FAMILY SURVEY AND COMMUNITY OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

# SAKURI

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# CONTENTS

#### PAGE NO.

AIM & OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY	2
METHODOLOGY	3
VILLAGE SHEDULE	10
SURVEY FINDINGS	11
OUTREACH ACTION AFTER SURVEY	27
ANNEXURE: MOU WITH SAKURI VILLAGE	30

#### AIM & OBJECTIVES

Aim: To conduct family health survey in the field practice area

#### **Objectives**

- To observe and record :
  - 1. Socio-demographic status
  - 2. Morbidity profile
  - 3. Environmental conditions
  - 4. Contraceptive use
  - 5. ANC services used
  - 6. Immunization status
  - 7. Addictions etc.
- To reach a Community Diagnosis
- To assess the unmet health needs and formulate recommendations for the same
- To conduct outreach activities & address community needs

#### **METHODOLOGY**

- A family health survey was undertaken during field posting to Sakuri as part of family visits.
- Preliminary Information about field area was obtained by Medical social worker and nursing staff of RHTC, Rahata.



## LOGISTICS & SURVEY PLANNING

Sakuri is 23 kms from PIMS, Loni Campus,

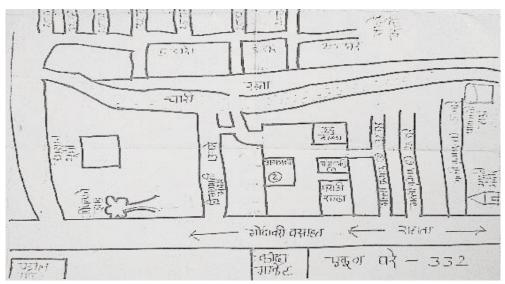
Near Rahata, which is the RHTC field practice area of RMC, Loni

**GOOGLE MAPS** were used effectively to chart out the area a prior





- A map of Godavari Vasahat was prepared based on the information
- Each undergraduate student was allotted five families
- First visit was carried out to establish repo with the family and gather basic demographic information
- Further, Three more visits were carried out on consecutive days to gather additional information



## Coding

- Coding of Each household done
  - Name of Institute Name
    - o No. of Family Allotted
  - $\circ~$  Code for Area
  - o Roll no. of Student
- Eg: PMT/ 01/GVS/ 190
- This ensures tracking of families and prevents duplication of data



# **Data Collection**

Data was collected regarding

- 1) Environment
- 2) Living conditions
- 3) Government schemes
- 4) Animals
- 5) Health
- 6) Education
- 7) Morbidity Survey etc.



#### **QUESTIONNAIRE**

House No.: PMT// /10/2018	no. & Name of student:/ 1/C/B/ d of family:		Nam	e of village:	Date:		
Roll no. & Name of studer H/M/C/B/					 Religion:		
Head of family:					 Contact no.:		
Name		Age	Sex	Education	Occupation		

Name	Age	Sex	Education	Occupation
			NA / I/ P / S / HS / G	NA/Student/HW/Farmer/
			NA / I/ P / S / HS / G	NA/Student/HW/Farmer/
			NA / I/ P / S / HS / G	NA/Student/HW/Farmer/
			NA / I/ P / S / HS / G	NA/Student/HW/Farmer/
			NA / I/ P / S / HS / G	NA/Student/HW/Farmer/
			NA / I/ P / S / HS / G	NA/Student/HW/Farmer/
			NA / I/ P / S / HS / G	NA/Student/HW/Farmer/
			NA / I/ P / S / HS / G	NA/Student/HW/Farmer/

Type of family: Nuclear/ Joint. Total family income/month:\_\_\_\_\_Rs/-.

