出國報告(出國類別:其他:國際醫療)

2017 高雄榮民總醫院 柬埔寨茶膠省健康促進計劃 返國報告

服務機關:高雄榮民總醫院 兒童醫學部 姓名職稱:林彥婷 主治醫師 派赴國家:柬埔寨 出國期間: 2017年08月01日至2017年08月31日 2017年10月06日至2017年11月04日 2017年12月09日至2017年12月19日 報告日期:中華民國2018年2月12日 高雄榮民總醫院肩負「醫療無疆界,送愛到異邦」之社會任務,長期致力 於國際醫療援助工作,並配合政府的新南向政策,將醫療軟實力延伸至東南亞 的柬埔寨。本計畫延續105年度「柬埔寨幼兒健康促進計畫」,106年度更擴 大至與本院簽約的姊妹醫院一巴提醫院,協助其進行醫院醫療品質提升,將本 院致力於醫療品質提升的努力,分享至其他發展中國家。

根據 105 年度調查結果,柬埔寨鄉村地區五歲以下嬰幼兒營養不良比例可 高達 50%,但政府在鄉村地區醫療人力短缺、兒童資料不齊全、一般民眾對兒 童照護知識薄弱,物資取得不易,均是造成柬埔寨鄉村的兒童營養不良比例遠 高於其他鄰近國家的原因。

一本人道援助的初束,為深化柬埔寨地區醫療合作服務,本計畫與當地 衛生所、NGO 及醫院合作,致力於減少五歲以下兒童營養不良比例,並致力於 提升巴提醫院醫療品質。

關鍵字

國際醫療、柬埔寨、五歲以下兒童、營養不良、醫療品質提升

目次

<u> </u>	目的P.4
<u> </u>	過程P.6
<u>三</u> 、	心得······P.30
四、	建議事項
五、	附錄P.32

一、目的

(一)兒童健康醫事人力常駐計畫

1.預期達成目標

(1)執行柬埔寨茶膠省兒童健康計畫在地調查與服務。

(2)密切交流加強當地專業醫事人力培訓與青年志工醫療教育。

2. 完成工作項目

(1)以季為服務梯次,每梯次以1名兒科專業醫事人員常駐茶膠省,協助兒童健康計畫醫療服務。包含:

A.評估兒童健康狀態、生長發育指標、家庭社經地位、照護者教育 程度,及其各項之間的相關性,建立五歲以下兒童公衛資料庫。

B.建立當地五歲以下幼兒電子病歷。

C.降低幼兒營養不良與貧血盛行率。

(2)培訓當地醫事人員,協助並指導辦理兒童疾病預防、兒童衛生管理、 急救訓練、外傷處理等衛生教學活動與工作坊,強化柬國醫護人員學習 各項技能與相關兒童健康成果評值。

(二)柬埔寨醫事人員訓練計畫

1.預期達成目標

(1)培訓柬埔寨專業醫事人員成為兒童健康計畫種子教師,建立完整兒 童健康計畫概念,熟悉孩童生長發育時程與健檢項目,進而提升幼兒照 護品質、民眾衛生教育。

- (2) 認識疾病防治、感染管制的概念。
- (3) 熟悉基礎急救、外傷處理的步驟。
- 2. 完成工作項目

(1)提供 2 名柬埔寨兒科專業相關醫事人員至高榮進行 3 個月訓練課程, 受訓單位包含:兒醫部、急診部、護理部、感管室等,學習:兒童照護 基本知識與診治,一般外傷處理與急診見習,感控訓練,護理部門管理。(2)將院內醫療照護品質指標,有關病人安全與 BLS 急救方法等觀念推 廣至該院並協助其實行:「洗手技術正確率」、「降低點滴注射感染 率」、「BLS 測驗合格率」等多項指標。藉由種子教師的培訓推廣至巴 提醫院,逐漸提升該院醫療照護品質。

(3)結束受訓並返柬的醫事人員,協助在村莊內及巴提醫院執行衛教講座,內容包含:兒科照護、護理管理與院內品質提升、感染控制等,每月一場。

(三)促進兒童健康計畫之多邊國際合作與交流

1.預期達成目標

(1)促進台、柬衛生機關交流,建立合作機制。

(2)建立台、柬與其他周邊國兒童健康計畫執行成果與經驗交流。

(3) 開啟參與國際性衛生組織 (WHO, UNICEF) 計畫之契機。

(4)辦理具規模性的義診,提升國家形象與國際能見度。

2.完成工作項目

(1)邀請柬國高階衛生官員及專家來台,促進台灣與柬國衛生部門建立 合作交流機制。

(2)藉由雙邊合作,串連其他東協國家共同辦理衛生合作計畫或活動, 增加我國參與國際兒童健康促進活動契機。

(3)提供相關計畫執行成果與經驗予國際性衛生組織 (WHO, UNICEF), 增加台灣在兒童照護上之成果曝光率。

(4)聯合在柬埔寨國內,也以兒童健康為主要計畫的NGO,資源共享,已 使醫療援助達到最大效益。

(5)籌辦行動醫療團,統合兒醫部各專科、眼科、口腔醫學部、護理部、 營養師、藥師等資源,充分發揮醫學中心級嬰幼兒照護經驗,在當地有 限資源下亦能增進柬埔寨醫療人員的學習與技能。主動發覺需進一步治 療之個案,經審慎評估後建立後送台灣診治的轉介機制與服務。 二、過程

本次柬埔寨健康促進計畫(2017/08/01-2017/12/31),

奉派公假日期為:

- 2017年08月01日至2017年08月31日
- 2017年10月06日至2017年11月04日
- 2017年12月09日至2017年12月19日

<u>其餘期間,回國工作</u>

	埔寨健康促進計畫 工作日誌表 Daily Working Report	
	<u>2017 年 8 月 1-4 日</u> 填表人: <u>林彦婷</u>	
<u>工作地</u> 超别	村落 □醫院内 単共他-辦公室 工作內容概要	
服務統計	▶ 衛教服務:	
月又4万約10	1. Village 2 (Khwan Meas)及Village 10 (Kan Dol)五天衛教	t钽
	程,參與人數分別為 20 及 15 位孩童及其家屬。	
	2. Village 9(Prey Swa)家訪4個家庭。	
	▶服務量:39人次。	
工作事項	1.週一召開週會,上週工作報告及本週工作計畫。	
記要(如	2.志工的教學需要再加強。	
特殊病例	3. 照顧者帶孩童來上衛教課程, 會受孩童的情況干擾上課專心度。	
及其他事	4. Village 2 發現一位發紺性心臟病童, 留資料待醫療團時詳細檢	查。
項等)		
	衛教課程準備上課 三大營養素海報教學	ļ.
	以食物圖卡認識三大營養素 副食品製作教學	



工作日期:2017年8月7-11日 填表人:林彦婷		
工作地點	村落 □醫院內 ■其他-辦公室	
類別	工作內容概要	
服務統計	▶ 衛教服務:	





	<u>2017 年 8 月 14-18 日</u> ■村落 □醫院内 ■其他-辦公室	填表人:林彦婷
類別	工作内容	概要
服務統計	 ▶衛教服務: 1. Village 1 (Klang Sambat), Vil Village 8(Krang Por) Group 1: 18, 28 及 12 位孩童及其家屬。 2. Village 2, 4, 7, 9, 10 展開個語 ▶服務量: 58 人次。 	五天衛教課程,參與人數分別為
工作事項	1. 週一召開週會,上週工作報告及本週	
記要(如	2.因為多個村莊同時進行教學與家訪,	提醒員工需要妥善安排時間來完
特殊病例	成工作。 2	±пíП缶。
及其他事 項等)	 3.衛教教學後,需當場對志工指導,增 4.有些村莊有父親或祖父參與衛教課程 	
	衛教課程上課	在村莊利用民宅進行教育訓練
	測量身高體重	三歲以下要加測量頭圍





