ETHICAL	REVIEW	COMMITTEE,	ICDDR	B
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٠.•	incina		,		E, ICDDR,B. Lee Investigator (if any)	H-C
		ion No. 81-032(P)				
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			erting Agency (if Non-ICDDR,B)	
1	rie or	Study Belieb attitud	er and		et status:	
_	actie	es towards Measles in	funal		New Study	
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-	eang so	CECU.		()	No change (do not fill out r	est of form)
i.	rcle t	he appropriate answer t	o each of	the fe	llowing (If Not Applicable wr	
	Sour	ce of Population:	o cach of	ciie ic	Will signed consent form by	ite NA).
	(a)	Ill subjects	Yes No	3,	Will signed consent form be (a) From subjects	
. ,	. (b)	Non-ill subjects	Yes No			Yes No
	(c)	Minors or persons	100			
	•	under guardianship	Yes No	6.	(if subjects are minors	i ies No
	Does	the study involve:	100 (11)	٥.	Will precautions be taken to anonymity of subjects	
	(a)	Physical risks to the		7.	Check documents being submis	(Yes) No
	- ,	subjects	Yes No	, .	Check documents being submit Committee:	ten uelemitu i
	(b)		Yes (No)			+inlly outside
	(c)	Psychological risks	100 ()		Umbrella proposal - Ini overview (all other rec	.c.acry sugart
		to subjects	Yes (No)		be submitted with indiv	diduct emissions
	(d)	Discomfort to subjects	Yes (No)		Protocol (Required)	Tudai Studies)
	(e)	Invasion of privacy .	Yes No	1	Abstract Summary (Requi	-indl
	(f)	Disclosure of informa-	,	•	Statement given or read	.iou) Ito subjects s
		tion damaging to sub-	_		nature of study, risks,	twose of and
		ject or others	Yes (No)		ions to be asked, and r	ight to refuse
•	Does	the study involve:			to participate or with	raw (Required)
	(a)	Use of records, (hosp-			Informed consent form f	or subjects
		ital, medical, death,			Informed consent form f	
		birth or, other)	Yes (No)		guardian	Parion or
	(b)	Use of fetal tissue or	-		Procedure for maintaini	ng confidentia
		abortus .	Yes No)	ity	
	(c)		_		Questionnaire or interv	view schedule *
		fluids	Yes (No)		* If the final instrument is	not completed
•	Are s	subjects clearly inform	ed about:		prior to review, the follo	wing informate
	(a)	Find because of			should be included in the	abstract summer
	62.5	study	Yes No		1. A description of the a	
	(b)	Procedures to be			NA covered in the question	
		followed including			interview which could	
	(0)	alternatives used	Yes No		either sensitive or wh	
	(c)	Physical risks	Yes No	•	constitute an invasion	of privacy.
	(d) (e)	Sensitive questions	Yes No		Examples of the type of	f specific
	(f)	Benefits to be derived	(Yes) No		NA questions to be asked	in the sensiti
	(1)	Right to refuse to			areas.	
		participate or to with draw from study			3. An indication as to wh	en the question
	(g)	Confidential handling	(Yes) No		WA naire will be presente	d to the Cttee
	\O/	of data	Yes No		for review.	1
	(h)	Compensation 6/or treat	(Yes) No			
			L-			_

ment where there are risks or privacy is involved in

any particular procedure Yes No

e agree to obtain approval of the Ethical Review Committee for any changes involving the rights and welfare of subjects before making such change.

SECTION I - RESEARCH PROTOCOL

i.	TITLE	:	Beliefs,	, a1	ttitude	s and	pract	ices t	owards	
			measles	in	rural	Bangla	adesh	(Pilot	study)	

- 2. PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR : Dr. Nigar S. Shahid
- 3. CO-INVESTIGATOR : Dr. A.S.G. Faruque Dr. K.M.A. Aziz

Dr. A.S.M. Mizanur Rahman

- 4. CONSULTANT : Dr. M.M. Rahaman
- 5. STARTING DATE: August 1, 1981
- 6. COMPLETION DATE: October 30, 1981
- 7. TOTAL DIRECT COST : US\$ 2987
- 8. SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME HEAD : Dr. M. Mujibur Rahaman

This protocol has been approved by the <u>Nutrition</u> Working Group.

