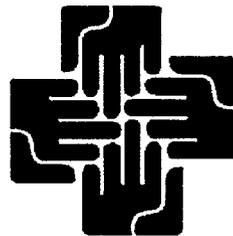


**WORLD RELIEF (WRC)  
ORGANIZACION PROFESIONAL DE DESARROLLO  
(OPRODE)  
EL SALVADOR CHILD SURVIVAL IX PROJECT**

**San Salvador, El Salvador**

**FINAL KNOWLEDGE, PRACTICES and COVERAGE SURVEY (FY96)**

**August 1996**



**World Relief**

**Survey Director:** Dr. Luis Palma  
**Author (Spanish):** Child Survival Director, OPRODE

**Author (English):** Olga Wollinka, MSHSE  
Child Survival Grants Manager, WRC/HQ

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The final Knowledge, Practices and Coverage Survey (KPC) was carried out in 30 communities in the departments of La Paz, La Libertad, Sonsonate and Usulután, El Salvador June 30--July 14, 1996 to assess final levels of the knowledge and practice of mothers of children 0-23 months in breastfeeding, diarrhea control, acute respiratory infections (ARI), immunizations and maternal care/birth spacing.

The survey followed the WHO "30 cluster" model. The initial questionnaire developed by the PVO Child Survival Support Program (PVO CSSP) at Johns Hopkins University was adapted to the field through consultation with the International Eye Foundation in Honduras and Guatemala, and Save the Children Honduras. The survey was carried out by OPRODE, a Salvadorean PVO WRC partner.

Major findings include:

- \* **Breastfeeding:** Breastfeeding levels remained high during the first year of life (83%) compared to the baseline (83%), and levels during the second year of life improved from the baseline (55.1%) to 70.5%, with not much of a decrease, showing that even more mothers were continuing breastfeeding into the second year of life. An improvement over the baseline (11%) is that at the final survey 52% of mothers of children 0-3 months were exclusively breastfeeding their children.
- \* **Diarrheal Disease Management:** Of those children who had diarrhea in the last two weeks (44.5%), 53% were treated with ORS, and the use of antidiarrheal medications or antibiotics was at 50% (61% at the baseline, little change). Forty percent (40%) of mothers interviewed knew to feed the child small amounts of food more frequently (baseline 23%), 37% knew to give more food than normal (baseline 14%), and 11% knew to give high-calorie foods (baseline 5%) during recovery from diarrhea. Fifty-two percent (52%) of mothers interviewed knew at least 2 signs of dehydration, a significant improvement over the baseline figure of 8%.
- \* **Acute Respiratory Infections:** Thirty-seven percent of the children surveyed had an acute lower respiratory infection (ALRI) in the last two weeks, down from 49% at the baseline. Of the 37% of mothers, 69 (23%) responded that their child had fast breathing. Of those mothers who sought help (81%) for their child with ALRI, more than 98% sought professional help at a hospital, health center or clinic. Sixty-eight percent (68%) of mothers interviewed knew that they should seek help when their child has rapid respiration, and 27% knew chest indrawing was an important danger sign.
- \* **Vaccination Coverage:** The percent of children 12-23 months who were fully immunized was 75% (baseline 53%) of those who had cards. The drop-out rate was only 7.5% (compared to the baseline of 32%).

- \* **Birth Spacing:** The modern contraceptive prevalence rate was 36%, while 72% of the mothers interviewed were not pregnant and did not want another child in the next two years.

## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Background Information

The OPRODE CSIX project area has a total population of 40,078, with a total of 6,469 children under five and 11,565 mothers in 9 coastal municipalities in the four departments of La Paz, La Libertad, Sonsonate and Usulután. Specific cantones in the municipalities which lack health care services were identified as project sites. All sites are rural or periurban, but are within 1-2 hours from the main OPRODE office in San Salvador.

The primary health care provider in El Salvador is the Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social (MSPAS) which is structured as follows: The country is divided into four regions and each region is then subdivided into departments. Each region has at least one hospital. The next level of care is the Centro de Salud which functions as an inpatient facility with a staff of doctors and nurses. The next level of care is the Unidad de Salud which functions as a primary care facility with one doctor, several nurses and a health inspector and, depending on its size, may employ several promoters (a salaried community level health worker). The next level of health care is the Puesto with a full-time nurse, a health promoter and a doctor who visits regularly. The whole project area contains 4 hospitals (one in each department), 36 unidades de salud, 49 puestos de salud and 20 puestos comunitarios.

The State of the World's Children 1993 states that the infant mortality rate in El Salvador is 50 and the under 5 mortality rate is 67. The three major causes of infant deaths nationally are perinatal (41%), acute respiratory infections and diarrhea (MSPAS, 1991 data). A UNICEF publication states that the "principle cause of infant mortality in El Salvador is perinatal, related to poor prenatal care, dangerous birthing practices and rudimentary postnatal care."

One of the objectives of OPRODE is to encourage the MOH to use local resources at their full potential. The project communities chosen were in areas of high need and low access to basic health services.

### B. Objectives of the Baseline Survey

The purpose of this survey was to provide a final assessment of the knowledge and practice in the intervention area for breastfeeding, diarrheal disease control, acute respiratory infections, immunization and maternal care/birth spacing.

### C. Schedule of Activities June 30-July 14, 1996

June 30	Arrival of KPC advisor
July 1-2	Meeting of KPC survey team, review of objectives of the survey and the questionnaire. Planning of logistics, selection of clusters and establishment of the training schedule.
July 3	First day of training of Supervisors and Interviewers: AM: revision of population and clusters PM: Training in KPC and revision of the survey
July 4	Second day of training Supervisors and Interviewers: Continuing an overview of the survey
July 5	Third day of training Supervisors and Interviewers AM: The technique of the survey, theory and practice PM: Exercises in interviewing techniques and revision of the logistical plan
July 6	Field test of the questionnaire (pilot test)
July 7	Discussion of field test. Discussion of logistics and training issues. Design of EPI INFO data collection.
July 8	First day of the Survey: Usulután
July 9	Second Day of the Survey: La Paz
July 10	Third day of the survey: Sonsonate and La Libertad
July 11-12	Manual tabulation of data and data entered into EPI INFO
July 13	Manual tabulation of data and data entered into EPI INFO Interpretation/Discussion of Results
July 14	Preparation of Final Report

## **II. METHODOLOGY**

### A. The Questionnaire

The preliminary questionnaire was first developed at PVO CSSP/Johns Hopkins based on the objectives of the project. Discussions were held with the OPRODE and Johns Hopkins staff to develop the first draft of the questionnaire to be used at the field level. The questionnaire was revised based on discussions with WRC staff and the project health promoters. This final KPC used the same survey as the baseline survey. The income generation questions from the baseline (4-9) were not used in the final study, as they were not related to the indicators of the objectives, and were more suited to the baseline.

The questionnaire was designed to be administered to mothers of children under 24 months of age and was composed of 42 questions. Questions 1-3 dealt with demographic data. Questions 4-9 covered infant feeding (knowledge and practice). Questions 10-19 dealt with diarrheal disease control (knowledge and practice). Questions 20-24 covered acute respiratory infections (knowledge and practice). Questions 25-28 covered immunization coverage and knowledge, and

questions 29-42 dealt with maternal care activities: prenatal care, birth spacing, delivery assistance and nutrition during pregnancy.

A sample of the questionnaire is shown in Appendix A.

### B. Determination of Sample Size

Sample size was calculated using the following formula:

$$n = z^2(pq)/d^2$$

where **n** = sample size; **z** = statistical certainty chosen;  
**p** = estimated prevalence/coverage rate; **q** = 1 - p; and **d** = degree of precision.

The **p** value was defined by the coverage rate that requires the largest sample size (**p** = 0.5). The margin of error or **d** value was set at 0.1. The statistical certainty chosen was 95% (**z** = 1.96). The resulting sample size needed (**n**) was determined to be:

$$\begin{aligned} n &= (1.96 \times 1.96)(.5 \times .5)/(.1 \times .1) \\ n &= (3.84)(.25)/.01 \\ n &= 96 \end{aligned}$$

In order to compensate for bias which enters the survey from interviewing persons in clusters (rather than randomly selecting 96 persons), the sample size of 96 should be doubled. However, experience has shown that a minimum sample of 210 (7 per cluster) should be used with the given values of **p**, **d** and **z** (Henderson, et. al., 1982). To further eliminate bias and to take into account possible non-respondents, the sample size of 240 was chosen (8 per cluster).

95% Confidence Limits for some of the survey results were calculated using the following formula:

$$p \pm z[\text{square root of } (pq/n)]$$

where **p** = proportion of survey population; **z** = statistical certainty (for 95%, **z** = 1.96); **q** = 1 - p; and **n** = sample size.

**EXAMPLE:** If the proportion of children in the survey who were immunized with measles vaccine is 61% and **n** = 270:

$$\begin{aligned} 95\% \text{ confidence limit} &= .61 \pm \text{square root of } [(.61 \times .39)/270] \\ &= .61 \pm .03 = .58 - .64 \end{aligned}$$

In other words, we are 95% sure that the actual proportion of children in the survey region who have measles vaccine is between 58% and 64%.

