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**HEALTHCOM**  
**Preliminary Report on the Results**  
**from the 1987 Resurvey**  
**in Honduras**

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for

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# Executive Summary

This report provides a simple summary of the preliminary data from a resurvey of the impact of programs introducing oral rehydration therapy in Honduras. The report is intended as a technical reference for people already familiar with the project. It is neither an analysis nor a report intended for a general audience; an analytic and interpretive report will be available later in 1988.

The general situation described by the data is positive. Awareness of the existence of oral rehydration therapy has continued to climb as the intervention has evolved from a pilot project to a national program. The use of oral rehydration therapy for recent cases of infant diarrhea is higher now throughout the country than it was at the end of the intensive pilot project. The proportion of mothers who have ever used oral rehydration solution on one of their children has risen to about 85%, an extraordinarily high level of penetration.

In comparing pilot project areas with parts of the country that have only received the subsequent national program one generally finds only small differences. This suggests that the transition to an operational program has been accomplished without a reduction in efficacy.

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# Introduction

This report contains preliminary results from the HEALTHCOM resurvey in Honduras, a study to measure the long-range impact of a campaign to promote the use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) for treatment of infant diarrhea. The resurvey represents a follow-up to an evaluation employing longitudinal data collected concurrently with the initial ORT campaign which took place from 1981 to 1983 in rural Honduras. This document presents a simple summarization of resurvey results rather than a complete or definitive analysis, and is intended primarily as a technical report for people already familiar with the project. Subsequent reports will be prepared with multivariate analyses and with interpretive commentary for a wider readership.

## Project Implementation, Evaluation, and Sponsorship

The intensive ORT campaign was conducted from 1981 to 1983 by the Honduran Ministry of Health, with technical assistance provided by the Academy for Educational Development (AED). The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) provided funding under the world-wide Mass Media and Health Practices (MMHP) program. Stanford University and Applied Communication Technology (ACT) carried out an evaluation throughout the course of the MMHP intervention. The success and promise of MMHP led to the creation of a new project known as HEALTHCOM (Health Communication for Child Survival). The resurvey in Honduras is a component of HEALTHCOM and was conducted by ACT under sub-contract to AED.<sup>1</sup>

## The Honduran ORT Campaign and its Evaluation

The primary purpose of the MMHP project in Honduras was to introduce the use of ORT to combat the dehydrating (and life-threatening) effects of diarrhea among children under five years of age. While the central feature of ORT is the administration of a rehydration solution (ORS), the therapy also encompasses nutritional and feeding behaviors such as continued breastfeeding and feeding, and augmentation of liquid intake. The MMHP evaluation as well as the resurvey addresses each of these areas, along with questions dealing with mothers' exposure to and retention of campaign content, sources of learning, and attitudes toward this treatment.

1 The ORT resurvey was carried out in collaboration with the Honduran Ministry of Health, AED project staff in Honduras, and Honduras-based consultants. In particular, ACT would like to acknowledge the assistance of Dr. Carlos Fiallos and Dr. Fidel Barahona of the Division of Science and Technology in the Ministry of Health; Dr. Gustavo Corrales of Management Sciences for Health; Dr. Patricio Barriga and Ms. Elizabeth Booth of the Academy for Educational Development in Honduras, and consultants Ms. Celina Kawa and Ms. Bonnie Bradford.

In Honduras the rehydration solution is called Litrosol and is mixed from packets containing the World Health Organization ORS formula. The packets were manufactured in Honduras and distributed to communities primarily through a network of clinics and village health workers called *guardianes*. Today there are other "brands" of ORS in both packet and liquid form, although use of Litrosol predominates. The original MMHP evaluation asked specifically about the use of Litrosol; the resurvey asks about use of ORS, whether it be Litrosol or other rehydrating solutions.

The MMHP project and evaluation were designed to test the efficacy of an intervention integrating different communication channels into a unified campaign. The project relied upon broadcast media (radio), print materials (flyers and posters) and interpersonal communication (health workers) to deliver a coordinated set of messages focused on response to infant diarrhea. The knowledge and behavioral objectives and the strategies for behavioral change were developed using intensive planning research and the principles of behavioral analysis. The campaign incorporated elements of social marketing and systematic development of messages using formative evaluation.

## The Resurvey

The MMHP evaluation indicated that the initial campaign achieved high levels of awareness, knowledge, and use of ORT among the target population. The main purpose of the resurvey was to determine the extent to which the impact of the 1981-1983 campaign had been sustained, which mothers had maintained ORT use, and why. The resurvey was designed to permit two basic comparisons: (1) between mothers' past and current levels of knowledge and use of ORT, and (2) between regions which received differing levels of campaign intensity. The original campaign was carried out in Health Region 1. Since 1983, the government of Honduras has extended its health education efforts nationally. In this report, we compare data collected at the end of the 1981-1983 campaign in Region 1 with the data collected in both Health Region 1 and other regions in the 1987 resurvey.

The resurvey took place in six sites in rural Honduras during the months of May and June, 1987. A total of 1403 mothers and caretakers of children under five years of age were interviewed, providing information about 2264 children. Three of the resurvey sites—Sabanagrande, Yuscarán, and Morocelí—were data collection sites during the MMHP evaluation. Sites outside of Region 1—Nacaome, Salamá, and San Francisco—were selected to measure the impact of the national effort after the campaign.