廚房,食物有加蓋,水有煮沸	水缸未加蓋,地面潮濕

工作日期:<u>2017年8月21-25日</u>

填表人:林彦婷

工作地點	:■村落 ■醫院内 ■其他-辦公室
類別	工作內容概要
服務統計	▶ 衛教服務:
	1. Village 5 (Putsor) Group 1 五天衛教課程,參與人數為 21 位孩
	童及其家屬。
	2. Village 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10 展開個案家訪。
	▶服務量:21 人次。
	▶巴提醫院教育訓練(8/22,23)
	1.8/22 進行洗手正確率、洗手五時機教育訓練課程。
	2.8/23 BLS 教育訓練課程。
	▶服務量:每日參與員工 35 人次。
工作事項	1. 週一召開週會,上週工作報告及本週工作計畫。
記要(如	2.雨季開始,村中以務農為主,志工或村民常需農忙,進度進展變慢。
特殊病例	3.8/22,23 由高榮兒醫部及急診部派出四人至巴提醫院,進行洗手教育
及其他事	訓練、BLS 教育訓練,此均為巴提醫院第一次接受此主題的課程,有重
項等)	要意義。
	4.課程內容需要翻譯,課程進行時間會拉長,常無法按安排時間完成,
	此為國際醫療安排訓練課程時要注意的重點。解決方式為提前與翻譯人
	員講解課程內容,增加其了解,在課堂翻譯時會更加流暢。



高雄榮總柬埔寨健康促進計畫 工作日誌表 Daily Working Report			
工作日期	工作日期: <u>2017年8月28-31日</u> 填表人: <u>林彥婷</u>		
工作地點	:■村落 □醫院內 ■其他-辦公室、衛生所		
類別	工作內容概要		
服務統計	▶ 衛教服務:		
	1. Village 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 展開個案家訪。		





高雄榮總柬埔寨健康促進計畫 工作日誌表 Daily Working Report 工作日期:2017年10月9-13日

填表人:林彥婷

工作地點	:■村落 □醫院内 ■其他-辦公室
類別	工作內容概要
服務統計	▶ 衛教服務:
	 Village 5 (Putsor) Group 4 五天衛教課程,參與人數為 44 位孩 童及其家屬。
	2. Village 1~11 展開個案家訪,家訪戶數 63 戶。
	3. 第二次身高體重追蹤量測。
	▶服務量:107人次。





工作日期:	: <u>2017年10月16-20日</u> 填表人: <u>林彦婷</u>
工作地點:	:■村落 □醫院內 ■其他-辦公室
類別	工作內容概要
服務統計	▶ 衛教服務:
	1. 高雄榮總行動醫療團於 10/16-21 至柬埔寨。
	2.10/18,19兩日,在村落進行兒童健檢與衛教活動。
	3. 衛教主題有:視力保健、牙齒保健、基本救命術、個人與環境衛
	生。另有藝術治療師帶領四場藝術活動。
	▶服務量:
	1.健檢 469 人次。
	2.開出處方簽 851。
	3. 衛教活動四場次、藝術活動四場次。







高雄榮總柬埔寨健康促進計畫 工作日誌表 Daily Working Report 工作日期:2017年10月23-27日 填表人:林彦婷

工作地點:	村落 □醫院內 其他-辦公室
類別	工作內容概要
服務統計	▶ 衛教服務:
	1. 各村家訪。
	2. 第二次身高體重追蹤。
	▶服務量:
	1. 家訪:73 人次。
	2. 追蹤身高體重: 278 人次。









工作地點	:■村落 □醫院内 ■其他-辦公室
類別	工作內容概要
服務統計	▶辦公室業務:
	1. 鍵入第二次身高體重資料,計算生長曲線百分比。
	2. 設計 Check List 追蹤教學成效。
	3.10/30 召開月會。



 高雄榮總柬埔寨健康促進計畫
 工作日誌表 Daily Working Report

 工作日期:
 2017 年 12 月 12-13 日
 填表人: 林彦婷

 工作地點:
 村落
 □醫院内
 □其他-辦公室

 類別
 工作內容概要

服務統計 ▶衛教服務:

25



工作日期:<u>2017年12月14-15日</u>

填表人:<u>林彥婷</u>

工作地點:	■村落 □醫院内 □其他-辦公室
類別	工作內容概要
服務統計	▶衛教服務:
	1.於Village 1~11 量測身高體重。
	2. 同時舉辦 Caregiver Workshop, 針對每餐餐量、食物安全保存進
一一个市西	行教學。
工作事項	1. 第二次的身高體重追蹤量測。
記要(如 特殊病例	 利用小組間同為鄰居可互相鼓勵督促,邀請生長有進步的家長分享 教學後有執行哪些教學的項目,以利達成成長的目標。
及其他事 項等)	
	量測孩童身高 量測體重,旁邊的孩童圍觀
	量測體重時,同時教學餐量墊板 生長進步的孩童獎勵品、餐量
	的用法
	<image/> 較差保鮮盒並教導食物安全保存 的重要不同村落的量測情形



工作日期:<u>2017年12月18日</u> 工作出期:**日**村英國際内。日本地 並公案 填表人:林彦婷

工作地點:	:□村落 醫院內 □其他-辦公室				
類別	工作內容概要				
服務統計	▶ 衛教服務:				
	1. 與 Bati Hospital 院長 Dr. Chantha 以及返柬學員開會,組成感控				
	小組。				
	2. 針對感控小組如何運作討論,並制定每月月會、工作進度。				
	3. 針對「洗手正確率」項目討論執行方式。				
工作事項	1. 利用本院推動洗手運動的經驗,協助巴提醫院推動洗手,增加員工				
記要(如	洗手意願。				
特殊病例	2. 鼓勵感控成員積極度會影響計畫成功與否。				
及其他事 項等)					
	吊掛於醫院門口的洗手提醒大布 共同致力推動洗手運動 條,本院院長與該院院長、區及 省衛生首長合照				
	張貼洗手步驟貼紙提醒洗手 治療車旁的洗手貼紙				



三、心得

1. 高榮於去年與柬埔寨茶膠省各層級醫療單位簽署 MOU 並積極邀請對方官員 參訪與學員來台受訓,在今年度已逐漸產生正面效果,來訪的長官因為親眼所見台 灣醫療的實力,所以在本院提出醫療改善計畫時都樂見與配合。今年度也是第二年 提供柬埔寨巴提醫院學員來本院受訓,因為去年的經驗,今年的受訓課程有針對去 年受訓結束後再行調整,使學員返國後更能學以致用並配合本院共同推行的醫療品 質提升計畫,目前返國後仍能繼續配合計畫進行。

2. 國際醫療計畫執行有其困難度,除了人力的需求,當地參與配合的積極度, 是國外執行計畫的重點。為使當地村民更熟識本院工作人員與計畫,需要政府醫療 單位參與、在地組織的協助,以及加強本院在村民中的熟識度,才不會貿然闖入當 地生活,失去國際醫療計畫促進當地人民健康的美意。

3. 在資源豐富的台灣,很難親見在發展中國家,不論醫療儀器、醫療照護標準化流程、營養品需求、甚至簡單的衛教文宣品,都尚在發展階段,許多計畫執行所需的醫療儀器或是輔助用品,在當地取得上都有困難度,會影響計畫完成的完整性,這部分也需要更周詳的事前訪視、同時考量當地現況、計畫經費,設計出可行的計畫模式,才不至於規劃與成果有落差。

去年度計畫的檢討中,柬籍員工曾提及未有專屬辦公室導致工作心態的調整不易,今年院方特許尋找當地簡易辦公室,除了讓當地員工更重視這份正職工作外,本團隊也應重視員工的適法性、福利等,讓當地員工能夠在安心的情況下工作。

四、建議事項(包括改進作法):針對出國目標及學習提出對單 位或院方品質提升之建議或改善作法。

1. 醫院明年度的柬埔寨計畫需考量員工聘僱、員工保險的問題,建議採用與 當地NGO合作的方式,除了可讓員工有正式的工作單位依據、薪資憑證、也可正式 加入柬政府提供的僱員工作意外保險。但與當地NGO合作,需有固定比例作為行政 費用,此費用為對方組織向政府申請計畫執行、繳交定期報告、繳納稅務證明、聘 請會計公司製作收支報表等行政費用。

 本計畫使用當地村莊志工,多數志工是利用家務與農忙的時間協助我們的 計劃進行,實屬難得!今年度計畫寫預算時未將志工交通補貼納入考量,若有明年 度計畫,在編寫預算時,志工交通費與家訪費用均應納入。

3.目前計劃進行到追蹤家訪的階段,我們也逐步增加員工與志工在每一個階段學習的課程。這些醫學的知識雖然在台灣是駕輕就熟的,但將計畫執行到柬埔寨之後,需要很多因時因地制宜,對計畫的規劃與課程設計也是挑戰與學習。因此未來課程規劃時,建議聘請柬埔寨當地來自不同政府部門或是其他國際組織的講者, 增加與其他組織的交流與經驗分享。