### C. Selection of the Sample

The 30 cluster methodology was used, based on “probability proportionate to size,” taking a community as a cluster site. The list of communities, with their respective population sizes was used to draw the sample. The sampling interval was calculated by dividing the total population by 30. A random number was then selected using a bill in order to select the first cluster site. The remaining cluster sites were selected by adding the sampling interval to the original random number until thirty clusters were chosen. The sampling frame is shown in Appendix B.

The starting point for each cluster was determined in the following manner for small communities: the center of the community was located and a random direction was selected. The first household encountered in the randomly chosen direction was the starting point. The second and subsequent households were the ones which were nearest to the previous one.

In each cluster, 8 mothers were interviewed. In cases where the mother was not available at the time of the interview, the interviewer would skip this home and go to the next. In the case where there were two children under 24 months, one of the children was randomly selected by the flip of a coin.

### D. Training of Supervisors and Interviewers

Three supervisors and 20 interviewers were selected by OPRODE staff prior to the training. Three days of training were given to the supervisors and interviewers by Dr. Luis Palma, the OPRODE CS Director and staff.

#### Coordinating committee:

Luis Palma, Edgardo Rivas Belloso and Ana Rivera

#### Other staff that received KPC methodology training:

Maria H. Ochoa, Dolores de Luna, Cony de Quinteros, Beraly de Aguilar, Edda Cipatly Leiva, Ana Leisy Calderon, Silvia de Pleitez and Miguel A. Pleitez

During the training, supervisors and interviewers were trained in: the purpose of the survey, a detailed explanation and discussion of the questionnaire, filling out the questionnaire correctly and ensuring uniformity of interviewing among the interviewers.

A pilot test of the survey questionnaire was conducted in an area near the training site. Each interviewer conducted three interviews for the pilot test. Following the pretest, a debriefing session was held to deal with any questions that had arisen, to make any final changes to the

questionnaire and to re-emphasize important points in preparation for data gathering the following day.

#### E. The Interviews

The data collection was conducted over 3 days and 300 mothers with children under two were interviewed. The average interview was completed in 20 to 30 minutes.

Due to the enthusiasm and motivation of the interviewers and supervisors in the field, they were able to cover quite a bit of ground in the three days allotted for the surveys. The KPC team was able to complete the survey without any great difficulties.

#### F. Method of Data Analysis

Data analysis was performed in two different ways: through hand tabulation and with the use of a computer. The hand tabulation allowed all of the field staff involved in the survey to understand completely all of the steps in the survey process. The computer was used to perform a more refined data analysis with cross tabulations.

The hand tabulation was performed in two days by pairs of the interviewers who conducted the survey. Questionnaires from each cluster were passed to each group, who tabulated four to five questions at a time. The OPRODE CS Director supervised this process. The entire procedure took about 10 hours.

The computerized data entry was carried out on one computer by data entry personnel. EPI INFO 5.1b was used for the analysis and frequencies.

### III. SURVEY RESULTS

The following answers were given for the 42 questions. The total number of surveys analyzed was n = 300.

#### Demographic Data

1. Ages of the mothers were as follows (total=300):

Ages of Mothers	Frequency	%
14	1	0.3
15	4	1.3
16	11	3.7
17	9	3
18	11	3.7
19	17	5.7
20	31	10.3
21	15	5
22	14	4.7
23	22	7.3
24	30	10
25	20	6.7
26	14	4.7
27	13	4.3
28	11	3.7
29	9	3
30	12	4
31	3	1
32	15	5
33	3	1

34	4	1.3
35	6	2
36	5	1.7
37	3	1
38	5	1.7
39	2	0.7
40	1	0.3
42	1	0.3
43	2	0.7
44	2	0.7
45	2	0.7
50	1	0.3
59	1	0.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

Mean = 25.23

Standard Deviation = 6.77

Mean age of mothers was 25 years of age, with a standard deviation of 7 years. There were 25 mothers less than 18 years of age (8%) or greater than 35 years of age (10%).

2. Ages in months of the children surveyed were as follows:

Ages of Children	Frequency	%
0	10	3.3
1	16	5.3
2	9	3.0
3	11	3.7
4	7	2.3
5	13	4.3
6	22	7.3
7	16	5.3
8	16	5.3
9	20	6.7
10	6	2.0
11	13	4.3
12	9	3.0
13	21	7.0
14	13	4.3
15	11	3.7
16	13	4.3
17	7	2.3
18	22	7.3
19	11	3.7
20	7	2.3
21	9	3.0
22	8	2.7

23	10	3.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Total = 300  
 Mean = 11.03 months  
 Standard Deviation = 6.52

The mean age of children in the survey was 11 months, with 159 children 0-11 months (53%) and 114 children 12-23 months (47%).

3. Literacy: A total of 136 of 300 (45%) of the mothers replied that they had a primary education and could read, 80 (27%) of the mothers had a secondary education or higher. Seventy-seven mothers (26%) did not know how to read, 49 (16%) did not have any education at all, and 28 (9%) reported having some education but were not able to read. Thus, the literacy rate of the sample was 65.3%, while the percent of mothers who were preliterate was 26%.

### Breastfeeding/Infant Feeding

Feeding practices for each age group, by type of food given in percents were as follows:

Age group	< 3 mo.	4-6 mo.	7-9 mo.	10-12 mo.	> 13 mo.	Total
water/tea/coffee	37.0	85.7	98.1	96.4	97.7	86.7
milk/bottled milk	47.8	52.4	61.5	60.7	70.5	62.0
semi-solid foods	13.0	85.7	92.3	92.9	93.9	80.0
fruits	15.2	85.7	96.2	96.4	99.2	83.7
yellow veg/fruits	10.9	73.8	92.3	82.1	94.7	77.3
meat/fish/chicken	4.3	59.5	84.6	92.9	96.2	74.7
beans	8.7	61.9	90.4	85.7	97.0	76.3
eggs/cheese	6.5	69.0	92.3	100.0	99.2	79.7
add GLVs	8.7	69.0	80.8	89.3	87.1	71.7
add fat	8.7	66.7	86.5	89.3	98.5	77.3
add sugar	34.8	90.5	94.2	89.3	97.7	85.7

4. Are you breastfeeding (name of child)? n = 300

	n	%
1. yes	220	73.3
2. no	80	26.7

5. Have you ever breastfed (name of child)? n = 81

	n	%
1. yes	75	92.6
2. no	6	7.4

Thus, 295 (98.3%) of the mothers had breastfed their child at some time. Of children 0-11 months, 110 (83.3%) were being breastfed, while of children 12-23 months, 70.5 were being breastfed (compared to 55.1% of 12-23 month olds being breastfed at the baseline).

6. After the delivery, when did you breastfeed (name of child) for the first time? n = 294			
		<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
1.	during the first hour after delivery	185	62.9
2.	from 1 to 8 hours after delivery	44	15.0
3.	more than 8 hours after delivery	61	20.7
4.	do not remember	3	1.0
5.	other	1	0.3

Thus, 185 (62.9%) of the mothers started breastfeeding their children in the first hour after delivery, while 229 (78%) first breastfed their children within 8 hours after delivery, and 61 (21%) waited until 8 hours after delivery.

The sample size for question 7 is equal to 300. Only the yes responses are shown below. The proportions given are in relation to n=300.

7. a. Are you giving water, coffee, soda, juice drink or sugared water to (name of child)?			
		<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
1.	yes	260	86.7
b. Are you giving cow's milk, goat milk or powdered milk to (name of child)?			
		<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
1.	yes	186	62.0
c. Are you giving semisolid foods to (name of child) such as rice in milk, rice cereal, mashed potatoes, atoles or rice water?			
		<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
1.	yes	240	80.0
d. Are you giving fruits to (name of child)?			
		<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
1.	yes	251	83.7
e. Are you giving carrots, sweet potato, squash, mangos or papaya to (name of child)?			
		<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
1.	yes	232	77.3

f.	Are you giving green leafy vegetables such as: berry greens, chipilin, pito, berro or spinach to <b>(name of child)</b> ?	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
	1. yes	215	71.7
g.	Are you giving chicken, meat or fish to <b>(name of child)</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
	1. yes	224	74.7
h.	Are you giving beans or soybeans to <b>(name of child)</b> ?	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
	1. yes	229	76.3
i.	Are you giving eggs, cheese or cream to <b>(name of child)</b> ?	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
	1. yes	239	79.7
j.	Are you sweetening the foods of <b>(name of child)</b> with sugar or honey?	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
	1. yes	257	85.7
k.	Are you adding oil, margarine, butter or fat (lard) to <b>(name of child's)</b> meals?	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
	1. yes	232	77.3

The frequency of exclusive breastfeeding of children 0-3 months was 24 (52%) as follows:

8.	Health promoters believe that it is important to breastfeed during the first year of life. What can a mother do during the first four months to maintain breastfeeding? <b>(multiple answers possible) n = 300</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
a.	doesn't know	40	13.3
b.	breastfeed immediately after birth (do not discard colostrum)	33	11.0
c.	proper care for breasts and nipples	11	3.6
d.	breastfeed frequently to stimulate milk production	85	28.3
e.	exclusive breastfeeding during the first four months	15	5.0
f.	avoid bottlefeeding	2	.06
g.	other	175	58.3