The resurvey was designed to achieve maximum comparability with MMHP data by drawing upon a body of questions from previous survey instruments. Where a question was modified in the resurvey, a footnote so indicates. Some of the resurvey questions are new and were not asked in previous research cycles, in which case a dash appears in the column for MMHP data. Starred frequencies indicate a statistically significant difference in the resurvey data (at the  $p \leq .05$  level) between Region 1 and other sites.

Mothers were asked when each of their children under five last had an episode of diarrhea. For children having had diarrhea within two weeks prior to the interview,

the mother was asked a detailed set of question regarding treatment and feeding/breastfeeding during the bout. For cases occurring from two weeks to six months prior to the interview, the mother was asked a shorter series of questions. Treatment of diarrhea bouts occurring within two weeks of the interview were selected for particular attention since it was assumed that a mother's recall would be most reliable within the very recent past. The data in the treatment section of this report is based on cases occurring with the "last two weeks".

Many of the resurvey questions are "filtered" or asked only of those people who answer a preceding question affirmatively. The number of respondents to a question or group of questions is shown in parentheses below the percentages. In some cases it is interesting to know both what proportion of respondents and what proportion of all of the sample mothers have given characteristic. In those instances, percentages are given for both denominators.

### **Structure of This Report**

This report contains tables comparing the last data point of the MMHP longitudinal study with resurvey data broken down into Region 1 and non-Region 1 categories. Since the original campaign took place in Region 1, the most directly comparable figures to MMHP are those in the Region 1 column.<sup>2</sup> Data for sites located outside Region 1 enable comparisons between the intensive and national ORT promotional efforts.

Data are presented by topic, organized as follows:

- I. Mothers' reports on the prevalence of diarrhea among their children
- II. Treatment of diarrhea bouts occurring two weeks prior to the interview
  - A. Where mothers sought help
  - B. Use of ORS to treat the bout
  - C. Other treatments used
  - D. Liquids and foods given during diarrhea bout

<sup>2</sup> MMHP survey sites were Yuscarán, Sabanagrande, Danli and, for post only measures, Morocelí. For logistical reasons, Danli was not included in the resurvey.

III. Mothers' awareness, knowledge, and use of ORT

A. Mothers use of ORS

B. Mothers' knowledge of mixing ORS

C. General knowledge about ORT

D. Mothers' health practices related to diarrhea prevention and treatment

IV. Mothers' access to communication channels and exposure to messages used in the campaign.

## HONDURAS RESURVEY Preliminary Report

Comparisons of frequencies derived from data collected in 1983, immediately after the Mass Media and Health Practices (MMHP) Campaign, and data collected in the 1987 HEALTHCOM resurvey.

### I. MOTHERS' REPORTS ON THE PREVALENCE OF DIARRHEA AMONG THEIR CHILDREN

	MMHP	HEALTHCOM	
	May 1982 <sup>1</sup>	May 1987	
		<i>Region 1</i>	<i>Other Regions</i>
			****
Child has diarrhea now (on the day of the interview)	13.8	10.2	13.8
Child had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks (but not on the day of the interview)	20.7	25.1	22.4
Child had diarrhea in the last 6 months (but not in the last 2 weeks)	27.5	22.7	27.7
Child had diarrhea in the last 6 months (cumulative)	62.0 (n = 731)	58.0 (n = 1195)	64.0 (n = 1069)

<sup>1</sup> May 1982 data is used as a basis of comparison in the prevalence section because of the way these data were collected in May 1983. For all other variables, data collected at the end of the initial campaign in 1983 is used as the basis of comparison.

#### KEY TO SYMBOLS

- \* Significant difference between Region 1 (intensive intervention) and other regions.
- \*\*\*\* The difference between Region 1 and other Regions in the set of responses below is statistically significant.
- This specific question not asked in the MMHP evaluation.

