID) for vaccination, it is observed that mothers from Barisal (92.8%) has better knowledge about vaccination which shows no major difference between the rural (92.9%) and the urban (92.5%) areas in the region. Moreover, the national figure of the survey shows 87.4% coverage in terms of knowledge about immunization.

Table 13.1: Knowledge of U5 children's mother about National Immunization Day (NID) by division and residence (in %)

Division	Total	Rural	Urban
Bangladesh	87.4	86.6	90.4
Barisal	92.8	92.9	92.5
Chittagong	87.0	86.2	89.6
Dhaka	87.6	86.3	90.7
Khulna	88.3	88.0	89.8
Rajshahi	82.2	80.8	89.7
Rangpur	89.9	89.7	91.0
Sylhet	87.0	86.3	91.1

Figure 13.1: Knowledge of U5 children's mother about national immunization day (NID) by division (%)



13.2 Percentage of children who received Vitamin A capsule on the last NID

In the Table 13.2, it is noticeable that 87.31% of under five children has received Vitamin A capsule (VAC) where no variation between boys (87.05%) and girls (87.59%) in case of receiving Vitamin A capsule on the last NID. It is also observed that 87.57% of children coming from rural got coverage of Vitamin A capsule showing a minor difference between the boys and girls respondents. Furthermore, it is found that 86.41% of the under 5 children coming from urban got coverage of Vitamin A capsule.

Table 13.2: Percentage distribution of children aged 0-59 months who received Vitamin A capsule on the last national immunization day (NID) by sex, residence and division

Division	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Boys	Girls	Both	Boys	Girls	Both	Boys	Girls
Bangladesh	87.31	87.05	87.59	87.57	87.09	88.07	86.41	86.92	85.86
Barisal	90.42	89.16	91.65	90.97	89.54	92.36	87.47	87.15	87.79
Chittagong	87.87	87.65	88.10	87.42	86.87	88.00	89.32	90.21	88.44
Dhaka	86.02	86.48	85.51	86.84	87.08	86.57	84.12	85.10	83.01
Khulna	81.97	80.48	83.62	81.63	80.23	83.21	83.57	81.70	85.56
Rajshahi	86.87	86.69	87.05	86.42	85.94	86.90	89.20	90.44	87.88
Rangpur	91.43	91.06	91.81	91.82	91.57	92.06	88.49	87.14	89.85
Sylhet	90.55	89.62	91.48	90.49	89.30	91.68	90.88	91.50	90.26

13.3 Mothers' knowledge about schedule of all vaccination

According to Table 13.3, it is noted that 74.11% of the mother has knowledge about schedule of all vaccination. The difference between the mother of rural (72.67%) and urban (79.22%) are also remains more. Besides, 25.89% of the mothers have no knowledge regarding the schedule of vaccination. This suggests that mothers (27.33%) from the rural remain more in the dark than those (20.78%) of urban mothers about having knowledge of vaccination.

Table13.3: Percentage distribution of mother of under five children having knowledge about schedule of all vaccination

Knowledge	Total	Rural	Urban
Known	74.11	72.67	79.22
Not known	25.89	27.33	20.78

13.4 Percentage of children vaccinated by source of vaccination

Table 13.4 shows that 39.13% (union health & family welfare center), 24.98% (govt. community or satellite clinic) and 9.47% (upazilla hospital or health complex) reported as the sources of vaccination of children of 0-59 months in the survey. Moreover, it is found that 26.67% of the children from the rural and 19.14% of the children from the urban area reported Government community or satellite clinic as the source of vaccination.

Table 13.4: Percentage distribution of children of 0-59 months vaccinated by source of vaccination, sex and residence

Source of Vaccine Received	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Boys	Girls	Both	Boys	Girls	Both	Boys	Girls
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Govt. community/ Satellite Clinic	24.98	25.12	24.84	26.67	26.89	26.44	19.14	19.11	19.17
Upazila hospital/health complex	9.47	8.88	10.09	7.91	7.21	8.63	14.90	14.55	15.27
Zila/Sadar hospital	1.31	1.18	1.46	0.56	0.42	0.71	3.92	3.74	4.11
Medical college hospital	0.66	0.68	0.65	0.32	0.32	0.32	1.85	1.89	1.81
MCH welfare centre	8.11	8.05	8.17	7.18	7.29	7.08	11.32	10.66	12.04
Union health & family welfare centre	39.13	40.18	38.05	42.09	43.27	40.88	28.90	29.69	28.04
Other government hospital	2.07	2.25	1.89	1.57	1.88	1.25	3.82	3.49	4.17
NGO	2.19	1.95	2.43	1.57	1.19	1.97	4.31	4.54	4.06
Non-govt. hospital/clinic	1.22	1.24	1.21	0.61	0.59	0.63	3.34	3.43	3.24
Others	10.84	10.48	11.22	11.52	10.95	12.10	8.51	8.88	8.10

CHAPTER-14

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Married women aged 15-49 years who give birth during last 1 year of the survey are eligible for the information regarding places of birth, birth attendants, types of delivery, delivery cost, ante natal, post natal care and TT injection during pregnancy.

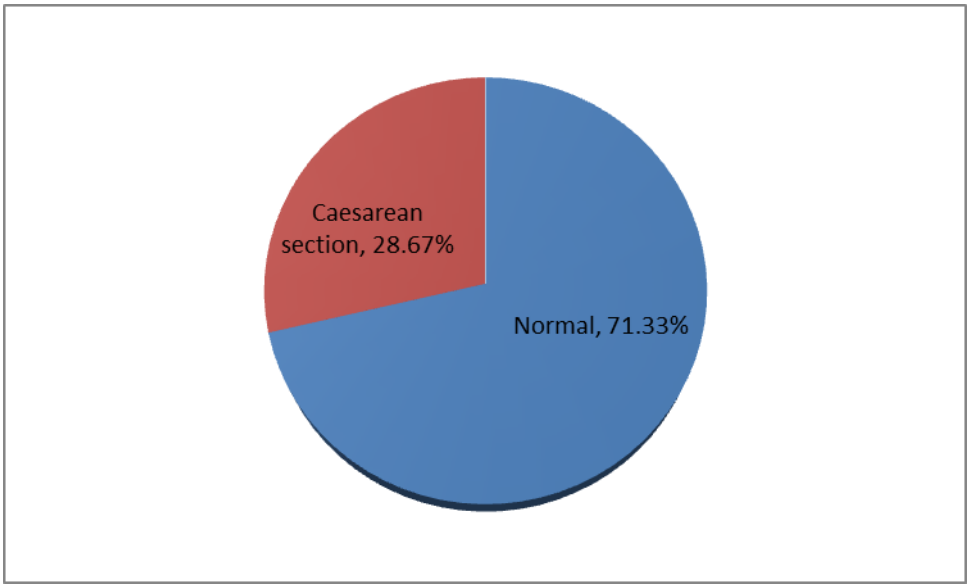
14.1 Type of delivery

In the Table 14.1, it is found that about 71.33% of delivery cases occurred normally showing a sharp variation among mothers from both rural (73.27%) and urban (63.47%) areas. Moreover, it is also noted that 28.67% of the delivery cases is done through caesarean keeping a sharp variation between urban mothers (36.53%) and rural mothers (26.73%).

Table 14.1: Percentage distribution of delivery by type and residence during last 30 days of the survey

Types of delivery	Bangladesh	Rural	Urban
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Normal	71.33	73.27	63.47
Caesarean	28.67	26.73	36.53

Figure 14.1: Percentage distribution of delivery by type



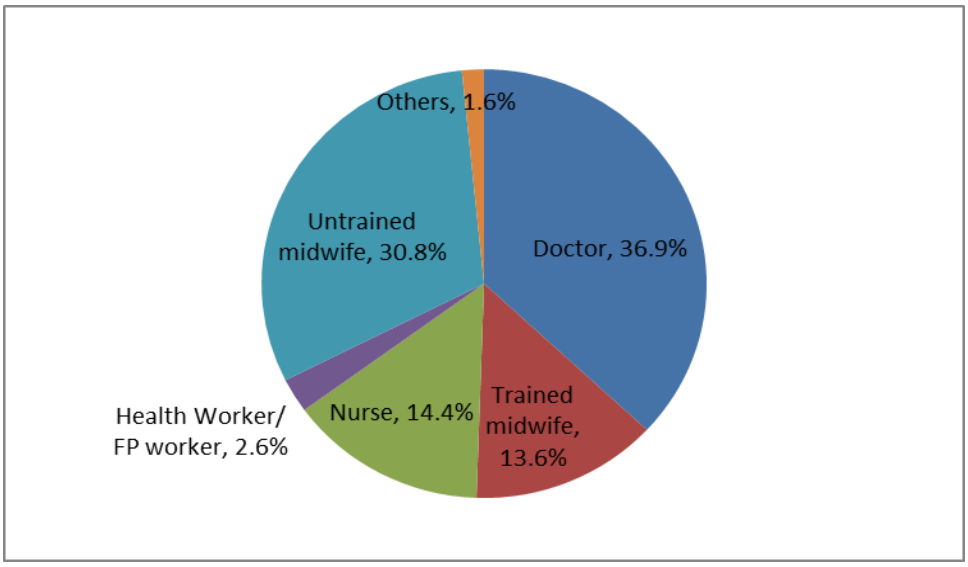
14.2 Mothers' assisted by type of birth attendants

In the Table 14.2, it is observed that 36.9% of the mothers consider doctor, 30.8% of the mothers reported untrained midwife as the type of birth attendants during delivery. In the urban mothers enjoys more facilities in terms of health services during their delivery. Moreover, 36.4% and 34.3% of the mothers from rural reported doctor and untrained midwife as the birth attendants during last delivery.

Table 14.2: Percentage distribution of mothers assisted by type of birth attendants during last delivery

Type of birth attendants	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Doctor	36.90	36.40	38.70
Trained midwife	13.60	14.20	11.40
Nurse	14.40	10.70	29.70
Health Worker/ FP worker	2.60	2.80	1.80
Untrained midwife	30.80	34.30	16.90
Others	1.60	1.60	1.60

Figure 14.2: Percentage distribution of mothers assisted by type of birth attendants during last delivery



14.3 Assistance during delivery

From the table 14.3, it is seen that 46.25% of the mothers belong to age group 30-34 years while 38.93% of the mothers belong to age group 15-19 years deliveries are attended by doctor. Moreover, 85.54% of the mothers belong to age group 45-49 years while 58.73% of the mothers belong to age group 40-44 years deliveries are attended by untrained midwives.

Table 14.3: Percentage distribution of birth attendants during last delivery of women (15-49 years) by their age group

Age groups (In year)	Type of birth attendants							Number of women
	Total	Doctor	Trained midwife	Nurse	Health worker	Untrained midwife	Others	
Total	100.00	36.85	13.64	14.45	2.63	30.82	1.62	303707
15-19	100.00	38.93	6.22	6.87	4.93	42.54	0.52	56285
20-24	100.00	36.73	17.74	18.48	2.57	22.77	1.71	96724
25-29	100.00	34.35	16.02	13.87	3.13	32.24	0.39	86833
30-34	100.00	46.25	14.17	14.88	0.00	18.02	6.68	39304
35-39	100.00	20.77	6.68	30.10	0.00	42.45	0.00	14048
40-44	100.00	39.81	1.47	0.00	0.00	58.73	0.00	8958
45-49	100.00	0.00	14.40	0.00	0.00	85.54	0.00	1556

14.4 Proportion of mothers by birth attendant and asset quintile

According to Table 14.4, the survey results reveal that 39.4% of the mothers (aged 15-49) belong to lowest asset quintile while 42.3% of the mothers belong to the highest quintile in case of seeking birth attendants from doctor. Further, it is found that 39.4%, 14.8%, 9.5%, 3.6%, 32.3% and 0.4% of the mothers (aged 15-49) of lowest asset quintile received delivery services from doctor, trained midwife, nurse, health worker, untrained midwife and others, respectively as birth attendants.

Table 14.4: Proportion of mothers by birth attendant and asset quintile of the survey

Asset quintile	Type of birth attendants						
	Doctor	Trained midwife	Nurse	Health worker	Untrained midwife	Others	Total
Total	36.9	13.6	14.4	2.6	30.8	1.6	100.0
Lowest	39.4	14.8	9.5	3.6	32.3	0.4	100.0
Second	29.8	11.1	20.5	2.0	34.8	1.9	100.0
Middle	31.3	16.7	14.1	0.6	32.4	4.9	100.0
Forth	44.4	13.9	9.2	5.6	26.3	0.6	100.0
Highest	42.3	9.9	24.0	0.4	23.5	0.0	100.0

14.5 Places of delivery

The Table 14.5 reveals that 37.2%, 17.0%, 15.7% and 10.9% of the mothers reported their last delivery places are in house, community or satellite clinic, upazila hospital or health complex and non-government hospital or clinic respectively. For rural area, 40.3% of the mothers reported their last delivery places are in house. Whereas 16.9% of the rural mothers reported their last delivery places are in community or satellite clinic and 16.7% of the Upazila hospital health complex. In case of urban area, it is also found that 24.5% of the mothers reported their last delivery places are in house.

Table 14.5 Percentage distribution of mothers reported their delivery places

Delivery places	Total	Rural	Urban	No. of women
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	303,707
Community/ Satellite Clinic	17.00	16.90	17.30	51,613
Upazila hospital/health complex	15.70	16.70	11.40	47,537
Zila/Sadar hospital	7.80	5.20	18.20	23,581
Medical college hospital	4.10	3.70	5.90	12,524
MCH welfare center	1.00	0.40	3.40	3,001
Union health & family welfare center	3.80	4.40	1.40	11,479
Other government hospital	1.50	1.70	0.60	4,443
NGO	0.60	0.40	1.60	1,960
Non-government hospital/clinic	10.90	9.80	15.50	33,165
Palli Chikisshak	0.50	0.60	-	1,423
House	37.20	40.30	24.50	112,844
Others	-	-	0.20	138

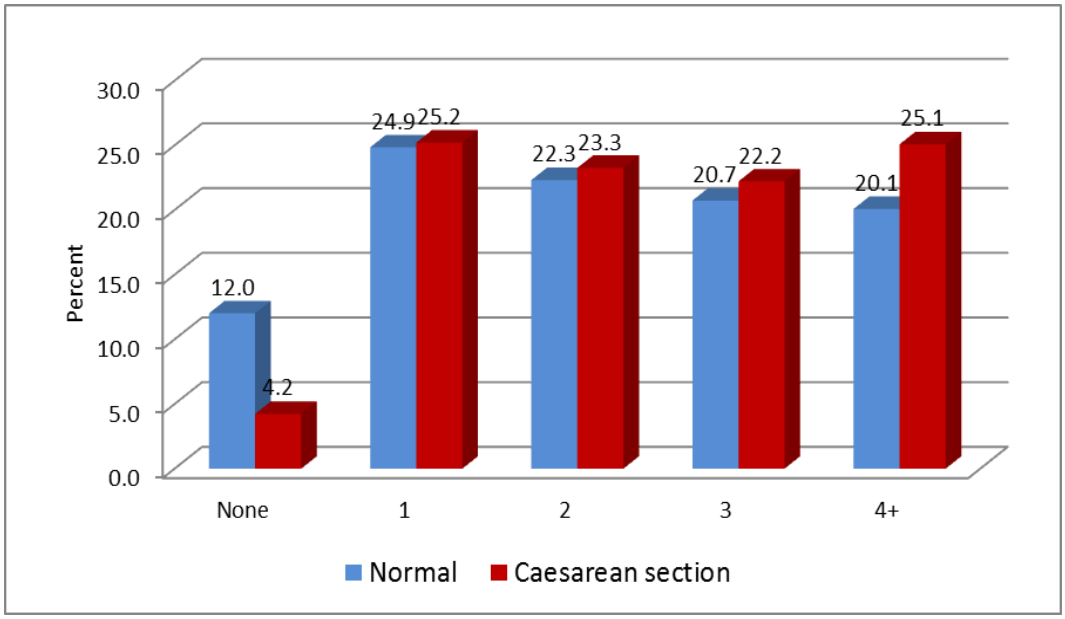
14.6 Mothers consulted for Ante-natal care

With regard to explaining the percentage distribution of mothers consulted for ante-natal care during their last pregnancy, it is seen that 25.08% and 20.8% of the mothers has taken ANC for more than four visits are done in case of caesarean and normal delivery respectively. In addition, for normal delivery it is followed that 20.73% of the mothers goes for ante-natal care, three visits are done during their last pregnancy. Further, it is found that 22.21% of the mothers who give birth through caesarean visited doctors for ante-natal care, three visits are done during their last pregnancy.

Table 14.6: Percentage distribution of mothers consulted for Ante-natal care during their last pregnancy by types of delivery and number of visits

Types of delivery	Total		Number of visit			
		None	1	2	3	4+
Total	100	9.79	24.95	22.59	21.15	21.51
Normal	100	12.02	24.85	22.31	20.73	20.08
Caesarean	100	4.24	25.21	23.26	22.21	25.08

Figure 14.3: Percentage distribution of mothers consulted for Ante-natal care during their last pregnancy by types of delivery and number of visits



14.7 Mothers taken advice before delivery by the service provider

Table 14.7, provides that 64.14% of the pregnant women visited maternal child health welfare center more than four times while 62.41% of the mothers gone for other Government hospitals for having advice on delivery services. In addition, it is also observed that 35.91% of the pregnant women visited Union Health & Family Welfare Center thrice while 27.86% of the mother visited Upazila Hospital or Health Complex visited three times for getting ANC advices.

Table 14.7: Percentage distribution of pregnant women who has taken advice before delivery by the service provider and number of visits

Types of delivery service provider	Total		Number of visit			
		None	1	2	3	4+
Total	100	9.79	24.95	22.59	21.15	21.51
Community/ Satellite Clinic	100	8.18	38.09	20.81	21.51	11.41
Upazila hospital/health complex	100	2.99	28.15	34	27.86	7
Zila/Sadar hospital	100	15.24	9.35	13.88	26.3	35.21
Medical college hospital	100	22.98	25.04	13.46	10.78	27.73
MCH welfare center	100	0	0	35.86	0	64.14
Union health & family welfare center	100	12.4	35.5	1.95	35.91	14.24
Other government hospital	100	0	7.63	29.96	0	62.41
NGO	100	0	51.73	11.45	0	36.82
Non-government hospital/clinic	100	0	28.37	15.9	15.41	40.32
Palli chikisshak	100	0	0	100	0	0
House	100	14.36	19.88	24.09	20.48	21.2

14.8 Ante-natal care (ANC)

It is found that 9.3% of the mothers from lowest category are without any visit while 37.5% of the mothers from highest category visited more than 4 times for seeking anti-natal care.

Table 14.8: Proportion of pregnant mothers who gave birth during one year before the survey visited doctor for ANC by different asset quintile

Asset quintile	Frequency of visit for ANC					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Total	9.8	25.0	22.6	21.2	21.5	100.0
Lowest	9.3	17.5	36.3	21.0	15.8	100.0
Second	8.0	32.7	11.3	27.9	20.1	100.0
Middle	16.4	19.7	24.8	17.4	21.7	100.0
Forth	2.4	38.1	17.6	19.7	22.2	100.0
Highest	14.7	17.3	13.8	16.7	37.5	100.0

14.9 Post-natal care (PNC)

In Table 14.9, it is evident that 64.2% of the mothers from lowest category are without visits while 12.0% of the mothers from highest class visited more than 4 times for seeking post natal care.

Table 14.9: Proportion of mothers who gave birth during one year preceding the survey visited doctor for PNC by different asset quintile

Asset quintile	Frequency of visit for PNC					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Total	55.8	21.1	14.2	3.9	4.9	100.0
Lowest	64.2	14.2	17.7	0.0	3.8	100.0
Second	51.2	30.8	7.9	2.2	7.9	100.0
Middle	57.6	19.1	10.3	10.4	2.6	100.0
Forth	52.0	19.8	22.5	4.9	0.9	100.0
Highest	46.2	25.2	11.9	4.6	12.0	100.0

14.10 Average expenditure for ANC, PNC and delivery care

In the table 14.10 it is observed that the average expenditure for ANC, PNC and delivery care, it is seen that the cost is TK.1565 taka for ANC while the cost is TK. 860 taka for PNC. Moreover, it is also noted that the cost is TK. 735 taka for normal delivery and the cost is TK. 2752 taka for caesarian delivery. Further, it is also noted that mothers from the urban area has average expenditure for ANC, PNC and delivery care nearly double than that of mothers from the rural areas.