4.本年度村莊的兒童營養計畫有與巴提醫院合作,配合血液檢驗項目,但第 一次檢驗數值,經評估後發現該院檢驗的正確性有很大誤差,因此影響到計畫的指 標達成,後續如何在經費有效運用與獲得有益結果的權衡中獲得最有利本計畫受益 者,這也是在國際醫療上需要警惕與注意的課題。醫療團時有醫師建議可以捐贈檢 驗儀器,不過考量後續檢驗Kits或是維修、電力等問題,暫未納入經費提報。捐 贈儀器方面需要更多考察與評估。

5.本院與巴提醫院合作的醫療品質提升計畫以「洗手運動」作為開始,雙方 因文化差異、資源獲得的難易、專業訓練的程度、雙方對計畫的共識與積極度等, 仍有很大的努力與進步空間。在台灣或是本院推行提升醫療品質的計劃時,因大家 對提升醫療品質有共識,且長官上行下效,容易看到成效。我們在柬埔寨推行時, 如何引起當地醫護人員的共鳴,讓對方預期醫療品質進步後對醫院或民眾的利益是 什麼,這些深思的功課,在執行計畫初期,花時間與對方有更多的探討,也許更為 重要。

附錄

- 1. 訓練講義(附件1)
- 2. 家訪問卷(附件2)
- 3. 三大營養素海報



4. 各年齡餐量參考



Training Course for Volunteers and Caregivers

Yen-Ting Lin 2017

Agenda

Day 1	Introduction and meet each others Introduction of food groups and balanced diet
Day 2	Good Nutrition/ Malnutrition Breast milk/ complementary food
Day 3	Food and water safety Washing hand/ hygiene Learn to weigh and measure the kids Standard growth chart (WHO)
Day 4	How to record in the standard growth chart Do the questionnaire to families
Day 5	Learn to analyze and share the results with community
Day 6	Prepare to visit family

Day 1 Step 2 Ask the volunteers questions

 Use the questions to let volunteers know the basic concept of what they are going to survey in the project

By the end of sessions, we wish they can...

- Assist in measuring and following up growth of children
- Actively participate in the activities
- Tell caregivers to learn from the positive family, the solution is already there
- Share the messages
- Conduct household visits to support caregivers in application of new behaviors
- Communicate progress to community leaders
- Follow-up on the participant children and monitor the program

Day 1

Step 1	Welcome everyone, introduce the program, staff and all participants Everyone introduce themselves (the role in family, from which village, etc.) Encourage them to come on time each day for 6 days	10 mins
Step 2	Ask volunteers questions Explain to them: kids in poor family does not necessarily mean they will be malnourished	10 mins
Step 3	Explain the goals: -To rehabilitate malnourished children quickly -To help families keep kids health -To prevent malnutrition in the future Explain the importance of volunteers	10 mins
Step 4	Know the importance of balanced food (use "stone- pot example) Know the food we can get from community (food cards)	10 mins
Step 5	What is good and essential nutrition	20 mins

Day 1 Step 2 Ask the volunteers questions

- Are there children who are growing well? (yes)
- How can you tell? (happy, active, play, growing taller, not thin)
- Why do you think these children are growing well? (eat well, mother cares, grandmother helps, not too many children, family has more land to grow things)
- Are there children in your community who are not growing well? (yes)
- How can you tell? (small, sickly, too thin, do not walk, do not play, cry a lot)
- Why do you think these children are not growing well? (not enough food, father not present, unsafe water, mother works, too many children in family)
- Are all the children from poorer families ill and not growing well? (no)
- Are all the children from non-poor families healthy? (no)



Day 1 Step 1

- Welcome everyone
- Introduce the program, staff and all participants
- Everyone introduce themselves (from which village, their role in family, etc.)

Day 1 Step 3-1 the Goal of the project

- To help the malnourished children gain weight quickly
- To help families keep kids health
- To prevent malnutrition in the future

Day 1 Step 3-2 The Importance of volunteers As a volunteer, you will...

- discover how poorer families feed and care for their children
- learn how to help caregivers whose children are not growing well
- guide them and teach to feed and care for their children
- For two weeks you will spend about two hours with the caregivers and their children cooking together and feeding their children



Day 1 Step 5 What else is also important but not included?

• Hint: Important to babies and small children, what is





Day 1 Step 3-3 The Importance of volunteers As a volunteer, you will...

- an additional two weeks, you need about half an hour each day to visit the caregivers in their homes to see if they are continuing the practices
- visit each home every two to three days
- If caregivers are facing challenges at home, it is part of your responsibility to together find solutions
- track and monitor the children during the 2 weeks of home visits and then again at 3 months, 6 months, and 1 year. We will go through the monitoring forms later on in the training



The importance of breast milk (1)

- Why is breast milk important?
- It contains exactly what a baby needs to be healthy and grow.
- For 6 months a baby does not need any other food or water.
- Why not give a baby other food or water before 6 months?
- Baby will take less breast milk and cause the supply of breast milk to decrease
- is more likely to get diarrhea from other food

Day 1 Step 4 Know the concept of food groups

- Prepare:
- 3 stones
- Big cooking pot
- What food can we get from community?
- Food cards
- Healthy and unhealthy snacks

Besides meals, snacks are also important

(Lead a discussion)

Eggs

Dairy Legumes, nuts

Meat, fish, poultry

Grains, roots, tubers

- Why are snacks important for children?
- Stomachs are small so they can only eat small amounts at once
- It's a chance to give a variety of foods
- What snacks are healthy and what are unhealthy?

The importance of breast milk (2)

- When do babies start to eat other foods?
- At 6 months
- How long do babies need breast milk?
 - Up to 2 years old
- Why do babies need food at six months?
- They are more active after 6-month-old
- Need more energy and nutrients than they can get from breast milk
- They can digest other food because gut has developed

The importance of breast milk (3)

- What happens if baby does not get other food since 6 months?
- Stop gaining weight
- Can not grow well
- May not be interested in other food later





Breast feeding

- What food is important to babies under 6 months old? The reason?
- The reasons babies need other foods when they are older than 6 months



The End of Day 1 Session

Any question or discussion?

Day 2

Step 1	Review 3 group foods Review the importance of breast milk to babies before 6 months Review the timing and reasons babies need other foods when they are older than 6 months complementary food since 6 months old	5 mins
Step 2	Weigh and measure	15 mins
Step 3	What is malnutrition? Why is malnutrition a problem? What causes a child to not grow well? Lead a discussion about the causes of not growing well	20 mins
Step 4	Nutritional status v.s. illness Diarrhea How to make oral rehydration solution	20 mins

Breast feeding







Review of today

- What will a malnourished child look like?
- Why are volunteers important to this program?
- What can volunteers help in the program?
- What are 3 food groups? What are they used for?
- What is important food to small babies?
- When does a baby need other food besides breast milk?

Day 2 Review

• What is 3 food groups? (use food card)

Complementary food at 6 month









Day 2 Step 2-1

From the appearance, how do you identify a child who is malnourished

Besides observing from their appearance, what technical skill can help us to identify a malnourished child?

> Body weight Body height

What are malnourished children look like?



- No energy, always sleepyNot active, no response
- Cry often
- More likely to be ill with infection (diarrhea, pneumonia, tuberculosis and malaria)
- More likely become serious and cause death



The most important time is earliest years of life.