## II. MOTHERS' TREATMENT OF DIARRHEA BOUTS WITHIN THE LAST TWO WEEKS

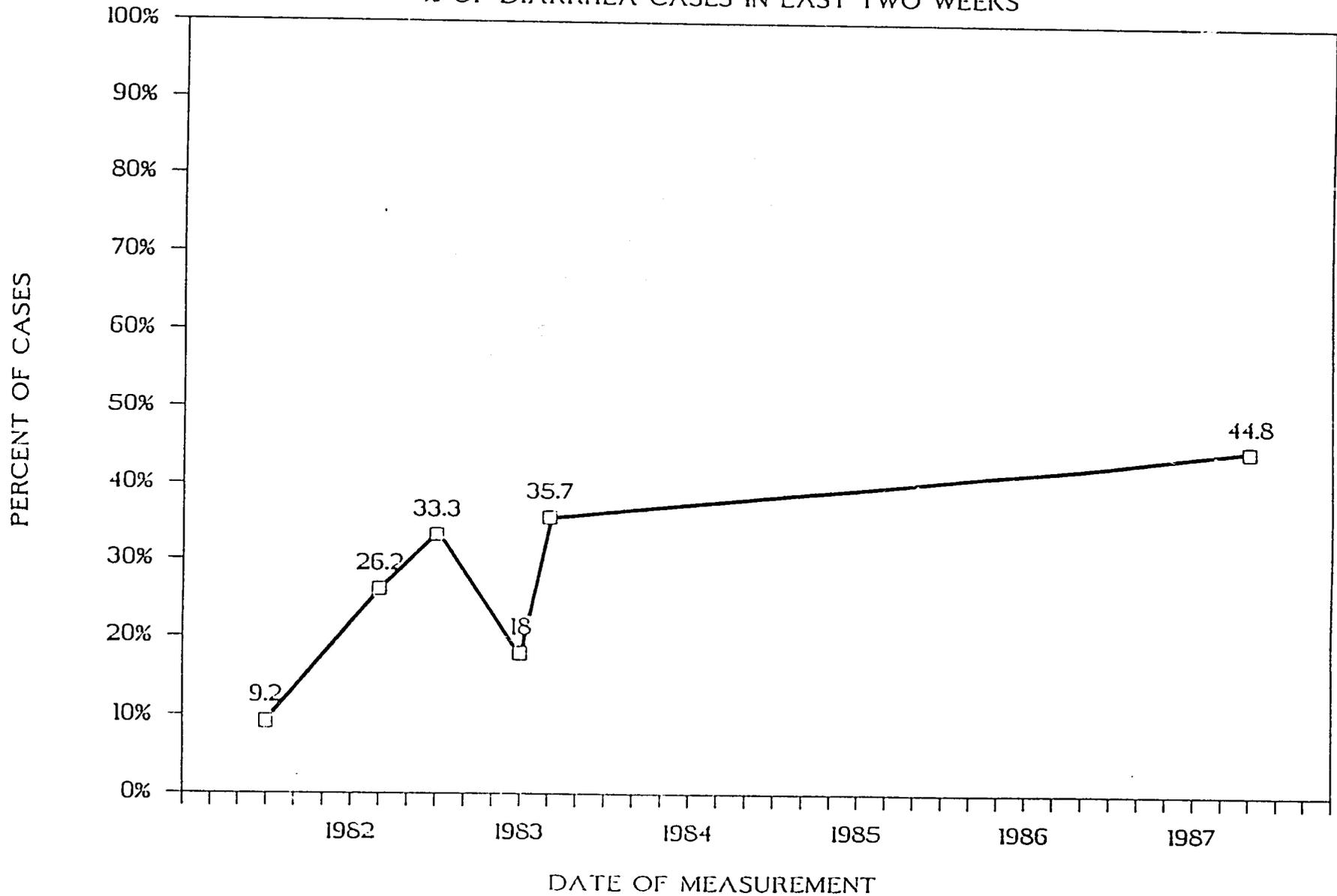
	MMHP	HEALTHCOM	
	May 1983	May 1987	
		<i>Region 1</i>	<i>Other Regions</i>
<b>A. Where mothers sought help</b>			
Mother took child to guardian	10.4	9.2 (n = 423)	5.2 (n = 388)
Guardian recommended ORS	—	78.0	85.7
Guardian recommended medicine	—	22.0	19.0
Guardian referred mother to health center	—	36.6 (n = 41)	42.9 (n = 21)
Mother took child to health center/clinic	20.2	31.4 (n = 423)	29.6 (n = 388)
Health center/clinic recommended ORS	—	57.0	57.5
Health center/clinic recommended medicine	—	68.9 (n = 135)	70.2 (n = 114)
Mother took child to hospital	—	8.3	2.6*
Mother took child to masseuse	3.1	11.8	5.9*
Mother took child to pharmacist	— (n = 98)	5.7 (n = 423)	4.9 (n = 388)

	MMHP	HEALTHCOM	
	May 1983	May 1987	
		<i>Region 1</i>	<i>Other Regions</i>
<b>B. Mothers' use of ORS to treat diarrhea</b>			
Mother treated bout with ORS	35.7 (n = 98)	48.9 (n = 423)	40.2* (n = 388)
Mother treated bout with ORS – by municipio			
Yuscarán	45.5 (n = 22)	46.4 (n = 140)	
Sabagrande	38.7 (n = 31)	46.7 (n = 137)	
Morocelí	26.3 (n = 19)	53.4 (n = 146)	
Nacaome	—		55.3 (n = 132)
Salamá	—		31.4 (n = 140)
San Francisco	—		33.6 (n = 116)
ORS treatment rates by severity of case (Resurvey data for cases in the last 2 weeks)			
% of cases in last 2 weeks treated with ORS according to mother's perception of severity of the case:			
light	—	40.3	38.7
moderate	—	56.8	36.3
severe	—	57.1 (n = 420)	50.0 (n = 386)