Ration card Colour: Yellow / Orange / White

#### 1) Couples in reproductive age group (15-45 YOA)

Name of couple in family	Type of Contraception	Specify
+	Not using/Permanent/ Temporary	
+	Not using/Permanent/ Temporary	
+	Not using/Permanent/ Temporary	

## 2) <sup>#</sup> Pregnant Women:

Name	ANC registration done in
	Private / Govt. / Not done
	Private / Govt. / Not done
	Private / Govt. / Not done

3) <sup>#</sup> No. of < 5 years children:\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

Name	Age in months	Immunization Till Date (vaccines given)	Remark(Complete/Partial/ Unimmunized)
		BCG/OPV()/DPT()/HBV()/IPV() /Measles()/Penta()/VIT.A	Complete / Partial / Unimmunized
		BCG/OPV()/DPT()/HBV()/IPV() /Measles()/Penta()/VIT.A	Complete / Partial / Unimmunized
		BCG/OPV( )/DPT( )/HBV( )/IPV( ) /Measles( )/Penta ( )/VIT.A	Complete / Partial / Unimmunized

#### 4) History chronic diseases:

Name of family member	Disease present	Since:	Taking treatment/ not
	Hypertension / Diabetes / Asthma / Cardiac ds. / Arthritis / Cataract/		
	Hypertension / Diabetes / Asthma / Cardiac ds. / Arthritis / Cataract/		
	Hypertension / Diabetes / Asthma / Cardiac ds. / Arthritis / Cataract/		

#### 5) History of addiction in family:

Name	Addicted to	Monthly expenses
	Smokeless tobacco/ smoke/ Alcohol/	
	Smokeless tobacco/ smoke/ Alcohol/	
	Smokeless tobacco/ smoke/ Alcohol/	

**6)** Any illness in past 3 months in family (Diarrhea /Respi. Infections / Fever /Malaria / Dengue / Chikungunya /Anemia / Skin ds. / Ear discharge / fever with rash / Refractory errors / TB /Conjunctivitis/ any other ), give details:

Name of family member	Name of Illness in past 3 months

#### 7) Consanguineous marriages:

Name of couple	Relation to husband	Birth defect in children
		No / Yes
		No / Yes
		No / Yes

#### 8) Environmental history:

House: Katcha / Pucca / Semipucca.

 Water Supply: Continuous/ Intermittent.
 Source of water: Tap/ Well /Bore/

 Tanker/\_\_\_\_\_\_.
 Water disinfection methods: Purifier/Boiling/Chlorination/Other\_\_\_\_\_

Storage of non-drinking water: Covered/ Open containers.

LPG (gas): Yes / No→ Kerosene stove/ Smokeless Chullah/ Ordinary Chullah/ Other\_\_\_\_\_.

Sanitary latrine: No/ Private/ Public.

Garbage disposal: Door step / Common point / No collection system.

8) Any other important finding:

<sup>#</sup>Tutor in charge should confirm findings.

	Name of Tutor in charge: Remark & Sign↓
Completeness of FHS form	
Completeness of Unnat Bharat forms	
Completeness of Excel sheets	
Completeness of Journal	

Data Analysis

- Data was compiled by students, entered in MS Excel sheets and coded.
- Descriptive Statistical Analysis Statistical Analysis performed.
- Inferential statistical analysis conducted to find association between study variables