9. At what age should a mother start adding foods to breastfeeding? n = 300

	n	%
1. start adding earlier than 4 months	125	41.7
2. start adding between 4 and 6 months	130	43.3
3. start adding 6 months or later	29	9.7
4. doesn't know	16	5.3

### Diarrheal Diseases

10. Has (name of child) had diarrhea during the last two weeks? n = 299

	n	%
1. yes	133	44.5

11. During (name of child's) diarrhea, did you breastfeed...? n = 133

	n	%
1. more than usual	38	28.6
2. same as usual	52	39.1
3. less than usual	19	14.3
4. stopped completely	5	3.8
5. child not breastfed	19	14.3

12. During (name of child's) diarrhea, did you provide (name of child) with fluids other than breastmilk? n = 133

	n	%
1. more than usual	39	29.3
2. same as usual	56	42.1
3. less than usual	16	12.0
4. stopped completely	5	3.8
5. exclusively breastfeeding	17	12.8

13. During (name of child's) diarrhea, did you provide (name of child) with solid/semisolid foods? n = 133

	n	%
1. more than usual	22	16.5
2. same as usual	42	31.6
3. less than usual	34	25.6
4. stopped completely	15	11.3
5. exclusively breastfeeding	20	15.0

14. During the diarrhea of (name of child), what treatments did you use? (multiple responses possible) n = 133

	n	%
a. nothing	10	7.5
b. ORS	71	53.4
c. rice water or atol	8	6.0
d. other fluids	10	7.5
e. anti-diarrheal medicines or antibiotics	67	50.4
f. other	10	7.5

15. During the diarrhea of (name of child), did you seek advice or help for the diarrhea? n = 133

	n	%
1. yes	82	61.7
2. no	51	38.3

16. From whom did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea of (name of child)? (multiple answers possible) n = 82

	n	%
a. general hospital	17	20.7
b. health center/health post	20	24.4
c. private clinic/doctor	5	6.1
d. pharmacy	1	1.2
e. health promoter	25	30.5
f. traditional healer	1	1.2
g. traditional birth attendant	1	1.2
h. relatives or friends	14	17.1
i. other	2	2.4

17. What signs/symptoms would cause you to seek advice or help for (name of child's) diarrhea? (multiple answers possible) n = 300

	n	%
a. doesn't know	51	17.0
b. vomiting	38	12.7
c. fever	24	8.0
d. dry mouth, sunken eyes, decreased urination (dehydration)	155	51.7
e. diarrhea of prolonged duration (at least 14 days)	58	19.3
f. blood in stool	5	1.7
g. loss of appetite	29	9.7
h. weakness	42	14.0
i. other	43	14.3

18. What are the most important actions you should take if (name of child) has diarrhea?  
(multiple answers possible) n = 300

	n	%
a. doesn't know	12	4.0
b. initiate fluids quickly	101	33.7
c. give the child more to drink than usual	17	5.7
d. give the child smaller, more frequent feeds	19	6.3
e. prepare and administer ORT	171	57.0
f. take the child to the general hospital/health center	98	32.7
g. give the child more food than usual when recuperating from diarrhea for catch up growth	10	3.3
h. stop liquids	1	0.3
i. stop feeding	1	0.3
j. other	13	4.3

19. What are important actions a mother should take when her child is recovering from diarrhea? (multiple answers possible) n = 300

	n	%
a. doesn't know	51	17.0
b. give the child smaller, more frequent feeds	121	40.3
c. give the child more foods than usual	111	37.0
d. give the child foods with high caloric content	34	11.3
e. other	42	14.0

### Respiratory Illness

20. Has (name of child) been ill with cough or difficult breathing in the last two weeks?  
n = 300

	n	%
1. yes	111	37.0

21. Has (name of child) experience rapid and difficult breathing when ill? n = 111

	n	%
1. yes	69	62.2

The children who had the signs/symptoms listed in questions 20 and 21 will be considered to have acute lower respiratory infections. Thus, out of the total sample (300), 69 or 23% of the children in the survey had acute lower respiratory infections in the last two weeks.

22. Did you seek help for (name of child) when ill with these respiratory problems? n = 70

	n	%
1. yes	57	81.4

23. From whom did you seek help for (name of child) when ill with these respiratory problems? (multiple answers possible) n = 57

	n	%
a. general hospital	23	40.4
b. health center/health post	28	49.1
c. private clinic/doctor	6	10.5
d. pharmacy	0	0.0
e. volunteer health worker	6	10.5
f. traditional healer	1	1.8
g. traditional birth attendant	0	0.0
h. relatives or friends	2	3.5
i. other	0	0.0

24. What are the signs/symptoms of respiratory infection that would cause you to seek help for (name of child)? (multiple answers possible) n = 300

	n	%
a. doesn't know	39	13.0
b. rapid or agitated breathing	204	68.0
c. chest indrawing	80	26.7
d. loss of appetite	13	4.3
e. fever	28	9.3
f. cough	53	17.7
g. other	34	11.3

### Immunizations

25. Has (name of child) ever received any immunizations? n = 300

	n	%
1. yes	289	96.3
2. no	11	3.7

26. At what age should (name of child) receive measles vaccine? n = 300

Age of Child	Frequency	%
0 months	76	25.3
1 month	1	0.3
2 months	12	4.0
3 months	5	1.7
4 months	1	0.3
6 months	12	4.0
7 months	2	0.7
8 months	6	2.0
9 months	175	58.3
12 months	8	2.7
14 months	1	0.3
24 months	1	0.3
TOTAL	300	100.0

Therefore, 175 (58.3%) of the mothers knew that measles vaccine should be given at nine months and 76 (25.3%) did not know when measles vaccine should be given to their child.

27. Do you have an immunization card for (name of child)? n = 300

	n	%
1. yes	254	84.7
2. no, lost it	29	9.7
3. no, never had one	17	5.7

Immunization coverages for children 12-23 months (n = 141) are as follows:

	n	%
BCG	116	82.3
DPT1	119	84.4
DPT2	113	80.1
DPT3	110	78.0

OPV1	118	83.7
OPV2	113	80.1
OPV3	110	78.0
MEASLES	109	77.3
<b>EPI Access (DPT1)</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>84.4</b>
<b>EPI Coverage rate (OPV3)</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>78.0</b>
<b>Measles Coverage</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>77.3</b>
<b>Dropout rate (DPT1-DPT3/DPT1)</b>	<b>119-110/119</b>	<b>7.5</b>
<b>Fully immunized</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>75.2</b>

### Maternal Care

29.	Can you tell me the main reason why a pregnant woman needs to be vaccinated with tetanus toxoid vaccine? n = 300	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
1.	to protect both mother/newborn against tetanus	165	55.0
2.	to protect <b>only the woman</b> against tetanus	15	5.0
3.	to protect <b>only the baby</b> against tetanus	78	26.0
4.	doesn't know or other	42	14.0
30.	How many tetanus toxoid injections does a pregnant woman need to protect the newborn from tetanus? n = 300	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
1.	one	22	7.3
2.	two	122	40.7
3.	more than two	114	38.0
4.	none	1	0.3
5.	doesn't know	41	13.7
31.	When you were pregnant with (name of child) did you visit a health center (clinic or hospital) or see a TBA for prenatal care? n =300	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
1.	yes	259	86.3
32.	Do you have a prenatal care card? n = 299	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
1.	yes	150	50.2
2.	no, lost it	86	28.8
3.	no, never had one	63	21.1

33. Look at the prenatal care card and record the number of TT vaccinations in the space below:

<b>n = 151</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
1. one	11	7.3
2. two	78	51.7
3. three or more	57	37.7
4. none	5	3.3

34. Look at the card and record the number of prenatal visits she had. **n=152**

	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
1. one	6	3.9
2. two	13	8.6
3. three	19	12.5
4. four	21	13.8
5. five or more	72	47.4
6. none	21	13.8

35. Are you pregnant now? **n = 300**

	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
1. yes	28	9.3
2. no	272	90.7

36. Do you want another child in the next two years? **n = 274**

	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
1. yes	57	20.8
2. no	190	69.3
3. doesn't know	27	9.9

37. Are you or your husband using a method to not get pregnant? **n = 220**

	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
1. yes	79	35.9

38. What is the primary method that you or your husband are using to avoid getting pregnant?  
**n = 79**

	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
1. tubal ligation	23	29.1
2. Norplant	0	0
4. injections	19	24.1
5. pills	32	40.5
6. IUD	0	0
7. diaphragm	0	0
8. condom	2	2.5

9. foam/gel	0	0.0
10. exclusive breastfeeding	0	0.0
11. rhythm	3	3.8
12. abstinence	0	0.0
13. withdrawal	0	0.0
14. other	0	0.0

Modern contraceptive prevalence (tubal ligation/vasectomy, Norplant, injections, pill, IUD, diaphragm and condom): 36%. (Denominator is all women in the sample, excluding pregnant women and women who do not want another baby in the next two years.)