# LITROSOL TREATMENT RATES IN HONDURAS

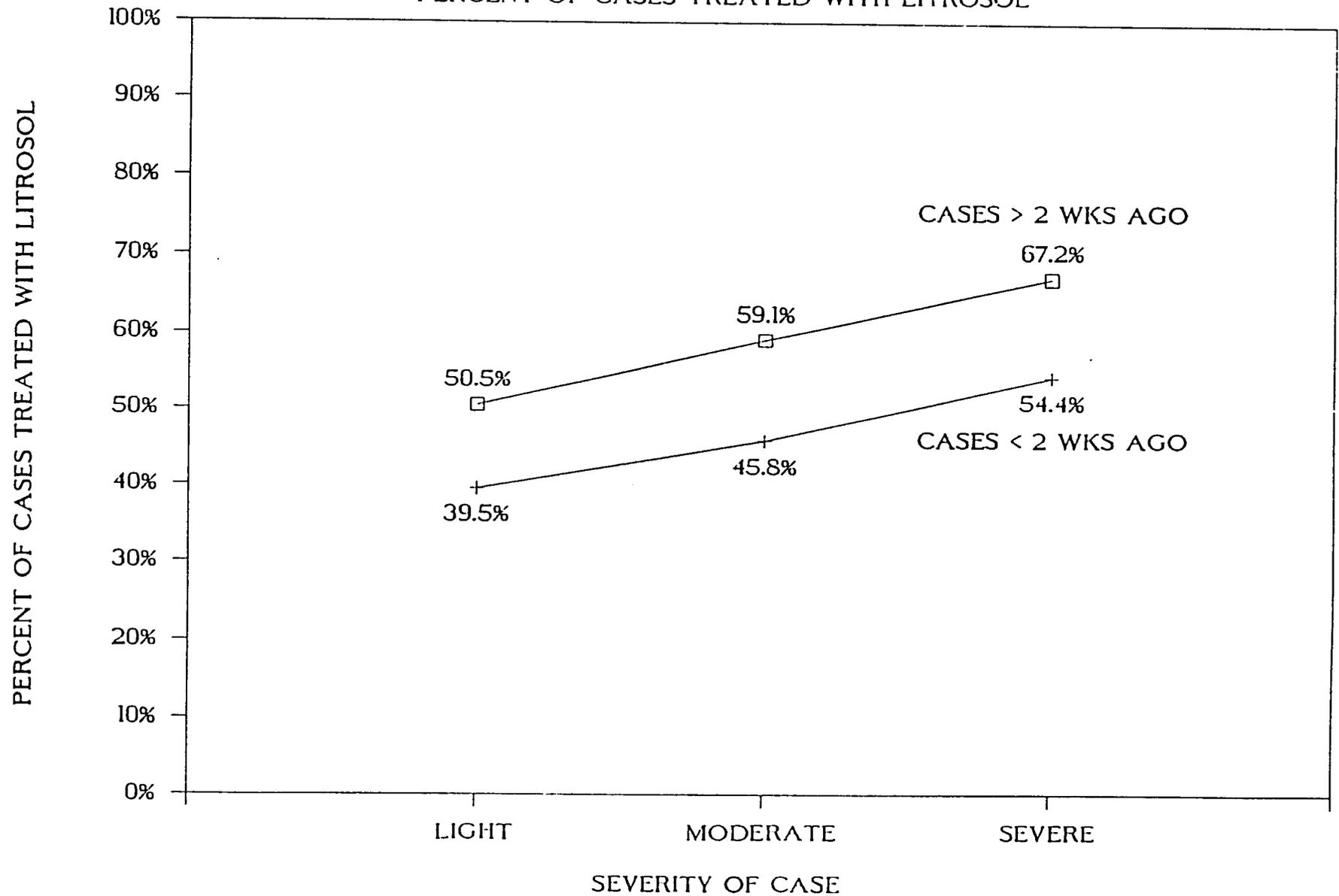
% OF DIARRHEA CASES IN LAST TWO WEEKS

8



# RELATIONSHIP OF SEVERITY AND TREATMENT

PERCENT OF CASES TREATED WITH LITROSOL



	MMHP	HEALTHCOM	
	May 1983	May 1987	
		<i>Region 1</i>	<i>Other Regions</i>
Instructional flyer came with ORS packet (as % of mothers who gave ORS)	—	32.0	24.5
Mother got ORS packet:			
at the health center	25.7	52.2	70.6*
from the <i>guardian</i>	37.1	24.2	11.8*
from the <i>alcalde auxiliar</i>	11.4	0.0	0.0
at the hospital	8.6	4.8	2.6*
during the vaccination campaign <sup>1</sup>	—	10.6	6.5*
other	17.1	8.2	8.5
Average number of packets to treat each bout	--	2.3 packets	2.2 packets
Average number of days per bout ORS was used <sup>2</sup>	2.3 days	2.2 days	2.2 days
Mother used ORS 1 day	35.4	31.1	38.1
Mother used ORS 2 days	37.7	37.9	29.0
Mother used ORS 3 days	17.1	21.4	21.9
Mother used ORS 4 days	2.9	3.9	5.2
Mother used ORS 5 days +	6.9	5.8	5.8
	(n = 175)	(n = 207)	(n = 155)