Table 14.10: Average expenditure for ANC, PNC and delivery care by residence during last 30 days of the survey

Residence	Average expenditure (Tk.) last pregnancy			
	ANC	PNC	Caesarian	Normal delivery
National	1565	860	2752	735
Rural	1379	620	2425	749
Urban	2316	1831	4072	678

CHAPTER-15

EXPENDITURE ON OTHER MEDICAL GOODS/AIDS

Expenditure on physical and mental impairment degree of tobacco consumption and narcotics, frequency of accident and injury, cost of morbid person's treatment, medical routine checkup and immunization are discussed in previous chapters. Chapter 15 presents other medical expenditures on medical goods and products of the household members, which are not covered by the preceding chapters.

15.1 Expenditure on other medical goods/aids

In finding out the expenditure on other medical goods, it is seen that the average expenditure is mostly (TK.3619) in case buying of hearing aids and wheel chair (TK.1460). In the rural context, it is found that the average expenditure for other inputs is TK.630 and average expenditure on wheel chair is TK.1361. For urban area, it is noted that average expenditure on hearing aids is TK.7292 and average expenditure on wheel chair is TK.2228.

Table 15.1: Average expenditure (TK.) on other medical goods/aids by residence during last 30 days of the survey

Name of goods	Total (TK.)	Rural (TK.)	Urban (TK.)
Total	191	107	443
Contraceptives	62	48	108
Hearing aids	3619	238	7292
Spectacles	602	566	680
Wheel chair	1460	1361	2228
Scratch	1344	455	1805
Others	693	630	887

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STATISTICAL TABLES

APPENDIX-A

Table P-1: Percentage distribution of population of Barisal division by age, sex and residence

Age in year	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
00-04	8.55	8.27	8.85	8.55	8.21	8.91	8.60	8.63	8.56
05-09	11.49	11.62	11.35	11.68	11.80	11.55	10.48	10.61	10.35
10-14	12.64	13.15	12.10	13.00	13.57	12.40	10.71	10.85	10.57
15-19	9.69	10.41	8.94	9.75	10.57	8.88	9.40	9.56	9.24
20-24	7.71	7.33	8.10	7.57	7.35	7.80	8.48	7.26	9.69
25-29	7.88	7.13	8.66	7.61	6.95	8.31	9.30	8.15	10.45
30-34	6.71	6.36	7.08	6.51	6.14	6.89	7.81	7.54	8.08
35-39	7.52	6.34	8.76	7.51	6.14	8.96	7.57	7.42	7.72
40-44	6.01	6.77	5.21	5.93	6.76	5.05	6.43	6.84	6.03
45-49	5.29	5.43	5.15	5.31	5.39	5.22	5.20	5.65	4.76
50-54	4.33	4.22	4.44	4.26	4.13	4.40	4.68	4.70	4.66
55-59	3.12	3.09	3.16	3.07	3.00	3.15	3.38	3.57	3.20
60-64	3.61	4.10	3.10	3.69	4.16	3.21	3.16	3.79	2.53
65-69	1.90	1.87	1.93	1.92	1.85	1.99	1.79	1.96	1.63
70-74	1.69	2.05	1.31	1.70	2.06	1.30	1.65	1.98	1.33
75-79	0.74	0.81	0.68	0.77	0.83	0.71	0.59	0.69	0.50
80 & above	1.12	1.05	1.18	1.19	1.10	1.28	0.75	0.79	0.70

Table P-2: Percentage distribution of population of Chittagong division by age, sex and residence

Age in year	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
00-04	10.85	11.03	10.68	10.94	11.15	10.73	10.57	10.64	10.50
05-09	12.93	13.25	12.61	13.48	13.89	13.08	11.19	11.27	11.12
10-14	12.82	13.61	12.04	13.08	13.91	12.27	11.99	12.67	11.33
15-19	10.39	11.09	9.70	10.53	11.48	9.60	9.93	9.88	9.99
20-24	8.62	7.43	9.78	8.25	7.26	9.23	9.76	7.97	11.53
25-29	8.54	7.55	9.52	8.30	7.26	9.32	9.31	8.45	10.15
30-34	6.91	6.65	7.16	6.55	6.18	6.90	8.06	8.14	7.97
35-39	6.47	5.96	6.98	6.19	5.71	6.66	7.37	6.75	7.97
40-44	5.15	5.44	4.86	5.03	5.16	4.90	5.52	6.32	4.74
45-49	4.22	4.23	4.22	4.16	3.98	4.34	4.43	5.02	3.85
50-54	3.91	3.76	4.06	3.95	3.72	4.17	3.81	3.91	3.71
55-59	2.51	2.67	2.35	2.56	2.73	2.39	2.33	2.46	2.19
60-64	2.50	2.63	2.37	2.53	2.56	2.50	2.40	2.83	1.97
65-69	1.37	1.46	1.28	1.40	1.54	1.26	1.28	1.23	1.32
70-74	1.43	1.67	1.20	1.53	1.79	1.28	1.12	1.30	0.94
75-79	0.54	0.57	0.51	0.57	0.59	0.56	0.43	0.52	0.34
80 & above	0.83	0.98	0.69	0.94	1.08	0.79	0.51	0.64	0.38

Table P-3: Percentage distribution of population of Dhaka division by age, sex and residence

Age in year	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.00	50.65	49.35	68.29	34.65	33.64	31.71	16.00	15.71
00-04	9.98	5.25	4.73	6.98	3.66	3.32	3.00	1.59	1.41
05-09	11.52	6.03	5.49	8.41	4.38	4.03	3.12	1.65	1.46
10-14	11.31	5.93	5.38	7.96	4.21	3.76	3.34	1.72	1.62
15-19	9.20	4.78	4.42	6.21	3.39	2.82	2.99	1.39	1.60
20-24	8.49	3.61	4.88	5.43	2.38	3.05	3.06	1.23	1.83
25-29	9.62	4.35	5.26	6.17	2.78	3.39	3.45	1.57	1.88
30-34	7.59	3.55	4.04	4.86	2.23	2.63	2.73	1.33	1.41
35-39	7.11	3.65	3.46	4.64	2.35	2.29	2.47	1.30	1.17
40-44	5.88	3.09	2.79	3.85	1.99	1.85	2.03	1.10	0.93
45-49	4.85	2.62	2.23	3.29	1.76	1.53	1.56	0.86	0.70
50-54	4.67	2.28	2.40	3.23	1.54	1.70	1.44	0.74	0.70
55-59	3.14	1.83	1.30	2.23	1.28	0.95	0.91	0.55	0.36
60-64	2.66	1.51	1.14	1.96	1.08	0.88	0.69	0.43	0.26
65-69	1.50	0.85	0.65	1.15	0.61	0.54	0.35	0.23	0.11
70-74	1.24	0.70	0.54	0.95	0.53	0.42	0.29	0.18	0.12
75-79	0.49	0.27	0.22	0.39	0.21	0.18	0.10	0.06	0.04
80 & above	0.76	0.34	0.41	0.58	0.27	0.31	0.18	0.08	0.10

Table P-4: Percentage distribution of population of Khulna division by age, sex and residence

Age in year	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
00-04	8.41	8.73	8.09	8.43	8.76	8.08	8.32	8.55	8.09
05-09	9.87	10.15	9.60	10.07	10.34	9.79	8.95	9.23	8.68
10-14	11.08	11.65	10.50	11.24	11.89	10.57	10.31	10.49	10.13
15-19	9.57	10.22	8.91	9.53	10.22	8.83	9.77	10.22	9.32
20-24	8.17	7.07	9.30	8.02	7.05	9.03	8.86	7.15	10.58
25-29	9.48	8.38	10.62	9.37	8.31	10.47	10.01	8.74	11.29
30-34	7.85	7.23	8.48	7.79	7.09	8.52	8.10	7.90	8.31
35-39	7.94	7.36	8.54	7.86	7.17	8.58	8.33	8.29	8.37
40-44	6.54	7.17	5.91	6.53	7.29	5.74	6.63	6.58	6.69
45-49	5.39	5.90	4.87	5.24	5.70	4.77	6.10	6.88	5.32
50-54	4.70	4.53	4.87	4.71	4.50	4.92	4.65	4.65	4.65
55-59	3.33	3.68	2.97	3.29	3.57	3.00	3.53	4.24	2.81
60-64	2.89	3.12	2.65	2.96	3.17	2.76	2.52	2.89	2.14
65-69	1.62	1.63	1.60	1.62	1.59	1.65	1.60	1.80	1.41
70-74	1.50	1.62	1.37	1.58	1.67	1.48	1.13	1.39	0.87
75-79	0.71	0.74	0.67	0.76	0.80	0.72	0.46	0.49	0.43
80 & above	0.94	0.83	1.06	0.99	0.90	1.09	0.71	0.51	0.91

Table P-5: Percentage distribution of population of Rajshahi division by age, sex and residence

Age in year	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
00-04	8.38	8.29	8.48	8.51	8.36	8.67	7.75	7.95	7.55
05-09	10.98	11.17	10.77	11.27	11.57	10.97	9.56	9.27	9.86
10-14	10.60	11.00	10.18	10.78	11.27	10.28	9.70	9.72	9.68
15-19	8.51	9.32	7.66	8.37	9.28	7.42	9.16	9.49	8.82
20-24	8.59	7.54	9.68	8.54	7.54	9.58	8.83	7.52	10.15
25-29	9.56	9.01	10.14	9.65	9.05	10.27	9.18	8.84	9.53
30-34	8.34	7.82	8.88	8.28	7.79	8.80	8.62	7.97	9.28
35-39	7.94	7.58	8.31	7.76	7.44	8.10	8.78	8.24	9.32
40-44	6.28	6.83	5.72	6.06	6.56	5.54	7.32	8.08	6.55
45-49	5.15	5.47	4.82	5.02	5.22	4.81	5.77	6.66	4.87
50-54	4.85	4.53	5.18	4.82	4.48	5.18	4.97	4.75	5.20
55-59	3.40	3.75	3.03	3.36	3.68	3.03	3.58	4.11	3.04
60-64	2.81	2.93	2.67	2.78	2.85	2.69	2.95	3.31	2.58
65-69	1.69	1.80	1.58	1.72	1.81	1.63	1.56	1.75	1.37
70-74	1.43	1.48	1.38	1.48	1.53	1.43	1.17	1.23	1.10
75-79	0.57	0.55	0.59	0.60	0.57	0.63	0.41	0.43	0.40
80 & above	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.68	0.68	0.69

Table P-6: Percentage distribution of population of Rangpur division by age, sex and residence

Age in year	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
00-04	10.01	9.89	10.13	10.15	10.01	10.29	9.03	9.03	9.04
05-09	11.63	12.11	11.14	11.81	12.30	11.30	10.43	10.43	10.05
10-14	11.23	12.03	10.40	11.24	12.11	10.33	11.17	11.17	10.88
15-19	8.68	8.82	8.54	8.59	8.72	8.46	9.30	9.30	9.08
20-24	8.38	7.02	9.80	8.42	7.05	9.84	8.12	8.12	9.48
25-29	9.27	8.65	9.91	9.22	8.74	9.73	9.58	9.58	11.14
30-34	7.85	7.70	8.01	7.78	7.61	7.96	8.35	8.35	8.36
35-39	7.36	7.03	7.70	7.26	6.90	7.62	8.05	8.05	8.21
40-44	6.39	6.95	5.81	6.43	6.98	5.85	6.15	6.15	5.53
45-49	4.68	5.31	4.03	4.52	5.16	3.85	5.81	5.81	5.24
50-54	4.59	4.05	5.15	4.59	3.98	5.23	4.58	4.58	4.63
55-59	3.03	3.44	2.61	3.00	3.39	2.59	3.25	3.25	2.73
60-64	2.58	2.70	2.45	2.59	2.66	2.51	2.52	2.52	2.05
65-69	1.66	1.93	1.39	1.69	1.97	1.40	1.49	1.49	1.35
70-74	1.15	1.06	1.25	1.17	1.07	1.28	1.01	1.01	1.03
75-79	0.57	0.43	0.73	0.58	0.41	0.76	0.52	0.52	0.52
80 & above	0.92	0.89	0.95	0.96	0.94	0.99	0.64	0.64	0.68

Table P-7: Percentage distribution of population of Sylhet division by age, sex and residence

Age in year	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
00-04	9.99	10.01	9.97	9.99	10.03	9.95	9.98	9.91	10.05
05-09	13.87	14.59	13.16	14.15	14.98	13.33	12.21	12.27	12.15
10-14	13.09	13.87	12.32	13.40	14.24	12.57	11.31	11.73	10.89
15-19	10.66	11.30	10.03	10.71	11.37	10.06	10.37	10.87	9.87
20-24	8.41	7.50	9.31	8.30	7.36	9.23	9.05	8.35	9.75
25-29	7.95	7.11	8.79	7.73	6.94	8.51	9.24	8.06	10.41
30-34	6.44	5.86	7.01	6.29	5.72	6.86	7.31	6.72	7.90
35-39	6.29	5.63	6.94	6.19	5.43	6.95	6.85	6.79	6.90
40-44	5.43	5.20	5.67	5.35	5.06	5.64	5.90	5.98	5.82
45-49	4.32	4.76	3.87	4.27	4.73	3.81	4.59	4.94	4.23
50-54	4.37	4.27	4.47	4.30	4.18	4.42	4.78	4.78	4.77
55-59	2.51	2.90	2.11	2.49	2.85	2.13	2.61	3.22	1.99
60-64	2.75	2.96	2.54	2.78	2.96	2.61	2.53	2.99	2.08
65-69	1.24	1.27	1.21	1.24	1.25	1.24	1.20	1.36	1.03
70-74	1.30	1.36	1.24	1.34	1.42	1.26	1.05	1.02	1.09
75-79	0.53	0.58	0.48	0.56	0.61	0.50	0.38	0.39	0.37
80 & above	0.85	0.82	0.88	0.88	0.85	0.91	0.65	0.61	0.69

Table P-8: Percentage distribution of level of education of 5 years and above by sex and residence

Highest Class passed	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
No schooling	29.75	27.68	31.87	32.16	29.96	34.42	21.57	19.86	23.28
Class-I	4.77	4.95	4.58	4.99	5.18	4.81	4.00	4.16	3.83
Class-II	6.15	6.47	5.83	6.54	6.96	6.11	4.83	4.77	4.89
Class-III	5.49	5.72	5.25	5.82	6.09	5.53	4.37	4.44	4.30
Class-IV	5.86	5.92	5.80	6.26	6.37	6.15	4.50	4.38	4.63
Class-V	12.76	12.80	12.71	13.12	13.21	13.02	11.53	11.38	11.67
Class-VI	4.13	3.82	4.44	4.21	3.85	4.57	3.87	3.73	4.01
Class-VII	4.17	3.74	4.61	4.20	3.73	4.68	4.06	3.74	4.38
Class-VIII	5.97	5.66	6.28	5.66	5.35	5.98	7.01	6.72	7.29
Class-IX	5.76	5.55	5.98	5.54	5.45	5.64	6.51	5.90	7.11
SSC/Equivalent	9.31	10.22	8.38	7.88	9.00	6.74	14.14	14.40	13.89
HSC/Equivalent	4.17	5.28	3.04	2.72	3.67	1.76	9.07	10.80	7.35
Diploma	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.09	0.13	0.05
Vocational	0.09	0.06	0.12	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.10	0.07	0.13
Graduate/ Equivalent	0.83	1.09	0.57	0.36	0.53	0.19	2.43	3.04	1.82
Post Graduate /Equivalent	0.44	0.58	0.30	0.15	0.21	0.09	1.41	1.83	0.99
Doctor	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.19	0.24	0.14
Engineer	0.04	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.11	0.20	0.03
Agriculturist	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.07
Others	0.15	0.19	0.11	0.16	0.20	0.11	0.14	0.15	0.13

*****Population of 5 years and above completed the classes

Table T-1: Percentage distribution of tobacco (smoking and smokeless) and narcotics used by level of education

Types of tobacco and narcotics		Level of education								
	Total	No Schooling	PSC Incomplete	PSC Complete	JSC Incomplete	JSC Complete	SSC Incomplete	SSC Complete	HSC & Above	Others
Total	100	41.98	15.80	14.73	5.42	5.43	5.05	6.85	4.60	0.14
Smoking	100	53.35	15.19	13.88	4.46	3.42	3.49	4.09	1.94	0.18
Tobacco leaf (Sada pata)	100	52.40	14.69	14.41	4.20	4.49	3.34	4.15	2.19	0.14
Jarda & Gull	100	45.92	14.17	12.85	5.11	7.15	4.65	7.94	2.02	0.19
Wine	100	38.07	19.77	17.35	6.49	6.69	3.63	5.59	2.25	0.15
Hemp(Gaza)	100	24.62	46.80	12.24	7.48	2.13	3.25	1.79	1.69	0.00
Hashish (Charash)	100	19.53	44.85	19.85	0.00	1.89	0.00	13.88	0.00	0.00
Glue/Dandi	100	16.20	20.70	18.76	4.82	6.14	8.74	19.36	5.28	0.00
Heroin	100	29.02	3.63	29.09	0.59	5.96	1.76	18.63	11.33	0.00
Fencidil	100	18.09	3.82	22.82	12.52	15.01	5.81	3.03	18.88	0.00
Injection	100	17.18	82.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Yaba	100	45.60	15.47	12.60	4.65	4.76	3.88	7.78	5.25	0.00
Others	100	41.98	15.80	14.73	5.42	5.43	5.05	6.85	4.60	0.14

Table A-1: Prevalence of injured person per 1000 population by place of accident, sex and residence during last 90 days of the survey

Place of Accident	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Total	10.14	12.92	7.31	10.31	13.13	7.43	9.57	12.21	6.91
Inside the house	3.86	3.08	4.66	4.06	3.28	4.85	3.20	2.41	4.00
Near the house	2.18	2.86	1.50	2.27	2.98	1.55	1.88	2.44	1.32
On way to school	0.42	0.65	0.19	0.39	0.62	0.16	0.53	0.77	0.28
On way to work	1.46	2.61	0.29	1.38	2.46	0.28	1.74	3.12	0.35
On way to field	0.38	0.61	0.14	0.41	0.68	0.15	0.25	0.37	0.12
In school	0.07	0.10	0.04	0.08	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.02
In work place	0.09	0.15	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.00	0.20	0.30	0.10
In field	0.31	0.54	0.07	0.31	0.55	0.07	0.30	0.52	0.07
In factory	0.16	0.32	0.00	0.16	0.31	0.00	0.18	0.36	0.00
In Other working place	0.94	1.56	0.31	0.96	1.62	0.28	0.88	1.34	0.42
Place of leisure	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.10	0.05	0.15
In play ground	0.23	0.43	0.03	0.22	0.41	0.03	0.27	0.47	0.07
Others	10.14	12.92	7.31	10.31	13.13	7.43	9.57	12.21	6.91

Table A-2: Prevalence of disabled/impaired persons per 1000 population due to accident by sex and residence during last 90 days of the survey

Type of disability/ impairments	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Total	9.55	12.18	6.87	9.80	12.47	7.06	8.72	11.19	6.22
Visual impairments	2.07	2.53	1.59	2.12	2.58	1.64	1.89	2.36	1.42
One eyed	1.26	1.68	0.83	1.25	1.63	0.87	1.29	1.88	0.68
Blind	0.17	0.24	0.10	0.19	0.28	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.10
Impairments of ear	0.38	0.42	0.34	0.33	0.38	0.28	0.57	0.58	0.56
Damage/ paralyzed of hand/leg	2.73	3.81	1.64	2.82	3.99	1.62	2.43	3.17	1.67
Waist problem	0.94	0.99	0.89	1.01	1.05	0.96	0.73	0.81	0.65
Gangrene	0.17	0.25	0.10	0.15	0.22	0.08	0.23	0.32	0.14
Mental disorder	0.20	0.26	0.13	0.21	0.27	0.15	0.15	0.24	0.06
Loss of memory	0.18	0.26	0.10	0.19	0.28	0.10	0.13	0.16	0.10
Others	1.45	1.73	1.16	1.52	1.78	1.26	1.19	1.56	0.82

Table A-3: Average monthly expenditure per treatment recipient due to accident by sex and injury during last 90 days of the surveys

Types of Injury	Average Expenditure(TK.)		
	Total	**Rural**	**Urban**
Total	5565	5408	6142
Severe type of Injury/Wound	7987	7180	10621
Swelling any parts of body	2999	3272	1784
Pounded/Bruised	3904	3859	4055
Dislocation	10475	11396	6545
Fractured	9020	8865	9603
Severe burn	4916	3928	9250
Violence	7165	8021	2726
Sprained	2305	2266	2450
Attempt to suicide	9810	6667	18015
Others	4602	5031	3052

Table D-1: Prevalence of death per 1000 population by place of accident, sex and residence during 1 year of the survey