Signature of Scientific Programme

Head: Market Caller

Date: 29/7/98

9. ABSTRACT SUMMARY: The aim of this study is to investigate the beliefs, knowledge, attitude and practices related to movements personal hygiene and diet during the course of illness due to measles. One hundred mothers of post measles cases will be interviewed within three months of attack by two trained female health assistants in Chandpur project area.

10.	REVIEWS:	:

a)	Ethical Review Committee	
b)	Research Review Committee	
c)	Director	
d)	BMRC	

SECTION II - RESEARCH PLAN

A. INTRODUCTION:

- 1. Objective: The overall objective of the study will be to investigate beliefs, knowledge, attitude and practices related to the existing management practices of measles cases in rural Bangladesh.
- 2. Background: Death due to measles varies widely in developing countries. It has been ranked as the third most common cause of
 child death in rural Bangladesh. 1

A retrospective study conducted in the under-two population in Matlab observed a death-rate of 1.33%, although a previous study conducted during or just after the famine of 1974 observed a case fatality rate of 3.9%.

Complications such as, bronchopneumonia, diarrhoea, dysentery, severe and protracted debility with marked weight loss and irritability has been observed by a number of studies^{2,3,4}. The most likely factor precepitating complications were socio-economically depressed conditions, resulting in poorly nourished children, over-crowding and strict adherence to customary practices pertaining to measles. Beliefs and taboos regarding measles are so deep rooted that even the educational status is sometimes ineffective in over-coming them⁵.

Such beliefs have not of course been confined to tropical countries. In Europe, for centuries measles was ascribed to be the failure of the mother to menstruate during pregnancy. The retained "bad blood" was believed to enter the foetus and appear later as the

measles rash⁶.

In Africa, measles is generally believed to be due to sorcery though hot and cold beliefs of food are also held in some areas. All forms of treatment are avoided as this may prevent the rash coming "out" which is considered as very dangerous. Customs of withholding fluid and application of extracts of roots and herbs to the eyes have been noted. A report from the Machakos Project in rural Kenya observed that certain herbs were given to the children to hasten eruption of the rash and the child smeared with mud prepared from the solid of an ant-hill or with ashes from fireplace mixed with certain herbs. Rituals like beating the child with twigs is reported. Beliefs that water should be witheld exist, as it is likely to worsen the "cold" indicated by the running nose. This means that the child is not given any fluids even if he has diarrhoea.

In the Middle-East proverbs supporting measles to be a major killer disease has been reported in the literature. In India measles has been attributed to the goddess "mata" and children are kept away from medical help for fear of the wrath of the goddess 8.

3. Rationale: This study will identify the useful, harmful, and harmless beliefs and practices regarding the management of measles cases in the rural households where modern medical care is relatively less accessible. Once such identification is accomplished, through simple health education provided to the mothers and would-be mothers

an improvement in the home management of measles cases might be possible. This is likely to be helpful in checking the deterioration of nutritional status of the measles cases due to diarrhoea which inturn is likely to reduce to mortality.

B. SPECIFIC AIMS :

The specific aims of this study are :

- 1. To document beliefs, attitudes and practices by rural mothers towards sick children.
- 2. To explore feasibility of removing harmful beliefs and practices regarding measles cases by providing health education to mothers.

C. SAMPLES AND METHODS :

The study will be carried in Chandpur Community Training Project area. The ongoing project personnel and resources available there will be utilized.

The project site was selected from three unions of Chandpur
Thana, comprising of twenty two villages. The furthest ends of the
project area are at a distance of 13-15 miles from the project office.
While the nearest ends are at a distance of about 2-3 miles. The
breadth of the project area varies from 3-4 miles.

The 1980 census of the project area showed a total population of 30,228 distributed among 4,762 households with an average household size of 6 members per household. Children upto 5 years were found to cons-

titute 19 percent of total population.

Diarrhoea surveillance program is going on in the project since 1979. Health assistants are entrusted with the diarrhoea surveillance. They visit each family once a month, make querries about any diarrhoeal incidence in the household between her last and present visit. Any diarrhoea case detected is then recorded including informations regarding the treatment received by the case, any hospitalization or death due to diarrhoea.