39. How soon after a woman knows she is pregnant should she go to a health center or see a TBA? n = 300

	n	%
1. doesn't know	12	4.0
2. first trimester, 1-3 months	269	89.7
3. middle trimester, 4-6 months	15	5.0
4. last trimester, 7-9 months	3	1.0
5. at the time of delivery	0	0.0
6. no need to see the health worker	0	0.0
7. other	1	0.3

40. During your pregnancy with (name of child) was the amount of food you ate...? n = 300

	n	%
1. more than usual	184	61.3
2. same as usual	67	22.3
3. less than usual	46	15.3
4. doesn't know	3	1.0

41. What are the signs and symptoms of risk during pregnancy for which you would seek help? (multiple answers possible)

	n	%
a. doesn't know	39	13.0
b. fever	22	7.3
c. headache	111	37.0
d. blurred vision	18	6.0
e. swelling of the legs	49	16.3
f. vaginal bleeding	158	52.7
g. convulsions	17	5.7
h. other	87	29.0

42. When (name of child) was born, who tied and cut the cord?

n = 300

	n	%
1. yourself	6	2.0
2. family member	19	6.3
3. traditional birth attendant	113	37.7
4. health professional	155	51.7
5. other	7	2.3

#### IV. DISCUSSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

##### A. Age Distribution

Determining the exact ages for both mothers and their children did not seem to be a problem in this project area. Birth registration is required for many official documents and is recorded on the vaccination and prenatal care cards.

The interviewers were trained to calculate the child's age in months a) by determining the number of months completed between the child's birth date and the interview date and b) by using a local calendar (major holidays, etc.) to determine the approximate birth date of the child if unknown. The latter, however, was rarely needed due to the documentation available.

There were 159 (53%) children between 0-11 months and 141 (47%) 12-23 months of age.

Among the mothers surveyed, 25 (8%) were under the age of 18, 244 (81%) were 19-34 years old and 31 (10%) were 35-59 years old.

##### B. Education

The results show that 27% of the women interviewed are non-literate and 73% have some level of literacy. This compares favorably with a 1992 study done in 23 rural communities in El Salvador which revealed a literacy rate of 43% (Proyecto Control de La Enfermedad Diarreica y Rehidratacion Oral, Evaluation de Impacto, Comite Intersectorial de Supervivencia Infantil (CISI) and UNICEF, 1992). Since a large percent of the population is literate, promotion of the health messages had to be in both written and participative techniques. Posters may contain writing for the percentage that are literate, but graphics were also used to relay health messages to the third of the population who are non-literate.

##### C. Breastfeeding/Infant Feeding Practices

The results of this survey show that there has been an improvement in feeding knowledge and practice since the baseline survey in the project area. Exclusive breastfeeding through 4 months

increased from 11% of mothers of children 0-3 months to 52%. The national statistics state that 13% of children are exclusively breastfed (FESAL, 1988). The introduction of fluids and cow or goat milk in the first four months of life is less common compared to the baseline (fluids down from 75% to 37% and cow milk [55% to 47%]). Breastfeeding within the first 8 hours after birth increased from 35% to 78%. Of the mothers interviewed, the percentage who had breastfed their children at some time increased incrementally from 95% to 98.3%.

#### D. Diarrheal Disease

Forty-six percent (46%) of the children surveyed in the baseline and 44% in the final survey were reported as having had diarrhea in the previous two weeks. Of the children that had diarrhea, the most common treatments given were ORT (43% in the baseline up to 58% in the final survey), ORS (45% in the baseline up to 53% in the final) and medicines (62% in the baseline down to 50% in the final). The number of mothers of children who had diarrhea who sought help remained unchanged (60%) and most of them sought help at hospitals (20%, down from 36% at baseline), private clinics (6%, down from 15% at the baseline) health centers (24%, up from 13% at the baseline), relatives (16%, down from 30% at the baseline). A new category seems to be consulting promoters (30%). Very few mothers went to the pharmacy (1%, down from baseline of 3%). There seems to have been an increase in those going to health centers, and a decrease in the number going to hospitals or private clinics. Several mothers noted that a benefit of the project was knowledge about when signs were serious enough to warrant going to the hospital or private clinic, which are more costly. Knowing when not to get medical help was just as valuable to them as knowing when it was necessary.

Another aspect of this intervention that was emphasized was the knowledge and practice of mothers with regard to feeding and fluids given during and after diarrhea. ORS use increased from 45% at baseline to 53% at final. The use of other fluids was targeted and only 18% (27% at baseline) of breastfeeding mothers decreased or stopped breastfeeding during diarrhea and only 15.8% (down from 29% at the baseline) of mothers who normally give other fluids decreased or stopped these fluids. Knowledge about giving fluids increased from 24% to 34% who knew to initiate fluids rapidly, and 57% up from 42% knew to give ORS. At the baseline, very few mothers knew at least two signs of dehydration (4%), but at the final survey, 51% knew three signs of dehydration. At the baseline, 50.6% of mothers said they didn't know any signs of dehydration, and at the final, only 17% said they didn't know any signs.

Of those mothers who give semisolid foods to their child normally, the number who decreased or stopped giving the foods completely during diarrhea remained about the same as the baseline (37% down from 39%). However, knowledge of how to feed a child after diarrhea improved as only 23% at the baseline to 40% at final who knew to give small amounts of food more frequently, 37% (up from 14% at baseline) knew to give more food than normal and 11.3% (compared to 4% at the baseline) knew to give high-calorie foods when a child is recuperating from diarrhea.

### E. Respiratory Illness

Forty-nine percent (49%) of the children surveyed at the baseline and 23% at the final had acute lower respiratory infections in the last two weeks. Of these children, 62.4% at the baseline and 57% at the final survey of their mothers sought help. Of those who sought help, 35% at the baseline and 41% at the final sought help from a hospital, 25% at the baseline and 48% at the final sought help from a health center, 32% at the baseline and 11% at the final sought help from a clinic or doctor and very few sought help from other sources. Thus, most mothers knew to seek help and where to go for help. It seems that the utilization of hospitals and health centers increased, which may reflect an increase in knowledge on the mother's part that they need antibiotics for their child's ARI, and are more likely to go to a practitioner that is equipped with the necessary treatment.

The number of mothers who knew that rapid respiration was a sign of respiratory infection for which to seek help went up from 53% at the baseline to 68% at the final. Knowledge that chest indrawing was an important sign went up from 2% at the baseline to 27% at the final. The project staff educated women in the project areas to understand when a respiratory infection is considered serious and the importance of going to the health center for treatment.

### F. Immunizations

Ninety-one percent of mothers at the baseline and 96.3% at the final reported having had at least one immunization. One of the major achievements of the project was the increase in the percent of children 12-23 months who were fully immunized, 75% at the final up from 36% at the baseline. The baseline survey results showed the following rates: BCG-58%, DPT3-44%, OPV3-45% and Measles-49%. Final survey results were the following: BCG-82%, DPT3-78%, OPV3-78% and Measles-77%. Access to EPI increased from 64.5% at the baseline to 84.4% at the final survey. EPI coverage increased from 45% to 78% and measles coverage from 49% to 77%.

One important issue that the project focused on was the high drop-out rate for completing the vaccination scheme (32% at the baseline, down to 7.5% at the final). OPRODE had a very important role to play in increasing vaccination coverages, since health promoters took vaccinations out where the rural population lives. The percentage of mothers who had immunization cards also increased from 68% to 85%, and the number who never had a card went down from 12.6% to 5.7%. The number of mothers who lost their cards also decreased from 19.2% to 9.7%. The number of mothers who knew that the measles vaccine should be given at nine months increased from 21% to 58%, of those who answered this correctly.

### G. Maternal Care

Though the MSPAS gives all women a separate prenatal care card for each pregnancy, the final survey showed that 50% had them (up from 21% at the baseline) and that 28% had lost theirs

(down from 39%). Of those that had cards, 90% were fully immunized (86% at the baseline). However, out of all women including those without cards, 45% (up from 18% at the baseline) would be fully immunized with TT. Seventy-nine percent (75%) of women knew that a pregnant woman needs two or more tetanus toxoid injections to protect the newborn from tetanus (up from 55% at the baseline).

The results showed a high percentage visited a health center or TBA for prenatal care (86% at final up from 76% at the baseline), and the number who received five or more prenatal care visits was 47% (up from 43% at the baseline). A relatively high number also knew to go to a health center during the first trimester (89.7% at the final, up from 81% at the baseline). The main area of concern for this project is the amount of food women eat during pregnancy. Sixty-one percent (61.3%) of women responded that they ate more food during pregnancy (up from 40% at the baseline).

Of the 72% that were not pregnant and did not want to have another child in the next two years, only 36% were using a modern method of family planning. These figures are relatively unchanged from the baseline, and project staff felt that the short length of the project (3 years) and the late start of family planning (in year three) did not allow the component a chance to develop and start to effect real change in the communities. This is a difficult component to change in a conservative rural area, and it was important to start with non-controversial interventions at first, but they wished they had more time to effect change in this intervention.

Fifty-two percent of the mothers reported that health personnel cut the umbilical cord, and 38% reported that a TBA attended their delivery. Since TBAs have usually been trained by the MSPAS, this means that only 10% of the births are assisted by untrained personnel. These numbers are almost unchanged from the baseline survey.