1 Although this question was asked in the MMHP evaluation, this response was not included as an option.

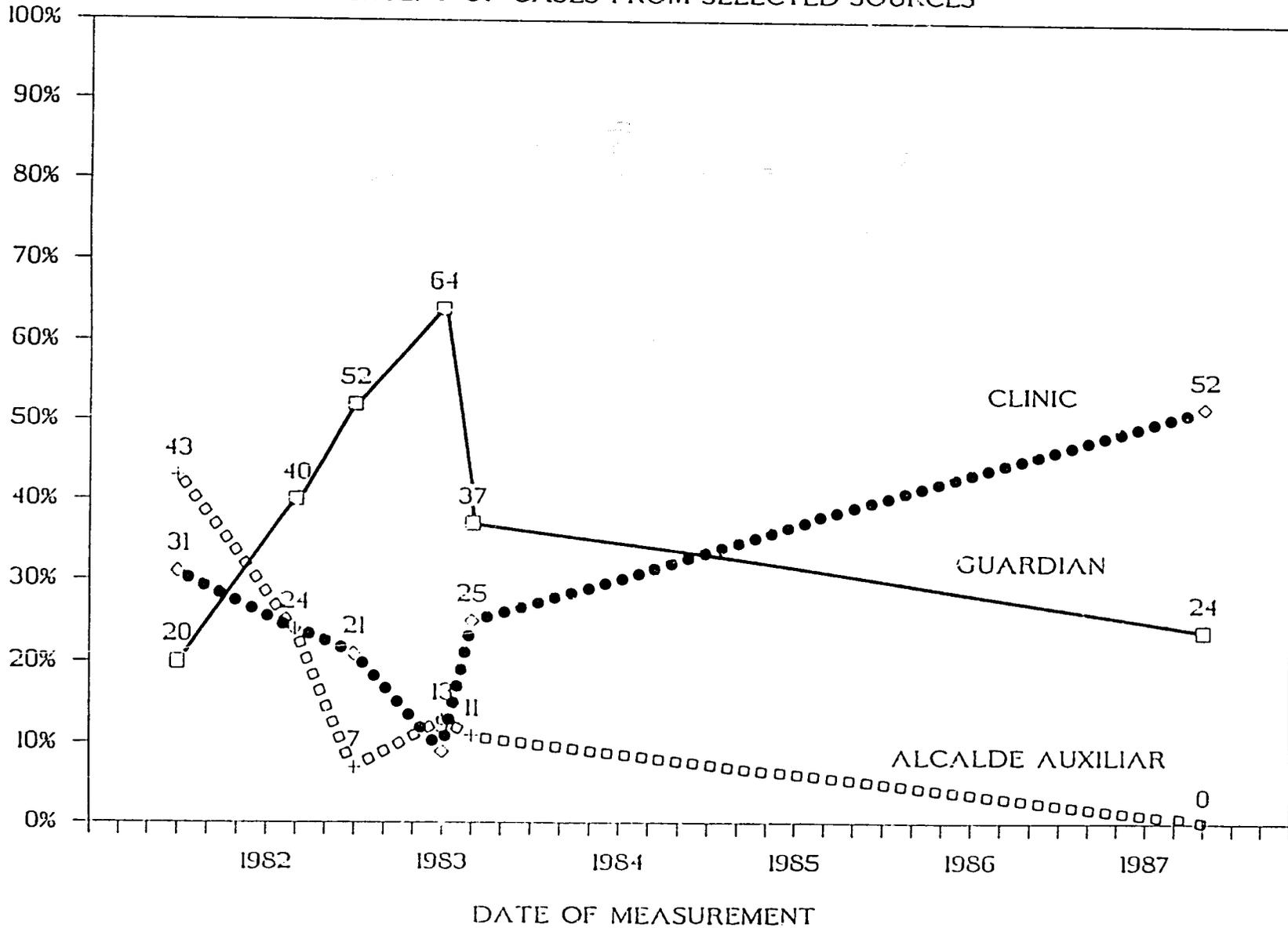
2 The MMHP question was asked in reference to the last case of diarrhea, no matter when that case occurred. The resurvey question referred to a case occurring in the 2 weeks previous to the interview.

# SOURCES OF ORS PACKETS IN HONDURAS

PERCENT OF CASES FROM SELECTED SOURCES

11

PERCENT OF CASES



	MMHP	HEALTHCOM	
	May 1983	May 1987	
		<i>Region 1</i>	<i>Other Regions</i>
Mother says she gave ORS on day of interview (as % of bouts on day of interview)	--	25.9 (n=58)	18.6 (n=59)
Mothers showed ORS solution to interviewer (as % of bouts on day of interview)	--	10.3 (n=58)	11.9 (n=59)
Mother didn't use ORS during this bout but has used in the past	--	86.5	80.3
Mother didn't use ORS for this bout because			
she didn't have packets	--	46.0	48.9
her child didn't need it	--	13.4	11.7
her packets had expired	--	7.0 (n=193)	8.5 (n=188)
<b>C. Other treatments used by mothers</b>			
Purge	50.0	23.6	23.3
Medicine	24.6	63.8	69.0*
<i>Agua de arroz</i>	--	25.0	18.3*
<i>Horchata</i>	--	5.7	2.6*
Teas	--	41.0	32.3*
Plasters	--	2.6	1.0
Unguents	--	2.1 (n=420)	1.0 (n=387)
First treatment mothers used (if more than 1)			
ORS	--	29.0	28.2
Purge	--	14.3	10.0
Medicine	--	38.4	47.1
Teas or <i>agua de arroz</i>	--	13.4 (n=307)	7.3 (n=259)