Anganwadi Code	Student Roll. No	Family no.	Religion	Mobile no.	Names of Family Member	Sex	Age	Education	Occupatio n	Type of family
GVS	43	1	М	9460171940	DILDAR OSMAN SHAH	М	75	l	NA	J
					GAJRAVIDILDAR SHAH	F	65	NA	NA	
					RAHIM DILDAR SHAH	М	45	Р	LABOURER	
					MUMTAZ RAHIM SHAI	F	38	I.	LABOURER	
					WASEEM RAHIM SHAH	М	18	HS	STUDENT	
					AFROZ RAHIM SHAH	М	16	S	STUDENT	
GVS	43	2	Н	9826364641	VIJAYSHANKAR GAKW	M	46	HS	HOTEL WO	N
					KAMAL VIJAY GAKWAI	F	45	Р	HOUSEWIF	E
					JEEWAN VIJAY GAKWA	М	21	G	STUDENT	
					KIRAN VIJAY GAKWAD	М	23	G	STUDENT	
					ANOOP VIJAY GAKWA	М	16	HS	STUDENT	
					SAIDEEP VIJAY GAKWA	М	14	S	STUDENT	
GVS	43	3	Н	9627433234	MANOHAR SITARAM K	М	54	NA	NA	J
					ASHA MANOHAR KHAI	F	40	NA	HW	
					DIGAMBAR MANOHAR	М	26	NA	WORKER	
					KAVITA DIGAMBAR KH	F	24	S	HW	
					SANDEEP MANOHAR K	М	24	HS	NA	
					SACHIN MANOHAR KH	М	23	S	NA	
					SARTHAK DIGAMBAR I	М	5	l i	STUDENT	
GVS	43	4	С	7057932134	ASHOK ASHUNA BANS	М	55	Р	PAINTER	J
					SANTOSH BANSODE	М	34	S	DRIVER	
					SUNITA BANSODE	F	30	Р	HW	
					PREETI BANSODE	F	13	Р	STUDENT	
					SHRUTI BANSODE	F	10	Р	STUDENT	
					VANSH BANSODE	М	9	Р	STUDENT	
					CHAYA ASHUNA BANS	F	50	Р	HW	
GVS	43	5	В	9864555321	LOUIS PANDURENATH	М	50	NA	LABOURER	J
					USHA BANSODE	F	45	NA	НW	

#### Village Schedule: Sakuri

- Total Population: 3039
- Total males: 1105
- Total females: 1035
- Total Children: 899
- Type of drinking water supply: Tap
- Street lighting: Electric
- Agricultural products: Sugarcane, Soyabean, Guava, Grapes
- Major faction: Hindu
- Nearest city: Rahata
- Transport facilities: Bus, Car, Others
- Average rainfall:289.1mm
- Climate: Rainy
- Nearest town PHC: Dorhale
- Nearest subcentre: Sakuri
- Nearest postoffice: Sakuri
- Anganwadi:12
- Allopathic Practitioners: 04
- No. of ASHA: 09
- Name of Sarpanch: Rajendra Bhanudas Dandwate
- Youth Associations: 02
- Women's Associations: 02
- Co-operative Banks: 03
- No. of Schools: 04

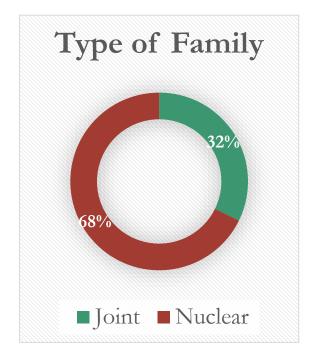
#### **Families Surveyed**

- Total Families in the Area: 332
- Total Families Surveyed: 251 (75.6%)
- 5 were allotted to each student. The purpose of survey was explained to the families and data was collected using semi structured questionnaire.
- Interviews were conducted with available adult family members and observations were made regarding environmental factors.
- Households with locks for two consecutive visits were not included.

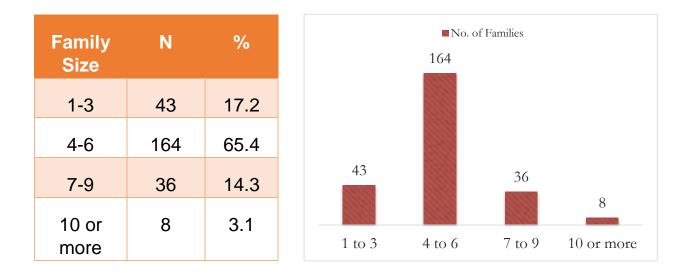
#### **Family Type**

Family Type	Frequency	Percentage
Joint	81	32.3
Nuclear	170	67.7

 Majority of families (~68%) were nuclear families



# Family Size

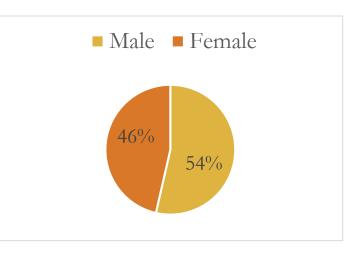


#### **Gender Distribution**

There were 54% males and 46% Females in Study Sample.