#### H. Feedback Sessions

The schedule for feedback sessions to be given is as follows:

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Representative</u>	<u>Date</u>
OPRODE staff	Managers, Supervisors, Promoters	August 10, 1996
USAID Mission	Margarita de Lobo	August 9, 1996

#### I. Survey Costs

Food:	\$ 613.75
Lodging for Supervisors and Interviewers:	\$ 57.50
Supervisors/Interviewers per diem:	\$ 465.50
Office supplies:	\$ 137.95
Transportation/other:	<u>\$ 180.50</u>
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$1,455.20</b>

OPRODE/EL SALVADOR

**Questionnaire on Knowledge, Practices and Coverage (KPC)  
Child Survival Project (08/07/96).**

The following questions should be addressed to mothers of children under two years of age (less than 24 months old).

Date of Interview \_\_\_/\_\_\_/96

Date of re-interview \_\_\_/\_\_\_/96

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_

Supervisor: \_\_\_\_\_

Community: \_\_\_\_\_

Cluster: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Name and age of mother

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Age (years) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Name of the child under 24 months of age

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date of birth \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_ Age in months \_\_\_\_\_

**EDUCATION/OCCUPATION OF THE MOTHER**

3. What was the last grade you finished at school?

- 1. None ( )
- 2. Primary school. Does not read. ( )
- 3. Primary school. Reads. ( )
- 4. High school or more ( )

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**BREASTFEEDING/NUTRITION**

4. Are you breastfeeding **(name of child)**?
1. Yes ( ).....Go to #6
  2. No ( )
5. Have you ever breastfed **(name of child)**?
1. Yes ( )
  2. No ( ).....Go to #7
6. After he was born, when did you breastfeed **(name of child)** for the first time?
1. During the first hour after birth ( )
  2. Between 2 to 8 hours after birth ( )
  3. More than 8 hours after birth ( )
  4. She does not remember ( )
7. a. Are you giving **(name of child)** water, coffee, sodas, juice, or sugar water to **(name of child)**?
1. Yes ( )
  2. No ( )
  3. Doesn't know ( )
- b. Are you giving **(name of child)** cow's milk, goat's milk, or powdered milk?
1. Yes ( )
  2. No ( )
  3. Doesn't know ( )
- c. Are you giving **(name of child)** soft foods such as rice in milk, rice cereal, potato porridge, corn-flour gruel or rice water?
1. Yes ( )
  2. No ( )
  3. Doesn't know ( )
- d. Are you feeding any fruits to **(name of child)**?
1. Yes ( )
  2. No ( )
  3. Doesn't know ( )

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e. Are you feeding **(name of child)** carrots, sweet potatoes, squash, ripe mango or papaya?

1. Yes ( )
2. No ( )
3. Doesn't know ( )

f. Are you feeding **(name of child)** green leafy vegetables, for example: mora, chipilin, quilite, pito, water cress or spinach to **(name of child)**?

1. Yes ( )
2. No ( )
3. Doesn't know ( )

g. Are you feeding **(name of child)** beef, chicken or fish?

1. Yes ( )
2. No ( )
3. Doesn't know ( )

h. Are you feeding **(name of child)** beans or soybeans?

1. Yes ( )
2. No ( )
3. Doesn't know ( )

i. Are you feeding **(name of child)** eggs, cuajada, cheese, cottage cheese or cream?

1. Yes ( )
2. No ( )
3. Doesn't know ( )

j. Are you sweetening **(name of child)**'s food with sugar, panela sweetener or honey?

1. Yes ( )
2. No ( )
3. Doesn't know ( )

k. Are you adding oil, margarine, butter or lard to **(name of child)**'s food?

1. Yes ( )
2. No ( )
3. Doesn't know ( )

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8. The health promoters think that it is important for the mother to breastfeed her child especially in the first four months of life. What can the mother do to ensure plenty of breastmilk for a child? **(Multiple answers possible)**

- a. Doesn't know ( )
- b. Breastfeed immediately after giving birth, (without discarding the colostrum) ( )
- c. Take care of breasts and nipples ( )
- d. Frequent sucking to stimulate milk production ( )
- e. Exclusive breastfeeding during the first 4 months ( )
- f. Avoid bottlefeeding ( )
- g. To start breastfeeding again (even if you had weaned the child) ( )
- h. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

9. When should a mother start adding foods to breastfeeding?

- 1. start adding earlier than 4 months ( )
- 2. start adding between 4 and 6 months of age ( )
- 3. start adding later than 6 months of age ( )
- 4. doesn't know ( )

### DIARRHEAL DISEASE

10. Has **(name of child)** had diarrhea in the last two weeks?

- 1. Yes ( )
- 2. No ( ).....Go to #17.
- 3. Doesn't know ( ).....Go to #17.

11. During **(name of child)**'s diarrhea, did you breastfeed him . . . **(Read the options to the mother.)**

- 1. more than usual? ( )
- 2. same as usual? ( )
- 3. less than usual? ( )
- 4. stopped completely? ( )
- 5. He/she was no longer breastfeeding? ( )

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12. During **(name of child)**'s diarrhea, did you provide **(name of child)** with fluids other than breastmilk . . . ? **(Read the options to the mother.)**

- 1. more than usual? ( )
- 2. same as usual? ( )
- 3. less than usual? ( )
- 4. stopped completely? ( )
- 5. exclusively breastfeeding ( )

13. During **(name of child)**'s diarrhea, did you give him soft foods or mashed potatoes? **(Read the options to the mother.)**

- 1. more than usual? ( )
- 2. same as usual? ( )
- 3. less than usual? ( )
- 4. stopped completely? ( )
- 5. exclusively breastfeeding ( )

14. During **(name of child)**'s diarrhea, what treatments, if any, did you use? **(multiple answers possible)**

- a. nothing ( )
- b. ORS packet ( )
- c. sugar-salt solution ( )
- d. other liquids ( )
- e. antidiarrheal medicines or antibiotics ( )
- f. other **(specify)**\_\_\_\_\_ ( )

15. During **(name of child)**'s diarrhea, did you seek advice or help?

- 1. Yes ( )
- 2. No ( ).....**Go to #17.**

16. From whom did you seek treatment for the diarrhea of **(name of child)**?

- a. general hospital ( )
- b. health center/post ( )
- c. private medical doctor/private clinic ( )
- d. pharmacy ( )
- e. health promoter ( )
- f. midwife ( )
- g. traditional healer ( )
- h. relatives and friends ( )
- i. other **(specify)**\_\_\_\_\_ ( )

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17. What signs would cause you to seek help or treatment for the diarrhea of (name of child)?

- a. doesn't know ( )
- b. vomiting ( )
- c. fever ( )
- d. dry mouth, sunken eyes, decreased urine (dehydration) ( )
- e. prolonged diarrhea (more than 2 weeks) ( )
- f. blood in stool ( )
- g. loss of appetite ( )
- h. weakness or tiredness ( )
- i. other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

18. What important actions should you take if (name of child) has diarrhea? (multiple answers possible)

- a. doesn't know ( )
- b. initiate liquids rapidly ( )
- c. give the child more to drink than usual ( )
- d. give the child small frequent meals ( )
- e. proper mixing and administration of ORS ( )
- f. take child to hospital/health center ( )
- g. feed more after diarrhea so that the child can replace weight lost during illness ( )
- h. withhold fluids ( )
- i. withhold foods ( )
- j. other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

19. What important things should a mother do when her child is recovering from diarrhea? (multiple answers possible)

- a. doesn't know ( )
- b. give the child smaller amounts of food more frequently ( )
- c. give the child more food than usual ( )
- d. give the child food with a higher calorie density ( )
- e. others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

**ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS**

20. Has (**name of child**) been sick with a cough or has he had difficulty breathing during the past two weeks?

- 1. Yes ( )
- 2. No ( ).....Go to #24.

21. Did (**name of child**) have rapid or difficult breathing?

- 1. Yes ( )
- 2. No ( ).....Go to #24.
- 3. Doesn't know ( ).....Go to #24.

22. Did you seek advice or treatment when (**name of child**) was sick or had a hard time breathing?

- 1. Yes ( )
- 2. No ( ).....Go to #24.

23. Who did you go to for advice/treatment for (**name of child**)'s respiratory difficulty? (**multiple answers possible**)

- a. general hospital ( )
- b. health center/health post ( )
- c. private medical doctor/private clinic ( )
- d. pharmacy ( )
- e. volunteer promoter ( )
- f. TBA ( )
- g. traditional healer ( )
- h. relatives or friends ( )
- i. other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

24. What are the signs and symptoms of a respiratory disease that would make you take him to a health center or hospital? (**multiple answers possible**)

- a. doesn't know ( )
- b. has rapid or difficult breathing ( )
- c. the skin between the ribs is sunken ( )
- d. loss of appetite ( )
- e. fever ( )
- f. cough ( )
- g. other (specify) ( )

IMMUNIZATIONS

25. Has (name of child) ever been vaccinated?

- 1. Yes ( )
- 2. No ( )
- 3. Doesn't know ( )

26. At what age should (name of child) receive the measles vaccine?

- 1. specify in months \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- 2. doesn't know ( )

27. Do you have (name of child)'s immunization card?

- 1. yes (ask her to show you the card) ( )
- 2. lost the card ( ).....Go to #29.
- 3. no, never had one ( ).....Go to #29.