D'Souza et al, (1981) documented prevalence of measles in every month of the year in the Matlab Field Station area of ICDDR, B adjacent to Chandpur project. For this study health assistants will be asked to prepare a list of all children who had measles within last 3 months. From the list thus prepared 100 children will be selected randomly. The mothers of the selected children will be interviewed by health assistants. Respondents will be drawn from both Muslim and Hindu households according to their representation of the project population. Distance from Urban center will be taken into consideration.

Every interview will requie approximately an hour. Only the mother will be the respondent. At the time of the interview efforts will be made to keep away other adult members of the household so that the respondent can give answers without any interference. The objective of the interview will be to collect information whatever is known to the mother or the caretaker through the process of recent handling of a measles patient. All answers will be recorded verbatim in detail. The analysis will be done by classifying the verbal data.

The unit of the study will be the mother of a child, who had measles within the last 3 months. It has been observed that usually the mother is the caretaker of the sick child.

D. SIGNIFICANCE:

The results of the research will help in the development of an effective home management system based on prevalent useful beliefs and practices in rural Bangladesh. Examination of belief system in relation to its perceived and real effect on sickness will lead to greater useful co-operation between health worker and rural mothers.

REFERENCES:

- Chen et al: Epidemiology and causes of death among children in a rural area of Bangladesh - Int. Journal of Epidemiology 9:25-33 1980
- 2. Shahid N.S. et al: Complications of measles in rural Bangladesh submitted for publication to the Journal of Tropical Medicine
- 3. Koster F.T. et al: Measles in Bangladesh: Synergy between measles, diarrhoea and malnutrition Annual Report, Johns Hopkins University Centre for Med Research and (1976-77) Training p. 29-32.
- 4. Morley D.: Severe measles in the Tropics British Medical Journal 1 297-300 1969
- 5. Siddiqui et al: The natural history of measles of a low-income urban community in South Delhi-Indian. Pediatrics II 557-562 1974
- 6. Morley D. Paediatric Priorities in the developing world.

 London Butterworth, 1987 207-230.
- 7. Maina Ahlberg B: Beliefs and practices concerning the treatment of Measles and acute diarrhoea among the Akambia Trop Geogr. Med. 31 139-148 1979
- 8: British Medical Journal editorial Measles in the Tropics
 4th Dec. 1976 P.1339
- 9. D'Souza Stan: A population laboratory for studying disease processes and mortality. The demographic surveillance system, Matlab, Comilla, Bangladesh, ICDDR,B Special Publication No.13, June 1981.

ABSTRACT SUMMARY FOR ERC

The purpose of the study is to investigate the beliefs, knowledge, attitude and practice, related to physical activities, movements, personal hygiene and diet during the course of illness due to measles. One hundred mothers of post measles cases will be interviewed within three months of attack by two trained female health assistants in Chandpur project area.

- 1. The study population will include mothers of children who have had measles within the last three months. The three-month period is used as a cut off point since previous studies have shown that recall is good within three months of the events.
 - 2. There is no potential risk to the subjects.
 - 3. Not relevant
- 4-5. All efforts will be made to maintain confidentiality and protection of anonymity. Written consent of the monther will be taken on the spot before taking her into the study.
 - 6. Information will be used as a base for future research.
- 7. Identification of useful as well as harmful beliefs and practices about the management of measles cases could help in developing health education strategies for the mothers to improve home management of measles in rural settings.
 - 8. Not applicable.

Section III - Budget A.Detailed Budget

1. PERSONNEL SERVICES:

Name	Position	% Effe No.of		Annual Salary	-	required Dollar
Dr. Nigar Shahid		50% 3	m.	81,039	10,130	
Dr. ASG Faruque		25% 3	m.	79,708	4,982	·
Mr. KMA Aziz		10% 3	m.	181,143	4,529	
Dr. ASM Mizanur Rahman	,	10% 3	m.	158,530	3,963	
Health Assistants (2 available from Chandpu	r)	100% 2		24,000 cotal:	8,000 31,604	

2. SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS:

Items	Unit cost	Amount Required
Stationary, pens, pencils, clip board		Tk.2,000
Color film & processing	Sub-total:	Tk.1,000 Tk.3,000

3. PRINTING & REPRODUCTION:

Xerox and mimeographing Tk.3,000

4. EQUIPMENTS:

Nil -

5. LABORATORY EXPENSES:

Nil -

6. TRANSPORTATION:

ICDDR,B Jeep with driver (30 miles daily for 2 months)	Tk.4,200
Dacca-Matleb-Dacca trip (twice a month for 3 persons	
for 3 months)	Tk.3,000
Sub-total	: Tk.7,200

