

DETECTION

To my father

Mother

Wife

Daughter

Bothers

Sisters

Hisham

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ABSTRACT

This research aimed at investigating the main causes of under-five mortality in Khartoum State in 2018. Primary data were collected from stratified multistage sample of households in the state covering mainly socio-economic characteristics of the selected households as well as demographic attributes of mothers in these households. Chi-square , binary logistic regression and factor analysis were applied to the data collected leading to the main finding that under-five mortality in Khartoum State in 2018 is significantly associated with duration of living in the State ,fathers education and occupation , mothers age ,education ,and occupation , age at the first childbearing ,number of childbearing , mothers suffer from certain diseases ,medical checkups and their number , delivery at hospital and home , delivery under supervision of doctor and midwives , average of breastfeeding , time of child feeding , immunization of mother ,immunization of under 5 years ,and reaction of mother when her baby sick .

Moreover, it was found that the main causes of under-five mortality are age of mother, age at the first childbearing, numbers of medical checkups, duration of pregnancy less than 32 weeks, average of breastfeeding, and mother suffers from diabetes.

Also fourteen indicators were constructed are supervision and place of delivery, socioeconomic characteristics of mother and father , demographic characteristics, mothers health and child feeding, health of pregnancy and under 5 children, reaction of mother on sickness of under 5 children, pregnancy complication, mother exposes alcohol , delivery at primary health, occupation of father, delivery under supervision of others,

mother suffer from blood pressure , exclusive breastfeeding and delivery in other places , the mother goes to the neighboring to bring their child medicine when her child is sick and suffering of mother from certain diseases.

Based on the main findings stated above it is recommended that immunization programmes be expanded to scale up child survival rate. Moreover, to reduce infant mortality quite significantly, the quality and use of skilled care need to be improved. To raise Awareness is important to send educational messages to the community in order to help families learn essential skills and basic health knowledge, particularly in the care of newborns. This includes best practices in breastfeeding and complementary feeding and ideal action when their child is sick. The interventions of the government to contribute in the treatment of under-five children or participate with families it is very essential step to reduce the under-five mortality.

مستخلص

يهدف هذا البحث الى التحقق من اسباب وفيات الاطفال دون الخامسة في ولاية الخرطوم في العام 2018. اعتمد البحث على البيانات الاولية التي تم جمعها من خلال عينة طبقية متعدد المراحل والتي تغطي الخصائص الاجتماعية والاقتصادية للأسر في ولاية الخرطوم والخصائص الديموغرافية بالنسبة للأمهات.

لتحقيق هذه الاهداف تم استخدام مربع كاي وتحليل الانحدار اللوجستي الثنائي والتحليل العاملي لتحليل البيانات . ووضحت النتائج الرئيسية على ارتباط كبير بين وفيات الاطفال دون الخامسة مع عمر الاسرة في ولاية الخرطوم والمستوى التعليمي و الوظيفي بالنسبة لالاب وعمر الام وعمر الام عند انجاب اول طفل والمستوى التعليمي و الوظيفي بالنسبة لالام وعدد الولادات والمراجعة الطبية وعدد المراجعات الطبية لالام الحامل والولادة بالمستشفى والولادة في المنزل والولادة تحت اشراف قابلة وتحت اشراف طبيب ومتوسط فترة الرضاعة الطفل وتحصين الام ضد التيتانوس وتحصين الاطفال دون الخامسة ضد (السل والسحائي والروتا وشلل الاطفال والحصبة).

وايضا وضحت الدراسة المحددات الرئيسية لوفيات الاطفال دون الخامسة وهي عمر الام وعمر الام عند انجاب اول طفل وفترة الحمل اقل من 32 اسبوع ومتوسط الرضاعة ومعاناة الام من مرض السكري .

وعمدت الدراسة على بناء مؤشرات وفيات الاطفال دون الخامسة في ولاية الخرطوم وهي 14 مؤشر (الاشراف على الولادة ومكانها ، الخصائص الاجتماعية والاقتصادية بالنسبة لالام والاب ، الخصائص الديموغرافية ، صحة الام و تغذية الطفل ، صحة الام الحامل والاطفال دون الخامسة ، ردة فعل الام عند مرض الاطفال دون الخامسة ،مشاكل الحمل ، تعاطى الام للكحول ، الولادة في مراكز الرعاية الصحية الاولية ، مستوى عمل الاب ، عدم الولادة تحت اشراف القابلة او معاناة الام من مرض الضغط ، الرضاعة الطبيعية ، اعطاء الام طفلها علاج دون استشارة الطبيب ومعاناتها من بعض الامراض).

استنادا على نتائج البحث الرئيسية يوصى بالاتي توسيع برامج التحصين لزيادة معدل بقاء الاطفال على قيد الحياة . وللحد من وفيات الرضع لابد من تحسين جودة واستخدام الرعاية الماهرة . من المهم ايضا رفع مستوى وعي المجتمع بإرسال رسائل تثقيفية تعمل على مساعدة الاسر لتعلم

المهارات الاساسية والمعرفة الصحية لرعاية الاطفال حديثي الولادة وايضا تشمل افضل طرق الرضاعة الطبيعية والتغذية المكملة للرضاعة وايضا تبنى افضل طرق الرعاية عند مرض الاطفال دون الخامسة. وتوصى الدراسة ايضا بضرورة تدخل الحكومة في علاج الاطفال دون سن الخامسة لاعتبارها من اهم الخطوات التي تساهم وبشكل كبير في الحد من وفيات الاطفال دون الخامسة من العمر.

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APPREVIATIONS

DHS	Demography Health Survey
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
WHO	World Health Organization
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections
LRTI	lower Respiratory Tract Infections
HH	Household

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