28. Look through the vaccination card and register the dates of all the immunizations in the corresponding spaces.

(day/month/year)

BCG \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

Polio 1a. \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

2a. \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

3a. \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

DPT 1a. \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

2a. \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

3a. \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

Measles \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

**MATERNAL HEALTH**

29. Do you know the main reason why pregnant women need to be vaccinated against tetanus?
1. to protect the mother and child against tetanus ( )
  2. to protect only the mother against tetanus ( )
  3. to protect only the baby against tetanus ( )
  4. other or doesn't know ( )
30. How many vaccines against tetanus should a pregnant woman receive in order to protect her newborn from tetanus?
1. one ( )
  2. two ( )
  3. more than two ( )
  4. none ( )
  5. doesn't know ( )
31. When you were pregnant with (name of child), did you visit a health center, clinic or TBA for prenatal care?
1. Yes ( )
  2. No ( )
32. Do you have a mother's health card?
1. yes ( ) (Ask her to show the card.)
  2. lost it ( ).....Go to #35.
  3. no, never had one ( ).....Go to #35.
33. Look at the mother's health card and register the number of TT vaccines (Tetanus Toxoid) in the corresponding space.
1. one ( )
  2. two ( )
  3. three or more ( )
  4. none ( )

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34. Look at the mother's health card and register the number of prenatal visits, in the corresponding space.

- |    |       |     |    |              |     |
|----|-------|-----|----|--------------|-----|
| 1. | one   | ( ) | 4. | four         | ( ) |
| 2. | two   | ( ) | 5. | five or more | ( ) |
| 3. | three | ( ) | 6. | none         | ( ) |

35. Are you pregnant now?

- |    |     |     |                 |
|----|-----|-----|-----------------|
| 1. | yes | ( ) | .....Go to #39. |
| 2. | no  | ( ) |                 |

36. Would you like to have another child within the next two years?

- |    |              |     |                 |
|----|--------------|-----|-----------------|
| 1. | yes          | ( ) | .....Go to #39. |
| 2. | no           | ( ) |                 |
| 3. | doesn't know | ( ) |                 |

37. Are you presently using some method to avoid or delay getting pregnant?

- |    |     |     |                 |
|----|-----|-----|-----------------|
| 1. | yes | ( ) |                 |
| 2. | no  | ( ) | .....Go to #39. |

38. What is the main method you and your husband are using to avoid getting pregnant?

- |     |                                      |     |
|-----|--------------------------------------|-----|
| 1.  | female sterilization                 | ( ) |
| 2.  | men's sterilization (vasectomy)      | ( ) |
| 3.  | Norplant: contraceptives in the skin | ( ) |
| 4.  | injections                           | ( ) |
| 5.  | birth control pills                  | ( ) |
| 6.  | IUD                                  | ( ) |
| 7.  | diaphragm                            | ( ) |
| 8.  | condom                               | ( ) |
| 9.  | foam or gel                          | ( ) |
| 10. | Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)  | ( ) |
| 11. | rhythm method                        | ( ) |
| 12. | abstinence                           | ( ) |
| 13. | coitus interruptus                   | ( ) |
| 14. | others (specify)_____                | ( ) |

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39. At how many months of pregnancy should a woman go to a clinic or health center or midwife for prenatal care?

- 1. doesn't know ( )
- 2. first trimester (1-3 months) ( )
- 3. halfway through the pregnancy (4-6 months) ( )
- 4. third trimester (7-9 months) ( )
- 5. at the time of labor ( )
- 6. not necessary ( )
- 7. others (specify)\_\_\_\_\_ ( )

40. When you were pregnant with(name of child), was the amount of food you ate:  
(Read the options to the mother.)

- 1. more than what you normally eat ( )
- 2. equal to what you normally eat ( )
- 3. less than what you normally eat ( )
- 4. doesn't know ( )

41. With which serious signs or hazardous symptoms during pregnancy should a woman seek help? (Multiple answers possible.)

- a. doesn't know ( )
- b. fever ( )
- c. headache ( )
- d. blurred vision ( )
- e. swelling of the legs ( )
- f. vaginal bleeding ( )
- g. strokes/convulsions ( )
- h. others (specify)\_\_\_\_\_ ( )

42. At the birth of (name of child), who tied and cut the umbilical cord?

- 1. yourself ( )
- 2. a family member ( )
- 3. midwife ( )
- 4. health professional ( )
- 5. others (specify)\_\_\_\_\_ ( )



EDUCACION/OCUPACION DE LA MADRE.

3.- ¿Hasta que grado llegó en la escuela?

1. ninguno ( )
2. primaria y no lee ( )
3. primaria y si lee ( )
4. secundaria o más ( )
5. ninguno pero sí lee ( )

LACTANCIA MATERNA/NUTRICION

4.- ¿Está dando de mamar a (nombre del niño)?

1. si ( ) ----- Pase a 6
2. no ( )

5.- ¿Le ha dado alguna vez de mamar a (nombre del niño)?

1. si ( )
2. no ( ) ----- Pase a 7

6.- Después del parto, cuándo le dió de mamar por primera vez a (nombre del niño)?

1. Durante la primera hora después del parto ( )
2. Desde la 2a. hasta 8 horas después del parto ( )
3. Más de ocho horas después del parto ( )
4. No se acuerda ( )

7.-a ¿Le está dando agua, café, gaseosa, fresco o agua azucarada a (nombre del niño)?

1. si ( )
2. no ( )
3. no sabe ( )

- b. ¿Le está dando leche de vaca, de cabra o en polvo a (nombre del niño)?
1. si ( )
  2. no ( )
  3. no sabe ( )
- c. ¿Le está dando alimentos blandos a (nombre del niño), como arroz en leche, cereal de arroz, puré de papa, atoles o agua de arroz?
1. si ( )
  2. no ( )
  3. no sabe ( )
- d. ¿Le está dando frutas a (nombre del niño)?
1. si ( )
  2. no ( )
  3. no sabe ( )
- e. ¿Le está dando zanahorias, camote, ayote, mango maduro o papaya a (nombre niño)?
1. si ( )
  2. no ( )
  3. no sabe ( )
- f. ¿Le está dando vegetales con hojas verdes como: mora, chipilín, quilite, pito, berro o espinaca a (nombre del niño)?
1. si ( )
  2. no ( )
  3. no sabe ( )
- g. ¿Le está dando pollo, carne o pescado a (nombre del niño)?
1. si ( )
  2. no ( )
  3. no sabe ( )
- h. ¿Le está dando frijoles o soya a (nombre del niño)?
1. si ( )
  2. no ( )
  3. no sabe ( )

i. ¿Le está dando huevos, cuajada, queso, requesón o crema a (nombre del niño)?

1. si ( )
2. no ( )
3. no sabe ( )

j. ¿Le está endulzando los alimentos de (nombre del niño) con azúcar, dulce de panela o miel?

1. si ( )
2. no ( )
3. no sabe ( )

k. ¿Le está añadiendo aceite, margarina, mantequilla o manteca a los alimentos de (nombre del niño)?

1. si ( )
2. no ( )
3. no sabe ( )

8.- Los promotores de salud piensan que es importante dar de mamar a los niños especialmente en los primeros 4 meses de vida. ¿Qué cree usted que debe hacer la madre con su niño durante esos cuatro meses, para mantener una buena producción de leche?(Puede marcar más de una respuesta)

- a) no sabe ( )
- b) dar de mamar inmediatamente después del parto (sin descartar el calostro) ( )
- c) cuidar los pechos y pezones ( )
- d) dar de mamar frecuentemente para estimular la producción de leche ( )
- e) dar exclusivamente el pecho durante los cuatro primeros meses ( )
- f) evitar la pacha ( )
- g) re-amamantar (la madre puede volver a dar exclusivamente el pecho si lo había dejado) ( )
- h. otros (especifique) \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

9.- ¿A qué edad debería empezar la madre a dar otros alimentos además de dar pecho?

1. empezar antes de los 4 meses ( )
2. empezar entre los 4 y 6 meses ( )
3. empezar después de los 6 meses ( )
4. no sabe ( )

ENFERMEDAD DIARREICA AGUDA

10.- ¿Ha tenido (nombre del niño) diarrea en los dos últimas semanas?

1. si ( )
2. no ( )----- Pase a la 17.
3. no sabe ( )----- Pase a la 17

11.- Durante la diarrea de (nombre del niño), ¿Le dió pecho?