Measuring the height of a child who can stand and cooperate



Day 2 Step 3-1 Scenario

- A mother works in the field, father works in the city
- 3 kids, 5, 3 year-old and 15-month-old
- When mother goes to work in the field, kids eat tea, watery porridge and sweet snacks bought by older siblings
- The youngest one always has diarrhea and runny nose
- Because mother is too tired to cook after back home, they eat rice soup added with some crabs picked in the river

They can not afford meat or beans or milk

Feeding/Food	Caring	Hygiene	Health Complete immunisations (preventive)		
Continued, frequent breastfeeding of infants up to 24 months	Positive interaction between child and others	Use of latrine and latrine cover			
Introduce other foods at six months	Supervision at all times	Hand washing with soap or ash after toilet, before eating, before food preparation	Mosquito nets used in malar d endemic areas		
Feed 3–5 times / day	Father providing attention / affection	Safe water (boiled, covered)	Regular deworming , wearing of shoes		
Variety in food; giving snacks between meals	Grandmother supports caregiver with good advice and practical care	Use of drying rack	Home treatment of sick child for minor illnesses		
Active feeding	Father provides money to buy good foods for children	Keeping kitchen clean	Use of oral rehydration solution during diarrhoea		
Continued breastfeeding along with appropriate liquids and foods during and after diarrhoea		Using windows and doors to air out the rooms during the day	Child is promptly taken to the health post for illnesses not responding to home treatment		



Day 2 Step 3-2 Discussion the possible causes of the family

- Do you see your neighbor have similar situation in your village?
- What was their problem?
- Conclusion: There are many reasons children might not grow well, could related to:
- Food
- Care
- Hygiene
- Health seeking behaviors

Day 2 Step 3-3 The bad results of malnutrition

- More likely to be enrolled in school late
- Have difficulty to learn
- Do not do well at school
- Lack knowledge and skills to become independent adults
- Not able to do as much work and earn less
- Malnourished girls have difficulty with pregnancy and have smaller babies

Measuring head circumstance if child younger than 3-year-old

Measuring Head Circumference



	month	median (cm)	month	median (cm)	month	median (cm)
	0	35.0	9	45.0	22	49.5
	17	37.0	10	45.5	24	49.5
	2	38.5	11	45.5	24	49.5
	3	41.0	12	47.0	26	49.5
	4	42.0	12	47.0	28	50.0
	5	42.5	14	47.5	30	50.0
	6	43.5	16	48.0	32	50.0
	7	44.0	18	48.5	34	50.0
	8	45.0	20	49.0	36	50.0
tape:						

Your own experience?

Feeding/Food	Caring	Hygiene	Health

Day 2 Step 4-1 How nutritional status relate with illness?

- Body needs food to fight infection
- Illness make children not want to eat
- When kids eat less, illness lasts longer

Day 2 Step 4-2 Illness in the community

- What illnesses usually seen in the community?
- diarrhea
- coughfever
- lever
- runny noseskin infection
- Any else?

Day 2 Step 4-3 How can we help children not get sick?

- Do by family
- Breast feeding
- Nutritious food
- Good hygiene
- Safe water and food
- Do by health center
- Immunization (check if volunteers know the immunization schedule on the yellow card)
- Vitamin A supplement (every 6 months)
- De-worm (every 6 months)

Day 2 Step 4-4 When a child get sick, how to help the kid?

- (Lead a discussion)
- Continue breast feeding
- Enough and clean food and liquid
- Seek help from health service

Review of today

- What will a malnourished child look like?
- How to weigh and measure a child?
- Why malnutrition is a problem?
- What cause a child to not grow well ?
- How to help a child not get sick?

Day 2 Step 4-4 How to help children with diarrhea





The End of Day 2 Session

Any question or discussion? Experience sharing?

Day 3

Step 1	Review how to weigh and measure body weight and height (ask volunteers to demonstrate) What causes a child to not grow well? (volunteer observe from 4 aspects: feeding/food, care, hygiene, health seeking)	10 mins
Step 2	Wash hands	10 mins
Step 3	Hygiene	10 mins
Step 4	Food and water safety	20 mins
Step 5	Discuss good and positive behavior	15 mins
		_

Day 3 Step 1-1 Review check the body weight and measure body height

Ask volunteers to demonstrate

Step 1-2 What causes children not grow well?

Feeding/ Food	Caring	Hygiene	Health

Hand Washing

- When do we need to wash hands?
- After using latrine
- After changing diaper
- After helping a child use the toilet
- After helping sick child
- After touching animals or garbage
- After blowing nose, coughing, sneezing
- Before preparing food
- Before eating

Step 3 Hygiene

• Environmental hygiene

Personal hygiene

Feeding/Food	Caring	Hygiene	Health	
Continued, frequent breastfeeding of infants up to 24 months	Positive interaction between child and others	Use of latrine and latrine cover	Complete immunisations (preventive)	
Introduce other foods at Supervision at times		Hand washing with soap or ash after toilet, before eating, before food preparation	Mosquito nets used in malaria endemic areas	
Feed 3-5 times / day	Father providing attention / affection	Safe water (boiled, covered)	Regular deworming , wearing of shoes	
Variety in food; giving snacks between meals	Grandmother supports caregiver with good advice and practical care	Use of drying rack	Home treatment of sick child for minor illnesses	
Active feeding	Father provides money to buy good foods for children	Keeping kitchen clean	Use of oral rehydration solution during diarrhoea	
Continued breastfeeding along with appropriate liquids and foods during and after diarrhoea		Using windows and doors to air out the rooms during the day	Child is promptly taken to the health post for illnesses not responding to home treatment	



Environmental Hygiene



Keep your home and surroundings clean

Step 2 Hand Washing



Hand Washing

- How do we wash hands?
- Wet hands with water, soap, rub, rinse, dry (clean towel or shake water off)
- How long do we need to wash hands?
- At least 20 seconds (happy birthday song twice)
- Why should we wash hands?
- To keep germs from spreading or getting into our food, mouths

Environmental Hygiene





<complex-block>

Step 4-1 Food safety



Step 4-2 Water safety

<image>

Step 4-1 Food safety

Step 5 Discuss the good and not good behaviors

Feeding/ Food	Caring	Hygiene	Health



Cover your water jar



Step 4-1 Food safety



Always cover food

Step 4-2 Water safety



Always drink safe water (From safe source or boiled)

Day 4

Step 1	Yellow Vaccination card Standard Growth Chart	10 mins
Step 2	How to make a record on Standard Growth Chart	15 mins
Step 3	Do the questionnaire to family	30 mins

Step 1 Yellow vaccination card



Dangerous curve

··· · · ···	noundania nyanitan nyan nyanitan nyan nyanitan nyan nyanitan nyan nyan nyan nyan nya	ព្រោះថ្នាក់ខ្លាំងណាស់ ស្វែងរកមូលហេកុ។ សង្ស័យមានដំងឺស្រួតស្រាល់ បានបញ្ឈប់ការបំពេវដោះ ឬ ការចិញ្ចឹមមិនបានល្អ។ ផ្តល់ការថែទាំសមស្របូជាបន្ទាន់	VERY DANGEROUS Find out why. Suspect acute illness, stopped breastfeeding or poor feeling practices. Provide appropriate management urgently.
Agnanaing GOOD leans the child growing well.			
6 kg 4 kg	ព្រោះថ្នាក់ មិនទៀតទម្ងន់ ស្វែងរកមូលហេ		ថែទាំបានល្អ កុមារបាន ឡើងទម្ងន់។ បន្តតាមដាន ទម្ងន់រៀងពល់ខែ។ Appropriately managed, child has recovered,
2kg	ផ្តល់ការថែទាំសមរ្ ជាបន្ទាន់។	[fJU Provide appropriate management urgently.	continue monthly weight monitoring.



No.	Name	Village	Birthday(yyyy/mm/dd)	Height(cm)(%)	Weight(Kg)(%)	Gender	Note
238	veasna chearney	Kol Del	16/3/6	67(85-97)	5.8(3-15)	,	
239	sruch rathanak	Kai Dai	14/8/4	84(15-50)	91(<3)	M	
240	ra julay	Kal Dal	55/2/34	85(85-97)	11.1(50-85)	M	
241	vey echhean	Kel Del	14/10/16	85(15-50)	10.2(3-15)	M	
242	yorn kimsang	Kol Dai	14/1/16	86(3-15)	9.6(<3)	м	
243	nuy chakriya	Kal Dal	56/3/22	\$6(<3)	\$(<3)	ŧ	Terticoli
244	mab meugleang	Kal Dai	15/5/31	72(+3)	9(3-15)	м	
245	nget rotha	Kol Dal	15/5/30	71(<3)	7.8(3-15)	F	
246	panha eihour	Kai Dai	16/5/24	58(50-85)	5.7(50-85)	ŧ	
247	nhin monny	Kai Dai	14/5/8	87.5(3-15)	30.7(3-15)	M	
248	rith sreytoch	Kel Dol	12/4/24	84(<3)	8.9(<3)	F	
249	ngan hengleang	Kol Dal	14/2/5	\$4(<3)	10(<3)	м	
250	meng keajihuy	Kel Del	36/2/17	62(3-15)	6.5(15-50)	F	
251	leng seakmey	Kei Dei	16/1/3	62(<3)	6(<3)	F	
252	hak langhuy	Kal Dal	16/2/1	66(50-85)	5.9(3-15)	1	
253	heng chihayhim	Kal Dai	16/6/7	53(3-15)	4.6(15-50)	F	
254	woth kakada	Kal Dai	11/6/29	104(3-15)	15.3(3-5)	M	
255	with vichka	Kal Dai	13/11/20	87(3-15)	11.4(15-50)		
256	un sunlang	Kel Dol	14/8/19	80(3-15)	10.9(15-50)	F	
257	them nary	Kol Dol	13/6/13	84(<3)	10.7(<3)	ŧ	
258	keng sophy	Kel Del	12/9/24	92(-(3)	12.1(43)	1	
259	keng sopheap	Kol Dol	15/8/15	66(<3)	6.3(<3)	1	