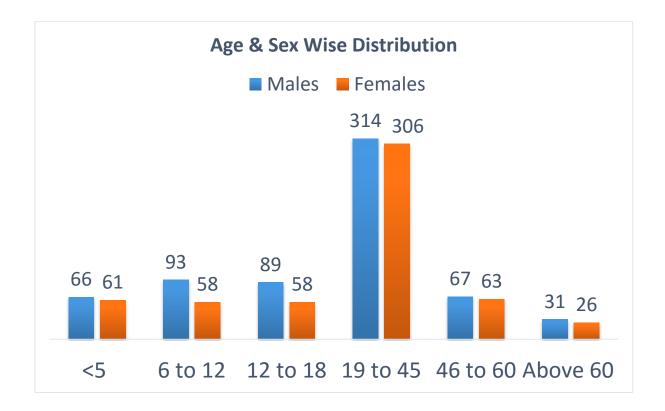
#### Sex Ratio: 851.85/1000

Gender	N	%
Male	660	54
Female	572	46
Total	1232	100

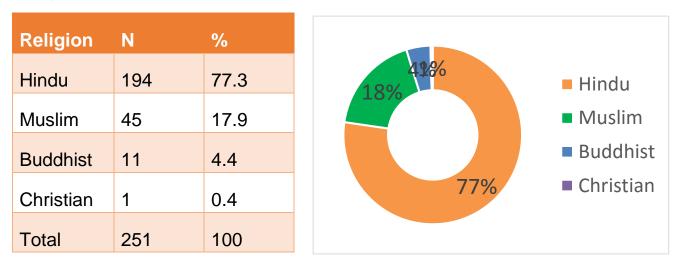


## Age Distribution

Age Group	Males	Females	Total
Less than 5 yrs.	66	61	127
6 - 12 yrs.	93	58	151
12 - 18 yrs.	89	58	147
18 - 45 yrs.	314	306	620
46 - 60yrs.	67	63	130
Above 60 yrs.	31	26	57
Total	660	572	1232



## Religion



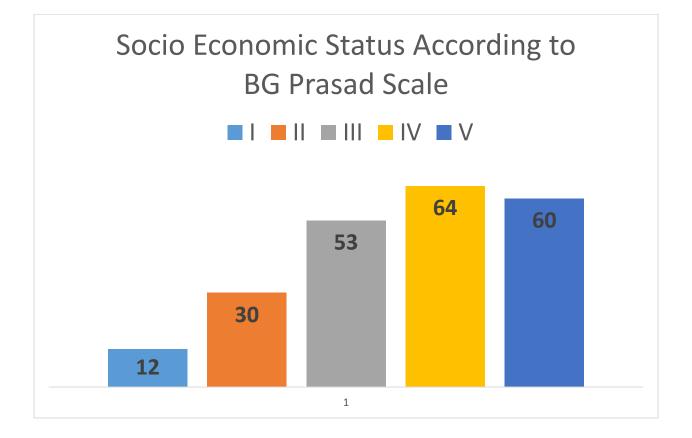
## Education

Ν	%
175	14.2
124	10.1
333	27.0
139	11.3
356	28.9
73	5.9
	100
	175 124 333 139



#### Income

BG Prasad	Criteria	No. of Families	%
Class 2018	(income/capita/month)		
1	>6528	12	4.8
11	>3264-6527	30	11.9
	1959-3263	53	21.1
IV	979-1958	64	25.4
V	Below 978	60	23.9
	Data Unavailable	32	12.7



