

APPENDIX 1:

Questionnaire guidelines for the household surveys

*** Purpose:**

To determine socio-cultural and economic aspects of people, the knowledge, attitude and practice of the people about malaria in terms of causes, symptoms, treatment seeking behavior and prevention, sleeping patterns and the use of ITNs.

*** Instruction:** Please tick the symbol of (✓) in front of the "*yes answers*" only. These maybe one answer or more answers in some questions.

1. General information

Computer Code

Households No:.....

[HNO]

1. Name of respondent:.....

2. Sex

[Sex]

1) Male

2) Female

3. Age..... years

[Age]

4. Marital status

[MS]

1) Married/consensual union

2) Single

3) Divorced/separated

4) Widowed

5. Occupation

[OCC]

1) Laborer and farmer

2) Teacher, health staff or Government officer

3) Wood cutter

4) Other, please specify.....

6. Income per year (.....kip)..... [IC]

7. Highest educational level achieved [ED]

1) Non formal education

2) Primary school

3) Secondary school

4) High school

5) Further education

8. How many people are there in your family?..... [FM]

9. How many children do you have in your family? (under 5 years) [NC]

10. Religion [RG]

1. Buddhism

2. Christian

3. Animism

4. Other, specify

II. Malaria Information (MI)

11. Have you ever heard and know about malaria? [MI11]

1). Yes

2). No

3). Don't know

12. If someone has a fever, sweating and headache,

what do you call that?

0). Don't know [MI12a]

1) Kay Ou [MI12b]

2) Kay Noua [MI12c]

3) Kay Pa [MI12d]

4) Malaria [MI12e]

5) Other, specify

13. Which of the following factors do you think cause malaria?

a) Mosquito bite? [MI13a]

1) Yes 2). No 3). Don't know

b) From ghosts? [MI13b]

1) Yes 2). No 3). Don't know

c) From a curse by someone [MI13c]

1) Yes 2). No 3). Don't know

d) Eating some foods or unbilled water? [MI13d]

1) Yes 2). No 3). Don't know

e). Going to the forest? [MI13e]

1) Yes 2). No 3). Don't know

f). Not using bed nets [MI13f]

1) Yes 2). No 3). Don't know

g). Not using ITNs [MI13g]

1) Yes 2). No 3). Don't know

14. In which season does malaria occur in your village?

0) Don't know [MI14a]

1) Hot season [MI14b]

2) Rainy season [MI14c]

3) Cold season [MI14d]

4) Wind season [MI14e]

5) Any season [MI14f]

15. How many people in your family have had malaria [MI15]

in the last 2-3 months?

16. What are the symptoms of malaria?

1) Headache [MI16a]

2) Chill [MI16b]

3) Loss of appetite [MI16c]

4) Bitterness in the mouth [MI16d]

5) Yellow urine [MI16e]

6) Sweating and fever [MI16f]

7) Other symptoms (specify).....

17. What do you do when you (your family) gets malaria [MI17]

1). Take anti-fever medicine

2). Go to hospital/clinic

3). Take malaria drug (quinine, chloroquine etc.)

4). Meet the traditional healer

5). Other. specify.....

III. Treatment seeking behavior for malaria (TS)

18. Where do you go when you or your family member gets malaria? [TS18]

- 1) Government hospital/dispensary
- 2) Private hospital/clinic
- 3) Traditional healer
- 4) Use Self medication
- 5) Pharmacy
- 6) Never gone anywhere

19. What kind of medicines do you take when you get malaria? [TS19]

- 1) Paracetamol
- 2) Chloroquine
- 3) Quinine
- 4) Ya Chut (included 4-5 tables from drug store)
- 5) Traditional medicine

IV. Prevention for malaria (PM)

20. Do you think malaria can be prevented? [PM20]

- 1). Yes 2). No 3). Don't know

21. Which of the following techniques can prevent malaria?

a) Drainage of surrounding? [PM21a]

- 1). Yes 2). No 3). Don't know

b). Cleaning surroundings? [PM21b]

1) Yes 2). No 3). Don't know

c). Residual and space spraying [PM21c]

1) Yes 2). No 3). Don't know

d). Repellent, coil and burns fire wood for smoke [PM21d]

