

Sindh 2018-19



Child Health & Care of Illness

Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys

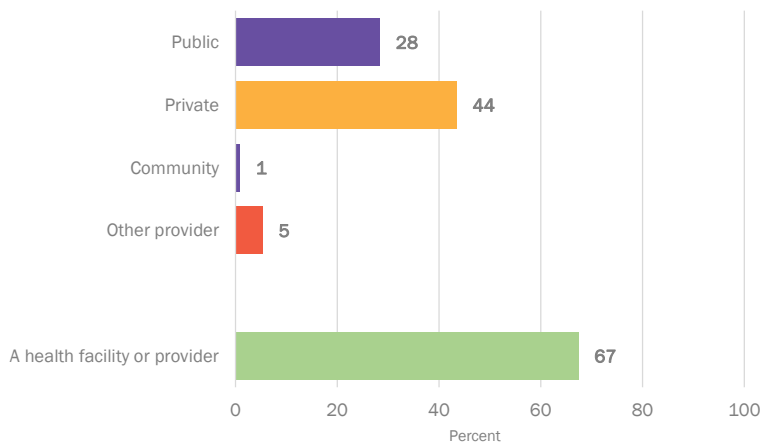
Diarrhoea



Bureau of Statistics
Planning & Development Department
Government of Sindh

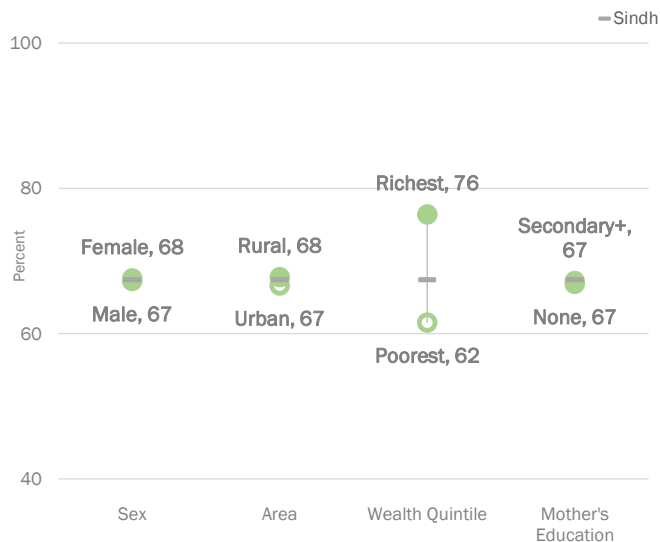


Care-seeking for Diarrhoea



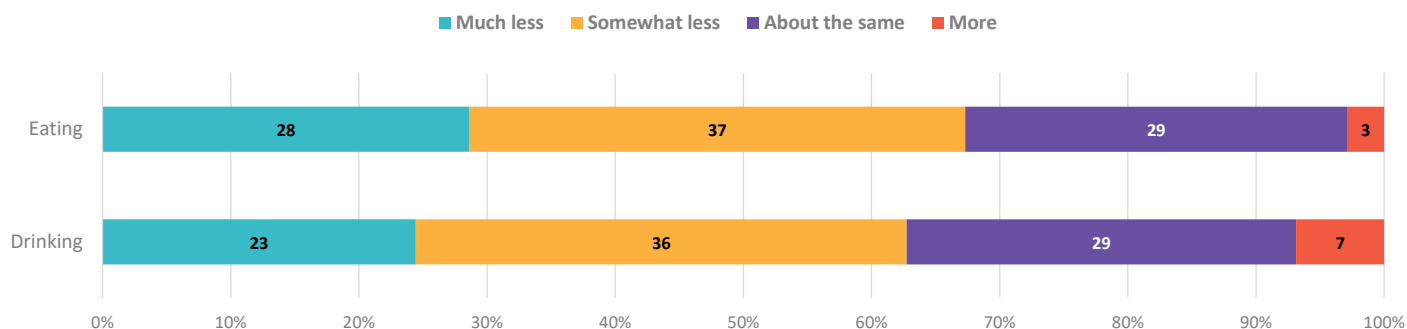
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought by source of provider

Disparities in Care-seeking for Diarrhoea



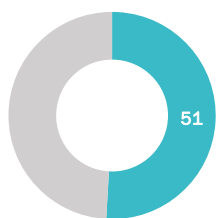
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought at a health facility or provider