#### Occupation



## **Ration Card**

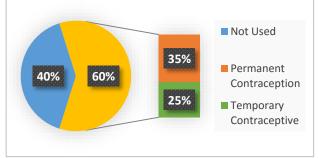
Ration Card Colour	Annual income	N	%
None	_	2	0.8
NONE		2	0.0
White	Above 1 lakh	10	4.0
Orange	15000 to 1 lakh	91	36.2
Yellow	Below 15000	148	58.9

#### Couples in reproductive age group

- Most families being nuclear had 1 eligible couple (81%)
- The community has majority of families in Expanding phase as 241 families out of 251 had eligible couples.
- 40% of couples did not report contraceptive use which is a concern

#### **Contraceptive Use**

Contraceptive	N	%
Not Used	102	40.4
Permanent Contraception	87	34.3
Temporary Contraceptive	64	25.3



#### **Pregnant Women**

- There were 16 pregnant women registered at the time of survey
- Of which 5 were primi gravida
- They received Iron folic acid tablets from anganwadi
- Spacing was not properly practiced

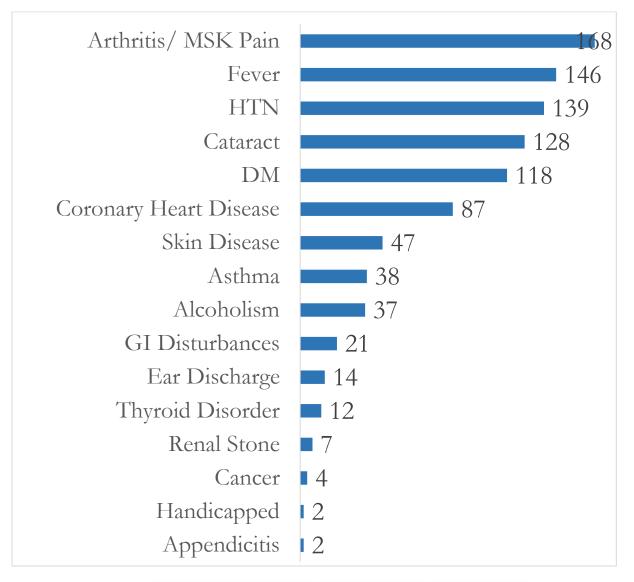
#### **Unmet Needs of Family Planning**

- 40% couples were averse to the use of contraceptives
- All couples who had permanent contraception opted for tubectomy (female sterilization)
- Many women could not provide information about contraceptive use

#### Vaccination

- Of 127 children parents of only 88 could provide information about immunization.
- Many did not produce immunization card.
- Routine immunization coverage is about 70% which is significantly less than the target of 95% under Mission Indradhanush
- MR campaign was successfully conducted in the ZP school

## Morbidity Profile





## Addictions

- 37 people reported being addicted to alcohol.
- Country liquor was most commonly consumed daily.
- Significantly high portion (>15%) of per capita expenditure was spent on addictive substances





- Smoked Tobacco: 18
- Chewed Tobacco: 89
- Mishri: 9
- Smokeless tobacco use is common in adolescents and adults of both genders.
- Screening for oral lesions must be done

#### Environment

- Poor Sanitation
- Dense vegetation
- Nala flowing in midst of houses.
- Clogged with plastics and fecal contamination present
- Open defecation still practiced

## Housing

- Semi pucca and Kaccha houses with plastic sheets and poor ventilation and lighting.
- Breeding and resting place for vectors present

#### Overcrowding

- Majority of households had overcrowding.
- Many had pumped water and separate toilets
- Domestic animals were kept in common area instead of sheds leading to health hazards