1) Yes 2). No 3). Don't know

e). Elimination of water collection [PM21e]

1) Yes 2). No 3). Don't know

f). Use of anti-malaria drugs [PM21f]

1) Yes 2). No 3). Don't know

g). Use of ITNs [PM21g]

1) Yes 2). No 3). Don't know

h). Use of ordinary bed nets [PM21h]

1). Yes 2). No 3). Don't know

i). Keeping mosquitos away [MP21i]

1) Yes 2). No 3). Don't know

22. Do you have bed nets [PM22]

1) No

2) Yes, but not enough

3) Yes, and sufficient for all family members

23. What is the reason for no bed nets [PM23]

1) No money

2) No health services

3) Not necessary to use

24. Do you have ITNs [PM24]

1). No

2). Yes, but not enough

3). Yes, and sufficient for family members

25. How often do you sleep under ITNs or bed nets? [PM25]

1) Usually

2) Sometimes

3) Never

26. Does anybody in this house use the mosquito bed nets? [PM26]

1). Yes

2). No

3). Sometimes

27. Which one (ITNs or nets) do you sleep under? [PM27]

1) Net

2). ITNs

3). No nets

28. If no, why don't you use bed net or ITNs?

1) Hot [PM28a]

2) Never used before [PM28b]

3) Side effects [PM28c]

4) Religion does not allow it [PM28d]

5) Smell [PM28e]

29. Where did you get ITNs [PM29]

1) NGOs projects

2). Health services

3). Bought by myself 4). Other

30. Were you given information about malaria and ITNs use? [PM30]

1). Yes 2). No 3) Don't know

31. What kind of information was given? [PM31]

1) Prevention 2). Treatment

32. Who gave you the information? [PM32]

1). Volunteer 2). Head of the village

3). Health staff 4). Media

=====000=====

APPENDIX 2:

Questionnaire guidelines for focus group discussion

on malaria and IEC materials existing tests

• Purpose:

To identify and explore knowledge and attitude and human behavior of the people in terms of causes, symptom, treatment and prevention for malaria. And to identify the perception of people on existing IEC material in terms of comprehension, appropriateness, attractiveness, acceptance, involvement and inducement to action and suggestions for change and development in the future.

1. Instruction for focus group

- Find a place where it is not intimidating for participants
- A suitable time should be considered
- Participants should have similar background in terms of gender, age, marital status, occupation, education etc.
- Introduction to the research members and purpose of the study.
- The group should involve 6-8 participants
- The group should be guided by a facilitator
- Tape recorder should be used during the discussion
- One note taker and one observer assistant are needed
- The participants should sit in a circle
- The facilitator should also sit among the participants in the circle

- The note taker and observer should sit outside the circle
- Do not lead and give answers to participants
- Let them know that there are no right or wrong answers
- Encourage and give a chance for them to share their ideas and propositions
- Cycle all questions given
- At the end say thank you and distribute some gifts if possible.

II. Questions

A. Information on knowledge, attitude and behavior of malaria and ITNs use

1. What are the common diseases in this village?
2. Which of these do you think are the most important? and why?
3. Which of these affect the health of the people in this village?
4. What do you call the disease if someone has fever, chills and sweats?
5. What is the local terms for malaria in this village?
6. What do you think is the cause of malaria?
7. Are there any reasons why people gets malaria?
8. Who is affected with malaria in family or in your the village?
9. What did you do when some one in your house gets malaria?
10. Is there a health post in this village? where?
11. Do they work the whole day?
12. Did you get ITNs? Do you use it or not?
13. What is the effect of ITNs?
14. How can you prevent malaria?

15. Where, do you go and what do you do when you get malaria?

B. Information on existing IEC materials

a). Comprehension and culture appropriateness:

16. In your opinion. what is the message and meaning of these posters, leaflets?

17. Are there any difficult words to understand? Which? Is there any part of the materials which is not clear?

18. Could you explain the message to someone else? Please do so. What would be difficult about explaining the message?

19. In your opinion. these materials reflect your situation? Which part of it does/does not reflect?

20. Does it reflect the reality truthfully? Tactfully? Appropriately?

b). Attractiveness

21. Is there something about the materials you like the most? What?

22. Was there anything you did not like in the materials? What part? For what reasons? How could you change that?

23. Is there anything in the materials the people like yourselves would not like? For what reasons?

c). Acceptance

24. Is there any idea that is not acceptable? Why is it unacceptable?

25. Is there any word, phrase, picture which it may be rejected by others like

yourselves? For what reasons?