Place of Accident	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Total	0.37	0.51	0.22	0.40	0.57	0.23	0.23	0.31	0.16
Inside the house	0.20	0.25	0.15	0.22	0.29	0.16	0.14	0.15	0.13
Near the house	0.08	0.11	0.04	0.09	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.03
On way to school	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00
On way to work	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.04	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.00
On way to field	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
In school	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
In work place	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.00
In field	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
In factory	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
In Other working place	0.04	0.07	0.00	0.04	0.09	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Place of leisure	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
In play ground	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.37	0.51	0.22	0.40	0.57	0.23	0.23	0.31	0.16

Table D-2: Percentage distribution of death persons by place of accident and residence

Place of Accident	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Inside the house	55.8	49.7	70.7	55.3	50.1	68.1	59.3	47.0	83.7
Near the house	21.7	22.3	20.3	21.9	22.2	21.0	20.5	22.6	16.3
On way to school	3.2	0.8	9.1	3.1	0.0	10.9	3.7	5.6	0.0
On way to work	8.3	11.8	0.0	8.7	12.2	0.0	6.0	9.1	0.0
On way to field	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
In school	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
In work place	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	11.4	0.0
In field	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
In factory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
In Other working place	9.8	13.9	0.0	11.0	15.5	0.0	2.9	4.3	0.0
Place of leisure	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
In play ground	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others									

Table M-1: Prevalence of morbidity (multiple responses) per 1000 population by age, sex and residence

Age group (In year)	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	36.39	35.54	37.24	35.00	34.05	35.98	41.10	40.67	41.54
<1	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03
01-04	0.18	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.26	0.27	0.25
05-09	0.22	0.18	0.27	0.22	0.17	0.28	0.21	0.21	0.21
10-14	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.19
15-19	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.29	0.27	0.31	0.48	0.50	0.46
20-24	1.20	1.13	1.27	1.10	1.00	1.21	1.53	1.59	1.47
25-29	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.29	3.24	3.33	4.01	4.16	3.85
30-34	4.35	4.64	4.06	4.25	4.64	3.84	4.72	4.65	4.78
35-39	5.09	4.87	5.31	4.79	4.67	4.92	6.11	5.59	6.63
40-44	4.90	4.95	4.85	4.79	4.82	4.75	5.30	5.39	5.21
45-49	4.33	3.89	4.77	4.18	3.61	4.76	4.85	4.86	4.84
50-54	3.92	3.28	4.57	3.69	3.06	4.32	4.71	4.04	5.39
55-59	2.64	2.63	2.65	2.33	2.25	2.41	3.70	3.94	3.45
60-64	2.29	2.22	2.36	2.30	2.22	2.38	2.25	2.20	2.31
65-69	1.25	1.21	1.29	1.26	1.18	1.35	1.19	1.32	1.06
70-74	1.11	1.24	0.98	1.11	1.25	0.97	1.08	1.19	0.98
75-79	0.52	0.58	0.47	0.59	0.63	0.54	0.31	0.39	0.22
80& above	0.41	0.59	0.23	0.49	0.72	0.25	0.16	0.14	0.18
Morbidity events	25213851	12646700	12567151	19469738	9751487	9718251	5744112	2895213	2848899

Table M-2: Prevalence of diarrhoea per 1000 population by education and sex, during 90 days of the survey

Level of education	Total	Male	Female
Total	17.30	18.65	15.93
No Schooling	6.81	6.66	6.98
PSC Incomplete	2.47	2.92	2.01
PSC Complete	2.72	2.97	2.47
JSC Incomplete	1.03	0.93	1.13
JSC Complete	1.02	1.17	0.86
SSC Incomplete	0.89	0.85	0.94
SSC Complete	1.24	1.68	0.79
HSC & Above	0.99	1.33	0.65
Others	0.12	0.13	0.09

Table MRC-1: Percentage distribution of population reported medical/routine checkup by age, sex and residence during 30 days of the survey

Age in year	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<1	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.2	1.6	0.7	1.5	1.6	1.3
01-04	3.9	5.2	2.7	4.0	5.4	2.8	3.5	4.8	2.4
05-09	3.2	2.7	3.6	3.4	2.9	3.9	2.7	2.5	2.9
10-14	3.1	4.2	2.1	3.7	5.0	2.4	1.9	2.6	1.4
15-19	2.9	2.5	3.3	3.0	2.5	3.4	2.9	2.4	3.2
20-24	4.6	2.3	6.7	4.5	2.4	6.5	4.9	2.1	7.2
25-29	6.8	5.2	8.1	7.2	5.9	8.3	5.9	3.8	7.6
30-34	8.5	5.1	11.6	9.0	5.1	12.5	7.6	5.1	9.7
35-39	9.3	6.6	11.7	9.3	6.8	11.5	9.4	6.2	12.1
40-44	10.1	9.4	10.7	9.3	9.0	9.6	11.6	10.2	12.8
45-49	8.7	8.5	9.0	8.5	8.6	8.4	9.2	8.2	10.1
50-54	9.8	10.3	9.3	8.7	9.0	8.5	11.9	13.0	10.9
55-59	9.0	11.5	6.9	8.3	10.4	6.5	10.4	13.7	7.5
60-64	7.2	10.3	4.4	7.3	10.4	4.5	7.0	10.1	4.3
65-69	4.9	5.4	4.4	5.3	5.7	4.9	4.1	5.0	3.4
70-74	3.7	4.9	2.6	3.9	5.0	3.0	3.1	4.7	1.8
75-79	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.2	2.0	0.6
80 & more	1.8	2.9	0.9	2.0	3.3	0.9	1.3	1.9	0.8
No. of persons	3222304	1512761	1709543	2142003	1016379	1125624	1080302	496382	583920

Table MRC-2: Percentage distribution of medical/routine checkup persons by type of diseases, sex and residence during last 30 days of the survey

Probable diseases	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Measles	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.2	2.1
Dysentery	1.7	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.0	0.5	1.4
Goitre	8.0	10.8	5.6	9.0	11.8	6.4	6.2	8.5	4.2
Epilepsy	3.0	3.3	2.7	3.4	3.7	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.0
Rabies	1.6	1.0	2.1	1.8	1.1	2.5	1.1	0.9	1.3
Chicken pox	1.9	1.2	2.6	2.1	1.1	3.1	1.5	1.4	1.6
Conjunctivitis	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.5	2.6	2.2	2.8
Night blindness	1.5	0.7	2.2	1.6	0.8	2.3	1.4	0.7	2.0
Cataract	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.1	3.0
Tuberculosis	6.0	6.7	5.3	6.3	7.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2
Malaria	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
Kala-azar	2.1	1.1	2.9	2.0	1.2	2.7	2.2	1.0	3.3
Peptic ulcer	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.5	2.0	3.0
Hepatitis-b	2.4	1.8	2.9	2.6	1.5	3.5	2.0	2.3	1.8
Diabetes	1.2	0.6	1.7	1.1	0.4	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.6
Urinary tract infection	10.3	14.4	6.6	7.7	10.8	4.9	15.5	21.9	10.1
Arsenic	7.6	10.0	5.5	7.0	9.0	5.2	8.8	12.1	6.0
Tetanus	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1
Mumps	1.6	0.7	2.4	1.5	0.6	2.3	1.7	0.7	2.5
Acute respiratory infection(ARI)	1.7	1.0	2.3	1.5	0.8	2.0	2.2	1.5	2.8
Ear infection	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.2	0.6	1.6
Skin disease	1.7	0.9	2.4	1.7	1.0	2.3	1.7	0.7	2.5
Asthma	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.4	1.4	1.2	1.5
Heart/chest pain	2.2	1.5	2.8	2.0	1.5	2.4	2.6	1.6	3.4
Stroke/brain hemorrhage	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.4	2.3
Nephritis	1.3	0.7	1.8	1.4	0.9	1.9	1.0	0.2	1.7
Ovary related problem	1.6	0.8	2.3	1.5	0.9	2.0	1.7	0.6	2.7
Cancer	1.6	1.1	2.0	1.6	1.1	2.0	1.6	1.1	2.0
Diarrhoea	1.9	1.6	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.3	1.9
Typhoid	1.2	0.8	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.5
Fever(cold & cough	2.9	3.3	2.5	3.0	3.5	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.4
Fever(FUO)	4.0	5.8	2.5	4.3	6.1	2.6	3.6	5.3	2.2
Whooping cough	2.1	1.7	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.6	1.7	1.3	2.1
Diphtheria	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.5
Others	1.9	1.1	2.7	2.0	1.3	2.8	1.8	0.8	2.6

Table TT-1: Average annual expenditure (TK.) per household by types of service provider during 30 days of the survey

Types of service provider	Both sex (TK.)	Male (TK.)	Female (TK.)
Total	1,750	1,825	1,683
Health Worker (Govt.)	1,543	1,432	1,659
Health worker (NGO)	1,235	1,246	1,225
Homeopathic Doctor	1,205	1,458	991
Unani/Ayurvedic	1,544	1,576	1,517
Religious/Traditional	1,294	1,113	1,477
Govt.Doctor (Govt.Inst.)	2,873	3,270	2,506
Govt.Doctor (Pvt.Practice)	3,400	3,735	3,115
Doctor (NGO)	3,066	5,049	1,500
Doctor (Pvt.)	2,499	2,480	2,517
Paramedics/Medical Technologist	1,137	903	1,364
Pharmacy/Dispensary worker/Compounder	580	556	603
Family treatment	1,036	1,207	906
Self-treatment	886	764	1,001
Others	1,203	1,613	822

Table I-1: Percentage distribution of children age 00-59 months vaccinated in the last NID by sex, residence and by division

Division	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Boys	Girls	Both sex	Boys	Girls	Both sex	Boys	Girls
Total	94.14	93.63	94.67	93.34	92.81	93.88	97.04	96.52	97.61
Barisal	92.95	93.44	92.49	92.55	93.07	92.07	95.18	95.44	94.92
Chittagong	96.98	95.70	98.28	96.80	95.43	98.20	97.54	96.56	98.53
Dhaka	94.19	93.76	94.67	92.30	92.40	92.19	98.74	96.97	100.78
Khulna	94.81	94.15	95.50	94.85	93.77	96.02	94.58	96.01	93.12
Rajshahi	92.97	93.95	91.97	92.55	92.99	92.11	95.07	98.57	91.22
Rangpur	88.84	87.12	90.56	88.32	86.30	90.35	92.95	93.72	92.20
Sylhet	96.00	96.51	95.51	96.62	97.07	96.18	92.42	93.28	91.57

Table MC-1: Average expenditure for ANC, PNC, normal and caesarian delivery by types of delivery places during 30 days of the survey

Delivery places	Average expenditure (Tk.) last pregnancy			
	ANC	PNC	Caesarian	Normal delivery
Total	1565	860	735	2752
Community/ Satellite Clinic	1552	273	131	2078
Upazila hospital/health complex	1050	168	404	176
Zila/Sadar hospital	2759	1735	325	7266
Medical college hospital	913	1437	7170	1190
MCH welfare center	1974	1779	740	983
Union health & family welfare center	417	59	59	-
Other government hospital	2277	3502	106	4805
NGO	11105	3992	336	17325
Non-government hospital/clinic	2911	2803	943	14347
Palli Chikisshak	3000	-	-	-
House	1110	513	-	571
Others	100	-	-	-

APPENDIX-B

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Technical Committee of the survey

01	Director General, BBS, Agargaon, Dhaka	Chairperson
02	Prof. Nurul Islam, Ex.Vice chancellor, Mawlana Bhashani Science & Technology University	Member
03-04	Joint Secretary (Admin./Dev.) Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
05	Deputy Director General, BBS, Agargaon, Dhaka	Member
06	Representative, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Not below DS) Bangladesh Secretariate, Dhaka	Member
07	Chairman, Department of Statistics, Bio-statistics and Informatics, University of Dhaka	Member
08	Chairman, Department of women and Gender Studies, University of Dhaka	Member
09	Chairman, Department of Population Science, University of Dhaka	Member
10	Director, ISRT, University of Dhaka	Member
11	Representative, Directorate of Health (Not below Director)	Member
12	Representative, Directorate of Social Services (Not below Director)	Member
13	Representative, Directirate of Women Affairs (Not below Director)	Member
14	Representative, Directorate of Family Planning (Not below Director)	Member
15	Representative, NIPORT (Not below Director)	Member
16	Representative, icddr,b, Mohakhali, Dhaka	Member
17-23	All Director's of BBS, Agargaon, Dhaka	Member
24	Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS, Agargaon, Dhaka	Member Secretary

APPENDIX-C

MONITORING COMMITTEE

01	Additional Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division	Chairperson
02	Deputy Director General/ Deputy Director General, BBS	Member
03	Director, Computer Wing, BBS	Member
04	Director , Industry & Labour Wing, BBS	Member
05	Director ,Census Wing, BBS	Member
06	Project Director , MICS Project, BBS	Member
07	Project Director , SVRS Project, BBS	Member
08	Project Director , Nutritional Surveillance Project, BBS	Member
09	Focal Point Officer, Gender Statistics, BBS	Member
10	Mohammad Shaheen, DD, BBS	Member
11	Jatan Kumar Saha, System Analyst, BBS	Member
12	Consultant, Health & Morbidity Status Survey, BBS	Member
13	Programme Director, Health & Morbidity Status Survey, BBS	Member-Secretary

APPENDIX-D

PERSONS INVOLVED

01) Md. Abul Kalam Azad, Local Consultant
02) S M Kamrul Islam, Deputy Director, Demography and Health Wing
03) Md. Iftekhairul Karim, Deputy Director, Demography and Health Wing
04) Mrs. Jahan Afroza Begum, Deputy Director, Demography and Health Wing
05) Md. Monirul Islam, Assistant Statistical Officer, Demography and Health Wing
06) Md. Lutfor Rahman, Assistant Statistical Officer, Demography and Health Wing
07) Miss. Nilufa Khondker, Assistant Statistical Officer, Demography and Health Wing
08) Mrs.Kamrun Nahar Islam, Assistant Statistical Officer, Demography and Health Wing
09) Mrs. Begum Ferdous Ara Begum, Assistant Statistical Officer, Demography and Health Wing
10) Mrs. Begum Zaheda Begum, Assistant Statistical Officer, Demography and Health Wing
11) Mrs. Begum Naznin Shultana Khan, Assistant Statistical Officer, Demography and Health wing
12) S. M. Anwar Husain, Statistical Investigator, MSCW Project
13) Jafor Ahmed Khan, Director, Demography and Health Wing, Programme Director, Health & Morbidity Status Survey, BBS

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Demography and Health Wing
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Parishankhyan Bhaban
E-27/A Agargaon, Dhaka-1207

APPENDIX-E: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Confidential
Collected data will be used only for
Govt. research and planning purposes

Health and Morbidity Status Survey-2014

(Survey on Health and illness/diseases)

PSU no | | | | | MSVSB house hold No | | | | Sample household No. | | |

Identification of Sample Area

Area	Code
Division.....	
District	
Upazila/Thana	

Area	Code
Union/Ward	
Sample Area (Mauza/Mohallah	
Village	
RMO	

Name of the data collector .....
Designation.....
Signature with date.....

Name of the supervisor .....
Designation.....
Signature with date.....

Survey of personal characteristics, illness, medical or routine checkup, disability and impairment, treatment and treatment cost of injured by accident and death, information about reproductive health care and socio-economic characteristics of household members

Brief Instructions:

1. Information of each and every sample household of a sample area will be collected in the first, second, third and fourth section of the questionnaire.
2. The third section of the questionnaire will be filled in for physical and mental impaired persons/children of the households.
3. If there are more than one ill/death/ medical or routine checked-up persons in the household, use separate forth section of the questionnaire for each person and will be attached with the main questionnaire.
4. Accurate information about the illness of child, mother and aged persons will be very careful.
5. Main objectives of the questionnaire are to collect information about illness and treatment expenditure. So it must be kept in mind that not a mild and simple or all general illness/death/medical or routine checked-up persons would not be omitted from the count and it will be ensured that nobody is under enumerated.

Section-1

1.1 Personal Information of the Household Members

1.Line no.	2.Name of the household members	3.Relationship to the head of the household (Code)	4.Sex Male-1 Female-2 Hijra-3	5. Religion Islam-1 Hindu-2 Christian-3 Buddhist-4 Others-5 (Mention)	6..Age (Completed year) Below 1 year "00"	7.Marital status (Code)	8. Age at marriage (at 1st marriage)	9.Level of education (Passed the class) (Code)	10.Have you any work (Either cash/kind) in the last week? Yes-1 No-2 (If No skip to Ques. No. 12)	11(1).Write in details of occupation (Person of age 10+)	11 (2). Code of occupation (From the code list)	12.Wheather he or she was sick/ill last 90 days? Yes-1 No-2	13.Wheather he or she was injured last 90 days? Yes-1 No-2	14.Wheather he or she was physical/ mental impaired last 90 days? Yes-1 No-2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
0														

- **Relationship to the head of the household Code**: Head of the household-**1**,Husband/wife -**2**, Son/daughter-**3**, Brother/sister-**4**,Father/mother-**5**, Daughter/Son in law-**6**, Grandson/Granddaughter-**7**,Father/Mother in law-**8**, Brother /Sister in law-**9**, Maid servant-**10**, Others-**11**
- **Marital status Code**: Unmarried-**1**, Married-**2**, Widowed-**3**, Divorced-**4**, Separated-**5**.
- **Level of education**: Not passed any Class -**00**, Passed Class I-**01**, Passed Class II -**02**, Passed Class III-**03**, Passed ClassIV -**04,** Passed ClassV -**05**, Passed ClassVI -**06**, Passed ClassVII-**07**, Passed ClassVIII -**08**, Passed ClassIX -**09**, Passed SSC or equivalent -**10**, Passed HSC or equivalent -**12**, Graduate or equivalent-**16**, Post graduate or equivalent-**17**, Doctor-**18**, Engineer-**19**,Agriculturalist-**20**, Diploma-**21**, Vocational-**22**, Others-**99**

1.2 Information of all the persons of this household of age 10+ who use tobacco leaves/jarda/gul/smoking/drugs:

1.Line no.	2.Name of the person	3.Do you Use sadapata/ jarda/gul/ smoking etc.? Yes-1 No-2	4.Excepting sadapata/ jarda/gul/ smoking, do you use any drugs? Yes-1 No-2	5. Do you use sadapata/ jarda /gul/ smoking or any drugs? (Code) (Multiple Response possible)	6.Age of initiation of smoking? (Applicable if Ques. Ans of 3 is yes)	7. Age of initiation of sadapata/ jarda/gul (Applicable if Ques. ans. of 3 is yes)	8. Age of initiation of any drugs? (Applicable if Ques.ans of 4 is yes)	9.After Drug adiction where have you taken treatment?	10.How much days were in treatment centre?	11.Expenditure for treatment (Tk.)	If the answer of the question no.3 and or 4 is yes then fill up the actual **cost of last 30 days** in respective box in Taka.			
											12. Cost of smoking (TK.)	13. Cost of sadapata/ jarda/gul etc. (TK.)	14. Cost use of any drugs (TK.)	15.Total cost (TK.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Smoking/drugs/tobacco Code: Smoking-1, Tobacco leaves (Sadapata)-2, Jarda/gul-3, Wine-4, Hemp (Gaza)-5, Hashish(Charash)-6 Glue/Dandi-7,Heroine-8 Fensidil-9, Injection-10, Yaba-11,Others-12

Medical service provider's code: Govt.hospital-1, Non-govt.hospital-2, Clinic-3, Drug rehabilitation centre-4, Others-9

1.3 Information of the persons of this household who has injury and accident during last 90 days

1.Line No.	2.Name of the injured person	3. Type of Wound/ Injury (Code)	4. How the Wound/Injury was occurred? (Code)	5. Place of Injury (Code)	6. Type of Vehicle for Injury & Accident (Code)	7.Disability/ impairments due to injury/ accident (Code)	8.Where did you seek treatment for your injury? (Code)	9.Did you gone hospital due to injury/accident? Yes-1 No-2 (if No skip to 11)	10.How much days in hospital due to injury/ accident?	Fill-up the actual **cost of last 30 days** in respective box in Taka.			
										11.Teatment cost in injury/accident (TK.)	12.Operation cost (Tk)	13. Cost use of any drugs (TK.)	14.Other cost (TK.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

1.4 **Information of the died persons due to accident of this household during last 1 year (Serial no.90-99)**

1.Serial no.	2.Name of the died person due to Accident	3. How much days the death occurred?	4. Sex Male-1 Female-2 Hijra-3	5.Age at death (Completed year)	6.Marital status (Code)	7.Level of education (Code)	8.Usual activity/ economic occupation (Code)	9. How the Accident was occurred? (Code)	10. Place of Injury (Code)	11.Where did you seek treatment for your Injury (Code)	12.Teatment cost in death due to Injury/ Accident (TK.)	13.If the accident by vehicle type of vehicle (Code)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

