



This was a comparative cross sectional study, statistically tested for association with socio-economic, environmental, and child factors as well as with mother's knowledge, attitude and care practice. The results showed the statistically significant associations of the mother's knowledge, attitude and care practice to the children, fuel used for cooking, nutritional status of the children between ARI and pneumonia groups.

The study showed that there was no significant association between the remaining risk factors and severity of acute respiratory infections in children aged under five years.

The result of this study can provide useful information for health planners for prevention and control of ARI and pneumonia in Pakistan.