26. Is there any ideas, images or words that are not believable? Can you explain the reasons why they are not believable?

d). Involvement and inducement to action

27. Are they interesting to the people and how?
28. Do they have an affect on the real life situation?
29. Do you think the materials asks you to take action? What action?
30. Would you consider taking that action? What is your idea about the action?
31. How would you explain this message and its action to a friend? Would you encourage them to take action?

c). Suggestion for change

32. Do you have any suggestions for changes that could be made? What can we do to improve the materials to make it more understandable, more pleasing, more realistic? How?

=====0000=====

APPENDIX 3:

The questionnaire guidelines for observation

Purpose:

To identify factors affecting malaria transmission such as physical surrounding and housing condition of surrounding of the village, real behavior of the people in terms of treatment and prevention of malaria transmission:

Questions:

- **House condition**

House No	Number of sleeping room?	Windows mosquito proofing?	Doors mosquito proofing?	Ceiling, roofs beams?	Bed poles?	Wall structures for mounting nets?
001						
002						
003						
004						
005						
006						
007						

- **Real behavior and environmental maintenance**
 - Is there any canal, drainage, garbage container etc?
 - Is there any collection of water around the house?
 - Is the house campus clean or not?
 - Is there a forest fringe around the house?
 - Is there any river or lake, which can be breeding places in the village?
 - What is the occupation of most of the people?
 - Do the people have bed nets or ITNs or not?
 - Do the people do the same as they said for malaria prevention?
 - Do they use bed nets or ITNs or not?
 - At what time, do they usually use bed nets or ITNs?
 - Do they have social gathering, or some activity that can lead to exposure to mosquito bite?
 - Is there a health post, pharmacy, clinic?
 - How many people come to the health service?

APPENDIX 4:

The questionnaire guidelines for the review of secondary data

*** Purpose:**

To determine general information, malaria situation, ITNs or health services in the village. In order to compare between the data from other techniques. The records will be taken from different units or departments

*** Records of:**

1. Population
2. Distribution pattern of population within the village
3. Occupation
4. People morbidity or migration
5. Educational status/literacy level
6. Income of household or member
7. Average household size, number of household
8. Major ethnic group and their occupation
9. Part records malaria case, mortality and morbidity, anti-malaria, trend, age, sex, socio-economic, social class, health education campaign, health activities, community involvement and etc. in the village
10. Environment situation

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

A:	Anopheles
API:	Annual Parasite Incidence
ARI:	Acute Respiratory Disease
CDC:	Communicable Disease Control
CIEH:	Center of Information and Education for Health
Dept:	Department
DHS:	District Health Services
DNHP:	Department of National of Hygiene and Prevention
IEC:	Information, Education and Communication
IMPE:	Institute of Malariology, Parasitology and Entomology
ITNs:	Insecticide Treated Bed Nets
Lao PDR:	Lao People Democratic Republic
MS., VPHS:	Malaria Station, Vientiane Provincial Health Services
MoPH:	Ministry of Public Health
MVHW:	Malaria Volunteer Health Worker
P:	Plusmodium
PHS:	Provincial Health Services
VHW:	Volunteer Health Worker
WHO:	World Health Organization