Step 3 Do the questionnaire to family

Househ	old Visit Form Vilage	
	Relationship to the child	
	Child's Name (in Khmer)	
	Gender	⊡Male □ Persale
	The order of the child	
		i faiber
	agrändparents men Folder siblings Freis What roles do other fi	Relationship to the child Child's Name [in Khmer] Gender

បញ្ជីវសំនូវគ្រុសារ Household Visit Form

លេខរៀង Chart No. _____

ភូមិ Village: _____

1. ពត៌មានជាមូលដ្ឋាន	Basic Infor	mation				
ឈ្មោះអ្នកឆ្លើយសំនូរ				ត្រិ	វជាអ្វីនឹងកុមារ	
The Respondent's Name				0	ationship to the child	
ឈ្មោះកុមារ ជាភាសារំ	ខ្មរ			ពេ	ហ្នុះកុមារ ជាភាសាអង្លេស	
Child's Name (in Khmer)	~				d's Name (in English)	
ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំកំនើត					0	🗌 ប្រសា _{Male}
Date of Birth (DD/MM/YYYY)				រា	G Gender	🗆 ស្រី _{Female}
កុមារមានបងប្អូនប្រស	ស្រី			20	≈ a c	
កុមារមានបងប្អូនប្រស ប៉ុន្មាននាក់?(មិនរាប់កុម	មារទេ)				ក្ល៊ុនទី	
How many brothers/sisters of the	e child?			Ine	e order of the child	
អ្នកណាមើលថែរក្សាកុ Main Caregiver	មារ	□ឪ៍ពុ □អ្នក	កិម្តាយboth mother and ជិតខាឯneighbors	d fathe	រ៉ាយmother □ឪពុំកfather er □ក្ងិនច្បិឯolder siblings □សា	- •
		តើស	ទាជិកគ្រសារផ្សេង	(မိ)	ត មានតូនាទីអ្វីក្នុងការមើល	ថែរក្សាកុមារ?
		What role	es do "other family membe	ers″ pl	ay in caring the child?	
សមាជិកគ្រុសារ Family members		តើនរណាខ្លះនៅផ្ទះពេលថ្ងៃ ក្រៅពីកុមារនិងអ្នកមើលថែកុមារ? Who else is in the house during the day besides the child and main caregiver?				
សភាពទូទៅខាងក្រៅ ពិនិត្យរាង្គកាយខាងក្រេ General Appearance and Physic Examination	ำไ cal					
ប្រវត្តិជម្ងឺ(ធ្លាប់ឈឺអ្វីខ្លះ Health History) Past					
		តើកុម	ារបានបញ្ចប់ការច	ាក់វ៉	ក់សាំងបង្ការរោគ គ្រប់អាយ	ប្មេទេ?
		Does the	kid finish the vaccine imn	nuniza	ation of his/her ag e?	
		ាជាន			_	
សូមមើលបណ្ណ័លឿង		តើកុមារបានទទូល វីតាមីន A រៀងរាល់ ៦ខែម្តង ឬទេ?				
Please check the vaccination ca	rd	Does the child get Vitamin A every 6 months?				
		ាញិ			ប៉ាន No	
					ដេង្កូវព្រូនរៀងរាល់ ៦ខែម្ដង	ឬទេ?
			e child get de-worm every	-		
		<u>ាញិ</u>			ប៉ិនិ No	
<u>2. កំណត់ត្រាទម្ងន់ និង</u>			1			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ថ្ងៃ Date (ថ្ងៃ DD/ខែMM/ឆ្នាំ YYYY)	ទម្ <u>ម</u> ន _{(គីឡ្}) BW (Kg)	ពិម្ពសិ BH/BL (សង់ទីម៉ែ	តិcm)	រង្វាស់ក្បាលHC (សង់ទីម៉ែតcm) បើក្	្រុជមានអាយុ<៣ឆ្នាំ if <3-y-o

3. កំណត់ត្រាការពិនិត្យឈាម Records of blood tests

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ Date	គ្រាប់ឈាម	ជាតិសាច់	ជាតិដែក	តំរងនោម	ស្ដ្រីម	កាល់ស្យូម	ស្ករ
ថ្ងៃ / ខែ/ ឆ្នាំ DD/MM/YYYY	Hb/MCV	Albumin	Ferritin	BUN/Cr	GPT	Calcium	Glucose

4. លក្ខណៈដីវភាពគ្រសារ Family Socioeconomic condition

A.តើគ្រួសារមានបណ្ណ័ក្រីក្រប្មទេ?	🗆 មាន _{Yes,}	🗆 គ្ម៊ាន No
Does the family have Equity Card (ID Poor)?	🗌 ក្រិកំរិត ១ (ក្រិណាស់) Poor Level 1 (Very poor)	-
	🗌 ក្រិកំរិតិ ២ (ក្រិ) Poor Level 2 (Poor)	
B.តើគ្រូសារមានដីផ្ទាល់ខ្លួនឬទេ?	🗌 មាន Yes (បន្តសំន្ងរ a.) (Continue question a.)	🗆 គ្នាន No
Does the family have own land?	a. តើគាត់បានដាំអ្វីខ្លះ? What do you grow on your land?	
	□ស្រវRice □ពោតCorn	
	□បន្លែបៃតឯGreen leaves vegetables □ផ្លែឈើ Fruits	
	🗆 ប៉េងប៉ោះPotato /ក្តួច _{Cassava} /ដំល្ងងជ្វាSweet Potato/	
	ល្ពៅPumpkin 🗆 គ្មាន័អ្វីទាំងអស់Nothing	
	b. ពេលបានផល់តើគាត់យកទៅណាខ្លះ?	
	How do you deal with the plants?	
	🗆 ប្រើប្រាស់ Self-use 🗆លក់ Sale	
	🗆 ទាំងពីរ(ប្រើប្រាស់: លក់)	
	Both (Self- use : Sale =:%)	
C.តើគ្រូសារមានសត្វចិញ្ចឹមដែរ	🗆 មាន (បន្តសំនូវ a នឹង b) Yes (Continue question a & b)	🗆 គ្និាន _{No}
ឬទេ?	a. គាត់ចិញ្ចឹមសត្វអ្វី? What livestock do you have?	
Does the family have their own livestock?	□គោcow/ក្រិបីBuffalo □ជ្រកPig □ពពែGoat	
	□មាន់Chicken □ត្រីFish □័ទាDuck/ក្លានGoose	
	b. គាត់យកសត្វចិញ្ចឹមទៅធ្វើអ្វី?	
	How do you deal with the livestock?	
	🗆 ទុកបរិភោគself-use 🗆លក់ _{sale} 🛛 ធ្វើការ _{work}	
	🗆 ទាំងពីរ(ប្រើប្រាស់: លក់)	
	Both (Self- use : Sale =:%)	
D.នរណាជាអ្នកផ្គត់ផ្គង់គ្រសារ?	□តាយាយgrandparents □ម្តាយmother □ឪពុកfather	□គ្និ្] S None
Who is the main money supporter?	□ឪពុកម្តាយboth mother and father □ក្លិនច្បងolder siblings	-
	🗆 សាច់ញាត្តិ relatives	

5. ពត៌មានអំពីឪពុកម្តាយ Parents Information:

	ឪ៍ពុក Father	ម្តាយ Mother	កំណត់ត្រា Note
ឈ្មោះName			
អាយុ _{Age}			
ទម្ងន់់BW (គីឡូក្រាមkg)			
កិម្ពស់вн (សង់ទីម៉ែតេст)			
សមាមាត្រទម្ងន់នឹងកម្ពស់ _{តាមរ}			ទម្ងន់/(កម្ពស់) ^២ BW(Kg) / BH²(m²)
យ:កុំព្យទ័រ BMI (by computer)			