1.5 Information about knowledge and awareness on HIV/AIDS of the household members of age 15-24:

1.Line number	2.Name of the person	3.Have you ever heard of HIV/AIDS? Yes-1 No-2 (if No skip to section-2)	4. If the answer of the question no.3 is yes then where did you heard about HIV/AIDS? (Code) (Multiple response possible)	5. Can you tell that how doe the HIV/AIDS spread? (Code) (Multiple response possible)	6. Do you know how does HIV/AIDS to be prevented? (Code) (Multiple response possible)	7.Remarks (If the respondent was absent after 3 times visit) Absent-1 No answer-2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Ever heard of HIV/AIDS Code: Radio-1, Television-2, Billboard/Poster-3, Newspapers-4, Educational Institute-5, Relative/Friend-6, Others-7

Spread out of HIV/AIDS Code: Sex without condom -1, Using used needles/syringes -2, Unsafe blood transfusions -3, Use sharing razors and blades -4, Intercourse with HIV/AIDS affected Husband/ wife -5, By born -6, Does not know -7

Prevention of HIV/AIDS Code: Protected sex -1, Transfusion of unscreened blood -2, Avoid sharing syringe -3, Avoid sharing razors /blades-4, Avoid birth of HIV/AIDS affected Husband/ wife -5, Does not know -6

Section 2

Socio-Economic Characteristics of Household

1. Ownership of Dwelling (Circle the appropriate code)		2. Construction Material of Wall, Roof and Floor of Main House of the Household (Circle the code)				3. Dwelling		
Ownership	Code	Materials of Construction	Wall (Code)	Roof (Code)	Floor (Code)	Total Number of Rooms	No. of Living Rooms	Area of Living Rooms (Sq.Ft)
Own	1	Straw/ Bamboo / Polythene/ Canvass	1	1				
Rented	2	Clay/Un-burnt Brick	2		2			
Rent Free	3	Tin (CI Sheet)	3	3				
Others (Specify)	4	Wood	4	4	4			
		Tally		5				
		Brick-Cement	6	6	6			
		Mosaic/Tiles	7		7			
		Others(Specify)	8	8	8			

4. Main Source of Water for (Circle the code)			5. Source of Cooking Fuel (Circle the code)		6. Source of Light (Circle the code)		7. Toilet Facility (Circle the code)	
Source	Drinking (Code)	Other Use (Code)	Source of Fuel	Code	Source	Code	What type of latrine used?	Code
Tap	1	1	Wood / Bamboo	1	Electricity	1	Discharge stool with pipe by the sewerage system	1
Tube well /Deep Tube well	2	2	Kerosene	2	Kerosene	2	Safety tank/Preserve stool in the ditch	2
Ring Well/Dug Well	3	3	Gas/LPG	3	Solar Energy	3	Pit Latrine (Water Sealed)	3
Pond	4	4	Electricity	4	Biogas	4	Pit Latrine (Non-water Sealed)	4
River/Ditch/Canal/Fen	5	5	Straw/Leaves/Dry Cow Dung	5	Others (Specify)	5	Pucca/Katcha/Hanging (Stool discharge in the open place)	5
			Biogas	6				
Fountain	6	6	Charcoal	7			Open Space/Bush/Canal/River	6
Others(Specify)	7	7	Others (Specify)	8			Others(Specify)	7

8. What do you measures to protect against mosquitoes? (Code)	

Protect against mosquitoes code: Bed net-1, Coil-2, Mat-3, Refiller-4, Aerosole/spray-5, Incense(fumes)-6, Others-7, Nothing-9

9. Does the Household Own the following Assets?(Ask the questions for every item) (Circle the code)				10. What is the distance of the following Clinic/Hospital (K.M)	
Description of Asset	Code	Description of Asset	Code	Name of Institute	Distance in (K.M)
Radio	01	Motor Cycle/Easy Bike	16	Zilla hospital	
Television	02	CNG driven Scooter/Tempu	17	Zilla/Sadar Hospital	
Mobile phone	03	Animal driven car	18	Upazilla health Complex	
Land Phone	04	Rickshaw	19	Union health Centre	
Computer	05	Push car/ Rickshaw van	20	Community Clinic	
DVD/VCD Player	06	Motor car/ Truck/Bus	21	Non-government hospital	
Microwave Oven	07	Engine-driven Boat	22	Clinic	
Washing machine	08	Trawler	23	NGO Clinic	
Fridge/Deep Fridge	09	Tractor /Shallow Engine	24	Medical College Hospital	
IPS/Generator	10	Water pump	25	Specialized Hospitals	
Water filter	11	Others(Mention)	26	Others (Mention)	
Almirah/ Ware drop	12				
Fan	13				
Table /Chair	14				
Cycle	15				

Specialized Hospitals: TB Hospital, Cancer Hospital, Kidney Hospital, Eye Hospital, Orthopedic Hospital, Child Hospital, Cardiovascular disease Hospital, Heart disease Hospital

Section 3

Information regarding Physical/Mental impaired persons of the household's member

3.1 Personal information of the Physical/Mental impaired persons of the household's member

1.Line number	2.Name of the Physical/ Mental impaired persons	3.If more than one problem/ impairments then put the Code of the main problem	4. Have you taken any treatment? Yes-1 No-2 (if No then next)	5. Where did you seek treatment? (Code)		Treatment Expenditure of the Physical/Mental impaired persons during last 30 days(Tk.)								
						6.Medicine (TK.)	7.Prescription/ doctor fees (TK.)	8.Comm-unication Exp. (TK.)	9.Medical diagnostics Exp. (TK.)	10.Surgical Exp. (TK.)	11.How much Days admitted in Clinic/ Hospital?		12.Other Expenses with tip (TK.)	13.Total Exp. (TK.)
											Days	Rent		
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

3.2 Personal information of the Physical/Mental impaired children of the household's member

1.Line number	2.Name of the Physical/ Mental impaired persons	3.If more than one problem/ impairments then put the Code of the main problem	4. Have you taken any treatment? Yes-1 No-2 (if No then next)	5. Where did you seek treatment? (Code)		Treatment Expenditure of the Physical/Mental impaired persons during last 30 days(Tk.)								
						6.Medicine (TK.)	7.Prescription /doctor fees (TK.)	8.Comm-unication Exp. (TK.)	9. Medical diagnostics Exp. (TK.)	10.Surgical Exp. (TK.)	11.How much days admitted in Clinic/ Hospital?		12.Other Expenses with tips (TK.)	13. Total Exp. (TK.)
											Days	Rent		
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Physical/Mental impairment Code: Low vision-1, One eyed-2, Blind-3, Night blindness-4, Hard of hearing-5, Deaf-6, Damage/ paralyzed of hand/ leg-7, Waist problem-8, Harelip-9, Laps of organ by born-10, Stammered-11, Autism-12, Loss of memory-13, Inclination to corpulence-14, Unaccompanied-15, Talking shaking hands & feet alone-16, Walking/climbing-17, Remembering concentration-18, Self-care-19, Communicating-20, Forgetting concentration-21, Repeat oneself-22, Hot tempered-23, Others-24

Section 4

Information regarding health condition of last 90 days, that is, information regarding serious illness, general illness, death, physical injury, medical and routine checkup. If there are more than one ill/death/ medical or routine checkup persons, use separate questionnaire for each of the individuals.

PSU No. | | | | | **MSVSB H/H No.** | | | | **Sample H/H No** | |

Number of patients in this H/H | | **Patient Number** | |

4.1 Supplementary questions for accurate diagnosis of disease by person who was exposed to sickness/illness/under medical treatment for any of the following diseases during last 90 days:

[If any person living in the household has fallen sick or under medical treatment during last 90 days for any of the following diseases , concerned prescriptions by a physician and reports are required to be verified for diagnosis of disease. If it is not possible then get the replies of the supplementary questions and encircle correct answer.]

Ques-1. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Goitre				**Ques-2. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Epilepsy**			
1.	Does/did the front side of neck inflated like solid mass?	Last 90 days Yes	No	1.	Did ever lose the sense by shaking or shivering hands and legs?	Last 90 days Yes	No
2.	Does the shape of the mass changes with pressure?	Yes	No	2.	Was there symptom of pouring saliva or biting of tongue?	Yes	No
3.	Does its position change/move?	Yes	No	3.	After getting sense was there pain in leg, headache, sleepy feeling?	Yes	No
Ques-3. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Ulcer				**Ques-4. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Hepatitis**			
1.	Has/had pain/trouble on the chest?	Last 90 days Yes	No	1.	Is/was the colour of urine and eye was yellow?	Last 90 days Yes	No
2.	Does/did bitterness of pain in empty stomach increased?	Yes	No	2.	Has/had no appetite with light fever?	Yes	No
3.	Does feel pain in chest/stomach after/before meal?	Yes	No	3.	Does/did vomiting take place along with vomiting tendency?	Yes	No
4.	Has/ had sour eructation?	Yes	No	4.	Has/had pain/trouble on the stomach/chest?	Yes	No
Ques-5. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Rabies				**Ques-6. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Chicken pox**			
1.	Did dog or any other animal (cat, fox, mongoose, rat, mole-rat etc.) bite?	Last 90 days Yes	No	1.	Is/was there mini boil like water vesicle on the entire body with light fever?	Last 90 days Yes	No
2.	Did take vaccination of dog biting after the biting of the mentioned animals?	Yes	No	2.	Is/was there any itching in theming boil?	Yes	No
3.	Was there symptom of uneasiness in the biting place, restlessness, problem in drinking water, fear from water, air or light after one week to three months of biting?	Yes	No	3.	Does feel any pain in throat at the time of meal?	Yes	No

Ques-7. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Conjunctivitis				**Ques-8. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Night blindness**			
1.	Is/was frequent water shedding with itching or burning sensation?	Last 90 days		1.	Is there trouble in seeing during night?	Last 90 days	
		Yes	No			Yes	No
2.	Is/was the eye become red?	Yes	No	2.	Is there trouble in seeing during in the day?	Yes	No
				3.	Is there any white spot in the eye?	Yes	No
Ques-9. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Cataract				**Ques-10. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Arthritis**			
1.	Is/was trouble in seeing?	Last 90 days		1.	Is there any symptom of pain in bone joint?	Last 90 days	
		Yes	No			Yes	No
2.	Is/was feeling of light cover on the eye?	Yes	No	2.	Is there any problem in walking?	Yes	No
3.	Does it seem white it torch light is focused on the eye?	Yes	No	3.	Is there any symptom often inflation of bone joint?	Yes	No
Ques-11. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Tuberculosis				**Ques-12. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Malaria**			
1.	Is/was there cough for three or more weeks continuously?	Last 90 days		1.	Is/was Fever with cold and shivering?	Last 90 days	
		Yes	No			Yes	No
2.	Does appetite reduced?	Yes	No	2.	Is/was remission of fever after some time?	Yes	No
3.	Does the weight reduced?	Yes	No	3.	Is/was fever irregularly after ½ days?	Yes	No
4.	Was there blood with cough?	Yes	No	4.	Did go or resided in malaria affected areas 1 month before the occurrence of fever?	Yes	No
5.	Was there hidden fever off and on?	Yes	No	**Ques-13. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Kala-azar**			
6.	Does the fever come in the evening, body sweat in the dawn?	Yes	No	1.	Has/had fever for 2 or more weeks?	Last 90 days	
						Yes	No
7.	Does/did any member of family suffer from TB?	Yes	No	2.	Feel/did feel weak due to fever?	Yes	No
8.	Did take medicine for TB before?	Yes	No	3.	Did weight reduce after fever?	Yes	No
9.	Have taken TB vaccination till now?	Yes	No	4.	Did live or visit Kala-azar proven area during last one and half years?	Yes	No
10.	Was there inflammation of gland, neck?	Yes	No	5.	Did tar like motion or blood vomiting take place?	Yes	No

Ques-14. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Acute Respiratory Infection				Ques-15. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Measles			
1.	Has/had the child fever with cold-cough?	Last 90 days		1.	First 3 days: Did the Child suffer from Cough with high fever and red eye etc.?	Last 90 days	
		Yes	No			Yes	No
2.	Did the child inhale off and on?	Yes	No	2.	After 3 days: Did remission of fever and showing of red spot on the face seen?	Yes	No
3.	Is/was there trouble in inhaling?	Yes	No	3.	After following 3 days: Did black seed of dandruff spotted?	Yes	No
4.	Does/did the chest cage drop down during inhaling?	Yes	No	4.	Did any other member have/ had similar symptom?	Yes	No
				5.	Have you yet taken vaccination for measles?	Yes	No

Ques-16. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Diabetes				Ques-17. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of High Blood Pressure			
1.	Did the urine off and on?	Last 90 days		1.	Did show the Doctor for high blood pressure?	Last 90 days	
		Yes	No			Yes	No
2.	Did you feel repeatedly thirsty?	Yes	No	2.	Did the Doctor confirm existence of blood pressure?	Yes	No
3.	Did confirm diabetes ever by showing doctor or blood test?	Yes	No	3.	Did follow rules for controlling high blood pressure?	Yes	No
4.	Do you maintain any rules/habit for diabetes?	Yes	No	4.	Is there any pain in neck?	Yes	No
				5.	Does/did vomiting /vomiting tendency?	Yes	No
				6.	Did you feel your head heavy?	Yes	No
				7.	Do you have dizziness?	Yes	No

Ques-18. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Urinary Tract Infection				Ques-19. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Sexually Transmitted Diseases			
1.	Did feel pain in the urinary tract during urinate?	Last 90 days		1.	Did excrete come with urine?	Last 90 days	
		Yes	No			Yes	No
2.	Is/was urinating off and on?	Yes	No	2.	Does feel pain during urinate?	Yes	No
3.	Has/had pain on abdomen?	Yes	No	3.	Has any wound in the sexual organ?	Yes	No
				4.	Is the wound painless or itching free?	Yes	No

Ques-20. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Arsenic				**Ques-21. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Ear Infection**			
1.	Did you make arsenic test on the drinking water?	Last 90 days		1.	Did water or putrid fall due to ear sepsis?	Last 90 days	
		Yes	No			Yes	No
2.	Do you drink arsenic free water?	Yes	No	2.	Do you hear any whizzing sound?	Yes	No
3.	Is/was sign of dry skin or hand/feet seen?	Yes	No	3.	Is there pain in ear?	Yes	No
4.	Has/had any boil seen on the skin?	Yes	No				
5.	Has/had the mark of itching on the spot?	Yes	No				
6.	Are aware of arsenic attack?	Yes	No				

Ques-22. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Skin Diseases				**Ques-23. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Cancer**			
1.	Is/was there small or big boil on the skin due to prickly heat or itching?	Last 90		1.	Are you suffering from dangerous diseases?	Last 90 days	
		Yes	No			Yes	No
2.	Does/did serum fall due to itching?	Yes	No	2.	Is the disease is cancer?	Yes	No
3.	Does/did putrid like serum fall ever?	Yes	No	3.	If the disease is cancer then the doctor trace out the place where it was affected?	Yes	No
					(a) Breast	Yes	No
Ques-24. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Diarrhoea					(b) Uterus	Yes	No
1.	Have you had passing of liquid or watery stools for 3 or more than 3 times in a day? ('Code yes', indicates diarrhoea)	Last 90 days			(c) Stomach	Yes	No
		Yes	No				
2.	If yes, what were the symptoms of diarrhoea in last 90 days? (Circle the code 1- 4 bellow)				(d) Liver	Yes	No
	(a) Dry mouth/ extreme tiredness (b)Thirst (c)Dry wrinkled skin (d) Sunken eyes				(e) Lung	Yes	No
	1 2 3 4				(f) Pharynx	Yes	No
	One or more answer of the above mention box indicates the 'dehydration'				(g) Esophagus	Yes	No
3.	Treatment of diarrhoea	Last 90 days			(h) Leukemia	Yes	No
	(a) On saline packet	Yes	No				
	(b)Homemade ore saline	Yes	No		(i) Other cancer (Mention)	Yes	No
	(c)Other liquid diets	Yes	No				
	(d)Zink tablet/Syrup	Yes	No				

Ques-25. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Dysentery			
1.	Were there loose motions with stomach squeeze for three or more times?	Last 90 days	
		Yes	No
2.	Was there blood in the stools or blood like excrete?	Yes	No
3.	Was mucus/ dysentery secreted with stools?	Yes	No

Ques-26. Ask Questions for Diagnosis the Problems of Newly Born			
1.	Did cry loudly after birth?	Last 90 days	
		Yes	No
2.	Did the body become blue after birth?	Yes	No
3.	Can suck the breast milk?	Yes	No
4.	Is /was shivering?	Yes	No
5.	Is there suffocation problem?	Yes	No

Ques-27. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Tetanus			
1.	**(From the age of 3 days)**	Last 90 days	
	Can the child suck breast milk?	Yes	No
2.	Can the child cry loudly?	Yes	No
3.	Do the mouth and jaw of the child become hard?	Yes	No
4.	Does the backside of the child band like bow during convulsion?	Yes	No
5.	Did convulsion/ above mentioned symptoms shown to child during 3-28 days of birth?	Yes	No
6.	Was the umbilical cord of the child was cut by untidy knife/scissors/blade?	Yes	No
7.	Has the mother of the child taken TT vaccination during pregnancy?	Yes	No
8.	Has the mother taken 5 doses of TT vaccination?	Yes	No
	(For children of age above 1 year)		
9.	Can the child cry loudly?	Yes	No
10.	Does the child's mouth and jaw become hard?	Yes	No
11	Does the child body bend backward like bow during convulsion?	Yes	No
12.	Has it been taken 3 doses of preventive vaccination for tetanus till today?	Yes	No
	DPT-1/Pentavalent-1	Yes	No
	DPT-2/Pentavalent-2	Yes	No
	DPT-3/Pentavalent-3	Yes	No
13.	**(For Elders)**		
	Is/was wound for more than 3 or more days?	Yes	No
14.	Is/was shivering?	Yes	No
15.	Do feel pain in jaw while opening the mouth?	Yes	No

Ques-28. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Mums			
1.	Does/did the jaw /jaw bottom lying in front of ear swell?	Last 90 days	
		Yes	No
2.	Is /was fever and discomfort side by side?	Yes	No
3.	Does the mouth dry up?	Yes	No

Ques-29. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Whooping Cough			
1.	Does the Cough continuing for more than 3 weeks?	Yes	No
2.	Does the cough continue for longer time once it is started?	Yes	No
3.	Is /was there symptom of fever with cough, dropping of water through nose, becoming of eye and mouth radish etc.?	Yes	No
4.	Does blood freeze due to severe cough?	Yes	No
5.	Did take three doses of preventive vaccination for	Yes	No
6	Did these symptoms were seen even after	Yes	No

Ques-30. Ask Questions for Diagnosis s of Diphtheria			
1.	Is/was the child suffers from light fever with	Yes	No
2.	Is/was neck inflammation?	Yes	No
3.	Is/was trouble in taking food?	Yes	No
4.	Is/was there any white covering inside the throat?	Yes	No
5.	Is/was trouble in inhaling?	Yes	No
6	Have three doses of preventive vaccination been taken for Diphtheria till now? If yes, make sure by seeing the card.	Yes	No
7.	Has the symptom seen even after preventive vaccination?	Yes	No

Ques-31. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Asthma				**Ques-32. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Heart Diseases/Chest Pain**			
1.	Were you confirmed by a doctor about your chronic cardio vascular diseases like asthma, breathing problem, respiratory infection etc.?	Last 90 days Yes	No	1.	Do you have heart disease, chest pain/heart attack which was confirmed by a doctor?	Last 90 days Yes	No
2.	If 'No', do you have short breathing problem during 90 days?	Yes	No	2.	If it was not confirmed by any doctor, did you have any chest pain, abnormality when using staircase or walk swiftly in last 90 days?	Yes	No
3.	Was there any continuous whizzing sound around 10 minutes at the breathing?	Yes	No	3.	Where did you feel pain? Whether the pain was on the upper side of heart or slowly spread out over the left hand?	Yes	No
4.	Have you ever done any X-ray/cough test to confirm TB?	Yes	No	4.	Was your pain removed after taking some rest?	Yes	No
5.	Were you confirmed of TB by any doctor?	Yes	No	5.	Did you relieve from pain after using any spray or medicine?	Yes	No

Ques-33. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Stroke/Brain hemorrhage?				**Ques-34. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Nephritis**			
1.	Do you have Stroke/Brain hemorrhage which was confirmed by a doctor?	Last 90 days Yes	No	1.	Do you have nephritis which was confirmed by a doctor?	Last 90 days Yes	No
2.	If 'No', do you have any part of your hand /leg was weak/paralyzed 24 or more than hours?	Yes	No	2.	If 'No', is the volume of urinate decreasing daily?	Yes	No
3.	Have you ever failed sensation of any part of your body more than 24 hours without any troubles?	Yes	No	3.	Do you have fluid over the body?	Yes	No
4.	Do you have any part of your body is weak/paralyzed?	Yes	No	4.	Is earlier stage of fluid the face will be fluidic ?	Yes	No

