



SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS OF DIARRHOEA KOLKATA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, WEST BENGAL, INDIA.

Medical Science

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- What is data analysis ?
- Data reduction
- Reduces the quantity of numbers to examine.
- Because the human mind cannot handle too many bits of information at the same time.

Transforms raw data into information

- ❖ A list of cases becomes a monthly rate.
- ❖ METHODOLOGY:
- ❖ Study design: Descriptive observational
- ❖ record based study
- ❖ Study period: 18th FEBRUARY- 17th MARCH,2013.
- ❖ Study population: The population of Kolkata Municipal

Corporation.

Data collection procedure:

Data was collected by visiting different Borough offices, Ward Health Units, IDSP Cell. Discussions were done with the Surveillance officer of KMC regarding the collected records and reports.

Data analysis:

Last two years data was available (2010-2011) from IDSP reports -KMC, Borough III reports (2012), Health On March, 2011-12. The collected data was analyzed.

Objectives

- To estimate the magnitude of Diarrhoeal Diseases in Kolkata.
- To assess the trends of the Diarrhoeal diseases in Kolkata.
- To describe Diarrhoeal diseases in terms of Time, Place, Person.

Key facts

- ❖ Diarrhoea is the second leading cause of death in children under five years old. It is both preventable and treatable.
- ❖ Diarrhoea kills 1.5 million children every year. Globally, there are about two billion cases of diarrhoeal disease every year.
- ❖ Diarrhoea is most common in children under two years old.
- ❖ Diarrhoea is a leading cause of malnutrition in children under five years old.

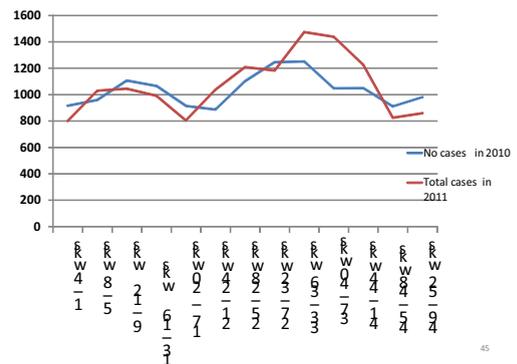
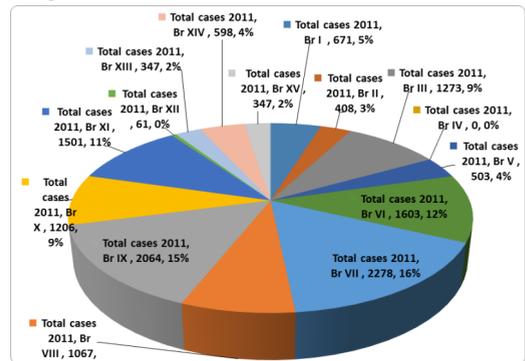
Diarrhoea/Loose watery Motion

- Passage of loose, liquid or watery stools passed more than three times a day or more frequently than is normal for the individual.
- A symptom of gastrointestinal infection that can be caused by bacterial, viral or parasitic infection, spread by contaminated food or drinking water.
- Severe diarrhoea leads to fluid loss and may be life threatening in young children and people who are malnourished or have impaired immunity.
- Case definitions in IDSP for epidemic investigation:
- Syndromic
- A single case of severe dehydration / Death in a patient > 5 years of age with diarrhoea.
- More than 10 houses having at least 1 case of loose stools irrespective of age per village or an urban ward.

DIARRHOEA IN KOLKATA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
Acute Diarrhoeal Disease (Include acute gastroenteritis) cases reported in IDSP reports, KMC in 2010 and 2011

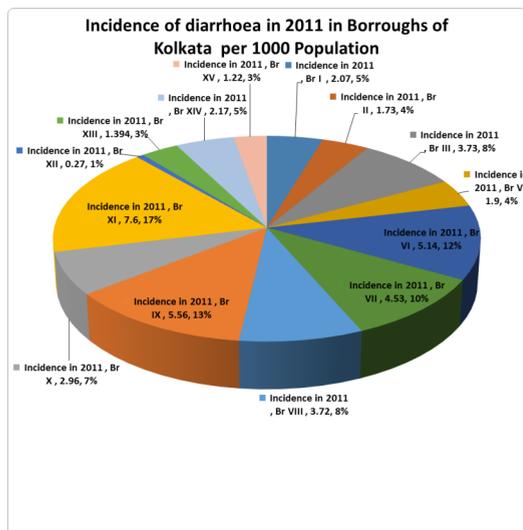
No. of Borough	No. of reporting H.U.	Total cases 2010	Total cases 2011
Br I	2	614	671
Br II	1	257	408
Br III	3	1752	1273
Br IV	NR	NR	NR
Br V	2	470	503
Br VI	4	1647	1603
Br VII	7	3462	2278
Br VIII	2	576	1067
Br IX	5	1016	2064
Br X	9	1631	1206
Br XI	1	352	1501
Br XII	1	128	61
Br XIII	2	368	347
Br XIV	5	798	598
Br XV	1	368	347

Acute Diarrhoeal Disease (Include acute gastroenteritis) cases in boroughs of kolkata 2011



No. of Borough	Incidence in 2010	Incidence in 2011
Br I	1.89	2.07
Br II	1.09	1.73
Br III	5.14	3.73
Br V	17.7	1.90
Br VI	5.29	5.14
Br VII	6.88	4.53
Br VIII	2.01	3.72
Br IX	2.74	5.56

Br X	4.01	2.96
Br XI	1.78	7.60
Br XII	0.56	2.70
Br XIII	1.47	1.394
Br XIV	2.90	2.17
Br XV	1.29	1.22
Kolkata	2.87	2.95



SUMMARY

- ❖ Incidence of diarrhoea in KMC area was 2.95 per 1000 population in the year 2011 .
- ❖ In 2010 the highest number of cases of diarrhoea was in Borough VII (26% in 2010 and 16% in 2011).
- ❖ Incidence of diarrhoea was highest in Br XI in 2011 .
- ❖ The highest no of cases was reported in the month of July August in 2010 and August- September in 2011.
- ❖ In under 5 year population both the sexes were equally affected.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Regular Monitoring & Evaluation of the Activities of all Health Staff
- Awareness Generation among Beneficiaries through IEC Activities and feedback encouraged.
- Prevention and control of vector borne diseases should be reinforced.
- Structured Documentation of Data for all diseases covered under IDSP.
- Add on clinics or mobile health care facility to be implemented.

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