	ឪ៍ពុក Father	ម្តាយ Mother	កំណត់ត្រា Note		
វៀនបានថ្នាក់ទី៖Academic Level:					
1. មិនបានចូលរៀន Not go to school					
2. មិនចប់សាលាបឋមសិក្សា Not finish					
Primary School					
3. ចប់ត្រឹមបឋមសិក្សា Primary School					
4. អនុវិទ្យាល័យ Middle School					
5.វិទុកល័យ High School					
6. សាកលវិទ្យាល័យ University					
មុខរបរ _{Occupation} :					
1. មិនមានមុខរបរ No occupation					
2. កិសិកិរ Farmer					
3. ធ្វើការដោយកំលាំង Labor worker					
4. កិម្មកិររោងចក្រិ Factory worker					
5. អ្នកនេសាទ Fisherman					
6. អ្នកតិម្បាញ Craft person					
7. ម្ចាស់ហាង Shop owner					
8. មន្ត្រីរាជការ Government officer					
9. ប៉ូលីស ឬ ទាហាន Military or police					
10. ផ្សេងៗ Others					
6. ការវាយតម្លៃនៃការញ៉ាំអាហារ Assessmer	nt of eating behaviors				
A. អាហារ ៣ពេលរបស់់កុមារ	1. រាល់ថ្ងៃevery	day (៧ថ្ងៃ/១សប្តាហ៍ _{7 days}			
Frequency of 3 meals of the child		en (៥-៦ ថ្ងៃ/១សប្តាហ៍5-6			
		netimes (៣-៥ថ្ងៃ/១សប្តាបាំ			
	4. តិចិត្វិចិa few	(១-២ថ្ងៃ/១សប្តាហ៍1-2 days	s/week),		
	5. មិនត្លាប់neve	r			
អាហារពេលព្រឹក Breakfast	□រាល់ថ្ងៃevery d	_{er} day ់ញពឹកញាប់often □ម្ដដ	ាំម្ភាល _{sometimes}		
	🗌 តិ ចិ ត្ចូ ចិa few	🗆 មន៍ត្តាបnever			
អាហារថ្ងៃត្រង់ Lunch	□រាល់ថ្ងៃevery d	day 🗆 ញឹកញាប់often 🗆 ម្ពុង	ាំម្ភាល _{sometimes}		
	🗆 តិចត្ចូច័a few [_ាមិនធ្លាប់never			
អាហារពេលល្ងាច Dinner	🗆រាល់ថ្ងៃevery d	lay □ញឹកិញាប់often □ម្ពុដ	ាំម្ភាល _{sometimes}		
		⊒មិនត្លាប់never			
B. នរណារៀបចំអាហារសម្រាប់កុមារ?		ndparents 🗆 ឪពុក father			
Who prepares the food for the child?		elatives 🛛 ក្ងិ និ ច្បិង older si	blings		
	🗌 អ្នកជិតខាង				
C. តើមាននរណាជ្ចយផ្តល់អាហារឲ្យកុមារ		ndparents 🗆 ឪពុក father			
ញ៉ាំ ក្រៅពីអ្នកមើលថៃក្មេង?	□សាច៉ញាត្តិា	elatives 🗌 ក្ងិ និ ប៉ិ្ប៍ឯolder sib	lings		
Does someone else help the child eat besides main	🗆អ្នកជិតខាង	neighbors			
caregiver?					
D. តើអ្នកមើលថែទាំក្មេងបានលើកទឹកចិត្ត	មានγes,				
ក្មេងអោយញ៉ាំអាហារឬទេ?	□មិនមានល				
Does the caregiver encourage the child to eat when he/s	she				
does not want?					
E. តើកុមារញ៉ាំប៉័ន្មានដងក្នុងមួយថ្ងៃ(បញ្ចូ ទាំងអាហារពេល, អាហារបន្ថែម, ឬកំទឹ	ល ⊡១-២ ដឯ₁-2	times 🗌 ៣ ដ័ងិ3 times	🗌 ៤៍-៥ ដឯង4-5 times		
ទាំងអាហា់រពេល, អាហ៉ារបន្ថែម, ឬកំទឹ	ក 🗆 ច្រើនជាង៥	ដ៍ដំ more than 5 times			
ដោះគោ)?How many times does your kid eat per c	day				
(including meals, snacks, milk)?					

F មារពារពេលមេអ	បណាដែលសំខាន់ជាង	ាអាហារព្រឹកbreakfast ាអាហារថ្ងៃត្រង់ lunch		
<i>w</i>		ាមាហារល្ងាចdinner ជាផ្សេងៗothers		
	បនិងបន្លែមកពីណា	□ទិញនៅផ្សារ buy in the market □ដាំខ្លួនឯងfrom my own garden		
ចម្អិន៍?		បានពីអ្នកជិតខាងfrom neighbors		
Where does the family	aet food to cook?	🗆 ពីទន្លេ / បឹងប្អូរfrom rivers/lakes 🗆 ផ្សេងៗothers		
H. នរណាអ្នកទិញរួ		្លាយាយgrandparents ាឪពុកfather ាម្តាយmother		
Who buys the food?		ត្ □សាច់ញាត្តិrelatives □កូនច្បង older siblings		
		្រ ្ ្ ្ ្ ្ ្ ្ ្ ាអ្នកជិតិខាឯ _{neighbors}		
l. ក្នុងមួយថ្ងៃៗតើប្រ	ត្រវចំណាយលុយទិញម្ហូប	ct		
អាហារអស់ប៉ុន្មា				
How much money is sp	pent on eating each day?			
7. ប៉ាន់ស្មាន អាហ	ារូបត្ថម្ភក្នុងអាហារមួយពេល	ររបស់កុមារ (រំលឹកម្សិលមិញ)		
	roup of nutrition in one meal of the kid			
A. អាហារពេលព្រឹវ	n Breakfast			
អាហារថាមពល	ាជាយ _{Rice} ្មពិន _{bowl}			
Energy Food	□បបរPorridgeបានbowl			
	🗆ដំល្ងឯដ្វាSweet potato	🗆 ពោតិCorn 🗆 នំប៉ាំងBread		
អាហារសាងសង់	□ស៊ុត _{egg} □សណ្ដែ	កិbeansស្លាបព្រាspoon □ត្រីfishស្លាបព្រាspoon poon □កំពឹស/ក្តាម/ខ្យងshrimp/crabs/snailsស្លាបព្រាspoon		
Body building Food	⊔សាច់ _{meat} ស្លាបព្រាំs	poon 🗆 កំពឹស័/ក្តាម/ខ្យងshrimp/crabs/snailsស្លាបព្រាspoon		
	□ទឹកដោះម្តាយBreast milk_	២ព្យេទឹកដោះគោPowder milkbottle(s)		
	🗆 ទឹកដោះ គែា ផ្អែមSweet mill	២ម្សៅទឹកដោះគោPowder milkbottle(s) k ២ទឹកដោះគោកញ្ចប់Packed milk		
អាហារការពារ	ប្រភោទបន្លែ _{king}	ds of vegetableស្លាបព្រាspoon		
Protective Food	ប្រភេទផ្លេឈេ	kinds of fruit បំនួនhow much		
B. អាហារថ្ងៃត្រង់Lu	inch			
អាហារថាមពល	ាជាយ _{Rice} ្មាន _{bowl}			
Energy Food	□បបរPorridgeបានbowl	(□อาบ์sticky □กฬwatery)		
	🗆ដំល្លឯជ្វាSweet potato			
អាហារសាងសង់	□ស៊ិត _{egg} □សណ្ដែ	កbeansស្លាបព្រាspoon □ត្រឺfishស្លាបព្រាspoon		
Body building Food	□សាច់meatស្លាបព្រាs	poon 🗆 កំពិស/ក្ណាម/ខ្យងshrimp/crabs/snailsស្លាបព្រាspoon		
	□ទឹកដោះម្តាយBreast milk_	🗆 ម្សៅទឹកដោះគោPowder milkbottle(s)		
	🗌 ទកដោះគោផ្អែមSweet mill	k 🗌 ទិកិ ដោះ គោិកិញ្ហិប Packed milk		
អាហារការពារ	ប្រភោទបន្លែ _{king}	ds of vegetableស្លាបព្រាspoon		
Protective Food		kinds of fruit ម៉ឺ ន្ល ន how much		
C. អាហារពេលល្ងាចDinner				
អាហារថាមពល	ាញយ _{Rice} ្រាន _{bowl}			
Energy Food	□បបរPorridgeបានbowl	(⊡ 2าบัsticky ⊡่ามีwatery)		
	ដល្អឯជ្ញាSweet potato	នៃព្រាតិCornនៃព្រាងBread		
អាហារសាឯសង់	□សុត៌egg □សណ្ដេ 	កbeansស្លាបព្រាspoon □ត្រីfishស្លាបព្រាspoon		
Body building Food	LIសាច _{meat} ស្លាបព្រាs	poon LIកពស/ក្តាម/ខ្យងshrimp/crabs/snailsស្លាបព្រាspoon		
	🗆 ទីពី ដោះម្តាយBreast milk_	៤ម្យោទកដោះគោPowder milkbottle(s)		
	🗆 ទក់ ដោះ គោ ផ្អែមSweet mill	(២លេះticky បារារ watery) 		
អាហារការពារ				
Protective Food	ប្រភេទផ្លេឈេ	kinds of fruit បំនុន Show much		