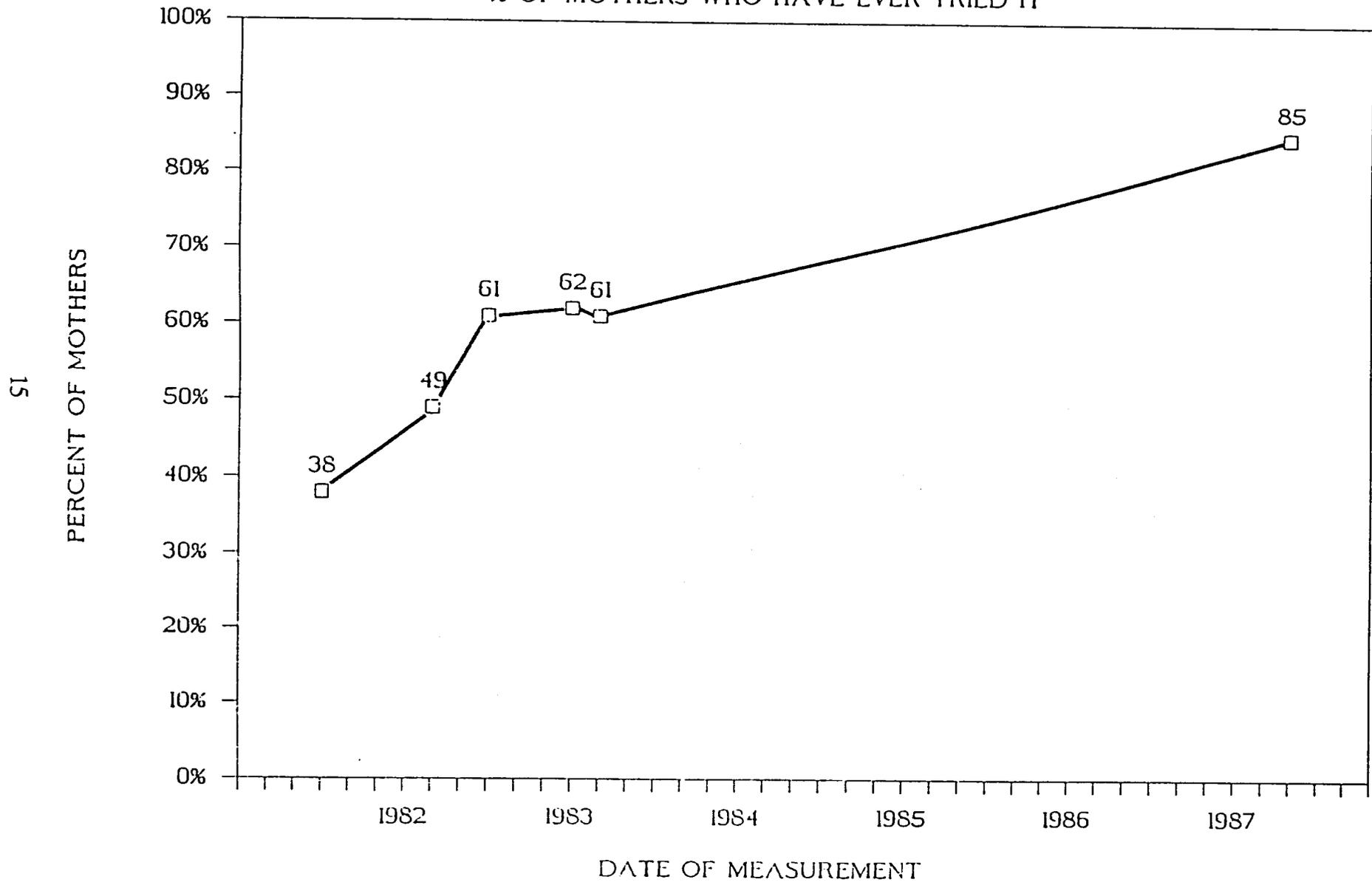
	MMHP	HEALTHCOM	
	May 1983	May 1987	
		<i>Region 1</i>	<i>Other Regions</i>
<b>D. Liquids and food mothers gave children during diarrhea bout</b>			
Continued breastfeeding (as % of children being breastfed)	71.7 (n = 98)	98.0 (n = 150)	96.2 (n = 131)
Continued bottlefeeding (as % of children being bottlefed)	31.8 (n = 44)	59.0 (n = 134)	55.2 (n = 145)
Liquids given during bout: (as % of children over 6 months old)			
Water	88.8	82.9	84.3
Coffee	46.9	57.7	49.0*
Juice	42.9	38.3	44.0
Soda	34.7	39.9	46.4
Foods given during bout: (as % of children over 6 months old)			
Beans	—	41.2	43.9
Tortillas	—	71.4	73.7
Bread	—	46.7	65.8*
Child drank more liquids than usual during bout (as % of children over 6 months old)	—	36.8	27.4*
Child ate at least as much as usual during bout (as % of children over 6 months old)	— (n = 98)	30.1 (n = 381)	30.4 (n = 343)