Ques-35. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Ovary Related Problem (Only for 30+ age of women)				**Ques-36. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Pregnancy Related Problem**			
1.	Do you have Ovary Related Problem which was confirmed by a doctor?	Last 90 days Yes	No	1.	Has/had water on the foot/body?	Last 90 days Yes	No
2.	Have you ever seen/feel the ovary will come down when you were sitting?	Yes	No	2.	Has/had severe headache or problem light blindness?	Yes	No
3.	Is there pain in abdomen?	Yes	No	3.	Can she sleep properly?	Yes	No
				4.	Was there bleeding during pregnancy?	Yes	No
				5.	Did convulsion take place?	Yes	No

Ques-37. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Other Diseases(Mention).....				**Ques-38. Ask Questions for Diagnosis of Other Diseases (Mention).....**			
1.		Last 90 days Yes	No	1.		Last 90 days Yes	No
2.		Yes	No	2.		Yes	No
3.		Yes	No	3.		Yes	No

4.2 Information of Medical or Routine Checked up Persons During 30 Days:

1. Line No	2. Name of Diseases (One or more diseases)	3. Did you take medical or routine check-up? Yes-1 No-2	4. If answer to question 3 is yes, from what type of institution treatment/check done? Write the following Code		5. Doctor's fee (Tk.)	6. Expenditure for Pathological and Other Tests		7. Expenditure for attendants (Tk.)	8. Transport cost (Tk.)	9. Total Expenditure (Tk)
			Institution code	Indoor -1 Outdoor-2 Other -3		From where tests were done? (Code)	Expenditure (Tk.)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Medical Institution Code: Community/Satellite Clinic-1, Upazila hospital/health complex-2, Zila/Sadar hospital-3, Medical college hospital-4, TB hospital/clinic-5, MCH welfare centre-6, Union health & family welfare centre-7, Narcotics habilitation centre-8, Mental hospital-9, Cancer hospital-10, Kidney hospital-11, Cardio vascular hospital-12, Eye hospital-13, Orthopedic hospital-14, Other government hospital-15, NGO-16, Non-government hospital/clinic-17, Doctors chamber-18, Palli chikitshak-19, Government health workers provided home visit-20, NGO health workers provided home visit-21, Homeo/Ayurvedic/Hekimi-22, Self/family treatment-23, Abroad-24, Private diagnostic centre-25, Pharmacy/medicine shop-26, Exorcising /traditional-27, Others -28

4.3 Information of sick persons received treatment during 30 days:

4.3.1 Name of Medical Institution…… Medical Institution Code:

1.Line No	2. Code of diseases	3.From whom treatment prescription was taken? (Code)	Expenditure for Treatment															
			4.Regist-ration fees (Tk.)	5.Doctor fees (Tk.)	Medicine			Pathological and other tests		11.Oper-ation cost (Tk.)	12. Days in hospital		13 Expe-nditure of patients diet (Tk.)	14. Expen-diture for attendants (Tk.)	15.Re-ward /Tip (Tk.)	16. Trans-port cost (Tk.)	17.Total Expen-diture (Tk.)	18. Source Of treatment cost (Tk.)
					6.From where medicine procured (code)	7. Type of medicine (Code)	8.Expe-nditure (Tk.)	9.From where tests were done? (Code)	10.Expe-nditure (Tk)		Days	Rent (Tk.)						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Source of treatment cost code: Foreign remittance-1, Money of Insurance-2, Loan/Credit (Without interest)-3, Loan/Credit(With interest)-4, Help from relative/freinds-5, Help/Aid from Others-6, Sale of wealth-7, Own Income-8, Others-9

4.3.2 Name of Medical Institution…… Medical Institution Code:

1.Line No	2. Code of diseases	3.From whom treatment prescription was taken? (Code)	Expenditure for Treatment															
			4.Regist-ration fees (Tk.)	5.Doctor fees (Tk.)	Medicine			Pathological and other tests		11.Oper-ation cost (Tk.)	12. Days in hospital		13 Expe-nditure of patients diet (Tk.)	14. Expen-diture for attendants (Tk.)	15.Rew-ard/Tip (Tk.)	16. Trans-port cost (Tk.)	17.Total Expen-diture (Tk.)	18.Source of treatment cost (Tk.)
					6.From where medicine procured (Code)	7. Type of medicine (Code)	8.Expen-diture (Tk.)	9. From where Tests were done? (Code)	10.Expe-nditure (Tk.)		Days	Rent (Tk.)						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Source of treatment cost code: Foreign remittance-1, Money of Insurance-2, Loan/Credit (Without interest)-3, Loan/Credit(With interest)-4, Help from relative/freinds-5, Help/Aid from Others-6, Sale of wealth-7, Own Income-8, Others-9

4.3.3 Name of Medical Institution…… Medical Institution Code:

1.Line No	2. Code of diseases	3.From whom treatment prescription was taken? (Code)	Expenditure for Treatment															
			4.Regist-ration fees (Tk.)	5.Doctor fees (Tk.)	Medicine			Pathological and other tests		11.Oper - ation cost (Tk.)	12. Days in hospital		13 Expe-nditure of patients diet (Tk.)	14. Expen-diture for attendants (Tk.)	15.Re-ward/ Tip (Tk.)	16. Trans-port cost (Tk.)	17.Total Expen-diture (Tk.)	18.Source of treatment cost (Tk.)
					6.From where medicine procured (code)	7. Type of medicine (Code)	8.Expe-nditure (Tk.)	9. From where Tests were done? (Code)	10. Expe-nditure (Tk.)		Days	Rent (Tk.)						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Source of treatment cost code: Foreign remittance-1, Money of Insurance-2, Loan/Credit (Without interest)-3, Loan/Credit(With interest)-4, Help from relative/freinds-5, Help/Aid from Others-6, Sale of wealth-7, Own Income-8, Others-9

4.3.4 Name of Medical Institution…… Medical Institution Code:

1.Line No	2 Code Of diseases	3.From whom treatment prescription was taken? (Code	Expenditure for Treatment															
			4.Regist-ration fees (Tk.)	5.Doctor fees (Tk.)	Medicine			Pathological and other tests		11.Oper - ation cost (Tk.)	12. Days in hospital		13 Expe-nditure of patients diet (Tk.)	14. Expen-diture for attendants (Tk.)	15.Reward/ Tip (Tk.)	16. Trans-port cost (Tk.)	17.Total Expen-diture (Tk.)	18.Source of treatment cost (Tk.)
					6.From where medicine procured (code)	7. Type of medicine (Code)	8.Expenditure (Tk.)	9.From where tests were done? (Code)	10. Expe-nditure (Tk.)		Days	Rent (Tk.)						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Source of treatment cost code: Foreign remittance-1, Money of Insurance-2, Loan/Credit (Without interest)-3, Loan/Credit (With interest)-4, Help from relative/freinds-5, Help/Aid from Others-6, Sale of wealth-7, Own Income-8, Others-9

4.4 Information about the receiving of vitamin A capsule and the expenditure of the children (All the child of age 00-59 months)

1.Line number of child (From sec.no. 1.1)	2.Name of child	3.Age of child (month)	4.Mothers line no.	5. Do you know about national vaccination day? Yes-1 No-2	Information of all the child of 00-59 months				10.If any cost for vitamin 'A' (TK.)	11. How much expenses for vaccination? (TK.)	12. Source of vaccination (Code)
					6. Is the child has taken vitamin 'A' capsule in the last vaccination day? Yes-1 No-2	7. Is the child has vaccinated in the last vaccination day? Yes-1 No-2	8. Do you know about the doses of TT to prevent mother and new born baby from the tetanus? Yes-1 No-2	9. Do you know the time schedule of child vaccination? Yes-1 No-2			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Source of Vaccination Code: Govt.Community/Satellite Clinic-1, Upazila hospital/health complex-2, Zila/Sadar hospital-3, Medical college hospital-4, MCH welfare centre-5, Union health & family welfare centre-6, Other government hospital-7, NGO-8, Non-government hospital/clinic-9, Others-10.

4.5 Expenditure for pregnant mothers during the last 30 days.

1. Line No. (From sec.no. 1.1)	2. Name of Mother	3. Age of Mother (Completed Years)	4. Type of birth Normal-1 Scessorian-2	5. Who helped during child birth? (Code)	6. Where birth took place? (Code)	7. How many doctors were consulted before birth?		8. Prenatal Expenditure (Tk.)	9.Expenditure during delivery (Tk.)	10. How many times doctors were consulted after birth?		11. Post natal Expenditure (Tk.)	12.Total Expenditure (Tk.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12
						How many times	Who/Where (Code)			How many times	Who/ Where (Code)		

Birth attendant code: Doctor-1, Expert Midwife-2, Nurse-3, Health worker-4, Non-expert midwife-5, Others-6.

Place of delivery code: Community/Satellite Clinic-1, Upazila hospital/health complex-2, Zila/Sadar hospital-3, Medical college hospital-4, MCH welfare centre-5, Union health & family welfare centre-6, Other government hospital-7, NGO-8, Non-government hospital/clinic-9, Palli chikitshak-10, At home-11, Others-12.

Prenatal/ Post natal code: Community/Satellite Clinic-1, Upazila hospital/health complex-2, Zila/Sadar hospital-3, Medical college hospital-4, MCH welfare centre-5, Union health & family welfare centre-6, Other government hospital-7, NGO-8, Non-government hospital/clinic-9, Palli chikitshak-10, At home -11, Doctor-12 , Expert Midwife-13, Nurse-14, Health worker-15, Non-expert midwife-16, Other-17.

4.6 How much was spent due to the following product during 30 days?

1. Line No.	2. Name of member	3. Name of Product (Code)	4. Source of collection (Code)	5.Expenditure (Tk)
1	2	3	4	5

Code of product: Contraceptives-1, Hearing Aid-2, Spectackles-3, Wheel Chair-4, Scratch-5, Others-6

Source of collection code: Applicable the medical institute code (Section 4.2)

Name of Respondent :
Signature :.
Phone/Mobile number :

APPENDIX-F: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE(Bangla)

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
ডেমোগ্রাফি এন্ড হেলথ উইং
বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো
পরিসংখ্যান ভবন
ই - ২৭/এ, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা-১২০৭

(গোপনীয়)
সংগৃহীত তথ্য সরকারি গবেষণা ও পরিকল্পনার কাজে ব্যবহার করা হবে

হেলথ এন্ড মরবিডিটি স্ট্যাটাস সার্ভে-২০১৪

(স্বাস্থ্য ও রোগ-ব্যাধি সম্পর্কিত জরিপ)

পিএসইউ নং | | | | | **MSVSB খানার নম্বর** | | | | **নমুনা খানার নম্বর** | | |

নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতি

এলাকা	কোড	
বিভাগ		
জেলা		
উপজেলা/থানা		

এলাকা	কোড		
ইউনিয়ন/ওয়ার্ড			
নমুনা এলাকা (মৌজা/মহল্লা)			
গ্রাম			
RMO			

তথ্যসংগ্রহকারীর নাম .....
পদবী .....
স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

সুপারভাইজারের নাম .....
পদবী .....
স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

খানার সদস্যদের ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য, অসুস্থতা, মেডিক্যাল বা রুটিন চেকআপ, প্রতিবন্ধী ও বিকলাংগতা, দুর্ঘটনায় পতিত, আঘাতপ্রাপ্ত ও দুর্ঘটনায় মৃত ব্যক্তিদের চিকিৎসা ও চিকিৎসার খরচ সংক্রান্ত তথ্য এবং খানার আর্থ-সামাজিক তথ্য সংগ্রহ সংক্রান্ত জরিপ।

সংক্ষিপ্ত নির্দেশাবলীঃ

১। নমুনা এলাকার নির্বাচিত নমুনা খানার প্রত্যেক খানাতে এই প্রশ্নপত্রের প্রথম, দ্বিতীয়, তৃতীয় এবং চতুর্থ অংশ পূরণ করতে হবে।

২। কোন খানায় ব্যক্তি এবং শিশুর শারীরিক ও মানসিক সমস্যা থাকলে তৃতীয় অংশ পূরণ করতে হবে।

৩। কোন খানায় একাধিক অসুস্থ ব্যক্তি/মৃত/রুটিন বা মেডিক্যাল চেকআপকৃত ব্যক্তি থাকলে একই খানার নম্বর দিয়ে প্রশ্নপত্রের চতুর্থ অংশ প্রত্যেক ব্যক্তির জন্য আলাদা আলাদাভাবে পূরণ করে একত্রে বেঁধে দিতে হবে।

৪। মা, শিশু এবং বৃদ্ধ/বৃদ্ধাদের অসুস্থতার বিষয়ে তথ্য সংগ্রহে অধিকতর যত্নবান হতে হবে।

৫। অসুস্থতা ও চিকিৎসা খরচ সংক্রান্ত তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা এই প্রশ্নপত্রের মূখ্য উদ্দেশ্য। তাই স্মরণ রাখতে হবে যে, কোন সামান্য অসুস্থ বা অসুস্থতা/মৃত/রুটিন বা মেডিক্যাল চেকআপকৃত ব্যক্তি যেন গণনা হতে বাদ না যায়, অর্থাৎ প্রত্যেক অসুস্থ/মৃত/রুটিন বা মেডিক্যাল চেকআপকৃত ব্যক্তিই যাতে গণনায় অর্ন্তভুক্ত হয় তার নিশ্চয়তা বিধান করতে হবে।

প্রথম অংশ

১.১ খানায় বসবাসকারী সদস্যদের ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য

১। লাইন নং	২।খানার সদস্যদের নাম	৩। খানা প্রধানের সাথে সম্পর্ক (কোড)	৪। লিংগ পুরুষ - 1 মহিলা- 2 হিজড়া- 3	৫। ধর্ম ইসলাম-1 হিন্দু-2 খ্রিষ্টান-3 বৌদ্ধ-4 অন্যান্য-5 (উল্লেখ করুন)	৬। বয়স (পূর্ণ বছরে) এক বছরের কম হলে '00' লিখুন		৭। বৈবাহিক অবস্থা (কোড)	৮।বিবাহের সময় বয়স কত ছিল? (১ম বিবাহের সময়)		৯।শিক্ষার মান/শ্রেণী (যে শ্রেণী পাশ করেছেন) (কোড)		১০। গত ৭ দিন আয় রোজগারের জন্য (নগদ বা দ্রব্যে) কোন কাজ করেছেন কি? হ্যাঁ-1 না- 2 (উত্তর না হলে পরবর্তী প্রশ্ন ১২ এ যান)	১১। (১) পেশার বিবরণ ১০ বৎসর ও তদুর্দ্ধ ব্যক্তির জন্য	১১। (২) পেশার কোড (কোড লিষ্ট থেকে)		১২। তিনি গত ৯০ দিনের মধ্যে অসুস্থ হয়েছিলেন কি? হ্যাঁ-1 না- 2	১৩। তিনি গত ৯০ দিনের মধ্যে আঘাত প্রাপ্ত হয়েছিলেন কি? হ্যাঁ-1 না-2	১৪। তিনি গত ৯০ দিনের মধ্যে শারীরিক/ মানসিক অসুবিধায় ছিলেন কি? হ্যাঁ-1 না- 2
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬		৭	৮		৯		১০	১১	১২		১৩	১৪	১৫
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		
7																		
8																		
9																		
0																		

- **খানা প্রধানের সাথে সম্পর্ক কোড :** খানা প্রধান-1 , স্বামী/স্ত্রী -2 , পুত্র/কন্যা-3, ভাই/বোন-4, পিতা/মাতা-5, পুত্রবধু/জামাতা-6, নাতি/নাতনী-7, শ্বশুর/শাশুড়ি-8,শ্যালক/শ্যালিকা-9,গৃহকর্মী-10, অন্যান্য-11
- **বৈবাহিক অবস্থার কোড :** অবিবাহিত-1, বিবাহিত -2, বিধবা/বিপত্নীক- 3, তালাকপ্রাপ্ত - 4, পৃথক-5
- **শিক্ষার মান কোড :** প্রথম শ্রেণী উত্তীর্ণ হয়নি-00, ১ম শ্রেণী- 01, ২য় শ্রেণী -02 , ৩য় শ্রেণী-03, ৪র্থ শ্রেণী-04 , ৫ম শ্রেণী-05, ৬ষ্ঠ শ্রেণী-06, ৭ম শ্রেণী-07, ৮ম শ্রেণী -08, ৯ম শ্রেণী -09, মাধ্যমিক বা সমতুল্য-10, উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক বা সমতুল্য -12, স্নাতক বা সমতুল্য-16, স্নাতকোত্তর বা সমতুল্য -17, ডাক্তার-18, ইঞ্জিনিয়ার-19, কৃষিবিদ -20, ডিপ্লোমা-21, ভোকেশনাল -22, অন্যান্য-99

১.২ এই খানায় ১০ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব বয়সের সকল সদস্যদের তামাকপাতা/জর্দা/গুল/ধূমপান/নেশাজাতীয় কোন কিছু গ্রহণ সংক্রান্ত তথ্য

১। লাইন নং	২। ব্যক্তির নাম	৩। বর্তমানে তামাক/জর্দা/ গুল/ধুমপান ইত্যাদি কোন কিছু গ্রহণ করেন কি? হ্যাঁ - 1 না - 2	৪। বর্তমানে তামাক/জর্দা/ গুল/ধুমপান ছাড়া নেশাজাতীয় কোন কিছু গ্রহণ করেন কি? হ্যাঁ - 1 না - 2	৫। বর্তমানে তামাক/ জর্দা/গুল/ ধুধুমপান বা নেশাজাতীয় কি দ্রব্য ব্যবহার করেন? (কোড) উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে	৬। কত বছর বয়স থেকে ধুমপান শুরু করেন? (৩ এর উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে প্রযোজ্য)		৭। কত বছর বয়স থেকে তামাক/ জর্দা /গুল নেয়া শুরু করেন? (৩ এর উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে প্রযোজ্য)		৮। কত বছর বয়স থেকে নেশাজাতীয় কোন কিছু গ্রহণ শুরু করেন? (৪ এর উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে প্রযোজ্য)		৯। নেশাজাতীয় দ্রব্য গ্রহণের পর অসুস্থ হলে নিরাময়ের জন্য চিকিৎসা সেবা গ্রহণ করে থাকলে কোথা থেকে নিয়েছেন? (গত ১ বছরে) (কোড)	১০। চিকিৎসা সেবার জন্য কতদিন চিকিৎসা কেন্দ্রে ছিলেন?	১১। চিকিৎসা সেবার জন্য কত খরচ হয়েছে?	প্রশ্ন নং ৩ অথবা ৪ এর উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে নিম্নের কোনটি বাবদ গত ৩০ দিনে কত টাকা খরচ করেছেন প্রযোজ্য ঘরে তা টাকায় লিখুন।			
															১২। ধূমপান বাবদ খরচ (টাকা)	১৩। তামাক/ জর্দা/গুল ইত্যাদি বাবদ খরচ (টাকা)	১৪। নেশাজাতীয় কোন কিছু গ্রহণ বাবদ খরচ (টাকা)	১৫। মোট খরচ (টাকা)
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬		৭		৮		৯	১০	১১	১২	১৩	১৪	১৫	

ধূমপান/নেশাজাতীয়/তামাক জাতীয় দ্রব্যের কোড : ধূমপান -1, তামাকপাতা -2, জর্দা-গুল নেয়া-3, মদ -4, গাজা -5, চরশ-6, গ্লু/ডান্ডি-7, হেরোইন-8, ফেনসিডিল -9, ইনজেকশন -10, ইয়াবা-11, অন্যান্য-12

চিকিৎসা সেবা কোড: সরকারি হাসপাতাল- 1, বেসরকারি হাসপাতাল -2, ক্লিনিক -3, মাদকাশক্তি নিরাময় কেন্দ্র-4, অন্যান্য-9

১.৩ এই খানায় গত ৯০ দিনে আঘাত প্রাপ্ত/দুর্ঘটনায় পতিত ব্যক্তির ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য :

