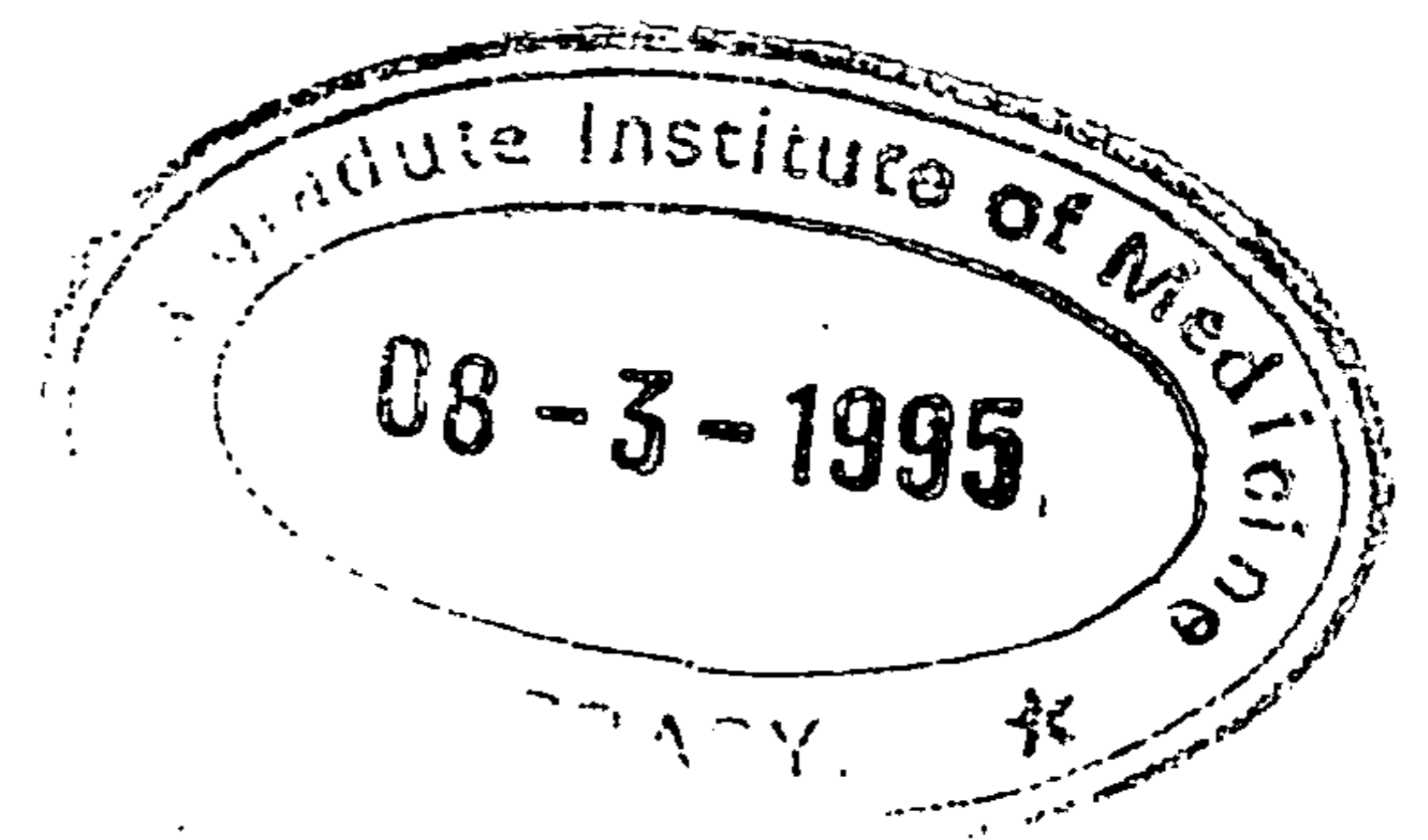


ABSTRACT



The objectives of the study were to determine the knowledge, attitudes and practices of management of diarrhoea at house-hold level in selected urban and rural areas.

A sample of 400 mothers, 200 for each sector were randomly selected, and the study was carried out with the help of a questionnaire.

It was seen that, the level of education of mothers was significantly associated with the knowledge about house-hold management of diarrhoea. Sources of information about diarrhoea were assessed. In the rural sector the PHM and the hospital were the chief sources of information. Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) was widely practiced in both sectors. Awareness about Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS)-jeewani was widespread but, the use of it was very limited.

Partial or total restriction of solid foods during diarrhoea was a very common practice. Breast feeding was successfully carried out in both sectors. Most mothers in the rural sector sought medical advice in the advanced stages of the disease. Knowledge about signs of dehydration was poor.

Therefore, there is a necessity to strengthen Health Education activities at community level to promote proper management of Diarrhoea.