8.	ការប៉ាន់ប្រមាណក្រមអ	រាហារូបត្ថម្ភប្រចាំថ្ងៃ A	ssessment of each group of nutrition everyday		
Α.	 ភុមារញាំក្រុមអាហារថាមពលរាល់ថ្ងៃឬទេ? 		🗆មាន _{yes}		□អត់no
	Does the kid eat energy food every day?				
В.	B. កុមារញាំក្រមអាហារសាងសង់រាល់ថ្ងៃឬ?		ាមាន _{yes}		□អត់no
	Does the kid eat body building for	-			
C.	កុមារញាំក្រុមអាហារកា	រពាររាល់ថ្ងៃឬទេ?	🗆មាន _{yes}		🗆អត់no
	Does the kid eat protective food e				
D.	អាហារទាំងបីក្រុមនេះ	តើកុមារចូលចិត្តញ៉ាំ	🗆អាហារថាមពល Energy food		🗆 អត់ no
	មួយណាជាងគេ់?		🗆អាហារសាឯសង់ Body building food		
	What's the kid's favorite group of	food?	□បន្លៃVegetables □ផ្លៃឈើFruits		
-	<u>າ</u> ຝ 0. ຢ	<u>ଧ</u> ୦	□ភេសជ្ល:Drink □អាហារសម្រន់	Snacks	
E.	ក្រៅពីអាហារទាំងបីពេ	ល តេកុមារមានញា	□មានyes, °ง		🗆 អត់ no
	អាហារសម្រន់ឬទេ?		□ស្ករគ្រាប់candy □នំផ្អែមcakes		
	Does the kid get snacks besides	3 meals	🗌 ទឹកិស្កវ ផ្អែមៗsugar contained drink	S	
_			ផ្លែឈើ _{fruits} ផ្សេងៗothers		
⊢.	តើមានអាហារអ្វីខ្លះដែល	បក្រមគ្រួសារមន '	ាមានyes,		🗆អត់no
	បានផ្តល់អោយកុមារ?		ប្រភោទអ្វី? What kind?		
	Are there any foods the family do			□អត់	
G.	តើកុមារធ្លាប់បានបៅ ដោះលោះមាន?		a នឹង b) yes (continue to question a & b)	ាមព	no
	ដោះម្តាយឬទេ?		វាដោះម្តាយនៅពេលណា?	11011	10 B
	Have this kid ever be fed with		to be fed with breast milk? ស្ត្រភ្លេង ១.ស្ត្រីងដំអង់ស្ត្រាស្ត្រសំពុល	មូលហេតុ Reasons:	
	breast milk?		េឬ ក្នុង ១ម៉ោងដំបូងក្រោយសំរាល i birth or within one hour after childbirth)	□ម្តាយរវល់ខ្លាំង mother is too busy	
			រាល within one day after childbirth	□ម្តាយមិនដឹងពីរបៀបបំបៅ	
		i	ន្ទាប់ពីកើត within one week after childbirth	្ឋារ ដោះក្ល	
			ងបន្ទាប់ពីកើត one week after childbirth		doesn't know how to do
		b. ម្តាយនៅបន្តបំពេ	6	breastfe	
		Do you still feed breast	•		រមិនមានទឹកដោះ
			d & e) yes (continue question c, d & e)		doesn't have breast milk
			No (continue to question e.)	_្ឋាជ	រមិនបានដឹងឋាទឹកដោះ
		c.ក្នុង ១ថ្ងៃបំបៅដោះ			ររាប់ទារក
		1 7 8	breastfeed every day?	mother of	doesn't know breast milk is
		d. ការបំបៅដោះរាល់	់ថ្ងៃ៖ Current breast feeding condition:	good for	baby
		🗆 បៅតែដោះ only breast	feeding	□ម្តា៥	រមានជំងឺប្រចាំកាយ
		🗆 បៅដោះ breast milk			s not healthy
		. 0	គោwith powder milkជ័ងtimes	□ម្តាប	របានស្លាប់
		🗆 បៅដោះbreast milk		mother I	has passed away
		លាយអាហារផ្សេងទេ			
		e. ម្តាយឈប់បំបៅដោះកុមារនៅអាយុប៉ុន្មាន?			
	· · ·		did the mother stop breastfeeding?	 '	
Н.	ពេលណាដែលម្តាយចាប់	□ ក្រោមអាយុ ៥ខែ _រ		🗆 អត់	no
	ផ្តើមផ្តល់អាហារបន្ថែមក្រៅ	$\Box \vec{\mathbf{c}} \cdot \mathbf{b} \vec{\mathbf{c}} 2 4-6 \text{ month-old}$			
	ពីការបំបៅដោះ និងទឹក	□ ៦-9 ២ ខែ6-12 month			
	ដោះគោ?When do you start to	□ធំជាង ១២ ខែolder			
	add additional food besides	□កំពុងបន្តបៅដោះ	still only breast milk		
	breast milk or powder milk?				

9. អាហាររបស់ម្តាយដែលកំពុងបំបៅដោះកូន (រំលឹកមុរិលមិញ) Nutritional status of Breastfed mother (Recall yesterday)