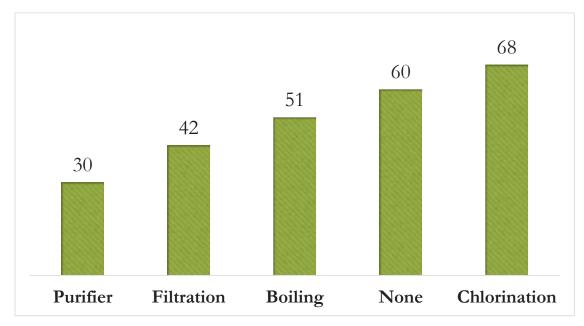


## Water Supply

- Although majority of house holds had plumbing and tap water that was kept in overhead syntax tank. Bore well was used by others.
- Contamination of common water sources could be a possible source of outbreaks. Syntax tanks used for storage. Dry day not observed



#### Water Disinfection



## Cooking

- 204 families had cooking gas.
- But chullha, induction, kerosene stove was still in use in most of the houses



## Toilets

- Most houses reported having separate latrine
- Two public latrines were also present
- The school adjacent to the area also had separate latrines for girls



## Waste Disposal & Environmental risk Factors



## Schooling

Z P school was present adjacent to the area Urdu medium school and two anganwadis also present in the premises





## Local Businesses



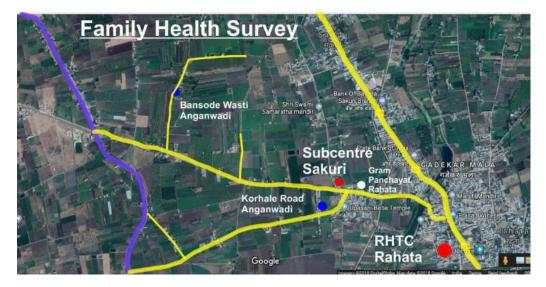




Area had small laundry, general stores, flour mill, tailors and other shops. Small businesses and proximity to market provided additional source of income. Local self-help groups, community associations and youth organization were active in the area

## **Community Diagnosis**

- Godavari vasahat is a rural slum with high proportion of vulnerable groups. That have lower income, education and quality of life as compared to surrounding areas.
- Access to health care and government programs is less
- Access to Reproductive and child health services is less.
- Health coverage is low
- Situated adjacent to highway
- Small houses situated in close proximity
- Less no. of landed farmers
- Higher percentage of population belonging to minorities
- Lower SES, lower education
- Poorer use of family planning services
- Higher levels of morbidity
- Poorer sanitation and higher environmental risk factors



## **Outreach Action Initiated Following Survey**



Establishing Linkage with Public Health System

Health Education & IEC Campaigns on Sanitation



# Health Check-ups at RHTC Rahata



Establishing Linkages with Tobacco Cessation Services



# Vaccination Drive



# **Observing Days of Public Health Importance**



#### Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

Signed

In between

Department of Community Medicine (PSM)

Rural Medical College,

Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences-DU

8.

Village Sakuri of Taluka Rahata

To conduct

#### Demography and Morbidity Survey of Sakuri Village

a) Role of RMC, PIMS-DU in family survey:

- Undergraduate students of Rural Medical College, PIMS-DU, Loni, shall visit your village once a week or as per schedule for next 4.5 years.
- Each student will be allotted 5 families which will be followed by him subsequently.
- He shall record all the relevant data about demography, socioeconomic status, environment, nutrition, immunization & Health status of family members.
- · He/ she shall give health education to family.
- Needy persons will be referred to Pravara Rural Hospital, Loni for further investigations and treatment.

b) Role of Sakuri Gram Panchayat in family survey:

- Gram panchayat should do adequate publicity of the activities to ensure cooperation and participation.
- · Gram panchayat should appoint one Gram Sevak as liaison for survey.

HOD Dept. of Community Medicine RMC, PIMS-DU, Lon

Sarpanch चरपंच गार्न्स्वीयेर्त क्रांगीलेड साकुरी Tal:Raब्रिवराद्याहाला: जिन्न्सहराल