

Thesis title	Factors related to the use of Oral Rehydration Salt Solutions among mothers with children under 5 years suffering from Acute Diarrhea at Pediatric Outpatient Department, Chulalongkorn Hospital; Quantitative and Qualitative studies.
Name	Mayuree Prinyawat
Degree	Master of Science (Public Health) major in Infectious Disease
Thesis Supervisory Committee	Wandee Varavithya, M.D., Dip. Amer. Broad. of Ped., Cert. Fluid & Electrolyte Porapan Bunyaratabandhu, M.D., M.P.H., M.S.P.S.H. Amornrath Podhipak, B.Sc., M.S. (Biostatistic), Ph.D. (Epidemiology)
Date of Graduation	21 May B.E. 2536 (1993)

Abstract

A quantitative and qualitative research were performed by cases-controls and in-depth interview studies. The purpose were to identified factors related to the use of Oral Rehydration Salt Solutions(ORS) by mothers, there were knowledge about dehydration in children, perception of severity of illness, knowledge and attitude towards ORS, experience in using ORS for diarrheal children, levels of education in mothers, family-income (per month) and duration of children' illness. Data were collected by interview 300 mothers with children under 5 years suffering from acute diarrhea to Pediatric Out Patient Department of Chulalongkorn Hospital. 150 mothers who used ORS for their children before hospital attendance

were cases and 150 who didn't were controls. 10 from each group were study about the knowledge, attitude and acceptance of ORS by in-depth interview. In univariate analysis all factors were significantly associated with the use of ORS. In multivariate analysis by using Multiple logistic regression, it was revealed that factors associated to the use of ORS by mothers were knowledge about ORS, perception of severity of illness, attitude towards ORS, duration of children's illness, family income (per month) and levels of education in mothers. Mothers with high and moderate knowledge about ORS were 18.5 and 4.3 times to use ORS when compared with low knowledge. Mothers who perceived that their children's illness were serious used ORS more than mothers who did not perceived the same thing about 8.6 : 1 when compared with another. Mothers with positive attitude towards ORS were 5.2 times to use ORS when compared with mothers with negative attitude. Mothers whom children had the duration of illness more than 3 days were 3.7 times to use ORS when compared with another. Mothers with family income (per month) 5,000 bahts and over were 2.9 times to use ORS when compared with less than 5,000 bahts. Mothers with level of education were higher than primary school were 2.3 times to use ORS when compared with the group which were primary school and lower. There were no significantly association among mothers' knowledge about dehydration in children, experience in using ORS for children and the use of ORS by mothers. The results of this study can be used as a guideline in designing a Health education program for mothers and child bearing with children under 5 years at health center and community level. Especially knowledge about ORS that is the important factor to increase the use rate of ORS in treatment children with diarrheal disease and also decrease the severity of illness.