### III. MOTHERS' AWARENESS, KNOWLEDGE, AND USE OF ORS

(asked in general of all mothers)	MMHP	HEALTHCOM	
	May 1983	May 1987	
		<i>Region 1</i>	<i>Other Regions</i>
<b>A. Mothers' use of ORS</b>			
Mother has heard of ORS	—	99.3	97.8*
Mother has used ORS to treat diarrhea	61.5	85.4	83.9
Mother says she almost always treats diarrhea with ORS			
as % of mothers who have used ORS	—	52.4 (n = 617)	56.5 (n = 563)
as % of all mothers	—	44.6 (n = 724)	46.8 (n = 679)
Mothers' reasons for never having used ORS: (as % of mothers who never used ORS)			
The child didn't need it	—	68.4	47.6*
The health center doesn't dispense packets	—	7.4	15.5*
ORS doesn't work	—	9.5	3.6
She uses other medicine	—	2.1	4.8
Children don't like ORS	—	5.3 (n = 95)	4.8 (n = 84)
When mother learned about ORS (as % of mothers who have heard of Litrosol)			
This year (87)	—	2.9	5.5
Last year (86)	—	9.5	10.8
Two years ago (85)	—	18.7	20.8
Three years ago (84)	—	27.5	24.1
Over three years ago	—	41.5	38.8

# HONDURAN MOTHERS TRYING LITROSOL

% OF MOTHERS WHO HAVE EVER TRIED IT



51

PERCENT OF MOTHERS

DATE OF MEASUREMENT

	MMHP	HEALTHCOM	
	May 1983	May 1987	
		<i>Region 1</i>	<i>Other Regions</i>
<b>B. Mothers' knowledge of mixing Litrosol</b>			
Mother says she doesn't know how to mix	—	3.3 (n = 724)	6.9* (n = 679)
Among mothers who recited mixing instructions:			
Mother knows to mix with 1 litre water	97.7	98.7	95.7*
Mother knows to use entire packet	84.7	96.6	94.9*
Mother mentions additional ingredient	—	2.0	2.2
Mother sometimes adds something else	—	9.2	7.6*
Mother knows correct mixing procedure	— (n = 222)	90.7 (n = 700)	82.9* (n = 632)
Among all mothers:			
Mother knows to mix with 1 litre water	—	95.3	89.0*
Mother knows to use entire packet	—	93.1	87.3*
Mother mentions additional ingredients	—	1.9	2.1
Mother sometimes adds something else	—	8.8	7.1
Mother knows correct mixing procedure	—	90.7 (n = 724)	82.9* (n = 679)
Mother boils water	—	98.6	98.7
Mother has container for mixing in house	—	76.0 (n = 724)	75.0 (n = 679)
Mothers' rating of difficulty of mixing ORS			
Mixing is difficult	—	1.0	1.0
Mixing is a little difficult	—	1.2	1.6
Mixing is easy	—	95.0	92.8
(Mother doesn't know)	—	2.8 (n = 724)	4.6 (n = 679)

	MMHP	HEALTHCOM	
	May 1983	May 1987	
		<i>Region 1</i>	<i>Other Regions</i>
Where mothers learned to mix ORS <sup>1</sup> (as a % of mothers who believe they know how to mix)			****
From the <i>guardian</i>	28.6	12.3	5.2
At the health center	—	45.1	68.9
From the nurse or doctor	38.9	15.9	7.1
From a neighbor or friend	—	6.9	9.0
From the <i>alcalde auxiliar</i>	6.9	.3	.2
From the packet	49.1	4.1	1.9
From the radio	27.3	6.4	2.1
From the instructional flyer	—	1.4	.8
From a poster	5.1	.4	0.0
	(n = 118)	(n = 724)	(n = 679)

### C. Mothers' general knowledge about ORS

Mother believes ORS is used to:<sup>2</sup>

Stop diarrhea	58.0	22.2	23.7
Fortify child	10.6	8.9	7.2
Avoid dehydration	20.5	58.9	55.1
Give child an appetite	9.0	3.1	2.1
(she doesn't know what it does)	2.0	6.1	10.9*
	(n = 849)	(n = 724)	(n = 679)

1 When this question was asked during the MMHP evaluation, the respondent could name more than one source of learning and therefore the sum of the percentages is greater than 100%. In the resurvey, we asked the respondent to identify where she first learned how to mix, naming only one source.