(lea las opciones a la madre)

1. ¿más de lo acostumbrado? ( )
2. ¿igual de lo acostumbrado? ( )
3. ¿menos de lo acostumbrado? ( )
4. ¿paró completamente? ( )
5. ¿ya no recibía pecho? ( )

12.- Durante la diarrea de (nombre del niño), ¿le dió otros líquidos (además de pecho)? (lea las opciones a la madre)

1. ¿más de lo acostumbrado? ( )
2. ¿igual de lo acostumbrado? ( )
3. ¿menos de lo acostumbrado? ( )
4. ¿dejó de darle completamente? ( )
5. ¿sólo recibe pecho? ( )

13.- Durante la diarrea de (nombre del niño), ¿le dió alimentos blandos o pure? (lea las opciones a la madre)

1. ¿más de lo acostumbrado? ( )
2. ¿igual de lo acostumbrado? ( )
3. ¿menos de lo acostumbrado? ( )
4. ¿dejó de darle completamente? ( )
5. ¿sólo recibe pecho? ( )

14.- Durante la diarrea de (nombre del niño) ¿qué tratamiento le dió? (si es que usó alguno) (puede marcar más de una respuesta)

- a. nada ( )
- b. sueros orales ( )
- c. agua de arroz o atol ( )
- d. otros líquidos ( )
- e. medicinas antidiarréicas o antibióticos ( )
- f. otro (especifique) \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

- 15.- Durante la diarrea de (nombre del niño) ¿pidió consejo o ayuda?
1. si ( )
  2. no ( )----- Pase a la 17
- 16.- ¿A quién pidió el consejo o ayuda para la diarrea de (nombre del niño)?(puede marcar más de una respuesta)
- a. hospital general ( )
  - b. Unidad de salud/puesto de salud ( )
  - c. médico/clínica particular ( )
  - d. farmacia ( )
  - e. promotor de salud ( )
  - f. Partera ( )
  - g. Curandero ( )
  - h. parientes y amigos ( )
  - i. otro (especifique) ( )
- 17.- ¿Qué señales y síntomas harían que usted busque ayuda cuando tiene diarrea (Nombre del niño)? (Puede marcar más de una respuesta).
- a. No sabe ( )
  - b. Vómitos ( )
  - c. Fiebre ( )
  - d. Boca seca, ojos hundidos,  
orina poco (deshidratación) ( )
  - e. Diarrea prolongada (más de 14 días) ( )
  - f. Sangre en las heces ( )
  - g. Pérdida del apetito ( )
  - h. Débil o desganado ( )
  - i. Otros (especifique) \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- 18.- Si (nombre del niño) tuviera diarrea, ¿qué es lo más importante que usted debería hacer? (Puede marcar más de una respuesta)
- a) no sabe ( )
  - b) iniciar líquidos rápidamente ( )
  - c) darle de tomar al niño más de lo  
que usted normalmente le da ( )
  - d) darle al niño comidas pequeñas más  
frecuentes ( )
  - e) preparar y administrar las sales  
de rehidratación oral ( )
  - f) llevar al niño a un hospital general  
o centro de salud ( )

- g) darle al niño más comida de lo normal cuando el niño esté mejorando de la diarrea para reponer el peso perdido ( )
- h) quitarle los líquidos ( )
- i) quitarle los alimentos ( )
- j) otro (especifique) \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- 19.- ¿Qué debe hacer una madre, cuando su niño está recuperándose de una diarrea? (Puede marcar más de una respuesta)
- a) no sabe ( )
- b) dar alimentos con más frecuencia y en menor cantidad ( )
- c) Más alimentos de lo que normalmente le da ( )
- d) Alimentos con alto contenido calórico ( )
- e) Otros (especifique) \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

### INFECCIONES RESPIRATORIAS AGUDAS.

- 20.- ¿Ha estado (nombre del niño) con tos o dificultad para respirar en las dos últimas semanas?
1. si ( )
2. no ( )----- Pase a la 24
- 21.- ¿Cuándo enfermó (nombre del niño), estuvo con respiración rápida o respirando como cansado?
1. si ( )
2. no ( )----- Pase a la 24
3. no sabe ( )----- Pase a la 24
- 22.- ¿Ha buscado usted, ayuda para (nombre del niño) cuando enfermó con tos y dificultad para respirar?
1. si ( )
2. no ( )----- Pase a la 24
- 23.- ¿A quién pidió consejo o ayuda para tratar la tos y la dificultad para respirar de (nombre del niño)? (puede marcar más de una respuesta)
- a) hospital general ( )
- b) Unidad de salud/puesto de salud ( )
- c) médico/clínica particular ( )

- d) farmacia ( )  
 e) promotor voluntario ( )  
 f) partera ( )  
 g) curandero ( )  
 h) parientes y amigos ( )  
 i) otros (especifique)\_\_\_\_\_ ( )

24.- Cuales son las señales y síntomas de infección respiratoria que le harían buscar ayuda para (nombre del niño)? (puede marcar más de una respuesta).

- a) no sabe ( )  
 b) respiración rápida y agitada ( )  
 c) hundimiento de la piel entre las costillas ( )  
 d) pérdida del apetito ( )  
 e) fiebre ( )  
 f) tos ( )  
 g) otro (especifique) \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

### INMUNIZACIONES

25.- ¿Ha sido vacunado alguna vez (nombre del niño)?

- 1.- si ( )  
 2.- no ( )  
 3. no sabe ( )

26.- ¿A que edad cree usted que un niño debería recibir la vacuna contra el sarampión?

1. especifique en meses ( )  
 2. no sabe ( )

\* 27.- ¿Tiene usted el carnet de vacunación de (nombre del niño)?

1. si ( ) (pida que se lo muestre)  
 2. perdió el carnet ( )----- Pase a la 29.  
 3. no, nunca lo tuvo ( )----- Pase a la 29.

28.- Mire el carnet de vacunación y registre las fechas de las inmunizaciones en el espacio correspondiente

(día/mes/año)

BCG		___/___/___
ANTIPOLIO	1 a.	___/___/___
	2 a.	___/___/___
	3 a.	___/___/___
DPT	1 a.	___/___/___
(TRIPLE)	2 a.	___/___/___
	3 a.	___/___/___
ANTISARAMPION		___/___/___
		___/___/___

### SALUD MATERNA

29.- ¿Puede darme la razón principal porque una mujer embarazada necesita ser vacunada contra el tétano?

1. para que no se enferme la madre y el niño con el tétano ( )
2. para que no se enferme la madre con el tétano ( )
3. para que no se enferme el niño con el tétano ( )
4. otro o no sabe ( )

30.- ¿Cuántas vacunas contra el tétano debe recibir una mujer embarazada, para proteger al recién nacido?

1. una ( )
2. dos ( )
3. más de dos ( )
4. ninguna ( )
5. no sabe ( )

- 31.- ¿Cuándo usted estaba embarazada, de (nombre del niño), ¿Visitó algún centro de salud o una partera para su control de embarazo?
1. si ( )
  2. no ( )
- 32.- ¿Tiene usted su carnet de control materno?
1. Si ( )----- (pida que se lo muestre)
  2. Perdió el carnet ( )----- Pase a la 35.
  3. No, nunca lo tuvo ( )----- Pase a la 35
- 33.- Mire el carnet de control de vacunación materna y registre el número de vacunas TT (Toxoide Tetánico) en el espacio correspondiente:
1. una ( )
  2. dos ( )
  3. tres o más ( )
  4. ninguna ( )
- 34.- Mire el carnet de control materno y registre el número de controles prenatales, en el espacio correspondiente.
- |             |                    |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. una ( )  | 4. cuatro ( )      |
| 2. dos ( )  | 5. cinco o más ( ) |
| 3. tres ( ) | 6. ninguno ( )     |
- 35.- ¿Está usted embarazada en este momento?
1. si ( )----- Pase a la 39.
  2. no ( )-----
- 36.- ¿Quisiera usted tener otro hijo en los próximos dos años?
1. si ( )----- Pase a la 39
  2. no ( )
  3. no sabe ( )
- 37.- ¿Está usted usando en este momento, algún método para no salir embarazada o para retrasar el próximo embarazo?
1. si ( )
  2. no ( )----- Pase a la 39
- 38.- ¿Cuál es el método principal, que usted o su esposo, están usando ahora para que usted no salga embarazada?
1. Esterilización de la mujer ( )
  2. Esterilización del hombre: Vasectomía ( )

3. Norplant: Anticonceptivos en la piel ( )
4. Inyecciones ( )
5. Pastillas anticonceptivos ( )
6. Dispositivo intrauterino ( )
7. Diafragma ( )
8. Condones ( )
9. Espuma o gel ( )
10. Lactancia materna exclusiva ( )
11. Método de ritmo ( )
12. Abstinencia ( )
13. Coito interrumpido ( )
14. Otros (Especifique)\_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- 39.- ¿A los cuántos meses de embarazo, debe ir una mujer a un centro o puesto de salud o una partera?
1. no sabe ( )
2. al primer trimestre (1-3 meses) ( )
3. a la mitad del embarazo (4-6 meses) ( )
4. al último trimestre, (7-9 meses) ( )
5. a la hora del parto ( )
6. no necesita ( )
7. Otro (especifique)\_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- 40.- ¿Durante el embarazo de (nombre del niño), la cantidad de alimentos que usted comió fueron: (Lea las opciones a la madre)
1. más de lo que normalmente come? ( )
2. igual a lo que normalmente come? ( )
3. menos de lo que normalmente come? ( )
4. no sabe ( )
- 41.- Cuáles serían las señales y síntomas de riesgo durante el embarazo de una mujer, que le harían buscar ayuda? (Puede marcar más de una respuesta)
- a. no sabe ( )
- b. fiebre/calentura ( )
- c. dolor de cabeza ( )
- d. visión borrosa ( )
- e. hinchazón de piernas ( )
- f. sangrado vaginal ( )
- g. ataques/convulsiones ( )
- h. Otros (especifique)\_\_\_\_\_ ( )

42. ¿Cuándo nació (nombre del niño), quien amarró y cortó el cordón umbilical?