১। লাইন নং	২। আঘাতপ্রাপ্ত/ দুর্ঘটনায় পতিত ব্যক্তির নাম	৩। আঘাত/ দুর্ঘটনার ধরন (কোড)	৪। কি ভাবে আঘাত প্রাপ্তি/ দুর্ঘটনাটি ঘটেছে? (কোড)	৫। কোথায় ঘটেছে? (স্থান) (কোড)	৬। আঘাত/ দুর্ঘটনা কবলিত যানবাহনের প্রকার (কোড)	৭। আঘাত/ দুর্ঘটনাজনিত কারনে বিকলাংগতা হয়ে থাকলে (কোড)	৮। আঘাত /দুর্ঘটনার জন্য চিকিৎসা পরামর্শ কার কাছ থেকে গ্রহণ করেছেন? (কোড)	৯। আঘাত/ দুর্ঘটনার জন্য হাসপাতালে যাওয়ার প্রয়োজন হয়েছে কি? হ্যাঁ-1 না-2 (উত্তর না হলে প্রশ্ন ১১ এ যান)	১০। আঘাত/ দুর্ঘটনার জন্য হাসপাতালে চিকিৎসা গ্রহণ করলে, কতদিন হাসপাতালে ছিলেন?	নিম্নের কোনটি বাবদ গত ৩০ দিনে কত টাকা খরচ করেছেন প্রযোজ্য ঘরে তা টাকায় লিখুন।			
										১১। আঘাত/ দুর্ঘটনায় চিকিৎসা খরচ (টাকায়)	১২। অস্ত্রোপচার খরচ	১৩। ঔষধ বাবদ খরচ	১৪। অন্যান্য খরচ
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১	১২	১৩	১৪

১.৪ এই খানার কোন সদস্য গত ১ বৎসরে দুর্ঘটনায় পতিত হয়ে মৃত্যুবরণ করে থাকলে তাঁর ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য : (ক্রমিক নং ৯০-৯৯ লিখতে হবে)

১। ক্রমিক নং	২। দুর্ঘটনায় পতিত হয়ে মৃত্যুবরণকারী ব্যক্তির নাম	৩। কতদিন পূর্বে মৃত্যুবরণ করেছেন?	৪। লিংগ পুরুষ -1 মহিলা-2 হিজড়া-3	৫। মৃত্যুকালে বয়স (পূর্ণ বছরে)		৬। বৈবাহিক অবস্থা (কোড)	৭। শিক্ষার মান (কোড)		৮। সর্বশেষ স্বাভাবিক কাজকর্ম/ অর্থনৈতিক পেশা (কোড)		৯। কিভাবে দুর্ঘটনাটি ঘটেছে (কোড)		১০। কোথায় ঘটেছে? (স্থান কোড)		১১। চিকিৎসা পরামর্শ কার কাছ থেকে গ্রহণ করেছেন? (কোড)		১২। দুর্ঘটনা ও দুর্ঘটনা জনিত মৃত্যুতে খরচ (টাকায়)	১৩। যানবাহন জনিত দুর্ঘটনা হয়ে থাকলে যানবাহনের প্রকার (কোড)	
১	২	৩	৪	৫		৬	৭		৮		৯		১০		১১		১২	১৩	

১.৫ এই খানায় ১৫ থেকে ২৪ বছর বয়সের সকল সদস্যদের এইচ আই ভি/এইডস (HIV/AIDS) সংক্রান্ত বিষয়ে জ্ঞান ও সতর্কতা সংক্রান্ত তথ্য :

১। লাইন নং	২। ব্যক্তির নাম	৩।আপনি কি কখনো এইডস (HIV/AIDS) রোগের নাম শুনেছেন? হ্যাঁ - 1 না - 2 (উত্তর না হলে দ্বিতীয় ভাগে যান)	৪। ৩ এর উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে আপনি কোথা থেকে এইডস (HIV/AIDS) রোগের নাম শুনেছেন/জেনেছেন? (কোড) উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে	৫। আপনি কি বলতে পারেন রোগগুলো কিভাবে ছড়ায়? (কোড) উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে	৬। আপনি কি জানেন রোগগুলো কিভাবে প্রতিরোধ করা যায়? (কোড) উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে	৭। মন্তব্য (তৃতীয়বার গিয়েও উত্তরদাতাকে না পেলে) কোড লিখুন অনুপস্থিত - 1 নিরুত্তর - 2
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭

এইডস (HIV/AIDS) রোগের নাম কোথা থেকে জেনেছেন/শুনেছেন কোড: রেডিও -1, টেলিভিশন -2, বিলবোর্ড/পোষ্টার -3, পত্রপত্রিকা -4, শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান -5, আত্মীয়স্বজন/বন্ধুবান্ধব-6, অন্যান্য-7

এইডস (HIV/AIDS) রোগ ছড়ানোর কোড: কনডম ছাড়া যৌন সংগম-1, অন্যের সিরিঞ্জ ব্যবহার -2, অনিরাপদ রক্ত গ্রহণ-3, অন্যের ব্যবহৃত ব্লেড/ক্ষুর/রেজার ব্যবহার -4, HIV/AIDS আক্রান্ত স্বামী/স্ত্রীর সংগে সহবাস - 5, জন্মগত-6, জানা নেই-7

এইডস (HIV/AIDS) রোগ প্রতিরোধের কোড: নিরাপদ যৌন সংগম -1, নিরাপদ রক্তগ্রহণ -2, অন্যের ব্যবহৃত সিরিঞ্জ ব্যবহার না করা -3, অন্যের ব্যবহৃত ব্লেড/ক্ষুর/রেজার ব্যবহার না করা - 4, HIV/AIDS আক্রান্ত স্বামী/স্ত্রীর সন্তান জন্মদান না করা - 5, জানা নেই-6 ।

দ্বিতীয় অংশ

খানার আর্থ -সামাজিক অবস্থা

১। বাসগৃহের মালিকানা (প্রযোজ্য কোড বৃত্তায়িত করুন)		২। প্রধান গৃহের দেওয়াল/ছাদের/মেঝের উপকরণ (প্রযোজ্য কোড বৃত্তায়িত করুন)				৩। বাসগৃহ		
মালিকানা	কোড	উপকরণ	দেয়াল (কোড)	ছাদ (কোড)	মেঝে (কোড)	মোট বসবাসের কক্ষ (সংখ্যা)	শোবার কক্ষ (সংখ্যা)	শোবার কক্ষের মোট আয়তন (ব: ফু:)
নিজস্ব	1	খড়/বাঁশ/পলিথিন/ক্যানভাস	1	1	1			
ভাড়া	2	মাটি/কাঁচা ইট	2		2			
বিনা ভাড়া	3	টিন (সিআইসিট)	3	3				
অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	4	কাঠ	4	4	4			
		টালি		5				
		ইট-সিমেন্ট	6	6	6			
		মোজাইক/টাইলস	7		7			
		অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	8	8	8			

৪। পানির প্রধান উৎস (প্রযোজ্য কোড বৃত্তায়িত করুন)			৫। রান্নার জ্বালানীর প্রধান উৎস (প্রযোজ্য কোড বৃত্তায়িত করুন)		৬। আলোর প্রধান উৎস (প্রযোজ্য কোড বৃত্তায়িত করুন)		৭। পায়খানার সুবিধা (প্রযোজ্য কোড বৃত্তায়িত করুন)	
উৎস	খাবার পানি (কোড)	অন্যান্য ব্যবহার্য (কোড)	জ্বালানীর উৎস	কোড	আলোর উৎস	কোড	কোন ধরণের পায়খানা ব্যবহার করেন?	কোড
ট্যাপ	1	1	কাঠ/বাঁশ	1	বিদ্যুৎ	1	পাইপের মাধ্যমে সুয়েরেজ সিস্টেমে মলমূত্র অপসারণ	1
নলকূপ/গভীর নলকূপ	2	2	কেরোসিন	2	কেরোসিন	2	নিরাপদ ট্যাংক/গর্তে মলমূত্র ধারণ	2
কূয়া/ইদারা	3	3	গ্যাস/এলপিজি	3	সৌর বিদ্যুৎ	3	পিট লেট্রিন (ওয়াটার সীল)	3
পুকুর	4	4	বিদ্যুৎ	4	বায়োগ্যাস	4	পিট লেট্রিন (ওয়াটার সীলবিহীন)	4
নদী/ডোবা/খাল/বিল	5	5	খড়/পাতা/ শুকনো গোবর	5	অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	5	পাকা/কাঁচা/ঝুলন্ত (মলমূত্র উন্মুক্ত স্থানে অপসারণ)	5
ঝর্ণা	6	6	বায়োগ্যাস	6			বাগান/ঝোপ-ঝাড়/উন্মুক্ত স্থান/খাল/নদী	6
অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	7	7	চারকোল	7			অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	7
			অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	8				

৮। মশা থেকে রক্ষার জন্য কি ব্যবহার করেন? (কোড)	

মশা থেকে রক্ষার জন্য কোড : মশারী-1, কয়েল-2 , ম্যাট-3, রিফিলার -4, এরোসোল/ স্প্রে-5, ধূঁপ (ধোঁয়া)-6, অন্যান্য-7, কিছুই না-9

৯। খানায় নিম্নলিখিত নিজস্ব সম্পদ আছে কি? নিম্নে বর্ণিত প্রতিটি আইটেম জিজ্ঞাসা করুন (প্রযোজ্য কোড বৃত্তায়িত করুন)				১০। এই খানা থেকে নিম্নলিখিত ক্লিনিক/হাসপাতালের দূরত্ব কত? (কি: মি:)	
সম্পদের বিবরণ	কোড	সম্পদের বিবরণ	কোড	প্রতিষ্ঠানের নাম	দূরত্ব (কি:মি:)
রেডিও	1	সাইকেল	15	জেলা হাসপাতাল	
টেলিভিশন	2	মোটর সাইকেল/ইজি বাইক	16	জেলা/সদর হাসপাতাল	
মোবাইল ফোন	3	সিএনজি চালিত স্কুটার/টেম্পু	17	উপজেলা হেলথ কমপ্লেক্স	
ল্যান্ড ফোন	4	পশু চালিত গাড়ি	18	ইউনিয়ন স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র	
কম্পিউটার	5	রিক্সা	19	কমিউনিটি ক্লিনিক	
DVD/VCD প্লেয়ার	6	ঠেলা গাড়ি/ রিক্সা ভ্যান	20	বেসরকারি হাসপাতাল	
মাইক্রোওয়েভ ওভেন	7	মটরগাড়ি/ট্রাক/বাস	21	ক্লিনিক	
ওয়াশিং মেশিন	8	ইঞ্জিন চালিত নৌকা	22	এনজিও ক্লিনিক	
ফ্রীজ/ডিপ ফ্রীজ	9	ট্রলার	23	মেডিকেল কলেজ ও হাসপাতাল	
আই পি এস/জেনারেটর	10	ট্রাক্টর/শ্যালো ইঞ্জিন	24	বিশেষায়িত হাসপাতাল	
পানির ফিল্টার	11	পানির পাম্প	25	অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
আলমারী/ওয়ারড্রপ	12	অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	26		
ফ্যান	13				
টেবিল/চেয়ার	14				

বিশেষায়িত হাসপাতাল: টিবি হাসপাতাল, ক্যানসার হাসপাতাল, কিডনি হাসপাতাল, চক্ষু হাসপাতাল, পংগু হাসপাতাল, শিশু হাসপাতাল, বক্ষব্যাধি হাসপাতাল, হৃদরোগ হাসপাতাল।

তৃতীয় অংশ

ব্যক্তি ও শিশুর শারীরিক/মানসিক সমস্যা সংক্রান্ত তথ্য এই তফসিলে সংগ্রহ করতে হবে।

৩.১ এই খানায় কোন ব্যক্তির শারীরিক/মানসিক সমস্যা থাকলে তার ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য

১। লাইন নং	২। শারীরিক/ মানসিক অসুবিধা/ সমস্যা আক্রান্ত ব্যক্তির নাম	৩। ব্যক্তির একাধিকশারীরিক/ মানসিক সমস্যা থাকলে প্রধানটির কোড লিখুন	৪। চিকিৎসা সেবা নেয়া হয়েছে কিনা? হ্যাঁ -1, না - 2 (উত্তর না হলে পরবর্তী লাইন নং এ যান)	৫। চিকিৎসা পরামর্শ কার কাছ থেকে গ্রহণ করেছেন? (কোড)		গত ৩০ দিনে শারীরিক/মানসিক অসুবিধা/সমস্যা সংক্রান্ত ব্যক্তির চিকিৎসা বাবদ খরচ (টাকা)								
						৬। ঔষধের জন্য (টাকা)	৭। ব্যবস্থাপত্র/ ডাক্তার ফি (টাকা)	৮। যাতায়াত খরচ (টাকা)	৯। রোগ নির্ণয়ের পরীক্ষা খরচ (টাকা)	১০। অস্ত্রোপচার খরচ (টাকা)	১১। ক্লিনিক/ হাসপাতালে ভর্তি অবস্থায় কতদিন ছিলেন?		১২। অন্যান্য বকশিস বা টিপস বাবদ খরচ (টাকা)	১৩। মোট খরচ (টাকা)
											দিন	ভাড়া		
১	২	৩	৪	৫		৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১	১২	১৩	১৪

ব্যক্তির শারীরিক ও মানসিক সমস্যা সংক্রান্ত কোড: চোখে কম দেখা-1, একচোখ নষ্ট-2, দৃষ্টিহীন-3, রাতকানা-4, কানে কম শোনা-5, বধির -6, হাত/পা ক্ষতিগ্রস্থ/অবশ-7, কোমরের অসুবিধা-8, ঠোঁটকাটা-9, জন্মগত শরীরের অংগপ্রত্যংগ নাই-10, কথা বলায় অস্পষ্টতা-11, অটিজম-12, স্মৃতিশক্তিহীন -13, মোটা হওয়ার প্রবনতা -14 , একা থাকার প্রবণতা-15 , হাত পা নেড়ে একা একা কথা বলা-16, হাঁটতে/উপরে উঠানামা করতে অসুবিধা -17, মনোযোগে অসুবিধা-18, নিজের যত্ন নিতে অসুবিধা-19, নিজের কথা অন্যকে বুঝাতে/অন্যের কথা বুঝতে অসুবিধা-20, কথা ভুলে যাওয়া-21, একই কথা বার বার বলা-22, দ্রুত রেগে যাওয়া-23, অন্যান্য -24

৩.২ এই খানায় কোন শিশুর শারীরিক/মানসিক সমস্যা থাকলে তার ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য:

১। লাইন নং	২। শারীরিক/ মানসিক অসুবিধা/ সমস্যা আক্রান্ত শিশুর নাম	৩। শিশুর একাধিক শারীরিক/মানসিক সমস্যা থাকলে প্রধানটির কোড লিখুন	৪। চিকিৎসা সেবা নেয়া হয়েছে কিনা? হ্যাঁ – 1, না - 2 (উত্তর না হলে পরবর্তী লাইন নং এ যান)	৫। চিকিৎসা পরামর্শ কার কাছ থেকে গ্রহণ করেছেন? (কোড)		গত ৩০ দিনে শারীরিক/মানসিক অসুবিধা/সমস্যা সংক্রান্ত শিশুর চিকিৎসা বাবদ খরচ (টাকা)								
						৬। ঔষধের জন্য (টাকা)	৭। ব্যবস্থাপত্র/ ডাক্তার ফি (টাকা)	৮। যাতায়াত খরচ (টাকা)	৯। রোগ নির্ণয়ের পরীক্ষা খরচ (টাকা)	১০। অস্ত্রোপচার খরচ (টাকা)	১১। ক্লিনিক/ হাসপাতালে ভর্তি অবস্থায় কতদিন ছিলেন?		১২। অন্যান্য বকশিস বা টিপস বাবদ খরচ টাকা)	১৩। মোট খরচ (টাকা)
											দিন	ভাড়া		
১	২	৩	৪	৫		৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১	১২	১৩	১৪

শিশুর শারীরিক ও মানসিক সমস্যা সংক্রান্ত কোড: চোখে কম দেখা-1, একচোখ নষ্ট-2, দৃষ্টিহীন-3, রাতকানা-4, কানে কম শোনা-5, বধির -6, হাত/পা ক্ষতিগ্রস্থ/অবশ -7, কোমরের অসুবিধা-8, ঠোঁটকাটা -9, জন্মগত শরীরের অংগপ্রত্যংগ নাই-10, কথা বলায় অস্পষ্টতা-11, অটিজম-12, স্মৃতিশক্তিহীন -13, মোটা হওয়ার প্রবনতা-14, একা থাকার প্রবণতা-15 , হাত পা নেড়ে একা একা কথা বলা-16, হাঁটতে/উপরে উঠানামা করতে অসুবিধা-17, মনোযোগে অসুবিধা-18, নিজের যত্ন নিতে অসুবিধা-19, নিজের কথা অন্যকে বুঝাতে/অন্যের কথা বুঝতে অসুবিধা-20, কথা ভুলে যাওয়া-21, একই কথা বার বার বলা-22, দ্রুত রেগে যাওয়া-23, অন্যান্য-24

চতুর্থ অংশ

গত ৯০ দিনের স্বাস্থ্য অবস্থা অর্থাৎ এই সময়ের মধ্যে গুরুতর অসুস্থ অবস্থা/সাধারণ অসুস্থতা/মৃত/শারীরিক আঘাতপ্রাপ্ত/মেডিক্যাল/রুটিন চেকআপ করা হয়েছে এমন ব্যক্তির তথ্য এই তফসিলে সংগ্রহ করতে হবে। খানায় একাধিক অসুস্থ/মৃত/মেডিক্যাল/রুটিন চেকআপ করা হয়েছে এমন ব্যক্তি থাকলে প্রত্যেকের জন্য পৃথক প্রশ্নপত্র একই খানা নম্বর দিয়ে পূরণ করতে হবে

পিএসইউ নং [ ][ ][ ][ ] MSVSB খানার নম্বর [ ][ ][ ] নমুনা খানার নম্বর [ ][ ]

এই খানায় [ ] জন রোগীর [ ] নং রোগীর তথ্য:

৪. ১ খানায় কোন সদস্য গত ৯০ দিনে নিম্নোক্ত যে কোন একটি বা একাধিক রোগে আক্রান্ত/অসুস্থ/চিকিৎসাধীন থাকলে রোগ নির্ণয় সর্ম্পকে নিশ্চিত হওয়ার জন্য সম্পূরক প্রশ্ন:

খানায় বসবাসকারী সদস্যদের মধ্যে কেহ গত ৯০ দিনে নিম্নের রোগগুলির মধ্যে যে কোন এক বা একাধিক রোগে ভুগেছেন/ভুগছেন তা নিশ্চিত হওয়ার জন্য চিকিৎসকের ব্যবস্থাপত্র দেখে রোগ সনাক্ত করার চেষ্টা করুন, সম্ভব না হলে রোগ নির্ণয়ের সম্পূরক প্রশ্নাদির উত্তর সংগ্রহ করে হ্যাঁ অথবা না কোড বৃত্তায়িত করুন।

প্রশ্ন-১: গলগন্ড (Goitre) চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন				**প্রশ্ন-২: মৃগী রোগ (Epilepsy) চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন**			
১	গলার সামনে চাকার মতো হয়ে ফুলে গিয়েছে/গিয়েছিল কি?	গত ৯০ দিনে		১	কখনো হাত-পা ঝাঁকুনি দিয়ে অথবা খিচুনী দিয়ে জ্ঞান হারিয়ে ফেলেছেন কি?	গত ৯০ দিনে	
		হ্যাঁ	না			হ্যাঁ	না
২	চাকাটি চাপ দিলে আকারের পরিবর্তন হয় কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	২	সেই সময় মুখ দিয়ে লালা বের হওয়া বা জিহ্বায় কামড় পড়া এইসব উপসর্গ ছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৩	ঢোক গিললে অবস্থান পরিবর্তন/নড়াচড়া করে কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	৩	পরবর্তীতে জ্ঞান ফিরে আসার পর হাতে-পায়ে ব্যথা, মাথা ব্যথা, ঝিমানো ভাব হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
প্রশ্ন-৩: আলসার (Ulcer) চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন				**প্রশ্ন-৪: জন্ডিস (Hepatitis) চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন**			
১	বুকে জ্বালা পোড়া বা ব্যথা আছে/ছিল কি?	গত ৯০ দিনে		১	প্রস্রাব ও চোখের রং হলুদ হয়েছে/হয়েছিল কি?	গত ৯০ দিনে	
		হ্যাঁ	না			হ্যাঁ	না
২	খালি পেটে ব্যথার তীব্রতা বৃদ্ধি পায়/পেতো কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	২	অল্প জ্বরসহ খাবারে অরুচি আছে/ছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৩	খাওয়ার আগে ও পরে বুকে/পেটে ব্যথা হয় কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	৩	বমি বমি ভাব সাথে বমি হয়েছে/হয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৪	টক ঢেকুর উঠে/উঠতো কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	৪	পেটে ব্যথা হয়/হত কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
প্রশ্ন-৫: জলাতংক (Rabies) চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন				**প্রশ্ন-৬: জলবসন্ত (Chicken pox) চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন**			
১	কোন কুকুর বা অন্য কোন প্রাণী (বিড়াল, শিয়াল, বেজি, ইঁদুর, ছুচো ইত্যাদি) কামড় দিয়েছিল কি?	গত ৯০ দিনে		১	অল্প জ্বরসহ সারা গায়ে পানির ফোসকার মতো ছোট ছোট গোটা উঠেছে/ উঠেছিল কি?	গত ৯০ দিনে	
		হ্যাঁ	না			হ্যাঁ	না
২	উল্লিখিত প্রাণীর কামড়ের পর কুকুরে কামড়ানোর টিকা নেয়া হয়েছিল কি না?	হ্যাঁ	না	২	ছোট ছোট গোটাগুলো চুলকায় কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৩	কামড়ানোর এক সপ্তাহ হতে তিন মাসের মধ্যে কামড়ানোর জায়গায় অস্বস্তি, অস্থিরতা, পানি পানে সমস্যা, পানি, বাতাস বা আলো ভীতি এইসব উপসর্গ ছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	৩	খেতে গেলে গলায় ব্যথা লাগে/লাগতো কি?	হ্যাঁ	না