B. BUDGET SUMMARY

Cat	egory,	`	Amount re	quired
			Taka	Dollar
1.	Personnel		31,604	
2.	Supplies		3,000	•
3.	Printing & Reproduction		3,000	
4.	Equipments		<u></u> •	
5.	Laboratory expenses		-	
6.	Transportation	Total :	7,200 Tk.44,804	

Total \$ 2,987 (Conversion rate : 1 \$ = 15.00 Taka)

CONSENT FORM FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE STUDY OF BELIEFS, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES TOWARDS MEASLES IN RURAL BANGLADESH

In order to provide effective management for measles, we need to know the kind of home care you deliver to your child while suffering from measles. This information will be very helpful in developing an effective plan for management of measles at home. The study will be conducted under direct supervision of the investigators. For the study we and/or our health assistants will be visiting your home to ask you questions regarding the existing management practices of measles.

You or any member of your family are at liberty to ask any questions. You may refuse to participate or withdraw at any time from the study.

Please sign or give thumb-imprint on behalf of your child/ children if you agree to participate in our study.

Signature/LT.1. of the parents

Father's name

Mother's name

Family No.

Bari No.

Village

नर्षि **१**८

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oo। নুনতি চাল্লাচাট্টি বের হবার জন্য কোন চেক্টা চদবীর করেছিলেন কি ? বীয় 💯 না 💆
০১৷ খাঁ, ফল বিশুরিত নিযুন ?
০২। সুনতি উঠার পর চামছার উপর কোন থিছু করেজিলেন কি ? খী <u>/</u> বা <u>/</u>
431

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901	গাঁ হনে হি করেছিনেন ?
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•	不敢有害者者 医多种病 医多种病 经收益 医皮肤 医皮肤 医皮肤 医皮肤 医皮肤 医皮肤 经金属 经有价 医皮肤 医皮肤 医皮肤 医皮肤 医皮肤 经收益
981	चौं। चटम टक्न क्टब्रियम् ?

901	नुमिटिए छाटक निश्चमित्र रगावन कतिद्वाविद्याम ? शीं <u>/</u> मा /_/
061	मा, राम क्यम रणाइम क्तिरम्भिन ?
091	ना, शत नृपति धाना नात त्याचन यस द्वादिष्टिन दन्न ?
७४।	तृपित त्या पिता त्याच ताक त्याच कालकिताय कि ? वी 🔼 या 💆
140	शी, श्रा काइन मनूर स्तुन ?
	医多种性 具有食 的名词复数 医自体性 医自体性 医自体性 医皮肤 有有 医皮肤 经 医 医 医 医 经 经 医 医 经 医 医 经 有 有 有 有 有 有 有
801	नुमिष्ठिक वाज्यमु नमुग्न कि कूरकड़ पुरश्रह मिनु किस ? शीँ। <u>/</u> मा
921	शी, शत बारणंड परुष्टे मुख मिरहाराम ? शी 💹 ना 💯
951	शी, रत माद्भन थावदार लान बाद दिन किया ? देशन कान्न कि कि

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801	বুকের দুধের শিশুকে অসুধের সময়ে দুধ দেওয়া বন্ধ করিয়া ধাকিনে উহার কারণ কি কি ?
881	वनूदवज्ञ गूर्द द्वागीरक कि कि बावजारणय १
841	वनूद्यत नमम् कि वालग्राह्य ?
891	খাৰার কোন পরিবর্তন থাকিলে কারণ জিঞালা করন্ম ?
891	বসুবের সময় তাকে কি কোন কিলেম খাবার দিতেন ? স্থাঁ 💯 বা 💆
8 ৮।	रों।, रहन कि कि विदन्त बाबाज निर्क्तन ?
871	द्भव विस्तव वावात्र मिटलच ?
60 i	मुन्ति क्यम जनुर १
621	ঠাকা বা গরহ অসুধ না বনলে এই সম্পর্কে থিশেষ ভাবে বিজ্ঞাসা কর্ত্তন ?
	华茅虫毒素 能音音明显示 容易 我就会会 相信 男子物生虫,"果果母","果果母",有多多,有多多,有多,有人有人有人,有我们有自己有有我的,我们有我们的

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