1. usted misma ( )
2. un miembro de la familia ( )
3. partera/matrona ( )
4. Personal de Salud ( )
5. Otro (especifique)\_\_\_\_\_ ( )

## SAMPLING FRAME

O.P.R.O.D.E.

PROYECTO DE SUPERVIVENCIA INFANTIL IX.

ESTUDIO RAPIDO/CONOCIMIENTOS PRACTICAS Y COBERTURAS.

LISTADO DE CONGLOMERADOS.

ZONA DE USULUTAN...

COMUNIDAD/ COLONIA.	CASERIO/ SECTOR.	POBLACION SIMPLE.	POBLACION ACUMULADA.	CON GLO
El Paraiso # 1.	Sector 1	268	268	1
	Sector 2	419	687	
	La Línea	356	1043	
El Paraiso # 2.	Sector 1	377	1420	
	Sector 2	519	1939	2
	Sector 3	438	2377	
La Campiña.	Sector 1	125	2502	
	Sector 2	194	2696	
Jardines # 1.	Sector 1	759	3455	3
Jardines # 2.	Sector 1	1380	4835	
El Amate.	Sector 1	1311	6146	4
El Cocalito.	Sector 1	375	6521	
El Trillo.	La Hermita	891	7412	5
	El Milagro	880	8292	6
	San Jerónimo	297	8589	
	Los Osegueda	236	8825	
El Mirador.	Sector 1	328	9153	
El Cocal.	Sector 1	327	9480	
	Sector 2	563	10043	7
	Sector 3	404	10447	
Deusen.	Sector 1	570	11017	

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ZONA DE USULUTAN...

COMUNIDAD/ COLONIA.	CASERIO/ SECTOR.	POBLACION SIMPLE.	POBLACION ACUMULADA.	CON GLO
Puerta El Sol.	Sector 1	766	11783	8
	" 2	417	12200	
Villa Chentia.	" 1	406	12606	
	" 2	382	12988	
ZONA DE LA PAZ...				
Las Piedronas.	Sector 1	91	13079	
	" 2	64	13143	9
	" 3	94	13237	
	" 4	191	13428	
	" 5	77	13505	
	" 6	152	13657	
Los Zacatillos.	Sector 1	133	13790	
	" 2	260	14050	
	" 3	262	14312	
	" 4	203	14515	
El Chaperno.	Los Pérez	46	14561	
	Los Gómez	71	14632	
	El Centro	106	14738	
	La Escuela	151	14889	10
	El Jocotón	161	15050	
	Los Córdoba	107	15157	

O.P.R.O.D.E.

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## ESTUDIO RAPIDO/CONOCIMIENTOS PRACTICAS Y COBERTURAS.

## LISTADO DE CONGLOMERADOS.

ZONA DE LA PAZ...

COMUNIDAD/ COLONIA.	CASERIO/ SECTOR.	POBLACION SIMPLE.	POBLACION ACUMULADA.	CON GLO
	Loma Larga	195	15352	
El Carrizal.	Tepilo	406	15758	
	El Centro	394	16152	
	La Ceiba	278	16430	11
	Jiboa	124	16554	
	El Rincón	104	16658	
Santa Inés.	Sector 1	151	16809	
	" 2	96	16905	
	" 3	95	17000	
	" 4	122	17122	
	" 5	69	17191	
	" 6	102	17293	
	" 7	120	17413	
	" 8	103	17516	
Santa Cruz Loma.	Palmira	442	17958	
	Juárez	167	18125	12
	El Centro	364	18489	
	Lovato	365	18854	
San Miguel Obraj.	Sector 1	60	18914	
	" 2	76	18990	
	" 3	91	19081	

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ZONA DE LA PAZ...

COMUNIDAD/ COLONIA.	CASERIO/ SECTOR.	POBLACION SIMPLE.	POBLACION ACUMULADA.	CON GLO
	Sector 4	134	19215	
	" 5	104	19319	
	" 6	114	19433	
Jalponga.	Obrajes	782	20215	13
	Los Tubos	233	20448	
	Palo Blanco	431	20879	
	Desvio de Gómez	130	21009	
Maquilishuat.	Sector 1	218	21227	
	" 2	213	21440	14
Sn Antonio Abajo.	Sector 1.	351	21791	
	" 2	327	22118	
	" 3	372	22490	
	" 4	291	22781	
Las Delicias.	Cementerio	218	22999	15
	Centro	165	23164	
	Alvarado Juárez	143	23307	
	Carretera	173	23480	
Tierra Colorada.	Los Ortiz	378	23858	
	Los Angeles	107	23965	
	Los Domínguez	150	24115	
	Centro	391	24506	

O.P.R.O.D.E.

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## LISTADO DE CONGLOMERADOS.

ZONA DE LA PAZ...

COMUNIDAD/ COLONIA.	CASERIO/ SECTOR.	POBLACION SIMPLE.	POBLACION ACUMULADA.	CON GLO
Modelo.	Pasaje 1	102	24608	16
	" 2.	120	24728	
	" 3	167	24895	
	" 4	166	25061	
	" 5	207	25268	
Tilapa Abajo.	Sector 1	131	25399	
	" 2	164	25563	
	" 3	181	25744.	
ZONA DE OCCIDENTE....				
El Jute.	El Jute	941	26685	17
	Gallo Solo	388	27073	
	Cuesta El Toro	473	27546	
	Peña Partida	635	28181	18
	La Playita	318	28499	
	La Escuelita	184	28683	
	San Martín.	245	28928	
Montemar.	Masferrer	750	29678	19
	Divina Providencia	787	30465	
	Chilama # 1	313	30778	
	La Virgen	486	31264	20
	San Rafael	544	31808	

O.P.R.O.D.E.

PROYECTO DE SUPERVIVENCIA INFANTIL IX.

## ESTUDIO RAPIDO/CONOCIMIENTOS PRACTICAS Y COBERTURAS.

## LISTADO DE CONGLOMERADOS.

ZONA DE OCCIDENTE...

COMUNIDAD/ COLONIA.	CASERIO/ SECTOR.	POBLACION SIMPLE.	POBLACION ACUMULADA.	CON GLO
San Isidro.	Ma. Auxiliadora	728	32536	
	Las Marias	350	32886	21
	San Nicolás	352	33238	
	San Marcelino	236	33474	
	Santo Tomás	398	33872	
Chorro Abajo	Nueva Esperanza	578	34450	22
	Granada	201	34651	
	Guadalupe	149	34800	
	Salazar	156	34956	
	Dominguez	271	35227	
Ceiba El Charco.	Cruz Verde	1058	36285	23
	Central	600	36885	
	La Escuela	86	36971	
El Matazano.	Los Castillos	248	37219	
	El laberinto	215	37434	
	Los Cedros.	129	37563	
	La Nogalera	90	37653	24
	La Sirena	189	37842	
	La Chancaca	97	37939	
	Los Castillos	167	38106	
	La Flecha	123	38229	

O.P.R.O.D.E.

PROYECTO DE SUPERVIVENCIA INFANTIL IX.

ESTUDIO RAPIDO/CONOCIMIENTOS PRACTICAS Y COBERTURAS.

LISTADO DE CONGLOMERADOS.

ZONA DE OCCIDENTE...

COMUNIDAD/ COLONIA.	CASERIO/ SECTOR.	POBLACION SIMPLE.	POBLACION ACUMULADA.	CON GLO
	3 de Mayo	92	38321	
	Las Peñitas	88	38409	
	Callejas	63	38472	
	Las Peñitas	52	38524	
	Los Jocotes	34	38558	
El Conacaste.	Vista Hermosa	228	38786	
	El Cacique	283	39069	
	San Luis	175	39244	
	El Ranchón	118	39362	25
	El Cajón	154	39516	
	Los Ranchos	224	39740	
	Las Margaritas	777	40517	
	San José	155	40672	
	El Tránsito	164	40836	
	San Rafael	193	41029	26
	La Violeta	270	41299	
Cuntan.	El divisadero	448	41747	
	Valle El Chorizo	345	42092	
	Los Torres	360	42452	
	Los Vega	352	42804	27
	El Condor	276	43080	

O.P.R.O.D.E.

PROYECTO DE SUPERVIVENCIA INFANTIL IX.

ESTUDIO RAPIDO/CONOCIMIENTOS PRACTICAS Y COBERTURAS.

LISTADO DE CONGLOMERADOS.

ZONA DE OCCIDENTE...

COMUNIDAD/ COLONIA.	CASERIO/ SECTOR.	POBLACION SIMPLE.	POBLACION ACUMULADA.	CON GLO
	Los Cumi	360	43440	
Las Lajas.	La Chacarita	502	43942	
	Central	860	44802	28
	Loma Chata	767	45569	
	Altos/Beneficio	262	45831	29
La Esperanza.	La Providencia	263	46094	
	Los Cocos	308	46402	
	La Escuela	168	46570	
	El Pozo	466	47036	
	La Esperanza	341	47377	
Las Mercedes.	Las Lomas	114	47491	30
	Las Mercedes	241	47732	
	La Esperanza	259	47991	
	El Valle Nuevo	141	48132	
	La Escuela	159	48291	
	Las Mercedes	486	48777	
	Coop. de Soto	235	49012	
	NUMERO DE ARRANQUE.....	036		
	INTERVALO MUESTRAL.....	49012	= 1634	
		30	===	