A. អាហារពេលព្រឹក Breakfast				
អាហារឋាមពល	ញយRiceពិនbowlមីNoodles	ិ៍ ញ ន bowl		
Energy Food	□បបរPorridgeបានbowl (□ខាប់់sticky	r □ิถิุ์watery)		
អាហារសាងសង់	□ស៊្ត្រីegg □សណ្តែកbeans	□ត្រ៊ីfish □សាច់r	neat	
Body building Food	□កំពឹស/ក្តាម/ខ្យងshrimp/crabs/snails	🗆 ទឹកដោះគោMilk		
អាហារការពារ	ប្រភេទបន្លៃkinds of vegetable	ប៉ំនួនhow much		
Protective Food	ប្រភេទផ្លែឈើkinds of fruit ចំ	S how much		
B. អាហារថ្ងៃត្រង់ 🛛	unch			
អាហារឋាមពល	្ពាយ _{Rice} ្រាន _{bowl} ាមី _{Noodles}	ចាំន _{bowl}		
Energy Food	□បបរPorridge ចានbowl (□ខាប់sticky	/ 🗆 มิ มีwatery)		
		Corn 🗌 នំ ប៉ាំងBr	ead	
អាហារសាងសង់	□ស៊ុត _{egg} □សណ្ដែក _{beans}	ត្រ៊ីfish □សាប់់ា	neat	
Body building Food	🗆 កំពឹស/ក្តាម/ខ្យងshrimp/crabs/snails	□ទឹកដោះគោ៳៲៲k		
អាហារការពារ	ប្រភេទបន្លៃkinds of vegetable ចំ ប្រភេទផ្លែឈើkinds of fruit 1	Show much		
Protective Food	ប្រភេទផ្លែឈើkinds of fruit 1	ចំំ		
C. អាហារពេលល្ងា	Ü Dinner			
អាហារឋាមពល	□ជាយ _{Rice} ្រាន _{bowl} □មី _{Noodles}	ិ៍ ញា ន bowl		
Energy Food	□បបរPorridgeបានbowl (□ខាប់់sticky			
	🗌 ដំលូងដ្វាSweet potato 🛛 ពោត	Corn 🗌 នំប៉ាំងBr	ead	
អាហារសាឯសង់	ដំលូងជ្វាSweet potato 🗌 ពោតថ ស៊្ក្មតegg 🗆សណ្ដែកbeans	ត្រ្ត៊ីfish □សាប៉់ា	neat	
Body building Food		□ទឹកដោះគោ៳៲៲៲		
អាហារការពារប្រភេទបន្លែ្កkinds of vegetable ចំនុំ្លនhow much				
Protective Food	ប្រភេទផ្លៃឈើkinds of fruit			
<u>10. ទឹកស្អាត និងអា</u>	ហារដែលមានសុវត្ថិភាពនៅតាមផ្ទះ _{hous}	ehold water and food safety	10 al	
A. តើគ្រូសាររបស់អ្	រ្ទុកបានទឹកហ្វបម៌កពីណា?	🗆 ទ៊ឹ ពិ ធ៊ុ ឯTank/Bottle water		
Where does your family	get the drinking water?	🗌 ទឹការ៉ា្លៀងចិម្រ៉ោះ rain water after settle the sediment		
<u>م.</u> ط	a a	🗌 ទីកាអណ្តាំឯ well water 🗌 ទឹកទន្លេ/បឹងriver or lake wate		
• •	តើមានដាំឬច្រោះទឹកឬទេ?	□មាន yes	□មិនមានno	
	ed or filtered before drinking?			
How often does your fa	ដែលគាត់ប្តូរស្នួលធុងចម្រោះម្តង? mily change the filter?	🗌ម្ត៍ឯeach time	🗆មិនដែល never	
	កដោះគោ បានដាំទឹកឬច្រោះឬទេ?	មាន yes	□មិនមាន no	
	ed or filtered before using for powder milk?			
0	ខ្លួនឯងប្? Does the child eat from own bowl?	🗆 ចា/បា្ ទ្ yes	□[\$ no	
<u> </u>	រ៉ុងគ្នា និងជ្រុញផ្សេងគ្នា សំម្រាប់ម្ហូប	ាមាន yes	□មិនមាន no	
អាហារឆៅនិង ឆ្អិនឬទេ?				
Are there different knife and cutting board for raw food and cooked food?				
G. តើម្ហូបអាហារទុកដាក់នៅឯណា?				
Where does the food st	fore (raw food and leftover)?			
H. (ច្ចូរអ្នកសង្កេតមើ		🗆 លាង _{yes}	□មិនលាង no	
តើសមាជិកគ្រូស	វារមានលាងសំអាតដៃបន្ <u>ទា</u> ប់ពីប្រើស			
បង្កន់ឬទេ? Do the	a family members wash hands after using latrine?			

		ាឯ yes □មិន		ហាង no
តើអ្នកថែទាំក្មេងបានលាងសំអាតដៃមុនពេលចំអិនម្ហូប				
G ? Does the caregiver wash hands before cooking?				
11. វាយតំលៃការថែទាំសុខភាពកុមារ Evaluation the health care of t	he child			
A. តើអ្នកដឹងបានយ៉ាងដូចម្តេចថាកុមារនោះមានជម្ងឺ ឬឈឺ?				
How do you know when the child gets sick?				
B. តើកុមារមានឈឺឬទេក្នុងរយ:ពេល 6 ខែកន្លងមក?		, ប៉័ន្មានដង?		□មិនឈឺno
Was the child sick in the past 6 months? C. តើកុមារឈឺអ៊ី ? What illnesses has the child had?	yes	, How many times?		
D. ពេលកុមារឈេអ្វ ? What illnesses has the child had? D. ពេលកុមារឈឺ តើកុមារញ៉ាំបានដូចមុនឬទេ?				□មិនដូចno
1	្រក់ពិព	yes,		ា ក្រុងកំណំ ក្រុ
When the child was sick, did he/she be fed differently?				
12.វាយតម្លៃទម្លាប់នៃការរស់នៅ Evaluation of Living Habit		·		_
A. តើក្នុងគ្រូសារ មានអ្នកជក់បារី ឬទេ?		🗆មាន yes		□មិនមាន no
Does any family member smoke in the household?				
B. ពេលដែលមានផ្ទៃពោះម្តាយហ្វបស្រាឬទេ?		□មាន yes,		□មិនមាន no
Did the Mother drink alcohol during pregnancy?		ហ្វូបប៉ុន្មានក្នុងម្ច	ព្រាមិ	
		How much per day		មិនមាន no
C. តើពេលមានផ្ទៃពោះម្តាយមានជក់បារីឬទេ?		□មាន yes,	~~ } ~	LUSUIS no
Did the Mother smoke during pregnancy?		ហ្វូបប៉ <mark>ុ</mark> ន្មានក្នុងម្ <mark>វ</mark>	-	
D. តើអ្នកថែទាំកុមារមានគិតថា កុមារនឹង ស្តមជាងកុមារដ៍នៃ	3	How much per day មានyes	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	□មិនមាន no
US? Do main caregivers think the kid is thinner or smaller than other kids?	J			
E. តើកុមារបានដុសធ្មេញរាល់ថ្ងៃឬ?Does the child brush teeth every	dav?	🗆 មា ន _{yes}		□មិនមាន no
F. (ចូរអ្នកសង្កេតមើល Observation)	uuy .	មាន _{yes}		 □មិនមាន no
កុមារមាន៣ក់ស្បែកជើងឬអត់?Does the child wear shoes?				
G. (ចូរអ្នកសង្កេតមើលសត្វចិញ្ចឹម Observation)		□មានyes		□មិនមាន no
ជ្រក, ឆ្កែ, ឆ្មា, សត្វស្លាប(មាន់, ទា) មានចូលក្នុងក្នុងផ្ទះ	បទេ?			
Do pigs, dogs, cats or other poultry (chicken, duck) go in and out of the house?	L			
H. (ចូរអ្នកសង្កេតមើលសមាជិកគ្រសារ Observation Family members	3)	□ស្អាតïyes		□មិនស្អាត no
ទាំំងអស់គ្នាក្នុងគ្រសារ ស្អាតបាំតនិងមានងូតទឹកឬទេ?	-			
(សក់, ក្រចិក, សំលៀកបំពាក់, ស្បែកជើង, ហៀរសំបោរ	, ក្លិន)			
Are the family members clean and bathed?(hair, nail, clothes, wearing shoes, runny nose, s	smell)			
l. (ចូរអ្នកសង្កេតមើលខាងក្រៅ និងខាងក្នុងផ្ទះ Observation Outside and Inside t		🗌 ស្អា តិ yes		□មិនស្អាត no
តើផ្ទះស្អាតបាតឬទេ? (សំរាមមាននៅលើដី ទឹកពាងមាន	គ្រប			
ទេ សំលៀកបំពាក់របស់កុមារ នៅគ្រប់ទីកន្លែង)				
Is the house clean? (garbage on the ground, water jar covered, clothes everywh	iere)			
J. (ចូវអ្នកសង្កេតមើលផ្ទះបាយ Observation the kitchen)				
ផ្វះបាយស្អាតទេ?(មានម្ហូបនៅសល់ប្រើជ្រុញផ្សេងគ្នាសំរាប់ម្ហូបនៅនឹងឆ្អិន)ls the		∐ស្អិាតិyes		🗆ម៊ីនស្អាតិ no
kitchen clean? (leftover, separate cutting board for raw and cooked food, flies)				
K. (ចូវអ្នកសង្កេតមើលបន្ទប់ទឹក Observation the latrine)		🗌 ស្អិាតិyes		□មិនស្អាត no
ផ្ទះមានបន្ទប់ទឹកឬទេ ហើយបន្ទប់ទឹកស្អាតបាតឬទេ? (ក្លិន មូស រុយ ដី ស្ថើន 2)(សង្គមសម្តេច ស្ថាយបន្ទប់ទឹកស្អាតបាតឬទេ? (ក្លិន មូស រុយ ដី				
សើម?)If the house has latrine, is it clean? (smell, mosquitos, flies, wet groun	d)			

 អ្នកាឆ្លើយសំនូវRespondent: ថ្ងៃទី Date:
 J

អ្នកសំភាស Interviewer:_____ ថ្ងៃទី Date:_____