Curriculum Vitae

NAME : Khamphitoune Somsamouth

SEX : Male

DATE OF BIRTH : November 7, 1967

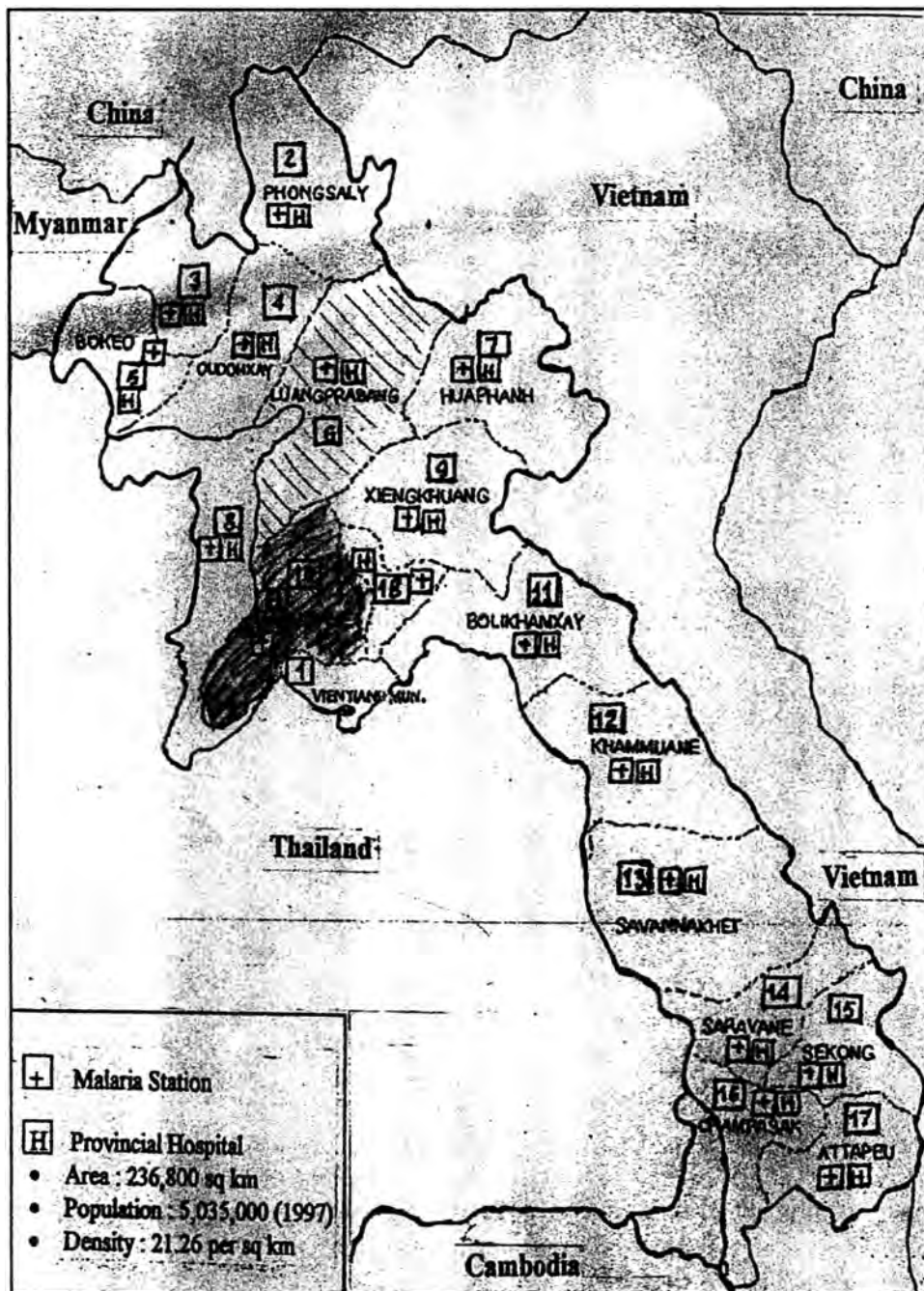
NATIONALITY : Lao

WORKING PLACE : Research and Training Division, Center of Information and Education for Health, Ministry of Public Health.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

Year	Degree	Major Subject	Institute/Location
1990	M.D	General Medicine	University of Medical Science
Experience			
1991-92	Technical Staff	Gynego-Maternity	Mahosot Hospital, Vientiane
1992-96	Technical Staff	Research and Training	Center of Information and Education for Health, MoPH
Training			
1992	Certificate	Training of Trainer	Asia Training Center, BKK
1993	Certificate	Training of Trainer	Training Center for PHC, Khonkaen Province, Thailand
1994	Certificate	Tobacco & Health	Xieng Mai, Thailand
1995	Certificate	Communication Skill	Konkean University, Thailand
1996	Certificate	Primary Health Care (PHC)	Training Center for PHC, Konkean Province, Thailand

Map of study site
(Nathong Village, Vientiane Province, Laos)



Map of Pholkham Village (Data exercise place)