Feeding during Diarrhoea



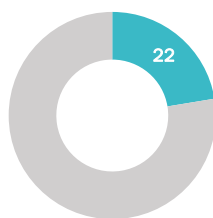
Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea

ORS Treatment for Diarrhoea



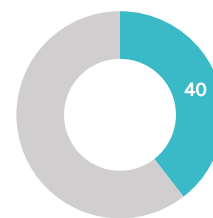
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks treated with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)

ORS + Zinc Treatment for Diarrhoea



Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks treated with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc

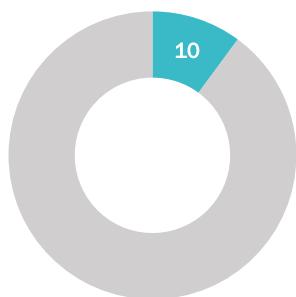
ORT + Continued Feeding for Diarrhoea



Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy (ORT) with continued feeding

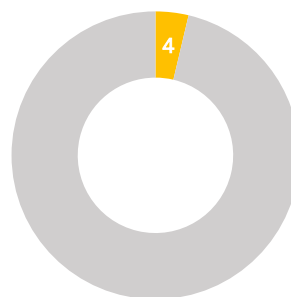
Malaria

Household Availability of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs)



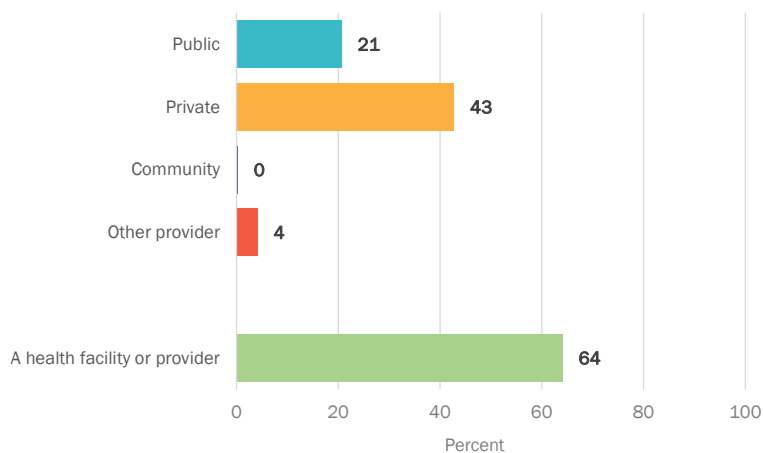
Percentage of households with at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN)

Children Under-Five who slept under an ITN



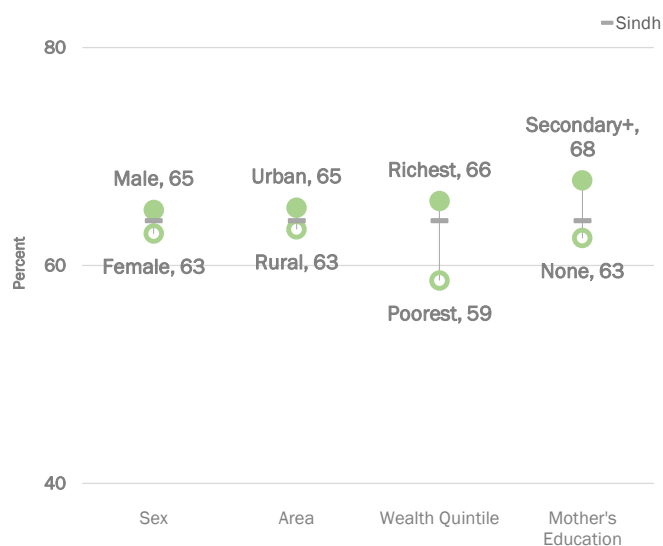
Percentage of children age 0-59 months who slept under an ITN last night

Care-seeking during Fever



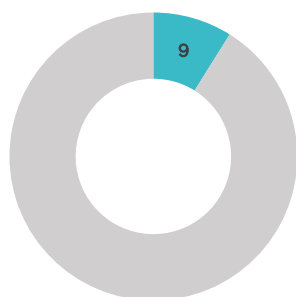
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment

Disparities in Care-seeking during Fever



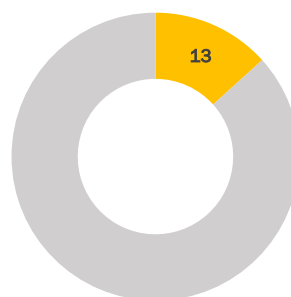
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought at a health facility or provider