2 The data in the MMHP column for this question was collected one year after the intensive campaign, in 1984.

	MMHP	HEALTHCOM	
	May 1983	May 1987	
		<i>Region 1</i>	<i>Other Regions</i>
<hr/>			
Mothers' rating of how well ORS works			
Works well	—	85.6	87.3
Works OK	—	6.6	4.1
Doesn't work	—	1.5	1.6
(she doesn't know how ORS works)	—	6.2	6.9
		(n = 724)	(n = 679)
Mother can define dehydration	—	21.9	17.9
Mother knows a fresh solution should be prepared every 24 hours <sup>1</sup>	33.8	78.0	73.2
Mother knows child should ingest a liter per day <sup>2</sup>	57.7	54.4	54.3
		(n = 724)	(n = 679)
Mother says she has packets at home			
as % of mothers who have seen packets	—	37.9	30.5*
		(n = 709)	(n = 653)
as % of all mothers	21.4	37.1	29.3*
	(n = 572)	(n = 724)	(n = 679)
Mother can show packets			
as % of mothers who have seen packets	17.3	34.8	28.9
	(n = 572)	(n = 709)	(n = 653)
as % of all mothers	—	34.1	27.8
		(n = 724)	(n = 679)
Median number of packets shown (among mothers who could show packets)	—	2 packets	2 packets

1 The MMHP question on this topic differed from the resurvey question. MMHP asked "Do you throw it (ORS) away after a day?" The resurvey question asked, "How often should a fresh solution be prepared?"

2 The MMHP question was, "Do you use the whole bottle in one day?" The resurvey question asked, "How much ORS should a child take in 1 day?"

	MMHP	HEALTHCOM	
	May 1983	May 1987	
		<i>Region 1</i>	<i>Other Regions</i>
Mother has seen instructional flyer			
as % of mothers who have seen packets	—	64.9 (n = 709)	53.4* (n = 653)
as % of all mothers	71.5 (n = 572)	63.5 (n = 724)	51.4* (n = 679)
Mother says she has instructional flyer			
as % of mothers who have seen flyer	—	8.8 (n = 457)	14.4* (n = 357)
as % of all mothers		5.5 (n = 724)	7.4* (n = 679)
Mother shows instructional flyer			
as % of mothers who say they have flyer	—	44.2 (n = 52)	54.0 (n = 50)
as % of all mothers	14.5 (n = 572)	3.2 (n = 724)	4.0 (n = 679)
Mother has tried unsuccessfully to get packets	—	24.8 (n = 724)	16.5* (n = 679)

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**IV. MOTHERS' HEALTH PRACTICES RELATED TO DIARRHEA PREVENTION AND TREATMENT**

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	MMHP	HEALTHCOM	
	May 1983	May 1987	
		<i>Region 1</i>	<i>Other Regions</i>
<b>A. Breastfeeding</b>			
Average number of months mothers breastfeed children	12.8 (n = 176)	14.6 (n = 758)	13.5* (n = 706)
Mother knows infant should be given only breastmilk	89.4	84.4	79.1
Mother knows she should give colostrum	79.8	87.0	87.3
Mother knows she should continue breastfeeding during episode	83.4 (n = 565)	82.3 (n = 724)	75.4* (n = 679)
<b>B. Health facility use</b>			
In the last six months, mother has taken a child to:			
the <i>guardian</i>	—	14.0	12.9
the midwife	—	5.8	6.9
the masseuse	—	12.4	12.2
the clinic or health center	—	67.6	76.2*
the hospital	—	16.9 (n = 724)	14.5 (n = 679)

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**V. MOTHERS' ACCESS TO COMMUNICATION CHANNELS AND EXPOSURE TO MESSAGES USED DURING THE MMHP CAMPAIGN**

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	MMHP	HEALTHCOM	
	May 1983	May 1987	
		<i>Region 1</i>	<i>Other Regions</i>
<b>A. Access to Media</b>			
Family owns one or more radios	72.6	67.1	61.0*
Family owns one or more working radios	56.5	60.8	53.5*
Mother listens "continuously" or "often"	31.5	33.1	29.5
Average number of hours per day mother listens	—	3.6	3.7
Mother knows how to read <sup>1</sup>	56.8	74.0	72.2
Other family member knows how to read	81.8 (n = 322)	90.3 (n = 724)	86.3* (n = 679)
<b>B. Exposure to campaign messages</b>			
Mother can complete the phrase:			
"Cuando el niño tiene obradera, dele liquido para que no (muera)."	56.9	26.6	5.4*
"La madre que pecho da es madre de (verdad)."	82.9	80.3	40.0*
"Niño con pepe tiene mas (diarrea)."	36.7	12.2	8.4*
"Litrosol la salvacion de la (deshidratación)."	24.5	27.6	22.7*

1 The MMHP figures on literacy are not directly comparable to the resurvey figures. Mothers interviewed for the MMHP study were considered literate if they passed a test by reading a sentence correctly. In the resurvey, the interviewee was simply asked, "Do you know how to read?"

	MMHP	HEALTHCOM	
	May 1983	May 1987	
		<i>Region 1</i>	<i>Other Regions</i>
Mother has heard of Dr. Salustiano	78.4 (n = 357)	68.9 (n = 724)	53.4* (n = 679)
As % of mothers who have heard of Dr. S.:			
Mother doesn't know what Dr. S. talks about	—	17.7	23.8
Mother says Dr. S. talks about breastfeeding	48.9	8.4	10.2
Mother says Dr. S. talks about diar/dehy	42.1	37.3	43.1
Mother says Dr. S. talks about care of child	42.1	15.5	18.0
Mother says Dr. S. talks about Litrosol	44.6 (n = 280)	54.0 (n = 498)	48.1 (n = 362)