প্রশ্ন-৭: চক্ষু প্রদাহ (Congunctivitis) চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন				প্রশ্ন-	৮: রাতকানা (Night blindness) চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন		
১	চোখ দিয়ে ঘন ঘন পানি পড়া সংগে চুলকানি বা জ্বালাপোড়া আছে/ছিল কি?	গত ৯০ দিনে				গত ৯০ দিনে	
		হ্যাঁ	না				
২	চোখ লাল হয়েছে/হয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	১	রাতে চোখে দেখতে অসুবিধা হয় কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
প্রশ্ন-৯: চোখের ছানি (Cataract) চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন				২	দিনের বেলায় চোখে দেখতে অসুবিধা হয় কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
১	চোখে দেখতে অসুবিধা হয়/হতো কি?	গত ৯০ দিনে		৩	চোখের ভেতরে চুনের মত সাদা সাদা দাগ দেখা গিয়েছিল কি ?	হ্যাঁ	না
		হ্যাঁ	না				
২	চোখে পাতলা পর্দার মতো অনুভব হয়/হতো কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	**প্রশ্ন**	**(১০) বাত (Arthritis) চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন**		
৩	চোখে টর্চলাইট ধরলে Off white (সাদা সাদা রং) মনে হয় কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	১	হাড়ের জোড়ার ব্যথা হয় কি?	গত ৯০ দিনে	
						হ্যাঁ	না
প্রশ্ন-১১: যক্ষা (Tuberculosis) চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন				২	হাঁটা চলা করতে অসুবিধা হয় কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
১	এক নাগাড়ে ৩ সপ্তাহ বা তার উর্দ্ধে কাশি আছে/ছিল কি?	গত ৯০ দিনে		৩	হাড়ের জোড়া মাঝে মাঝে ফুলে উঠা এইসব উপসর্গ আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
		হ্যাঁ	না				
২	ক্ষুধা কমে গিয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	**প্রশ্ন-১২: ম্যালেরিয়া (Malaria) চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন**		গত ৯০ দিনে	
৩	ওজন কমে গিয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	১	শীত করে কাঁপুনি দিয়ে জ্বর আসে/এসেছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৪	কাশির সাথে রক্ত যেত কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	২	কিছুক্ষণ পর ঘাম দিয়ে জ্বর ছেড়ে যায়/গিয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৫	প্রায় সময়ে শরীরে ঘুসঘুসে জ্বর থাকত কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	৩	১/২ দিন পর বা অনিয়মিতভাবে জ্বর আসে/এসেছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৬	বিকেলে জ্বর আসে, ভোর রাতে শরীর ঘামায় কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	৪	জ্বর হওয়ার পূর্বে ১ মাসের মধ্যে ম্যালেরিয়া প্রবণ এলাকায় গমন বা বসবাস করেছিলেন কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৭	পরিবারে কারও যক্ষা আছে/ছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না				
৮	পূর্বে যক্ষার ঔষধ খেয়েছেন কি?	হ্যাঁ	না				
৯	যক্ষার জন্য এ যাবৎ প্রতিষেধক টিকা গ্রহণ করা হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ	না				
১০	গ্রন্থি, গলার গ্রন্থি ফুলে/পেকে গিয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না				

প্রশ্ন-১৩: কালাজ্বর (Kala-azar) চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন				**প্রশ্ন-১৪: নিউমোনিয়া (Acute Respiratory Infection) চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন**			
১	২ সপ্তাহ বা তার অধিক সময় ধরে জ্বর আছে/ছিল কি?	গত ৯০ দিনে				গত ৯০ দিনে	
		হ্যাঁ	না	১	জ্বরসহ সর্দি-কাশি আছে/ছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
২	জ্বরের ফলে দুর্বলতা বোধ করেন/করেছিলেন কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	২	ঘন ঘন শ্বাস নেয় কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৩	জ্বর শুরু হওয়ার পর ওজন কমে গিয়েছে/গিয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	৩	শ্বাস নিতে কষ্ট হয়/হয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৪	জ্বর হওয়ার পূর্বে দেড় বছরের মধ্যে কালাজ্বর প্রবন এলাকায় গমন বা বসবাস করেছিলেন কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	৪	শ্বাস নেওয়ার সময় বুকের খাঁচা ভেতরের দিকে ঢুকে যায়/যেত কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৫	আলকাতরার মত পায়খানা অথবা রক্ত বমি হয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না				
প্রশ্ন-১৫: হাম চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন				**প্রশ্ন-১৬: বহুমুত্র/ডায়াবেটিস (Diabetes) চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন**			
১	প্রথম ৩ দিন ব্যক্তি/শিশুর বেশি জ্বরসহ সর্দি-কাশি, চোখ লাল হয়ে যাওয়া ইত্যাদি উপসর্গ আছে/ছিল কি?	গত ৯০ দিনে		১	ঘনঘন প্রস্রাব হয় কি?	গত ৯০ দিনে	
		হ্যাঁ	না			হ্যাঁ	না
২	৩ দিন পর জ্বর কমে শরীরে ও মুখে লালচে দানা দেখা দিয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	২	বারবার পানির পিপাসা পায় কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৩	৩ দিন পর দানা কালচে হয়ে খুশকির মত হয়ে গিয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	৩	বহুমূত্র/ডায়াবেটিসের জন্য কখনো ডাক্তার দেখিয়ে বা রক্ত পরীক্ষা করে নিশ্চিত হয়েছেন কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৪	খানাতে অন্য কারও এরকম উপসর্গ আছে/ছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	৪	বহুমূত্র/ডায়াবেটিসের জন্য নিয়ম পালন করেন কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৫	এ যাবৎ হামের টিকা নেয়া হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ	না				
প্রশ্ন-১৭: উচ্চ রক্তচাপ (High Blood Pressure) চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন				**প্রশ্ন-১৮: প্রস্রাবের রাস্তায় প্রদাহ (Urinary Tract Infection) চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন**			
১	উচ্চ রক্তচাপের জন্য কোন ডাক্তার দেখিয়েছেন কি?	গত ৯০ দিনে		১	প্রস্রাব করার সময় প্রস্রাবের রাস্তায় জ্বালাপোড়া করে কি?	গত ৯০ দিনে	
		হ্যাঁ	না			হ্যাঁ	না
২	ডাক্তার কি নিশ্চিত করেছেন যে উচ্চ রক্তচাপ রয়েছে?	হ্যাঁ	না	২	ঘন ঘন প্রস্রাব হয়/হত কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৩	উচ্চ রক্তচাপ নিয়ন্ত্রনে রাখার জন্য নিয়ম পালন করেন কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	৩	কাঁপুনি দিয়ে জ্বরসহ তলপেটে ব্যথা আছে/ছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৪	ঘাড়ে ব্যথা হয় কি?	হ্যাঁ	না				
৫	বমি ভাব বা বমি হয় কি?	হ্যাঁ	না				
৬	মাথা ভারী হয়ে থাকে কি?	হ্যাঁ	না				
৭	মাথা ঘোরে কি?	হ্যাঁ	না				

প্রশ্ন-১৯: যৌন রোগ (Sexually Transmitted Diseases) চিহ্নিত করার জন্য সম্পূরক প্রশ্ন করুন			
১	প্রস্রাবের সাথে কোন সময় পুঁজ বের হয়েছে কি?	গত ৯০ দিনে	
		হ্যাঁ	না
২	প্রস্রাবে কোন জ্বালা পোড়া হয় কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৩	যৌনাংগে কোন ঘা/ক্ষত আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৪	উক্ত ক্ষত কি ব্যথাহীন বা চুলকানিমুক্ত?	হ্যাঁ	না

প্রশ্ন-২০: আর্সেনিক আক্রান্ত (Arsenic) রোগ চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন			
১	খাবার পানিতে আর্সেনিক পরীক্ষা করেছেন কি?	গত ৯০ দিনে	
		হ্যাঁ	না
২	আর্সেনিক মুক্ত পানি পান করেন কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৩	হাত/পায়ের পাতা বা শরীরের চামড়ায় খসখসে দাগ দেখা দিয়েছে/দিয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৪	চামড়ায় কোন দানা বা গুটি দেখা দিয়েছে/দিয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৫	দাগগুলিতে কোন চুলকানি আছে/ছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৬	আর্সেনিক আক্রান্তের বিষয়ে জানেন কি?	হ্যাঁ	না

প্রশ্ন-২১: কানের প্রদাহ চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন			
১	কান দিয়ে পানি/পূঁজ (কান পাকা) পড়েছে কি?	গত ৯০ দিনে	
		হ্যাঁ	না
২	কানে শোঁ শোঁ শব্দ করে কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৩	কানে ব্যথা হয় কি?	হ্যাঁ	না

প্রশ্ন-২২: চর্ম রোগ (Skin Disease) চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন			
১	চামড়ার উপর ঘামাচির মত ক্ষুদ্র/বড় ফোঁড়াসহ চুলকানি হয়েছে/হয়েছিল কি?	গত ৯০ দিনে	
		হ্যাঁ	না
২	চুলকানির ফলে সেখান থেকে কোন রস বের হয়েছে/হয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৩	কখনও কি পুজের মত রস বের হয়েছে/হয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না

প্রশ্ন-২৩: ক্যান্সার (Cancer/Malignancy) চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন			
		গত ৯০ দিনে	
১	কোন মারাত্মক ধরণের রোগে ভুগছেন কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
২	রোগটি কি ক্যান্সার?	হ্যাঁ	না
৩	ক্যান্সার হয়ে থাকলে ডাক্তার কি বলেছে, রোগটি কোথায়?	হ্যাঁ	না
	(ক) স্তনে (Breast)	হ্যাঁ	না
	(খ)জরায়ুতে (Uterus)	হ্যাঁ	না
	(গ) পাকস্থলিতে (Stomach)	হ্যাঁ	না
	(ঘ)যকৃতে (Liver)	হ্যাঁ	না
	(ঙ) ফুসফুসে (Lung)	হ্যাঁ	না
	(চ) গলায় (Pharynx)	হ্যাঁ	না
	(ছ) খাদ্যনালীতে (Esophagus)	হ্যাঁ	না
	(জ) রক্তে (Luckemia)	হ্যাঁ	না
	(ঝ) অন্যান্য ক্যান্সার (উল্লেখ করুন)	হ্যাঁ	না

প্রশ্ন-২৪: উদরাময়/ডায়রিয়া (Diarrhoea) চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন				
				গত ৯০ দিনে
১	দিনে ৩ বা ততোধিকবার পাতলা পায়খানা হয়েছে কি? উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে "ডায়রিয়া'' নির্দেশক			হ্যাঁ / না
২	উত্তর যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তবে গত ৯০ দিনের মধ্যে ডায়রিয়া আক্রান্ত ব্যক্তি/শিশুর নিম্নের লক্ষণাদি ছিল কি? নিচের প্রযোজ্য কোডে গোল চিহ্ন দিন।			
	(ক) শুকনো মুখ/অবসন্ন নেতিয়ে পড়া ভাব	(খ) অতিরিক্ত পিপাসা	(গ) কুঁচকানো পেটের চামড়া	(ঘ) কোটোরাগত চক্ষু
	1	2	3	4
	উপরের বক্সের এক বা একাধিক উত্তর "পানি শুন্যতা''			
৩	উদরাময়/ডায়রিয়ার চিকিৎসা			গত ৯০ দিনে
	(ক) স্যালাইন প্যাকেট			হ্যাঁ / না
	(খ) বাড়িতে তৈরী স্যালাইন			হ্যাঁ / না
	(গ) অন্যান্য তরল খাবার			হ্যাঁ / না
	(ঘ) জিংক ট্যাবলেট/সিরাপ			হ্যাঁ / না

প্রশ্ন-২৫: আমাশয় (Dysentery) চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন				প্রশ্ন-২৬: নব জাতকের সমস্যা চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন			
		গত ৯০ দিনে				গত ৯০ দিনে	
১	পেটে কামড় দিয়ে ৩ বা ততোধিকবার পাতলা পায়খানা হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	১	ভূমিষ্ঠ হওয়ার সাথে সাথে জোরে কেঁদেছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
২	পায়খানার সাথে রক্ত/রক্তলাল পায়খানা হয়েছিল কিনা?	হ্যাঁ	না	২	ভুমিষ্ঠ হওয়ার পর শরীর নীলবর্ণ ধারণ করেছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৩	পায়খানার সাথে মিউকাস/আম যাচ্ছে কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	৩	বুকের দুধ টেনে খেতে পারে কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
				৪	কোন খিঁচুনি হয়েছে/হয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
				৫	শ্বাস কষ্ট আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ	না

প্রশ্ন-২৭: ধনুষ্টংকার (Tetanus) চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন			
	(তিন দিন বয়স থেকে)	গত ৯০ দিনে	
১	শিশু বুকের দুধ টানতে পারে কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
২	শিশু জোরে কাঁদতে পারে কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৩	শিশুর মুখ ও চোয়াল শক্ত হয়ে যায় কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৪	খিঁচুনির সাথে সাথে শিশুর শরীর পিছনের দিকে ধনুকের মত বেঁকে যায় কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৫	জন্মের ৩-২৮ দিনের মধ্যে খিঁচুনি/উপরের সকল উপসর্গ হয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৬	শিশুর নাড়ী অপরিস্কার ছুরি/কাঁচি/ব্লেড এর সাহায্যে কাটা হয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৭	শিশুটির মা তাঁর গর্ভাবস্থায় টিটি টিকা নিয়েছেন কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৮	টিটি ইনজেকশন ৫ ডোজ নিয়েছেন কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
	(এক বছরের অধিক বয়সের শিশুর জন্য)		
৯	শিশু জোরে কাঁদতে পারে কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
১০	শিশুর মুখ ও চোয়াল শক্ত হয়ে যায় কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
১১	খিঁচুনির সাথে সাথে শিশুর শরীর পিছনের দিকে ধনুকের মত বেঁকে যায় কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
১২	ধনুষ্টংকার রোগের জন্য এ যাবৎ তিন ডোজ প্রতিষেধক টিকা গ্রহণ করা হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
	ডিপিটি-১ /Pentavalent-1	হ্যাঁ	না
	ডিপিটি-২/ Pentavalent-2	হ্যাঁ	না
	ডিপিটি-৩/ Pentavalent-3	হ্যাঁ	না
	(বড়দের জন্য)		
১৩	শরীরে ৩ বা ততোধিক দিন ধরে কোন ক্ষত আছে/ছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
১৪	খিঁচুনি আছে /ছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
১৫	মুখ খুলতে বা হাঁ করতে চোয়ালে ব্যথা হয় কি?	হ্যাঁ	না

প্রশ্ন-২৮: মাম্পস (Mumps) চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন			
		গত ৯০ দিনে	
১	কানের সামনে চোয়ালে/চোয়ালের নিচে ফুলে গিয়েছে/গিয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
২	সংগে জ্বর এবং অসুস্থভাব আছে/হয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৩	মুখ শুকিয়ে যায় কি?	হ্যাঁ	না

প্রশ্ন	২৯: হুপিং কাশি (Whooping Cough) চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন			প্রশ্ন	৩০: ডিপথেরিয়া (Diphtheria)চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন		
		গত ৯০ দিনে				গত ৯০ দিনে	
১	তিন সপ্তাহের বেশি কাশি আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	১	শিশুটির অল্প জ্বরসহ সর্দি-কাশি আছে/ছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
২	কাশি একবার শুরু হলে অনেকক্ষণ থাকে কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	২	গলা ফুলে আছে/ছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৩	জ্বরের সাথে কাশি, নাক দিয়ে পানি, চোখ মুখ লাল হয়ে যাওয়া ইত্যাদি উপসর্গ আছে/ছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	৩	কোন কিছু খেতে কষ্ট হয়/হয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৪	কাশতে কাশতে চোখে রক্ত জমাট বেঁধে যায় কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	৪	গলদেশের ভিতরে সরের মতো সাদা আস্তরণ আছে/ছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৫	হুপিং কাশির জন্য এ যাবৎ তিন বারে তিন ডোজ প্রতিষেধক টিকা গ্রহণ করা হয়েছিল কি? প্রতিষেধক নেয়া হলে কার্ড দেখে নিশ্চিত হউন।	হ্যাঁ	না	৫	শ্বাস নিতে কষ্ট হয়/হতো কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৬	টিকা নেওয়ার পরও কি এইসব লক্ষণ দেখা দিয়েছে?	হ্যাঁ	না	৬	ডিফথেরিয়া রোগের এ যাবৎ তিন ডোজ প্রতিষেধক টিকা গ্রহণ করা হয়েছে কি? প্রতিষেধক নেয়া হলে কার্ড দেখে নিশ্চিত হউন।	হ্যাঁ	না
				৭	প্রতিষেধক টিকা নেয়ার পরও এইসব লক্ষণ দেখা দিয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ	না

প্রশ্ন-৩১: এ্যাজমা/দীর্ঘস্থায়ী ফুসফুস জনিত রোগ চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন				প্রশ্ন-৩২: হৃদরোগ/বুকে ব্যাথা চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন			
		গত ৯০ দিনে				গত ৯০ দিনে	
১	আপনাকে কখনও কোন ডাক্তার বলেছেন কি যে আপনার দীর্ঘস্থায়ী ফুসফুসজনিত রোগ যেমন, হাঁপানী, শ্বাসকষ্ট, শ্বাসনালীর প্রদাহ ইত্যাদি রোগ হয়েছে ?	হ্যাঁ	না	১	আপনাকে কোন ডাক্তার বলেছেন কি যে আপনার হৃদরোগ, বুকে ব্যথা বা হার্ট এ্যাটাক হয়েছে ?	হ্যাঁ	না
২	যদি না হয় তবে গত ৯০ দিনে আপনি স্বাভাবিক শ্বাস বা দম নেয়ার পরিবর্তে ছোট ছোট শ্বাস বা দম নিয়েছেন কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	২	যদি না হয় তবে গত ৯০ দিনে আপনি সিঁড়িতে উপরে উঠতে বা দ্রুত হাঁটতে গিয়ে বুকে কোন ধরনের ব্যথা, ধরে থাকা বা কোন অস্বাভাবিকতা অনুভব করেছেন কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৩	আপনার কফ বা শ্বাসনালীতে একাধারে ১০ মিনিট সাঁ সাঁ শব্দ এ ধরণের সমস্যা হয়েছিলো কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	৩	আপনি কোথায় ব্যথা অনুভব করেন-হার্টের উপরে এবং তা ধীরে ধীরে কি বাম হাতে ছড়িয়ে পড়ে?	হ্যাঁ	না
৪	টিবি রোগ নির্ণয়ের জন্য আপনি কখনও কফ বা বুকের এক্সরে করিয়েছেন কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	৪	আপনি বিশ্রাম নিলে আপনার ব্যথা উপশম হয় কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৫	কোন ডাক্তার বলেছেন কি, যে আপনার টিবি রোগ হয়েছে?	হ্যাঁ	না	৫	কোন ঔষধ বা স্প্রে নেয়ার পর আপনার ব্যথা উপশম হয় কি?	হ্যাঁ	না