Malaria Diagnosis Usage



Percentage of children with fever who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing

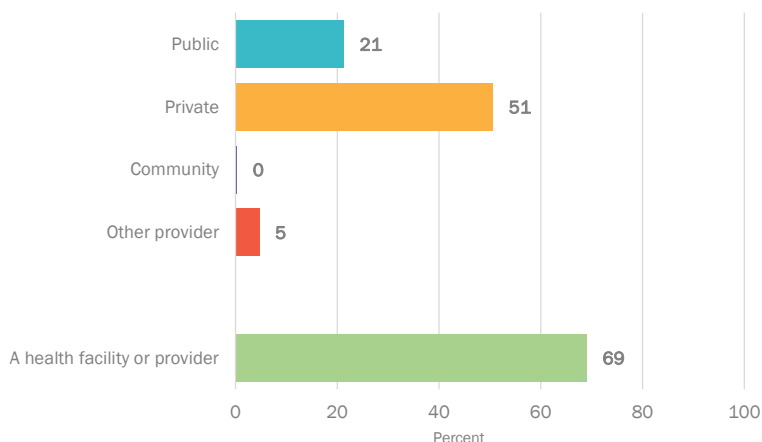
ACT Treatment among Children who Received Treatment



Among children with fever who received anti-malarial treatment, percent treated with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)

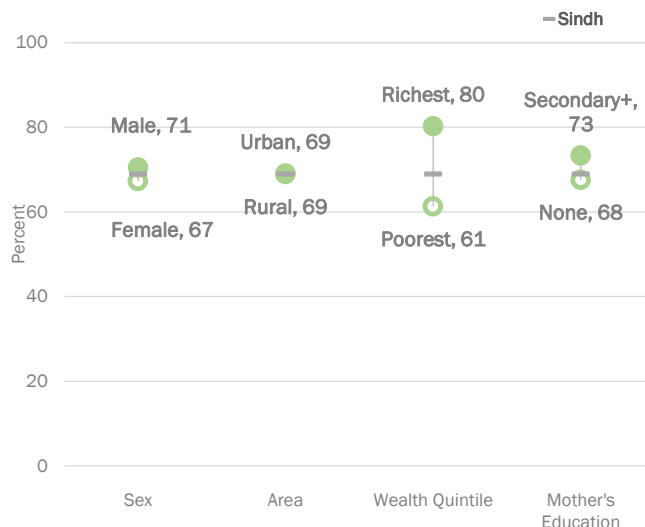
Symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)

Care-seeking for Symptoms of ARI



Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment

Disparities in Care-seeking for Symptoms of ARI



Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought at a health facility or provider

Divisional Data on Care-Seeking for Childhood Illness

Division	Care-Seeking at a health facility or provider for:		
	Diarrhoea	Fever	Symptoms of ARI
Sindh	67.4	64.1	69.0
Hyderabad	61.8	55.7	57.0
Karachi	73.4	62.9	72.2
Larkana	70.4	71.8	69.1
Mirpur Khas	54.2	64.4	75.0
Shaheed Benazir Abad	74.0	71.7	82.2
Sukkur	69.5	65.3	72.1

Key Messages

- For all illnesses (diarrhoea, fever, pneumonia), nearly 70% of children were taken to a health facility or other health provider for treatment.
- Children who live in poor households are less likely to be taken for care at a health facility or provider than children from wealthier households. No major differences were observed for care seeking for children's illnesses due to gender or location (urban/rural). Minor differences were noted related to mother/caretakers' level of education.
- Half (51%) of children with diarrhoea received ORS but only 22% received ORS and zinc.
- More than half of children with diarrhoea were given much less or somewhat less to drink (59%) or eat (65%) during a recent episode of diarrhoea.
- Only 9% of children with fever had blood taken from their finger or heel to test for malaria and only 13% of children who received treatment received an ACT.
- These data indicate that while many children are taken to a health facility or provider for treatment of common childhood illnesses, many of them are not receiving recommended treatments.

The Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2018-19 by the Sindh Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF and Government of Sindh provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Sindh MICS 2018-19 related to Child health & Care of Illness. Data from this snapshot can be found in table TC 3.1 TC 3.2 TC 3.3 TC 3.4 TC 5.1 TC, TC 6.7, TC 6.10, & TC.6.12 in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on www.sindhbos.gov.pk and www.mics.unicef.org/surveys.