প্রশ্ন	৩৩: স্ট্রোক বা মস্তিস্কে রোগাঘাত চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন :			প্রশ্ন	৩৪ : কিডনি রোগ চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন :		
		গত ৯০ দিনে				গত ৯০ দিনে	
১	আপনাকে কি কখনও কোন ডাক্তার বলেছেন যে আপনার মস্তিস্কে স্ট্রোক বা রোগাঘাত হয়েছে?	হ্যাঁ	না	১	আপনাকে কোন ডাক্তার বলেছেন কি আপনার কিডনি রোগ আছে?	হ্যাঁ	না
২	যদি না হয় তবে কখনও আপনার হাত বা পায়ের এক অংশ ২৪ ঘন্টা বা তারও বেশী সময় অবশ বা দুর্বল হয়েছে এমন সমস্যায় ভুগেছেন কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	২	যদি না হয় দৈনন্দিন আপনার প্রস্রাবের পরিমাণ কমেছে কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৩	পূর্বে কোন কিছু না হওয়া সত্বেও আপনি কখনও ২৪ ঘন্টার অধিক সময়ের জন্য আপনার শরীরের কোন অংশের অনুভূতি হারিয়েছিলেন কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	৩	আপনার শরীরে পানি এসেছে কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৪	আপনার শরীরের কোন অংশে পক্ষাঘাত (প্যারালাইজড) বা দুর্বলতা আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	৪	পানি আসলে প্রথমে মুখ ফুলে যায় কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
প্রশ্ন-৩৫: জরায়ুর সমস্যা জনিত রোগ চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন (৩০ বছর বা তদুর্দ্ধ মহিলার ক্ষেত্রে)				**প্রশ্ন**	**৩৬: গর্ভবতী (Pregnant) মায়ের জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন**		
		গত ৯০ দিনে				গত ৯০ দিনে	
১	আপনাকে কোন ডাক্তার বলেছেন কি আপনার জরায়ুর সমস্যা/রোগ আছে?	হ্যাঁ	না	১	পায়ের পাতা বা শরীরে পানি আছে/ছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
২	আপনি কি কখনও দেখেছেন বা অনুভব করেছেন যে বসতে গেলে আপনার জরায়ু বাহিরের দিকে চলে আসে?	হ্যাঁ	না	২	প্রচন্ড মাথা ব্যথা চোখে ঝাপসা দেখার সমস্যা আছে/ছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
৩	তলপেটে ব্যথা হয় কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	৩	ঘুম সঠিকভাবে হয় কি না?	হ্যাঁ	না
				৪	গর্ভাবস্থায় রক্তপাত হয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
				৫	খিঁচুনি হয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ	না
প্রশ্ন-৩৭: অন্যান্য রোগ (উল্লেখ করুন) .....চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন				**প্রশ্ন-৩৮: অন্যান্য রোগ (উল্লেখ করুন) ..... চিহ্নিত করার জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন**			
		গত ৯০ দিনে				গত ৯০ দিনে	
১		হ্যাঁ	না	১		হ্যাঁ	না
২		হ্যাঁ	না	২		হ্যাঁ	না
৩		হ্যাঁ	না	৩		হ্যাঁ	না

৪.২ গত ৩০ দিনে মেডিক্যাল বা রুটিন চেকআপ করা হয়েছে এমন ব্যক্তির তথ্য :

১। লাইন নং	২। মেডিকেল বা রুটিন চেকআপের একাধিক রোগের নাম হতে পারে	৩। মেডিক্যাল চেকআপ করেছেন কি? হ্যাঁ - 1 না- 2	৪ । ৩ নং প্রশ্নের উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কোন ধরণের প্রতিষ্ঠান হতে মেডিক্যাল চেক আপ করেছেন? নিচের প্রদত্ত চিকিৎসা প্রতিষ্ঠান কোড লিখুন		৫। ডাক্তার ফি (টাকা)	৬। রোগ নির্ণয়ের টেস্ট ও অন্যান্য টেস্টবাবদ খরচ		৭। রোগীর সাথে আসা ব্যক্তিদের জন্য খরচ (টাকা)	৮। যাতায়াত ভাড়া বাবদ খরচ (টাকা)	৯। মোট খরচ (টাকা)
			(কোড)	ইনডোর- 1 আউটডোর-2 অন্যান্য-3		টেস্ট কোথা থেকে করা হয়েছে (কোড)	খরচ (টাকা)			
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১

চিকিৎসা প্রতিষ্ঠানের কোড : কমিউনিটি /স্যাটেলাইট ক্লিনিক-1, উপজেলা হাসপাতাল/উপজেলা স্বাস্থ্য কমপ্লেক্স-2, জেলা/সদর হাসপাতাল-3, মেডিকেল কলেজ হাসপাতাল-4, টিবি হাসপাতাল/ক্লিনিক-5, মা ও শিশু কল্যাণ কেন্দ্র-6, ইউনিয়ন স্বাস্থ্য পরিবার কল্যাণ কেন্দ্র-7, মাদকাশক্তি নিরাময় কেন্দ্র-8, মানসিক ব্যাধি হাসপাতাল- 9, ক্যানসার হাসপাতাল -10 , কিডনি হাসপাতাল-11, বক্ষব্যাধি হাসপাতাল-12, চক্ষু হাসপাতাল-13, পংগু হাসপাতাল-14, অন্যান্য সরকারি হাসপাতাল-15, এনজিও -16, বেসরকারি হাসপাতাল/ক্লিনিক-17,ডাক্তারের চেম্বার-18, পল্লী চিকিৎসক-19, সরকারি স্বাস্থ্য কর্মী বাসায় এসে চিকিৎসা করে-20 (হোম ভিজিট), এনজিও স্বাস্থ্য কর্মী বাসায় এসে চিকিৎসা করে-21 (হোম ভিজিট), হোমিও/আয়ুর্বেদিক/ কবিরাজি/হেকিমি-22, স্ব-চিকিৎসা/পারিবারিক চিকিৎসা-23, বিদেশ-24, প্রাইভেট ডায়ানোষ্টিক সেন্টার-25, ফার্মেসী/ঔষধের দোকান-26, ঝাড়, ফুঁক, সনাতন-27, অন্যান্য-28

৪.৩ গত ৩০ দিনে অসুস্থতার জন্য চিকিৎসা গ্রহণ করেছেন এমন ব্যক্তির তথ্য :

৪.৩.১ চিকিৎসা প্রতিষ্ঠানের নাম : ..... . **চিকিৎসা প্রতিষ্ঠান কোড :** ☐

(প্রদত্ত চিকিৎসা প্রতিষ্ঠান কোড লিখুন)

১। লাইন নং	২।রোগের কোড	৩। চিকিৎসা পরামর্শ কার কাছ থেকে গ্রহণ করেছেন? (কোড)	৪। রেজিষ্ট্রেশন খরচ (টাকা)	চিকিৎসা জনিত খরচ														
				৫।ডাক্তার ফি (টাকা)	ঔষধ			রোগ নির্ণয় টেষ্ট ও অন্যান্য টেস্ট বাবদ খরচ		১১। অস্ত্রোপচার খরচ (টাকা)	১২। কতদিন হাসপাতালে ছিলেন?		১৩। রোগীর খাবার/ পথ্য খরচ (টাকা)	১৪। রোগীর সাথে আসা ব্যক্তিদের জন্য খরচ (টাকা)	১৫। বকশিস বা টিপস বাবদ খরচ (টাকা)	১৬। যাতায়াত ভাড়া বাবদ খরচ (টাকা)	১৭। মোট খরচ (টাকা)	১৮। চিকিৎসার জন্য কোথা থেকে ব্যয় নির্বাহ করেছেন। (কোড)
					৬। ঔষধ কোথা থেকে সংগ্রহ করা হয়েছে (কোড)	৭। ঔষধ এর প্রকার (কোড)	৮। খরচ (টাকা)	৯। টেস্ট কোথা থেকে করা হয়েছে (কোড)	১০। খরচ (টাকা)		দিন	ভাড়া (টাকা)						
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১	১২	১৩	১৪	১৫	১৬	১৭	১৮	১৯

চিকিৎসার ব্যয় নির্বাহের কোড: প্রবাসী কেউ টাকা দিয়েছে -1, ইনস্যুরেন্স থেকে টাকা পেয়েছেন -2, ধার/কর্জ করেছেন (সুদবিহীন)-3, ধার/কর্জ করেছেন (সুদসহ)-4, আত্মীয়স্বজন/বন্ধুবান্ধব থেকে সাহায্য-5, অন্যদের থেকে সাহায্য বা অনুদান -6, সম্পদ বিক্রয় -7, নিজস্ব আয় -8, অন্যান্য-9

৪.৩.২ চিকিৎসা প্রতিষ্ঠানের নাম : ..... **চিকিৎসা প্রতিষ্ঠান কোড :**

(প্রদত্ত চিকিৎসা প্রতিষ্ঠান কোড লিখুন)

১। লাইন নং	২। রোগের কোড	৩। চিকিৎসা পরামর্শ কার কাছ থেকে গ্রহণ করেছেন? (কোড)	৪। রেজিষ্ট্রেশন খরচ (টাকা)	চিকিৎসা জনিত খরচ														
				৫। ডাক্তার ফি (টাকা)	ঔষধ			রোগ নির্ণয় টেষ্ট ও অন্যান্য টেস্ট বাবদ খরচ		১১। অস্ত্রোপচার খরচ (টাকা)	১২। কতদিন হাসপাতালে ছিলেন?		১৩।রোগীর খাবার/পথ্য খরচ (টাকা)	১৪। রোগীর সাথে আসা ব্যক্তিদের জন্য খরচ (টাকা)	১৫। বকশিস বা টিপস বাবদ খরচ (টাকা)	১৬। যাতায়াত ভাড়া বাবদ খরচ (টাকা)	১৭। মোট খরচ (টাকা)	১৮। চিকিৎসার জন্য কোথা থেকে ব্যয় নির্বাহ করেছেন। (কোড)
					৬। ঔষধ কোথা থেকে সংগ্রহ করা হয়েছে (কোড)	৭।ঔষধ এর প্রকার (কোড)	৮। খরচ (টাকা)	৯। টেস্ট কোথা থেকে করা হয়েছে (কোড)	১০। খরচ (টাকা)		দিন	ভাড়া (টাকা)						
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১	১২	১৩	১৪	১৫	১৬	১৭	১৮	১৯

৪.৩. ৩ চিকিৎসা প্রতিষ্ঠানের নাম : ..... **চিকিৎসা প্রতিষ্ঠান কোড :**

(প্রদত্ত চিকিৎসা প্রতিষ্ঠান কোড লিখুন)

১। লাইন নং	২।রোগের কোড	৩।চিকিৎসা পরামর্শ কার কাছ থেকে গ্রহণ করেছেন? (কোড)	৪।রেজি-ষ্ট্রেশন খরচ (টাকা)	চিকিৎসা জনিত খরচ														
				৫।ডাক্তার ফি (টাকা)	ঔষধ			রোগ নির্ণয় টেষ্ট ও অন্যান্য টেস্ট বাবদ খরচ		১১।অস্ত্রো-পচার খরচ (টাকা)	১২। কতদিন হাসপাতালে ছিলেন?		১৩।রোগীর খাবার/ পথ্য খরচ (টাকা)	১৪। রোগীর সাথে আসা ব্যক্তিদের জন্য খরচ (টাকা)	১৫।বকশিস বা টিপস বাবদ খরচ (টাকা)	১৬।যাতায়াত ভাড়া বাবদ খরচ (টাকা)	১৭। মোট খরচ (টাকা)	১৮। চিকিৎসার জন্য কোথা থেকে ব্যয় নির্বাহ করেছেন। (কোড)
					৬। ঔষধ কোথা থেকে সংগ্রহ করা হয়েছে (কোড)	৭।ঔষধ এর প্রকার (কোড)	৮। খরচ (টাকা)	৯। টেস্ট কোথা থেকে করা হয়েছে (কোড)	১০। খরচ (টাকা)		দিন	ভাড়া (টাকা)						
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১	১২	১৩	১৪	১৫	১৬	১৭	১৮	১৯

চিকিৎসার ব্যয় নির্বাহের কোড: প্রবাসী কেউ টাকা দিয়েছে -1 , ইনস্যুরেন্স থেকে টাকা পেয়েছেন -2, ধার/কর্জ করেছেন (সুদবিহীন)-3, ধার/কর্জ করেছেন (সুদসহ)-4, আত্মীয়স্বজন/বন্ধুবান্ধব থেকে সাহায্য-5, অন্যদের থেকে সাহায্য বা অনুদান-6 , সম্পদ বিক্রয় -7, নিজস্ব আয়-8, অন্যান্য-9

৪.৩. ৪ চিকিৎসা প্রতিষ্ঠানের নাম : ..... **চিকিৎসা প্রতিষ্ঠান কোড :**

(প্রদত্ত চিকিৎসা প্রতিষ্ঠান কোড লিখুন)

১। লাইন নং	২। রোগের কোড	৩। চিকিৎসা পরামর্শ কার কাছ থেকে গ্রহণ করেছেন? (কোড)	৪। রেজি-ষ্ট্রেশন খরচ (টাকা)	চিকিৎসা জনিত খরচ														
				৫। ডাক্তার ফি (টাকা)	ঔষধ			রোগ নির্ণয় টেষ্ট ও অন্যান্য টেস্ট বাবদ খরচ		১১। অস্ত্রোপচার খরচ (টাকা)	১২। কতদিন হাসপাতালে ছিলেন?		১৩। রোগীর খাবার/ পথ্য খরচ (টাকা)	১৪। রোগীর সাথে আসা ব্যক্তিদের জন্য খরচ (টাকা)	১৫। বকশিস বা টিপস বাবদ খরচ (টাকা)	১৬। যাতায়াত ভাড়া বাবদ খরচ (টাকা)	১৭। মোট খরচ (টাকা)	১৮। চিকিৎসার জন্য কোথা থেকে ব্যয় নির্বাহ করেছেন। (কোড)
					৬। ঔষধ কোথা থেকে সংগ্রহ করা হয়েছে (কোড)	৭। ঔষধ এর প্রকার (কোড)	৮। খরচ (টাকা)	৯। টেস্ট কোথা থেকে করা হয়েছে (কোড)	১০। খরচ (টাকা)		দিন	ভাড়া (টাকা)						
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১	১২	১৩	১৪	১৫	১৬	১৭	১৮	১৯

চিকিৎসার ব্যয় নির্বাহের কোড: প্রবাসী কেউ টাকা দিয়েছে -1 , ইনস্যুরেন্স থেকে টাকা পেয়েছেন -2, ধার/কর্জ করেছেন (সুদবিহীন)-3, ধার/কর্জ করেছেন (সুদসহ)-4, আত্মীয়স্বজন/বন্ধুবান্ধব থেকে সাহায্য-5, অন্যদের থেকে সাহায্য বা অনুদান-6, সম্পদ বিক্রয়-7, নিজস্ব আয়-8, অন্যান্য-9

৪.৪ শিশুদের ভিটামিন A ক্যাপসুল ও টিকা গ্রহণ এবং খরচ সম্পর্কীয় (০০-৫৯ মাস বয়সের সকল শিশুদের) তথ্য সংগ্রহ

১। লাইন নং (১.১ অনুযায়ী)	২। শিশুর নাম	৩। শিশুর বয়স (মাস)		৪। মায়ের লাইন নম্বর		৫। জাতীয় টিকা দিবস সম্পর্কে জানেন কি? হ্যাঁ - 1 না - 2	০০ - ৫৯ মাস বয়সের সকল শিশুর তথ্য				১০। ভিটামিন 'এ' ক্যাপসুল বাবদ কোন খরচ হয়ে থাকলে (টাকা)	১১। শিশুকে টিকা দিতে কত টাকা খরচ হয়েছে? (টাকা)	১২। শিশুকে কোথা থেকে টিকা দেওয়া হয়েছে? (কোড)
							৬। গত টিকা দিবসে শিশুটিকে ভিটামিন 'এ' ক্যাপসুল খাওয়ানো হয়েছে কি? হ্যাঁ – 1, না – 2	৭। গত টিকা দিবসে শিশুকে টিকা দেওয়া হয়েছে কি? হ্যাঁ – 1 না – 2	৮। মা ও নবজাতকের ধনুষ্টংকার থেকে রক্ষার জন্য কত ডোজ টিটি টিকা নিতে হয় জানেন কি? হ্যাঁ – 1 না – 2	৯। শিশুদের টিকাদান সময়সূচি সম্পর্কে জানেন কি? হ্যাঁ – 1 না – 2			
১	২	৩		৪		৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১	১২

কোথা থেকে টিকা দেওয়া হয়েছে কোড: সরকারি : কমিউনিটি/স্যাটেলাইট ক্লিনিক -1, উপজেলা হাসপাতাল/উপজেলা স্বাস্থ্য কমপ্লেক্স-2, জেলা/সদর হাসপাতাল-3, মেডিকেল কলেজ হাসপাতাল-4, মা ও শিশু কল্যাণ কেন্দ্র-5, ইউনিয়ন স্বাস্থ্য পরিবার কল্যাণ কেন্দ্র-6, অন্যান্য সরকারি হাসপাতাল-7, এনজিও -8, বেসরকারি হাসপাতাল/ক্লিনিক-9, অন্যান্য -10

৪.৫ গত ৩০ দিনে প্রসূতি/গর্ভবতী মায়েদের খরচের হিসাব

১। লাইন নং (১.১ অনুযায়ী)	২। মায়ের নাম	৩। মায়ের বয়স (পূর্ণ বছরে)	৪। প্রসবের ধরণ স্বাভাবিক -1 সিজারিয়ান-2	৫। বাচ্চা প্রসবের সময় কে সহায়তা করেছেন? (কোড)	৬। কোথায় বাচ্চা প্রসব করেছেন? (কোড)	৭। প্রসব পূর্ব কতবার কার পরামর্শ নিয়েছেন?		৮। প্রসব পূর্ব খরচ (টাকা)	৯। প্রসব কালীন খরচ (টাকা)	১০। প্রসব পরবর্তী কতবার কার পরামর্শ নিয়েছেন?		১১। প্রসব পরবর্তী খরচ (টাকা)	১২। মোট খরচ (টাকা)
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭		৮	৯	১০		১১	১২
						কত বার	কার কাছে/ কোথায় (কোড)			কত বার	কার কাছে/ কোথায় (কোড)		

বাচ্চা প্রসবের সময় কে সহায়তা করেছেন কোড: ডাক্তার -1, দক্ষ দাই-2 , নার্স-3 স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী-4, অদক্ষ দাই-5, অন্যান্য-6

কোথায় বাচ্চা প্রসব করেছেন কোড: কমিউনিটি /স্যাটেলাইট ক্লিনিক -1, উপজেলা হাসপাতাল/উপজেলা স্বাস্থ্য কমপ্লেক্স-2, জেলা/সদর হাসপাতাল-3, মেডিকেল কলেজ হাসপাতাল-4, মা ও শিশু কল্যাণ কেন্দ্র-5, ইউনিয়ন স্বাস্থ্য পরিবার কল্যাণ কেন্দ্র-6 অন্যান্য সরকারি হাসপাতাল-7, এনজিও -8, বেসরকারি হাসপাতাল/ক্লিনিক-9, পল্লী চিকিৎসক-10, বাসা/বাড়ী-11, অন্যান্য-12

প্রসব পূর্ব/প্রসব পরবর্তী পরামর্শ কোড: কমিউনিটি /স্যাটেলাইট ক্লিনিক -1, উপজেলা হাসপাতাল/উপজেলা স্বাস্থ্য কমপ্লেক্স-2, জেলা/সদর হাসপাতাল-3, মেডিকেল কলেজ হাসপাতাল-4, মা ও শিশু কল্যাণ কেন্দ্র-5, ইউনিয়ন স্বাস্থ্য পরিবার কল্যাণ কেন্দ্র-6 অন্যান্য সরকারি হাসপাতাল-7, এনজিও -8, বেসরকারি হাসপাতাল/ক্লিনিক-9, পল্লী চিকিৎসক-10, বাসা/বাড়ী-11, ডাক্তার -12, দক্ষ দাই-13 , নার্স-14 স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী-15, অদক্ষ দাই-16, অন্যান্য-17

৪.৬ গত ৩০ দিনে নিম্ন বর্ণিত সামগ্রীর জন্য কত টাকা খরচ হয়েছে?

১। লাইন নং	২। ব্যক্তির নাম	৩। সামগ্রীর নাম (কোড)	৪। কোথা থেকে সংগ্রহ করেছেন? (কোড)	৫। কত খরচ হয়েছে? (টাকা)
১	২	৩	৪	৫

সামগ্রীর নামের কোড: জন্ম নিয়ন্ত্রণ সামগ্রী-1, হিয়ারিং এইড-2, চশমা- 3, হুইল চেয়ার-4, ক্রাচ-5 , অন্যান্য-6

সামগ্রী সংগ্রহের কোড: ৪.২ সেকশনের চিকিৎসা প্রতিষ্ঠানের কোড প্রযোজ্য।

উত্তরদাতার নাম:
স্বাক্ষর:
ফোন/মোবাইল নং: