INFANT AND CHILD DEATH AUDIT VERBAL AUTOPSY QUESTIONNAIRE

Instructions to interviewers: Use this format for all Child deaths.

Section	on 1: A	vaila	able background i	nformation	(sup	ervisor to co	omplete	before th	e interview)				
1.1	Name	of dece	eased child										
1.2	Sex of	the chi	ld		1. M 2. Fe	ale emale							
1.3	When v	vas the	Deceased born ?		(D D/M M/Y Y Y Y)								
1.4	Addres	s of ch	ild's usual residence	d's usual residence				/////// state)					
1.5	Where illness?		nild during his / her fatal	1. own home 2. Relatives h 3. formal heal 4. Other (spec 8. Don't know	nome Ith facility cify								
1.6	What is the address of this place (where child stayed during his/her fatal illness)? This is the basis of the child's identification #					village /	block	/	/				
1.7	househ	lame & Relationship of head of ousehold of this place (where child tayed during his/ her fatal illness) 1. Father 2. Grand Fat 3. Relative's 4. Other (specific points)			louse cify)						
1.8	Date of child's death					(D D/	/ <u>M</u> M /	/ _Y _Y _Y	— <mark>Y</mark>)				
1.9	Age at	Childs	Death										
1.10	Date of	death	notification		$\frac{1}{(D D / M M / Y Y Y Y)}$								
1.11	Key inf	Key informant's name 1. ANM 2. AWW 3. ASHA 4. MO PHC 5. Other (spe)					
Section	on 2: lı	nforn	nation about the ir	nterviewer									
2.1	Intervie name	wer's			2.2	Interviewer's designation							
2.3	Date of first interview \(\begin{picture}(\overline{D} & \sigma			2.4	Date of last interview	$ \frac{1}{(D D M M M / Y Y Y Y)} $							
Section	on 3: E	Back	ground information	n from resp	ond	ents							
Respondents Relationship to the deceased child (mother, fath uncle, aunty, grand mother/ father, specify othe													
3.1													

Child's Identification Number			/		_/_				/_							/		
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3.2			
3.3			
3.4	Age of child at the time of death?	1. 0 - 2 months 2. > 2 months - 5 years 8. don't know	If 1 Skip Section 6 If 2 or 8 Skip Section 5
3.5	Where did the child die?	 Home Medical College Hospital District / Sub Dist. Hospital PHC, RH In formal Place Pvt. Hospital/ Clinic Other (specify) Don't know 	
Section	on 4: Information about the family Re	ead: Now I would like to ask some of	questions about Childs family.
4.1	How many years of school did child's mother comp	Years (<1=00; DK=88)	
4.2	How many years of school did child's father comple	ete?	Years (<1=00; DK=88)
4.3	Is the marriage between the parents consaignous	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know	
4.4	Occupations of Mother ? (Read out)	1. House wife 2. employed 3. laborer 4. unemployed 5. working in own land 6. others (specify)	
4.5	Occupations of Father? (Read out)	1. employed 2. laborer 3. unemployed 4. working in own land 5. others (specify)	
4.6	What is the family's religion?	 Hindu Muslim Christian Other Don't know 	
4.7	What is the family's caste?	1. SC 2. ST 3. Other 8. Don't know	
4.8	Does the family have its own toilet?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know	
4.9	Does the house has electricity?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know	
4.10	Does the family have a BPL card?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know	
4.11	Do you know about the benefits of the BPL card?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Section 5

4.11.1	Please tell me the benefits of the card.	Subsidized ration	1. 🗆		
	Prompt: Is there anything else?	Kerosene oil Housing	2. □ 3. □		
		4. Health care	4. □		
	[Multiple answers allowed. Check all choices that the respondent mentions]	5. Referral transport	5. □ 6. □		
Sootic	on 5: For children 0 - 2 months				
birth and	ut: I would like to ask you some questions concerning the shortly after. Some of these questions may not appoint wer all the questions. They will help us to get a clear.	pear to be directly related to the ba	by's death. Please bear with me		
Pregna	nncy History :				
5.1	What was the age of mother at the time the baby	died?	years		
			(DK=88)		
5.2	How is the mothers health now?	1. Healthy			
		2. ill 3. Not alive			
		8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q. 5.3		
5.2.1	If ill or not alive write in details about the mothers condition?				
5.3	Did mother take any medications during	1. Yes			
	pregnancy? (excluding IFA Tablets & TT inj.)	2. No 8. Don't know			
5.3.1	If yes, specify				
0.0	, 35, 3653)	(Spe	ecify)		
5.3.2	Dose mother have habit of smoking, drinking	1. Smoking	Yes No DK		
0.0.2	alcohal or tobacco chewing?	2. Alcohal	1. 0 1. 0 1. 0		
		Tobacco chewing others(specify)	2. □ 2. □ 2. □ 3. □		
		4. Others(specify)	4.()		
5.4	How many births, including stillbirths, did the moth	er have before this baby?			
			(DK=88)		
5.4.1	How many live births mother had before this baby				
			(DK=88)		
5.4.2		1. Yes			
		2. No 8. Don't know			
			If 2 or 8 go to Q. 5.4.3		
5.4.2 a	If yes, specify the reasons for deaths				
		(Spec	cify)		
5.4.3	What is birth order of the baby				
			(DK=88)		
5.4.3 a	If 2 or More spacing between the previous pregna	ancy and the pregnancy with	months		
	current baby		(DK=88)		
5.5	How many months did the current pregnancy last?		weeks		
5.6	Was she ever told by a doctor or nurse that she	1.Anemia	Yes No DK		
	had any of the following illnesses during pregnancy?	2.Heart disease3.Diabetes	1.		
		4. Cancer	3. □ 3. □ 3. □ 4. □ 4. □ 4. □		
	[Read the problems list slowly and check "Yes,"	(High blood pressers)	5. 🗆 5. 🗆 5. 🗆		
	"No" or "Don't know" for each.] Ask for records for Hb gm % (R-15 Register)	6.Tuberculosis	6. □ 6. □ 6. □ 7. □ 7. □ 7. □		
		Lo Out - i			

8. Other.....

8. □

8. □

			(specify other)	()		
5.7	During the last3 months of pregnancy, of mother suffer from any of the following in the the followi	Ilnesses?	1. Vaginal bleeding	Yes No 1. □ 1. □ 2. □ 2. □ 3. □ 4. □ 5. □ 5. □ 6. □ 6. □ 7. □ 7. □ 8. □ 9. □ 10. □ 10. □	DK 1. □ 2. □ 3. □ 4. □ 5. □ 6. □ 7. □ 8. □ 9. □ 10. □)		
5.8	Was the child a single or multiple birth?		 Singleton Twin triplet or more Don't know 	If 1, go to Q. 5.9			
5.8.1	If multiple births, what was the birth order child that died?	er of the	 First Second third or higher Don't know 				
5.9	Did mother seek any antenatal care for pregnancy from an ANM, nurse or quali doctor?		1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2, 8 go to Q.	5.9.2		
5.9.1	If yes, ask: How many times did she receive antena from an ANM, nurse or qualified doctor?		1. < 3 times 2. 3- 5 times 3. > 5 times	(DK = 88)			
5.9.2	what was the weight gain during preger (Refer R-15 Register or Other records)	acy	1. < 9 kgs 2. 9-11 kgs 3. > 11 kgs 8. Don't Know				
5.10	Whether mother experienced any fetal movements ? (>= 20 weeks of pregnancy)	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't	know	If 2, 8 go to Q. 5.11			
5.10.1	If yes ask: Since when did she experient (Please specify in weeks)	ced fetal m	ovements?	(DK = 88)	weeks		
5.11	How many IFA tablets mother Consumed?	1. Less th 2. 100 ta 8. Don't h					
5.12	Did mother receive TT injection during pregnancy	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't	know				
5.12.1	If yes, specify						
Delive	ry History :						
5.13	How long did labor last?		an 12hours han 12hours know				
5.14	Did mother have fever during labor or immediately after delivery?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't k	know				

5.15	Was her liquor (amniotic fluid) foul smelling?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
5.16	Was liquor green colored ?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
5.17	How many hours after the leak was baby born?	Less than 12 hours 12 hours or more Don't know	If 1 go to Q. 5.18
5.17.1	If 2 or 8 then ask: Any medication given to mother for leak?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
5.17.2	If yes specify		
		(Specify)	
5.18	Who attended the delivery/ labor? [Record the highest level provider mentioned.]	1. Obstetrician 2. General doctor 3. Nurse 4. ANM 5. Trained Dai 6. Relative/friend 7. Herself 8. Don't know 9. Quack 10.Other (Specify)	
5.18.1	Where was the delivery conducted	1. Home 2. Govt. Hospital 3. Private Hospital 4. Others (specify)	
5.19	How was the (baby delivered/ delivery attempted)?	Spontaneous vaginal (no drugs) Mechanically induced (forceful external pushing) Induced with drugs Forceps Caesarean section Don't know	
5.20	Which part of the baby came out first?	1. Head 2. Buttocks/Feet 3. Hand 4. umbilical cord 8. Don't know	
5.21	Was there excess bleeding on the day labor started?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
Condi	tion Of The Baby Soon After Birth:		
5.22	At birth what was the size of the baby?	Smaller Than Normal Normal Larger Than Normal Don't know	
5.23	What was the birth weight of the baby? (In first seven days)	1. >2500gms. 2. < 2500 – 2000gms. 3. <2000-1500gms. 4. <1500gms. 8. Don't know	
5.24	Was the baby premature? (Less than 37 weeks)	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	

			If 1 go to Q. 5.25
5.24.1	If yes , Write weeks of pregnancy	1. < 28 weeks 2. 28 – 32 weeks 3. > 32 – 37 weeks 8. Don't know	
5.25	What was the color of the baby at birth?	1. Normal 2. Pale/ Yellow 3. Blue 8. Don't know	
5.26	Did the baby cry after birth, even a little?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
5.27	Was the baby given assistance to breathe?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
5.28	Did the baby ever move hands & legs even a little?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
5.29	If the baby did not cry, breathe or move, was it born dead (STILL BORN)?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 1, stop the interview
5.30	Were there any signs of injury or broken bones?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q.5.31
5.30.1	Where were the marks or signs of injury?	(Specify)	
5.31	Was there any sign of paralysis?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
5.32	Did the baby have any malformation?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q.5.33
5.32.1	What kind of malformation did the baby have? (Read out)	Swelling/Defect on the back Very Large Head Very Small Head Defect of Lip and/ palate Other Malformation Specify) Don't know	
5.33	How soon after birth did baby take bath	1. < one day 2. > one day to < seven days 3. > seven days 4. No bath 8. Don't know	
5.34	What was used to tie the umbilical cord?	Thread from the house Thread from dia kit Cord clamp Don't know	
5.34.1	What was used to cut the umbilical cord?	1. Razor blade from home 2. New Razor blade 3. Knife from house 7. surgical blade 8. Any other instrument 8. Don't know	

5.34.2	Was anything applied to the umbilical cord stump after birth?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q.5.35			
5.34.3	If yes what was applied to the cord?		o. c gc to more			
		(Specify)				
Neona	tal Illness History :	1				
5.35	Was baby breast feed ?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q.5.36			
5.35.1	If yes, how soon after the birth did bab	y suckle ?	minutes hours days			
5.35.2	Was baby exclusive breast feeding?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 1 go to Q.5.37			
5.36	If 2 or 8, what was given to the baby ?	Expressed breast milk, Animal milk Others (specify)	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} \underline{Yes} & \underline{No} & \underline{DK} \\ 1. & & 1. & & 1. & \\ 2. & & & 2. & & 2. & \\ 3. & & & & & \\ \end{array} $			
5.37	If breast feeding did the baby stop suckling?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q.5.38			
5.37.1	If yes, when did the baby stop suckling	?	minutes hours days			
5.38	How was the baby kept warm?	 covered with own clothes only covered with own clothes & blanket any other method not covered Don't know 				
5.39	Did the baby have convulsions?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q.5.40			
5.39.1	How soon after birth did the convulsions start?	 Within 24 hrs. After 24 hrs. Don't know 				
5.40	Did the baby become stiff and arched backwards?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q.5.41			
5.40.1	How soon after the birth did the baby b	ecome stiff and arched backwards?	(DK = 88)			
5.41	Did the baby become lethargic or drowsy?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8, go to Q.5.42			

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5.41.1	If yes when did the baby become letha	argic or drowsy?	(DK = 88)
5.42	Did the baby have a fever?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q.5.43
5.42.1	If yes how many days after birth did th	e baby have a fever?	(DK = 88)
5.43	Did the baby become cold to the touch?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q.5.44
5.43.1	If yes how many days after birth did th	(DK = 88)	
5.44	Did the baby have a cough?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q.5.45
5.44.1	If yes, how many days after birth did th	ne baby start to cough?	(DK = 88)
5.45	Did the baby have fast breathing?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q.5.46
5.45.1	If yes, how many days after birth did th	(DK = 88)	
5.46	Did the baby have difficulty in breathing?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q.5.47
5.46.1	If yes, how many days after birth did th	ne baby start having difficulty in breathing?	(DK = 88)
5.47	Did the baby have chest indrawing?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
5.48	Did the baby have grunting? (Demonstrate)	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
5.49	Did the baby have flaring of the nostrils ? (Demonstrate)	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
5.50	Did the baby have watery stools?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q.5.51
5.50.1	If yes, how many days after birth did th	ne baby have watery stools?	(DK = 88)
5.51	Was there blood in the stools?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	

Child's Identification Number	·		/	/	<u></u>		/							/		
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5.52	Did the baby have vomiting?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q.5.53
5.52.1	If yes how many days after birth did vo	omiting start?	(DK = 88)
5.52.2	What was the colour of vomiting ? (Please specify)	(Specify)	
5.53	Did the baby have abdominal distension?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q.5.54
5.53.1	If yes, how many days after birth did the	he baby have abdominal distension?	days (DK = 88)
5.54	Did the baby have redness or discharge from the umbilical cord stump?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
5.55	Did the baby have a pustular skin rash?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q. 5.56
5.55.1	If yes, specify the number & location	(Specify)	
5.56	Did the baby have yellow palms or soles?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q. 5.57
5.56.1	If yes, how many days after birth did the	he yellow palms or soles begin?	(DK = 88) days
5.56.2	For how many days did the baby have	e yellow palms or soles?	(DK = 88)
5.57	Was baby getting cyanosed (blue) on crying?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
5.58	Was baby weighed after birth?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q. 5.59
5.58.1	What was the weight at different dates?	(Specify)	
5.59	Was immunization given to the child	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Section 7
5.60.1	Was immunization complete for the age on 6:For Children more tha	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	

Read out: I Would like to ask you some questions concerning previously known medical conditions the deceased had and signs and symptoms that the deceased had/showed when she/he was ill. Some of these questions may not appear to be directly related to his/her death. Please bear with me and answer all the questions. They will help us to get a clear picture of all possible symptoms that the deceased had.

Please tell me if the deceased suffered from any of the following illnesses:

Status	of Mother:					
6.1	How is the mother's health now?	1. Healthy 2. III 3. Not Alive 8. Don't know	If 1 or 8 go to Q. 6.2			
6.1.1	If ill not alive write in details about the mothers condition?	Anemia Other(Specify)				
6.2	Did mother take any medications during pregnancy? (excluding IFA Tablets & TT Inj.)	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know				
6.2.1	If yes, specify	(Specify)				
6.2.2	Dose mother have habit of smoking, drinking alcohol or tobacco chewing?	Smoking Alcohol Tobacco chewing others (specify)	Yes No DK 1. □ 1. □ 1. □ 2. □ 2. □ 2. □ 3. □ 3. □ 3. □			
6.3	How many live births mother had before	(DK=88)				
6.4	What is birth order of the baby	(DK=88)				
6.4.1	If 2 or More spacing between the prev current baby	pacing between the previous pregnancy and the pregnancy with				
6.5	Did any babies die before the current baby	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q.6.6			
6.5 a	If yes, specify the reasons for deaths	(Specify)				
6.6	Was the child small at birth?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know				
6.6.1	What was the birth weight of the baby?	1. >2500gms. 2. < 2500 - 2000gms. 3. <2000-1500gms. 4. <1500gms. 8. Don't know				
6.7	Was the child born prematurely? (less than 37 weeks)	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q.6.8			
6.7.1	How many months or weeks premature INDICATE PERIOD OF PREGNANCY		weeks (DK = 88)			
6.8	Was the child growing normally?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know				

Child's Identification Number	·		/_		_	_/					_/			 				/		
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6.9	Was child given exclusive breast feeding for 6 months?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
6.9.1	If 2 or 8 what was given	(Specify)	
6.10	Has complementary feeds started	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
6.10.1	If yes when was it started	(Specify)	
6.11	What was used in complementary feeds	1. Plain dal water/ Rice water 2. Khichadi + oil 3. Only Tea/ milk biscuits 4. Others(specify) 8. Don't know	
6.12	Did s/he had habit of eating mud (for >1year age only)	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
6.13	Did she/he suffer from any worm infestation? (for >1 year age only)	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
6.13.1	Was Deworming done ? (for >1year age only)	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q.6.14
6.13.2	If, Yes when was the last deworming done. (for >1year age only)	 6 months 6 months before 6 to 12 months more than 12 months Don't know 	
6.14	Family history for Tuberculosis?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
Histor	y of previously known Medical cor	nditions in child :	
6.15	Heart disease? (Read out)	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
6.16	Diabetes? (Read out)	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
6.17	Asthma? (Read out)	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
6.18	Convulsions? (Read out)	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
6.19	Malnutrition? (Read out)	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
6.20	Tuberculosis? (Read out)	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
6.21	HIV AIDS? (Read out)	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	

6.22	Congenital malformations? (Read out)	1. Swelling/Defect on the back 2. Very Large Head 3. Very Small Head 4. Defect of Lip and/ palate 5. Other Malformation	
6.23	Did she/he suffer from any other medically diagnosed illness?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	f 2 or 8 go to Q.6.24
6.23.1	Can you specify the illness?	Illness	
Sympt	oms Noted During the Final Illnes	s for 2months - 5 yrs. Children :	
6.24	For how long was the child ill before s/ (convert response to days: 1month =		(DK = 88) days
6.25	Did s/he have a fever?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q.6.26
6.25.1	If yes for how long did s/he have a fev	er?	(DK = 88) days
6.25.2	Was the fever continuous or on and off?	Continuous On and off Don't know	
6.25.3	Did s/he have chills/ rigor?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
6.26	Did s/he have a cough?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q.6.27
6.26.1	If yes for how long did s/he have a cou	igh?	(DK = 88) days
6.26.2	Was the cough severe?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
6.26.3	Did the child vomit after s/he coughed?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
6.27	Did s/he have fast breathing?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
6.28	Did s/he have difficulty in breathing?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
6.29	Did s/he have chest indrawing?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
6.30	Did s/he have noisy breathing (grunting or wheezing)?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	

6.31	Did s/he have flaring of the nostrils?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know					
6.32	Did s/he have diarrhea?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q.6.33				
6.32.1	If yes, for how long did s/he have diarr	hea? (> 14 days)	(DK = 88)				
6.32.2	When the diarrhea was most severe, h	now many times did s/he pass stool in a day?	(DK = 88)				
6.32.3	Did child pass less urine than before during illness?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know					
6.32.4	Did s/he have sunken eyes?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know					
6.32.5	Was the child lethargic/ drowsy?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know					
6.33	At any time during the final illness was there blood in the stool?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know					
6.34	During the illness that led to death, did s/he have any skin rash?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q.6.35				
6.34.1	If yes, for how long did s/he have the s	kin rash?	(DK = 88)				
6.34.2	Was the rash located on:	1. Face	Yes No DK 1. □ 1. □ 1. □ 2. □ 2. □ 2. □ 3. □ 3. □ 3. □				
6.34.3	What did the rash look like?	Measles Rash Rash with Clear Fluid Rash with pus Don't know					
6.34.4	Did she have red eyes?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know					
6.35	Did s/he had loss of appetite?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know					
6.36	Did s/he have weight loss?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know					
6.37	Did s/he look pale (thinning/lack of blood) or have pale palms, eyes or nail beds?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know					
6.38	Did s/he look very thin and wasted?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know					
6.38.1	Was weight of the child taken 3 months prior to illness?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q.6.39				

6.38.2	If yes, specify the dates and the weight taken?		:£.)
		(Spec	ııy)
6.39	Did her/his hair color change to reddish or yellowish?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
6.40	Did s/he vomit?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q.6.41
6.40.1	If yes, for how long did s/he vomit?		(DK = 88)
6.40.2	When the vomiting was most severe, h	now many times did s/he vomit in a day?	(DK = 88)
6.40.3	What was the colour of Vomiting?		
	please specify	(Speci	fy)
6.41	Did s/he have abdominal pain?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
6.42	Did s/he have abdominal distension?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q.6.43
6.42.1	If yes, for how long did s/he have abdo	minal distension?	(DK = 88) days
6.42.2	Did the distension develop rapidly within days or gradually over months?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
6.43	Was there a period of a day or longer during which s/he did not pass any stool?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
6.44	Did s/he have any mass in the abdomen?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q.6.45
6.44.1	If yes, for how long did s/he have the m	nass in the abdomen?	days (DK = 88)
6.45	Did s/he have yellow discoloration of the eyes?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q.6.46
6.45.1	If yes, for how long did s/he have the ye	ellow discoloration of the eyes?	days (DK = 88)
6.46	Did s/he have bleeding from any site? eg. Vomiting of blood or passing dark coloured stools (Malena)	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2or 8 go to Q.6.47
6.46.1	If yes specify.	(Specify)	
6.47	Did s/he have mouth sores or white patches in the mouth or on the tongue?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q.6.48

6.47.1	If yes, for how long did s/he have mouth in the mouth or on the tongue?	n sores or white patches	${(DK = 88)} days$
6.48	Did the child have lumps on?	1. Neck	Yes No DK 1. □ 1. □ 1. □ 2. □ 2. □ 2. □ 3. □ 3. □ 3. □ 4. □ 4. □ 4. □
6.49	Did child have swelling on ?	1. Face	Yes No DK 1. □ 1. □ 1. □ 2. □ 2. □ 2. □ 3. □ 3. □ 3. □ 4. □ 4. □ 4. □ 5. (
6.50	Did s/he have headache?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
6.51	Did she have stiff or painful neck?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
6.52	Did s/he become drowsy or unconscious?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q.6.53
6.52.1	If yes, for how long was s/he drowsy or	r unconscious?	days (DK = 88)
6.52.2	Did the unconsciousness start suddenly, quickly within a single day or slowly over many days?	1. Suddenly 2. Fast (In a day) 3. Slowly (Many days) 8. Don't know	
6.53	Did s/he have convulsions?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q.6.54
6.53.1	If yes, for how long was s/he had convu	ilsions?	
6.54	Was baby getting cyanosed (blue) on crying?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	
6.55	Did s/he have paralysis of the lower limbs?	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	If 2 or 8 go to Q6.56
6.55.1	If yes, for how long did s/he have paraly	sis of the lower limbs?	(DK = 88)
6.55.2	Did the paralysis of the lower limbs start suddenly, quickly within a single day, or slowly over many days?	1. Suddenly 2. Fast (In a day) 3. Slowly (Many days) 8. Don't know	
6.56	Did child have ear dischage	1. Yes, 2. No 8. Don't know	

Child's Identification Number	·		/_		_	_/					_/			 				/		
	S	T	/	D	S	1	R	?	T.	K	/	\boldsymbol{v}	7	T.	I.	A	G	\mathbf{E} /	H	H

6.57	Did child have local skin infection	1. Yes 2. No 8. Do		If 2 or 8 go to Q6.58
6.57.1	If yes, specify the number & location	_		
6.58	Was immunization given to the child	1. Yes 2. No 8. Do		If 2 or 8 go to section 7
6.58.1	Was immunization complete for the age ?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Do		
Secti	on 7 : History of Injuries / Acc	ciden	ts	
7.1	Did she/he suffer from any injury , poisoning or accident that led to her/his death?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Do		If 2 or 8 go to Q.7.2
7.1.1	What kind of injury or accident did the deceased suffer?	2. Fa 3. Dr 4. Po 5. Bu 6. Vio 7. Ot	owning bisoning urns blence/ Assault	
7.1.2	Was the injury or accident intentionally inflicted by someone else?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Do		
7.1.3	How long after the injury did s/he die?			(DK = 88)
7.2	Did she /he suffer from any animal/ insect bite that led to her death?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Do		If 2 or 8 go to section 8
7.2.1	What type of animal/ insect?	1. Do 2. Sr 3. Ins 4. Ot	nake sect	
Secti	on 8: Care seeking for child's	illne	ess that led to the death.	
8.1	What did child's family did for the illness Multiple answers allowed	?	Gave home care Sought care from an informal provider (includes at his/her own home) Sought formal health care Don't know	1. □ 2. □ 3. □ 8. □

8.2	If Action 8.1 was not seeking formal health care, then ask: Did the family have any problems that kept them from seeking formal health care at that time? If Action 8.1 was seeking formal health care then ask: Did the family have to overcome any proble in order to seek formal health care at that time? Prompt: Was there anything else? [Multiple answers allowed. Check all that application of the care at the car	household duties	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. (
8.3	Who decided that this was the action to be taken? [Only one response allowed. Record the madecision maker.]					
8.4	How long after the illness began did parents [Mark days, hours and/or minutes as neede Example: 02 days, 13 hours and 30 minutes Example: 00 days, 05 hours and 00 minutes	d. s;	DaysHoursHoursMinutesMinutes			
8.5	this time? 2. 3. 4. 6. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 6. 11. 12. 6. 1	Low birth weight (<2500 gms) very low birth weight (< 1500 gms)	1.			
If action	on was to seek formal care	_				
8.6	How many formal facilities was child taken t died? [Include any facility child did not reach because on route.]					
8.6.1	Mark the facility where child took treatment	<u>Tre</u>	As ated to Died Here to Died Here			
8.6.2	child went to: FACILITY 1 2. F 3. S 4. F	PHC Rural Hospital SDH/ DH Private Hospital Other (Specify)				

8.6.3	Name and address of the facility child went to: FACI		1. PHC 2. Rural I 3. SDH/I 4. Private 5. Other	DH e Hospital						
8.6.4	Name and address of the child went to: FACILITY 3		1. PHC 2. Rural I 3. SDH/ I 4. Private 5. Other	DH e Hospital						
	- MATRIX QUEST	IONS –		FACILI	TY 1	FA	ACILITY 2	FACI	LITY 3	
After (deciding to seek care/ child was referred), how long did it take to make the arrangements to go from [Discuss that this includes the time needed to arrange for transportation and the money to pay for this and the				8.7home (DK = 88	Days	2?	facility1 to Days <= 88)	8.33facility2 to 3? Days (DK = 88)		
childs health care.] [Mark days, hours and/or minutes as needed. Example: 01 day, 05 hours and 30 minutes; Example: 00 days, 02 hours and 10 minutes]				(DK = 88	Hours)	(Dr	Hours <=88)	(DK = 88	<u>, </u>	
		I (DK = 88)	Minutes		Minutes (= 88)	(DK = 88)	_ Minutes			
money'	ow did the family arrange this noney? **Jultiple answers allowed. Check** If that apply. 1. Had available 2. Borrowed 3. Sold assets 4. Community fund 5. Govt. scheme 6. Other 8. Don't know					8.21 1. □ 2. □ 3. □ 4. □ 5. □ 6. □ 8. □		8.34 1. □ 2. □ 3. □ 4. □ 5. □ 6. □ 8. □		
How fa	r is it from				km		fac.1 to 2? km 000; DK = 888		km	
used to	hat transportation method was ed to take child there? Lultiple answers allowed. Check that apply. 1. Walk			8.10 1. If only 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 8.	walk, go to Q8.12	8.23 1. /n 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 8.	f <u>only</u> walk, go to Q.8.25	8.36 1. If only 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 8.	walk, go to Q.8.38	
How much did all this cost?				8.11 ———————————————————————————————————		8.24 — - (Dh	Rp (= 8888)	8.37 (DK = 88	Rp	
How long did it take to travel to [Mark days, hours and/or minutes as needed. Example: 01 day, 05 hours and 30 minutes;				8.12fac	Days	8.25facility 2? Days (DK = 88)		8.38facility 3?		
Example: 00 days, 02 hours and 10 minutes]				$\frac{1}{(DK = 88)}$	Hours		Hours <= 88)	(DK = 88) Hours (DK = 88)		
		(DK = 88)		•	Minutes (= 88) to Section	(DK = 88)	_ Minutes			

Which illness symptom(s) did child have while at Multiple answers allowed. Check all that apply. What did the (facility/provider) do for childs problem? Prompt: Was there anything else? Multiple responses allowed. Check all	very low bi 2. Premature 3. Feeding pr 4. Convulsion 5. Drowsy let 6. Abdominal 7. Weight los 8. Loose mot 9. Loose mot 10. cough / fet 11. Breathing 12. Other(spet 88. Don't know 1. Oral rehy intravency treatmen 2. Blood tra 3. Treatmer	dration salts and/ or bus fluids (drip) tt? nsfusion? nt/food trough a tube hrough the nose? r treatment?	3.	8.26facility 2? 1.	8.39facility 3? 1.
that apply. How much did all th			8.15 Rp (DK = 88888)	8.28 ———————————————————————————————————	8.41 Rp (DK = 88888)
Did the (facility/prov child to another hea facility?		1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know	8.16 If 2 or 8, go to Q.8.17	8.29 If 2 or 8, go to Q.8.30	8.42 If 2 or 8, go to Q.8.43
Why was the child referred? Multiple responses allowed. Check all that apply.	2. Did not h3. For a pro4. Lack of a	tain problem (specify) ave blood cedure (specify) specialist (specify)		8.29.1 1. □ () 2. □ 3. □ () 4. □ () 5. □ ()	8.42.1 1. □ () 2. □ 3. □ () 4. □ ()
How long after the a [Mark days, hours a Example: 01 day, 0 Example: 02 days, 0	nd/or minutes 5 hours and 30	as needed. O minutes;	8.16.2	8.29.2	8.42.2
How long was child [Mark days, hours a Example: 01 day, 03 Example: 02 days, 0	nd/or minutes 5 hours and 30	as needed. O minutes;	(DK = 88) 8.17 Days (DK = 88) Hours	(DK = 88) 8.30	(DK = 88) 8.43 Days (DK = 88) Hours
			$\frac{DK = 88}{DK = 88}$ Minutes $\frac{DK = 88}{DK = 88}$	(DK = 88) Minutes (DK = 88)	$\frac{DK = 88}{DK = 88}$ Minutes $\frac{DK = 88}{DK = 88}$

	I taken to another health after leaving	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know	8.18facility 1? If 8, go to Sctn 9	8.31fac	·	8.44facility 2 ? If 8, go to Sctn 9					
If not taken to another facility,ask: Did the family have any problems that kept child from going to another facility? If taken to another facility, ask: Did the family have to overcome any problems in order to go to another facility? Prompt: Was there anything else? [Multiple answers allowed. Check all that apply.]		1. No transportation 2. Transportation or health care cost 3. Not satisfied with available care 4. Thought child would die no matter what 5. child died at F1/F2. 6. Other (specify) 7. No careseeking problem 8. Don't know	8.19 1. □ 2. □ 3. □	9 8.32 1.)	8.45 1.					
If child	l was taken to another	go to Q 8.20 (start of Facility 2)	go to G 8.33. (sta Facility 3	rt of	Go to Sctn 9						
Section 9: Reported cause of death											
9.1	Do you have a death cert	ificate for the deceased?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know		If 2	or 8 go to section 10					
9.1.1	Can I see the death certif COPY DAY, MONTH AN FROM THE DEATH CER	D YEAR OF DEATH	(D	D / M N	/	<u>Y</u> <u>Y</u> <u>Y</u>)					
9.1.2	RECORD THE CAUSE C	OF DEATH FROM THE F	IRST (TOP) LINE OF T	HE DEATH	CERTII	FICATE:					
9.1.3	RECORD THE CAUSE C	OF DEATH FROM THE S	SECOND LINE OF THE	DEATH CEI	RTIFIC	ATE (IF ANY):					
9.1.4	9.1.4 RECORD THE CAUSE OF DEATH FROM THE THIRD LINE OF THE DEATH CERTIFICATE (IF ANY): ———————————————————————————————————										
SECT	ION 10: DATA ABST	RACTED FROM OT	THER HEALTH RE	CORDS							
10.1	Other Health records ava		If 2	2, go to Open History							
10.2											

10.3	POSTMORTEM RESULTS (CAUSE OF DEATH)				
10.4	MCH/ANC/IMMUNIZATION CARD (RELEVANT INFORMATION)				
10.5	HOSPITAL PRESCRIPTION (RELEVANT INFORMATION)				
10.6	TREATMENT CARDS (RELEVANT INFORMATION)				
10.7	HOSPITAL DISCHARGE (RELEVANT INFORMATION)				
10.8	LABORATORY RESULTS (RELEVANT INFORMATION)				
Section 11: Open history Read: Thank you for answering the many questions that I've asked. Would you like to tell me about the illness in your own words? Also, is there anything else about Childs illness that I did not ask you would like to tell me about? After the respondent(s) finishes, ask: Is there anything else? Write the respondent's exact words. After s/he has finished, read this back and ask her to correct any errors in what you wrote.					
_					
_					
_					
	Signature of Interviewer Signature of respondent				
(Na	ame & Designation)				
	END OF INTEDVIEW				

END OF INTERVIEW THANK RESPONDENT(S) FOR THEIR COOPERATION

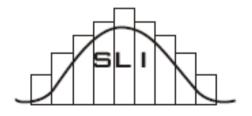
RECORD THE TIME AT THE END OF INTERVIEW	Hours Minutes
Supervisor's certification	

The below supervisor certifies that s/he reviewed the information in this interview and verifies that it is correct and complete						
Supervisor's name (written)		Date of certification	$\frac{1}{(D D / M M / Y Y Y Y)}$			
Supervisor's signature						

Infant & Child Death Audit Report (April 2010)

UNICEF(Mumbai) &
State Family Welfare Bureau (Pune)

StatLink India (SLI), Pune statlinkindia@gmail.com



Child Death Audit Project 2009: Report

Introduction:

The Health Ministry of Government of Maharashtra, with support from UNICEF conducted a child death audit study in 2009 across the tribal area of Melghat, District Amravati, Maharashtra. The aims and objectives of the study were as follows:

- To identify recent child deaths and conduct community-based inquiries with close acquaintances of the child
- To identify causes of death in children
- To identify 3 delays in health seeking behavior time taken on behalf of parents to seek health delay in transport health care provided at facilities.
- To identify Lacunas in health seeking behavior of parents
- To identify Lacunas in Health Providers.
- To identify maternal factors responsible for early deaths.
- To Sensitize communities to issues in children and inquiries into child and perinatal deaths;
- To share the findings of the death inquiries with communities and help them interpret the data to develop appropriate local interventions and advocate for improvements in health care; and
- To suggest interventions on above findings.
- UNICEF also will use the findings of the inquiries to advocate with policy makers for needed improvements in health care.

1. Why Child Death Audit?

National Rural Health Mission aims at reduction in Maternal and Childhood Morbidity and Mortality as well as total fertility rates. State has shown steady decline in the infant mortality as well as childhood mortality rates during last 10 years. However there are geographic variations in Urban, Rural & Tribal areas. Tribal areas present a unique picture due to remoteness, difficulties in communication, illiteracy, misbelieves and misconceptions etc. State Government had constituted a special committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Abhay Bang to assess the situation and factors responsible for Childhood deaths and completeness in reporting and to suggest suitable measures for strengthening the reporting system and preventing the Childhood deaths.

After considering both the reports submitted by the committee, Government took appropriate measures for strengthening the reporting system and prevention of Childhood deaths. As per the directives from Hon. High court Mumbai, State Government constituted a Child Death Monitoring Committee vide GR Dt. 17.5.2009 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Rajneekant Arole, Jamkhed District Ahmednager. Committee recommended that the Medical Officers should be trained in the procedure of "Child Death Audit" so that they will correctly and scientifically investigate the deaths and can come to appropriate conclusion. They will have an insight about the causes of death and the events occurring prior to death. They will also correlate the findings in a scientific way.

2. What is Child Death Audit?

Background of the study:

"Child Death Audit" means to thoroughly examine and respond to the social, biological and medical events that led to a child death. Inquiries are conducted of the deaths that occur in a community over several months time, in order to identify common factors that can be acted upon to prevent further deaths. Ongoing inquiries over several years allow a community to assess the impact of its preventive actions and the need for additional interventions. Death inquiries are conducted in the community using a "verbal autopsy" interview with the families of deceased persons. This is particularly helpful in areas where many deaths occur outside of health facilities and for highlighting relevant social factors and health careseeking problems. Health facilities where many deaths occur also should review the care provided to the d children in order to identify medical practices that need to be improved to prevent additional deaths.

This document has been developed to improve the measurement of cause-specific mortality, in areas where medical certification of death is rare. It focuses on the use of verbal autopsies to identify the causes of deaths among infants and children, since these age groups are subject to high mortality rates. The materials presented in this document were developed by a collaborative group of scientists from several institutions including the Johns Hopkins University, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Oxford University, the Kenya Medical Research Institute, and World Health Organization and MAPEDIR (Maternal and Perinatal Death Inquiry and Response) Project currently being implemented in some districts of Maharashtra. The document includes a validated verbal autopsy questionnaire together with a set of

standard algorithms for determining major causes of infant and childhood deaths. These algorithms provide a uniform method for analyzing the verbal autopsy interviews and assigning the most appropriate cause(s) of death.

The causes of child mortality and its prevention:

In Child Death Audit the age group is 0 - 5yrs. because majority of preventable Child Deaths occurs in this age group. The latest estimates from world Health organization, which date for 2007, indicates that around 9.7 Million of under five deaths occur world wide out of which 3.7 million children died within first 28 days of life.

The most common causes of infant and child mortality in developing countries including India are perinatal conditions, acute respiratory infections, diarrheas, malaria, measles and malnutrition. These are also the commonest causes of morbidity in young children. In India, the common illnesses in children younger than 3 years of age according to the National Family Health Survey (II) data include fever (27% prevalence in the previous 2-week period), acute respiratory infections (17%), diarrhea (13%) and malnutrition (43%) - and often a combination of these conditions.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in India continues to be high at 68/100 live births and Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) at 95/1000 live births. Neonatal mortality contributes to over 64% of infant deaths and most of these deaths occur during first week of life. The three main causes for neonates dying are sepsis, Preterm, Asphyxia. Mortality rate in the second month of life is also higher than at later ages. Any health program that aims at reducing IMR needs to address mortality in the first two months of life, particularly in the first week of life.

While a biological complication is defined as the cause of death, in fact most child deaths result from a chain of events that includes many social, cultural and medical factors. Some of these can be prevented even before a child becomes ill, such as by ensuring that child is well nourished and immunized completely etc. It is usually seen that their are-3 delays, which play very important role while seeking health care.

Social and cultural factors that may contribute to delay 1 include: 1) low education, 2) poverty, 3) lack of mothers participation in decision-making, 4) not recognizing or understanding the importance of Danger signals in children, and 5) using traditional home care and informal providers for treatment instead of formal providers who might be able to save the child's life. The delay 2 can be due to the time needed to organize funds to pay for transportation or health care, a lack of transport, poor roads, or long distances to a health facility where the children can receive appropriate care. The delay 3 may be due to a lack of needed drugs, blood, medical or surgical equipment, or skilled health personnel at the facility. If a child is referred from a FRU, where child should be able to receive comprehensive child care, then the third delay also includes the additional travel and waiting time before child receives adequate care at the referral facility.

Methodology:

The study used verbal autopsy (VA) as the main method for data collection. Verbal autopsy refers to the interviewing of family members or caregivers about the circumstances of the death of a child. The guidelines and the suggestions laid down by WHO and Uganda for designing the structured VA questionnaire were adopted. In addition, to assess the health care behavior of the participants a 'Matrix' approach was adopted based on 'Maternal and parental death audit response questionnaire' from Bangladesh. This questionnaire was further validated and tested with the help of Academicians and Public health professionals as necessary to suit the local conditions. To facilitate the accurate data capture, Interviewer's reference manual was prepared and several training sessions were conducted.

The study encompassed an exclusive population of two blocks of Melghat from Amravati district (Viz Chikhaldhara and Dharani) comprising the approximate population of 2.5 lakh inhabitants. The study includes all the child deaths (excluding still births) up to the age of 5 years at the time of death. It was carried out during June to September 2009.

The study made use of 207 children less than five years of age who died in rural and urban hospitals as reference cases. These cases were reviewed by expert Physicians who used all available information not only from the VA but also from the medical records of the child to attribute the cause of death. In addition, the standard International classification of Diseases (ICD) was used to classify the death and its cause.

Statistical Methods used:

The data on qualitative characteristic is shown as n (%) and the data on quantitative characteristic is shown as Median (Minimum- Maximum). The comparison of distribution of several characteristics (such as demography, family's health care behaviour and history of illnesses etc) across two groups of children (Group I: Deaths within six months and Group II: Deaths between six moths to 5 years) was tested using Chi-square test for independence of attributes if cell frequency is greater than 5, else Fisher's exact test is used. The comparison of average values of quantitative characteristics (such as parental age, education, usage of health care facilities etc) across two groups was tested using independent sample 't' test OR Mann-Whitney U test as appropriate.

Linear trend in the prevalence of various attributes (such as known medical history history, duration of several illness etc) within each group was tested using non-parametric Chi-square test by standardizing the equality of proportions (prevalence) across each attribute.

A special data entry programme was designed for entry and verification of the records using DATACAP software (Data Flex Corporation, Mumbai, India). Several outcome measures of interest were coded using the standard ICD classifications before the final statistical analysis. The entire data was statistically analysed using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS version 11.0 for MS Windows).

Summary of results:

Of 207 dead children studied, 122 (58.9%) died before 6-months of age and 85 (41.1%) died between 6 months to 5 years of age.

- For the children whose age at death was below 6 months, research indicates the four major causes of death are: Prematurity (71.7%), Breathing related problems (33.6%), Abdominal distension (9.0%) and Diarrhea (8.2%).
- For six months to five-year-old children, malnutrition accounts for more than half (52.9%) of the total deaths. Other causes being Prematurity (31.8%), Breathing (31.8%), Diarrhea (23.5%), Abdominal distension (11.8%).
- Overall, more than half (52.7%) of the children died at home.
- In terms of health seeking behavior of the parents: Of the total 207 children who died, their parents preferred home care (40.6%). Overall, 24.5% of the parents felt that traditional care was required for the child during his/ her illness. Whereas, 39.1% of the parents felt hat there was no care seeking problem to take the child to health facility for seeking health care. Significantly smaller proportion (16.1%) of mothers had a decision-making role in seeking the health care facility to their children. There was a significant association between health seeking behavior and the parental education. The parents who were relatively higher educated preferred to seek care from formal health care provider. Significantly higher proportion of children who delivered at home were not taken to formal health care facility.
- Significantly higher proportion of mothers who delivered at home did not seek antenatal care during pregnancy.

- Over all (15.2%) babies died due to not having specialists such as Pediatrician,
 Neurologist, surgeon etc, 5.4% babies were referred to other facilities for the investigations such as CT, MRI and USG.
- With respect to the health status of the mothers: The large majority of mothers (>70.5%) had anemia as confirmed by the Physicians.
- Most to the mothers had relatively lesser age at first delivery and had relatively lesser or no education.
- About 11 mothers (9.0%) of the babies who died before 6-months of age had lack of awareness about breast feeding (delay in breast feeding).
- Significantly higher proportion (59.0%) of the mother whose baby died before 6-months, delivered at home. These deliveries were mostly attended by untrained dais.
- About 9.4% of the mothers had inter-pregnancy spacing below 12 months.
- With respect to the injuries, the babies who died between 6 months to 5 years, the incidence of injury was relatively smaller (4.7%). Half of which happened due to animal bite.
- In terms of other household facilities: Large majority of households did not have toilet (~95%) and electricity (~70%) facility. Majority of the households (84.1%) had 'Below Poverty Line' (BPL) card issued by Government of Maharashtra.

Conclusions:

- The study confirms malnutrition as the primary causes of child mortality in the study area, responsible for about two third of deaths in children under five years of age.
- The specific neonatal causes were prematurity and respiratory problems.
- Majority of the households did not have basic facilities such as electricity and toilets. Also, large majority of mothers had anemia. Most of the parents had lesser education and lesser awareness for health care.
- The verbal autopsy method (also know as King-Lu method) has shown to be useful for attributing cause-specific mortality fractions in the study area.

Recommendations:

- The Government should pursue and intensify its efforts to reduce the prevalence of Malnutrition, by raising the general health awareness among the community.
- The Government also should pursue and intensify its efforts to reduce neonatal
 mortality, increasing the proportion of deliveries assisted by health
 professionals, as well as its capacity for obstetrical intervention and timely
 referral of deliveries requiring specialised assistance.
- The Government should also intensify the 'education for all policy' in general especially for potential mothers.
- The general awareness regarding health-seeking options including the immunization needs to be strengthened. Also the awareness regarding BPL and health care needs to be developed at the community level.
- The health care facilities must be well equipped with the availability of Specialists such as Pediatrician, Surgeon, Neurologists etc.
- The involvement of women in decision-making must be encouraged.

Section 1-2-3
The distribution of general information according to the age at death.

Parameters	Group I	Group II	All (n=207)	P-value
	(Age at death ≤ 6	(Age at death > 6	, ,	
	Months) (n=122)	Months) (n=85)		
Age at death (yrs) [¥]	0.013 (0.00 - 0.43)	1.85 (0.54 – 4.85)	0.090(0.00 - 4.85)	0.000
Age at death groups				
Perinatal (Up to 7 days)	70 (57.4)		70 (33.8)	0.000
Neonatal (8 to 28 days)	30 (24.6)		30 (14.5)	
Post neonatal (>28 days	22 (18.0)	17 (20.0)	39 (18.8)	
till 1 yr)				
Child (< 5yrs)	-	68 (80.0)	68 (32.9)	
Child's Sex				
Male	76 (62.3)	44 (51.8)	120 (58.0)	0.131
Female	46 (37.7)	41 (48.2)	87 (42.0)	
Key Informant				
ANM	59 (48.4)	41 (48.2)	100 (48.3)	0.128
Anganwadi worker	17 (13.9)	11 (12.9)	28 (13.5)	
Other health worker	39 (31.9)	28 (32.9)	67 (32.4)	
Relative	7 (5.7)	5 (5.9)	12 (5.8)	
Place of illness				
Home	71 (58.2)	59 (69.4)	130 (62.8)	0.030
Relative home	14 (11.5)	15 (17.6)	29 (14.0)	
Health facility	33 (27.0)	10 (11.8)	43 (20.8)	
Other	4 (3.3)	1 (1.2)	5 (2.4)	
Place of death				
Home	63 (51.6)	46 (54.1)	109 (52.7)	0.481
Medical college hospital	1 (0.8)		1 (0.5)	
District / Sub Hosp	31 (25.4)	15 (17.6)	46 (22.2)	
PHC RH	8 (6.6)	5 (5.9)	13 (6.3)	
Informal Place		1 (1.2)	1 (0.5)	
Private Hospital	3 (2.5)	1 (1.2)	4 (1.9)	
Other	16 (13.1)	17 (20.0)	33 (15.9)	

Values are n (%), p-values are by Chi-square test for independence of attributes if cell frequency is more than 5, else Fisher's exact test is used.

Comments:

- 1) Significantly higher proportion of children from group II have home as a place of illness.
- 2) The distribution of place of death is not significantly different between two groups.
- 3) Large majority of children died at home (~53%).

[¥]Values are Median (Minimum- Maximum), p-values are obtained by independent sample t test.

Section-4 Available background information & information from respondents

Parameters	Group I (Age at death ≤ 6 Months) (n=122)	Group II (Age at death > 6 Months) (n=85)	All (n=207)	P-value
Religion				
Hindu	121 (99.2)	84 (98.8)	205 (99.0)	0.344
Muslim	1 (0.8)		1 (0.5)	
Other		1 (1.2)	1 (0.5)	
Caste				
SC	2 (1.6)	2 (2.4)	4 (1.9)	0.741
ST	108 (88.5)	77 (90.6)	185 (89.4)	
Other	12 (9.8)	6 (7.1)	18 (8.7)	
Consanguinity	12 (9.8)	8 (9.4)	20 (9.7)	0.919
Household facilities				
No Toilet facility	115 (94.3)	83 (97.6)	198 (95.7)	0.240
No Electricity	83 (68.0)	64 (75.3)	147 (71.0)	0.257
BPL card	104 (85.2)	70 (82.4)	174 (84.1)	0.345
Awareness of BPL	110 (90.2)	74 (87.1)	184 (88.9)	0.145
Parental Information				
Father's education (yrs)	7.0 (0 –15)	4.0 (0 –15)	6.0 (0 –15)	0.011
Father's occupation				
Employed	4 (3.3)	1 (1.2)	5 (2.4)	0.647
Laborer	53 (43.4)	39 (45.9)	92 (44.4)	
Unemployed		1 (1.2)	1 (0.5)	
Working in own land	61 (50.0)	41 (48.2)	102 (49.2)	
Others	3 (2.5)	3 (3.5)	6 (2.9)	
Mother's education (yrs)	4.0 (0 –12)	2.0(0-12)	3.0(0-12)	0.043
Mother's occupation				
House wife	41 (33.6)	22 (25.9)	63 (30.4)	0.755
Laborer	35 (28.7)	30 (35.3)	65 (31.4)]
Unemployed	1 (0.8)	1 (1.2)	2 (1.0)	
Working in own land	43 (35.2)	29 (34.1)	72 (34.8)	
Others	1 (0.8)	2 (2.4)	3 (1.4)	` 11

Values are n (%), p-values are by Chi-square test for independence of attributes if cell frequency is more than 5, else Fisher's exact test is used.

Comments:

- 1) The distribution of household facilities are approximately similar between two groups.
- 2) Large majority of households did not have toilet (~95%) / electricity (~70%) facility.

[¥]Values are Median (Minimum- Maximum), p-values are obtained by independent sample t test.

- 3) Parents of group I children had significantly higher education compared to the group II children.
- 4) The distribution of parental occupation is not significantly different between two groups.

Section-5 (5.1, 5.2, 5.2.1, 5.3, 5.3.1, 5.11) Section-6 (6.1, 6.1.1, 6.2, 6.2.1)

Pregnancy history (Common questions)

Parameters	Group I	Group II	All (n=207)	P-value
	(Age at death \leq 6 Months) (n=122)	(Age at death > 6 Months) (n=85)		
Maternal Age (yrs) [¥]		, , , ,		
At the time of delivery	21.8 (15.9 – 40.0)			
At the time of child's	22.0 (16.0 – 40.0)			
death				
Mother's Current				
health status				
Healthy	26 (21.3)	24 (28.2)	50 (24.2)	0.651
III	90 (73.8)	56 (65.9)	146 (70.5)	
Not alive	3 (2.5)	3 (3.5)	6 (2.9)	
Type of illness (n=146)				
Anemia	89 (98.9)	53 (94.6)	142 (97.3)	0.158
Other	1 (1.1)	3 (5.4)	4 (2.7)	
Medication history				
Taking medicine (Other	14 (11.5)	1 (1.2)	15 (7.2)	0.005
than IFA & TT)				
Medicine taking for				
(n=15)				
AKT Dots		1 (100.0)	1 (6.7)	0.001
Hyper tension	1 (7.1)		1 (6.7)	
Other	13 (92.9)		13 (8.7)	
No. of IFA tablets				
received				
Less than 100	27 (22.1)			
Exactly 100	83 (68.0)			
TT injection during pregnancy	116 (95.1)			

Values are n (%), p-values are by Chi-square test for independence of attributes if cell frequency is more than 5, else Fisher's exact test is used.

- 1) The distribution of mother's current health status is approximately similar in both the groups.
- 2) Large majority (~70%) of mothers are ill at the time of child's death.
- 3) Large majority (~97%) of mothers were anemic.
- 4) The distribution of medication history is significantly different between two groups.

[¥]Values are Median (Minimum- Maximum).

Section-5 (contd) Pregnancy history (5.4, 5.4.1, 5.4.2a, 5.4.2a, 5.4.3, 5.6)

Parameters	Group I	P-value
	(Age at death ≤ 6 Months) (n=122)	
Parity	Withins) (H=122)	
Primipara	52 (42.6)	0.000
One	24 (19.7)	- 0.000
Two	21 (17.2)	
More than two	25 (20.5)	-
No. of live births before current baby		
None	54 (44.3)	0.000
One	30 (24.6)	1
Two	21 (17.2)	1
More than two	17 (13.9)	1
Any baby died before the current baby	20 (16.4)	
Reason of death (n=20)	, ,	
LBW	4 (20.0)	0.038
MRCP	1 (5.0)]
Septicemia	5 (25.0)]
Other	10 (50.0)]
Birth order		
First	53 (43.4)	0.010
Two	26 (21.3)	
More than two	43 (35.3)	
Interval since last pregnancy (Months) \(\frac{1}{2} \)	18.0 (8.0 - 84.0)	
Gestation age (weeks)	33.0 (20.0 – 42.0)	
Premature	86 (71.7)	0.000
Full term	34 (28.3)	
Maternal Illness during pregnancy (Told by Doctor/Nurse)		
Anemia	49 (40.2)	0.000
Hearth Disease	1 (0.8)	1
Diabetes	1 (0.8)	1
Cancer	1 (0.8)	1
Hypertension	3 (2.5)	1
Tuberculosis]
Epilepsy		1
lues are n (%), p-values are by Chi-square t	act for tecting aquality	of proportio

Values are n (%), p-values are by Chi-square test for testing equality of proportions across all sub-categories.

*Values are Median (Minimum- Maximum).

Section-5 (contd) Pregnancy history (5.7, 5.8, 5.8.1, 5.9, 5.9.1, 5.10)

	(Age at death \leq 6 Months) (n=122)	P-value
Illness during last 3 months of pregnancy		
Nil	82 (67.2)	0.000
Vaginal bleeding	3 (2.5)	
Smelly discharge	1 (0.8)	
Puffy face	7 (5.7)	
Headache	6 (4.9)	
Blurred vision	4 (3.3)	7
Convulsions	2 (1.6)	7
Febrile illness	3 (2.5)	7
Severe abdominal pain	5 (4.1)	1
Pallor & shortness of breath	6 (4.9)	1
Other	3 (2.5)	1
Type of birth		
Singleton	107 (87.7)	0.000
Twin	15 (12.3)	-
Triplet or more		-
Birth order of dead twin (n=15)		
First	7 (46.7)	0.999
Second	7 (46.7)	1
Don't know	1 (6.7)	=
Antenatal care	,	
Taken from ANM /Nurse / Doctor	118 (96.7)	
Number of times the care received	, ,	
Never	4 (3.3)	0.000
Once	9 (7.4)	1
Twice	13 (10.7)	1
Thrice	32 (26.4)	1
More than thrice	63 (52.1)	1
Fetal movements	· · /	
Fetal movements experienced	111 (91.0)	
Weeks since fetal movements experienced [¥]	20 (16 – 28)	

Values are n (%), p-values are by Chi-square test for testing equality of proportions across all sub-categories.

*Values are Median (Minimum- Maximum).

Section-5 (contd) Delivery history (5.13...5.21)

Parameters	Group I (Age at death ≤ 6 Months) (n=122)	P-value
Duration of labor	1/1011/115) (11 122)	
Less than 12 hours	101 (82.8)	0.000
More than 12 hours	19 (15.6)	
Mother have fever during /after labor	4 (3.3)	
Liquor (Amniotic fluid) smelling	3 (2.5)	
Green coloured liquor	2 (1.6)	
Time of birth after the leak (hrs)	. ,	
Less than 12 hours	110 (90.2)	0.000
More than 12 hours	3 (2.5)	
Any medication for leak		
Delivery / Labor attended by		
Obstetrician	7 (5.7)	0.000
General doctor	13 (10.7)	
Nurse	11 (9.0)	1
ANM	17 (13.9)	
Trained Dai	46 (37.7)	
Relatives / Friend	13 (10.7)	1
Herself		1
Quack	4 (3.3)	1
Other	11 (9.0)	
Place of delivery		
Home	72 (59.0)	
Government Hospital	37 (30.3)	
Private Hospital	4 (3.3)	
Other	9 (7.4)	
Mode of delivery		
Normal (Spontaneous vaginal (no drugs))	114 (93.4)	0.000
Mechanically induced		
Induced with drugs	6 (4.9)	
Forceps		
Cesarean section	2 (1.6)	
Part of baby came out first		
Head	113 (92.6)	0.000
Buttocks/Feet	6 (4.9)	
Hand		
Umbilical cord		
Excess bleeding on the day of labor	9 (7.4)	

Values are n (%), p-values are by Chi-square test for testing equality of proportions across all sub-categories.

*Values are Median (Minimum- Maximum).

Section-5 (contd) Condition of the baby soon after birth (5.22...5.30)

Size of the baby Smaller than normal 79 (64.8) 0.0	alue
Size of the baby Smaller than normal 79 (64.8) 0.0 Normal 42 (34.4)	
Size of the baby Smaller than normal 79 (64.8) 0.0 Normal 42 (34.4) Larger than normal Birthweight (g)	
Smaller than normal 79 (64.8) 0.0	
Normal 42 (34.4) Larger than normal Birthweight (g)	000
Larger than normal	,00
Sirthweight (g)	
Content Cont	
1500-2000 26 (21.3) 2000-2500 23 (18.9)	000
2000-2500 23 (18.9)	,00
S2500 35 (28.7)	
Recently baby weighed 110 (90.2) - Recent Weight (kg)* 1.8 (1.0 - 6.0) - Prematurity status (<37 wks) 83 (68.0) - Time of bath after birth (days) <1 55 (45.1)	
Recent Weight (kg) * 1.8 (1.0 - 6.0) -	
New Razor blade Razor blade Razor blade Razor blade Rome Rom	-
Continue of bath after birth (days) Continue of bath after birth (· -
Columbication Columbicatio	-
1 to 7 19 (15.6)	
ST ST ST ST ST ST ST ST)00
DK	
Thread from house	
Thread from house 26 (21.3) 0.0 Thread from dai kit 77 (63.1) Cord clamp 17 (13.9) Umbilical cord cutted with Razor blade from home 4 (3.3) 0.0 New Razor blade 83 (68.0) Knife from house Surgical blade 32 (26.2) Other instrument 2 (1.6) Application to umbilical cord (n=18) Oil (Edible / Coconut/ Soya) 14 (77.8) 0.0	
Thread from dai kit 77 (63.1) Cord clamp 17 (13.9) Umbilical cord cutted with Razor blade from home 4 (3.3) 0.0 New Razor blade 83 (68.0) Knife from house Surgical blade 32 (26.2) Other instrument 2 (1.6) Application to umbilical cord (n=18) Oil (Edible / Coconut/ Soya) 14 (77.8) 0.0	
Cord clamp 17 (13.9))00
Umbilical cord cutted with 4 (3.3) 0.0 Razor blade from home 4 (3.3) 0.0 New Razor blade 83 (68.0) 83 (68.0) Knife from house 32 (26.2) Other instrument 2 (1.6) 2 (1.6) Application to umbilical cord 18 (14.8) Material applied to umbilical cord (n=18) 0.0 0.0	
Razor blade from home	
New Razor blade 83 (68.0)	
Knife from house	000
Surgical blade 32 (26.2) Other instrument 2 (1.6) Application to umbilical cord 18 (14.8) Material applied to umbilical cord (n=18) Oil (Edible / Coconut/ Soya) 14 (77.8) 0.0	
Other instrument 2 (1.6) Application to umbilical cord 18 (14.8) Material applied to umbilical cord (n=18) Oil (Edible / Coconut/ Soya) 14 (77.8) 0.0	
Application to umbilical cord 18 (14.8) Material applied to umbilical cord (n=18) Oil (Edible / Coconut/ Soya) 14 (77.8) 0.0	
Material applied to umbilical cord (n=18) Oil (Edible / Coconut/ Soya) 14 (77.8) 0.0	
Oil (Edible / Coconut/ Soya) 14 (77.8) 0.0	-
1 (0' 11) (20 0)	000
Kum-kum (Sindhor) 4 (22.2)	
Signs of injury at birth	
Signs of paralysis 1 (0.8)	
A M-16	-
Type of malformation	
	117
Very small / large head	
Defect of lip and / palate 3 (2.5)	
Other 4 (3.3)	

Values are n (%), p-values are by Chi-square test for testing equality of proportions across all sub-categories.

*Values are Median (Minimum- Maximum).

Section-5 (contd) Condition of the baby soon after birth (5.31)

Parameters	Group I (Age at death ≤ 6 Months) (n=122)	P-value
Colour of baby at birth		
Normal	100 (82.0)	0.000
Pale /Yellow	12 (9.8)	
Blue	4 (3.3)	
Baby cried after birth	110 (90.2)	
Baby given assistance to breathe	25 (20.5)	
Baby movements (Hand & legs)	113 (92.6)	
Dead baby at birth (Still birth)		

Section-5 (contd) Neonatal illness history (5.36...5.42.1)

Group I	P-value
(Age at death ≤ 6 Months) (n=122)	
80 (65.6)	
0.75(0.17 - 72.0)	
69 (56.6)	0.000
11 (9.0)	
5 (45.5)	0.007
1 (9.0)	
5 (45.5)	
30 (24.6)	
3 (1 – 86)	
43 (35.2)	0.002
40 (19.3)	
39 (32.0)	
15 (12.3)	
2 (13.3)	0.000
13 (86.7)	
5 (4.1)	
14 (1 – 47)	
63 (51.6)	
6 (1 – 156)	
	80 (65.6) 0.75 (0.17 – 72.0) 69 (56.6) 11 (9.0) 5 (45.5) 1 (9.0) 5 (45.5) 30 (24.6) 3 (1 – 86) 43 (35.2) 40 (19.3) 39 (32.0) 15 (12.3) 2 (13.3) 13 (86.7) 5 (4.1) 14 (1 – 47)

Values are n (%), p-values are by Chi-square test for testing equality of proportions across all sub-categories. *Values are Median (Minimum- Maximum).

Section-5 (contd) Neonatal illness history (5.43...5.58.1)

Parameters	Group I	P-value
	(Age at death ≤ 6	
	Months) (n=122)	
Adverse outcomes after birth		
Fever	20 (16.4)	
Time to have fever [¥]	14 (2 – 155)	
Cold to the touch	32 (26.2)	
Time to cold to the touch (days) [¥]	3 (1 – 48)	
Cough	17 (13.9)	
Time to cough (days) [¥]	12 (1 – 155)	
Fast breathing	35 (28.7)	
Time to fast breathing (days) [¥]	4 (1 – 155)	
Difficulty in breathing	41 (33.6)	
Time to difficulty in breathing (days) [¥]	4 (1 – 156)	
Chest in indrawing	21 (17.2)	
Grunting	24 (19.7)	
Flaring of the Nostrils	14 (11.5)	
Watery stools	10 (8.2)	
Time to watery stools(days) [¥]	17 (1 – 156)	
Blood in the stools	2 (1.6)	
Vomiting	30 (24.6)	
Time to stray vomiting(days) ¥	4 (1 – 148)	
Vomiting colour (n=30)		
White	20 (66.7)	0.000
Reddish	4 (13.3)	
Yellowish	2 (6.7)	
Other	4 (13.3)	
Abdominal distention	11 (9.0)	
Time to abdominal distention (days) [¥]	2(1-28)	
Redness / Discharge from umbilical cord	2 (1.6)	
Pustular skin rash	4 (3.3)	
Location of Pustular skin rash		
Face only	1 (25.0)	0.003
All over body	1 (25.0)	
Other	2 (50.0)	
Yellow palm / soles	6 (4.9)	
Time to yellow palm /soles (days) [¥]	4 (2 – 7)	
Duration of yellow palm / soles (days) [¥]	3 (1 – 19)	
Immunization History		
Immunization given	33 (27.0)	
Immunization complete for age	17 (51.5)	
Immunization incomplete for age	16 (48.5)	

Values are n (%), p-values are by Chi-square test for testing equality of proportions across all sub-categories. *Values are Median (Minimum-Maximum).

Section-6
History of previously known medical condition in child (6.3...6.11)
Symptoms noted during final illness (6.12...6.15)

Parameters	Group II (Age at death > 6 Months) (n=85)	P-value
Known Major Illness		
Heart Disease	1 (1.2)	0.000
Diabetes		
Asthma	1 (1.2)	
Convulsions	4 (4.7)	
Malnutrition	45 (52.9)	
Tuberculosis	5 (5.9)	
HIV AIDS		
Congenital malformation		
Swelling / defect on the back		0.000
Very large head	3 (3.5)	
Very small head		
Defect of lip / palate		
Other	3 (3.5)	
No malformation	78 (91.8)	
Other medical illness	17 (20.0)	
Type of illness (n=17)		
Blood cancer	1 (5.9)	0.001
Koch's infection	1 (5.9)	
PEM	4 (23.5)	
Other (gastro, multi vitamin deficiency etc)	11 (64.7)	
Symptoms during final illness	, ,	
Small at birth	11 (12.9)	
Birthweight categories (gms)		
<1500	1 (1.2)	0.000
1500 – 2000	1 (1.2)	
2000 – 2500	23 (27.1)	
>2500	58 (68.2)	
Prematurely born	27 (31.8)	
Gestational age (wks) for premature babies [¥]	36 (28 – 38)	
Normal Growth	36 (42.4)	
Duration of illness before death (days) [¥]	8 (1 – 180)	

Values are n (%), p-values are by Chi-square test for testing equality of proportions across all sub-categories.

*Values are Median (Minimum- Maximum).

Section-6 (contd) Symptoms noted during final illness (6.16...6.24)

Minor illness	Group II (Age at death > 6 Months) (n=85)	P-value
Fever related		
Had fever	41 (48.2)	
Duration of fever (days) ¥	5 (1 – 90)	
Type of fever (n=41)		
Continuous	21 (51.2)	0.127
On and off	19 (46.3)	
Chills / Rigor	10 (11.8)	
Cough related		
Had cough	28 (32.9)	
Duration of cough (days) ¥	5 (1 – 180)	
Sever cough	13 (15.3)	
Vomited after cough	5 (5.9)	
Breathing related		
Fast breathing	25 (29.4)	0.057
Difficulty in breathing	27 (31.8)	7
Chest indrawing	16 (18.8)	7
Noisy breathing	15 (17.6)	7
Flaring of nostrils	12 (14.1)	7
Diarrhea related	<u> </u>	
Had Diarrhea	20 (23.5)	
Duration of diarrhea (days) ¥	6 (1 – 45)	
Frequency of passing tools (per day) ¥	4 (2 – 12)	
Less urine passed	7 (8.2)	
Sunken eyes	11 (12.9)	
Lethargic / drowsy	14 (16.5)	
Blood in the stools	9 (10.6)	

Values are n (%), p-values are by Chi-square test for testing equality of proportions across all sub-categories.

*Values are Median (Minimum- Maximum).

Section-6 (contd) Symptoms noted during final illness (6.25...6.31.3)

Parameters	Group II (Age at death > 6	P-value
	Months) (n=85)	
Skin related		
Any skin rash	2 (2.4)	
Duration of skin rash (days)	3 and 9	
Site of rash (n=2)		
Face		
Trunk		
Arms & legs		
Don't know	2 (100.0)	
Rash looks like		
Rash with pus	1 (50.0)	0.989
Don't know	1 (50.0)	
Red eyes		
Loss of appetite	18 (14.8)	
Weight loss	44 (51.8)	
Pale look	29 (34.1)	
Thin / wested look	32 (37.6)	
Weighed recently	70 (82.4)	
Current weight (kg) [¥]	6.7 (3.0 – 14.5)	
Change in hair colour to red / yellow	5 (5.9)	
Vomiting		
Vomited	23 (27.1)	
Duration of vomiting	2(1-30)	
Frequency of vomiting per day	3 (1 – 8)	
Colour of vomiting (n=23)		
White	6 (27.3)	0.282
Yellow	4 (18.2)	
Watery	9 (40.9)	
Other	3 (13.6)	

[¥]Values are Median (Minimum- Maximum).

Section-6 (contd) Symptoms noted during final illness (6.32...6.43)

Parameters	Group II (Age at death > 6 Months) (n=85)	P-value
Abdominal pain and distension		
Abdominal pain	13 (15.3)	
Abdominal distension	10 (11.8)	
Duration of abdominal distension (days) (n=10)		
1	4 (40.0)	0.392
2	2 (20.0)	7
>2	4 (40.0)	
No stool passing (n=10)	7 (70.0)	
Mass in abdomen		
Yellow discoloration of eyes	3 (3.5)	
Bleeding from any site	9 (10.6)	
Bleeding Site		
Through stool (n=9)	8 (88.9)	
Mouth sores	8 (9.4)	
Duration of mouth sores (days) (n=8)		
2	2 (25.0)	0.000
>2	6 (75.0)	
Lumps on		
Neck	1 (1.2)	
Armpit		
Groin		
Other place		
Swelling on		
Face	2 (2.4)	0.881
Joints	1 (1.2)	7
Ankles		
Whole body	1 (1.2)	
Other place (Hands / Limbs)	2 (2.4)	7
Headache	1 (1.2)	
Stiff on painful neck	4 (4.7)	
Event of Drowsy / Unconscious		
Drowsy / Unconscious	21 (24.7)	
Duration of unconsciousness (days) (n=21)		
1	8 (38.1)	0.327
2	6 (28.6)	7
>2	3 (14.3)	7

Section-6 (contd) Symptoms noted during final illness (6.43.1...6.48.1)

Parameters	Group II (Age at death > 6 Months) (n=85)	P-value
Development of Unconsciousness		
(n=21)	11 (52.4)	0.116
Suddenly	11 (52.4)	0.116
Fast	4 (19.0)	
Slowly	5 (23.8)	
Convulsions	15 (17.6)	
Paralysis		
Paralysis of lower limbs	5 (5.9)	
Duration of paralysis (days) (n=5)		
1	1 (20.0)	0.000
>1	4 (80.0)	
Onset of Paralysis (n=5)	,	
Suddenly	3 (60.0)	0.449
Fast in a day	1 (20.0)	
Slowly	1 (20.0)	
Ear discharge	2 (2.4)	
Skin infection	16 (18.8)	
Type of skin infection (n=16)		
Bed sour	1 (6.3)	0.180
Leg & Hand	4 (25.0)	
Immunization history		
Immunization given	81 (95.3)	
Immunization complete for age	73 (85.9)	0.000
Immunization incomplete for age	12 (14.1)	

Section-7
History of Injuries / Accidents

Parameters	Group I (Age at death ≤ 6 Months) (n=122)	Group II (Age at death > 6 Months) (n=85)	All (n=207)	P-value
Suffer from Injury		4 (4.7)	4 (1.9)	0.028
Type of Injury				
Road accident		1 (1.2)	1 (0.5)	0.214
Fall		1 (1.2)	1 (0.5)	
Drowning		1 (1.2)	1 (0.5)	1
Poisoning		1 (1.2)	1 (0.5)	
Intentional accident				
Animal/Insect bite		2 (2.4)	2 (1.0)	0.055
Type of Animal / Insect				
Snake		1 (1.2)	1 (0.5)	0.238

Values are n (%), p-values are by Chi-square test for independence of attributes if cell frequency is more than 5, else Fisher's exact test is used.

Comments:

1) The distribution of event of suffering from injury is significantly different between two groups.

Section-8
Care seeking information that led to death
(Note:- This section has been filled up only on 192 cases)

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Parameters	Group I (Age at death ≤ 6 Months) (n=111)	Group II (Age at death > 6 Months) (n=81)	All (n=192)	P-value
Family action on illness	, , ,	, , ,		
Home care	44 (39.6)	34 (42.0)	78 (40.6)	0.745
Informal care provider	23 (20.7)	42 (51.9)	65 (33.9)	0.000
Formal health care	67 (60.4)	51 (63.0)	118 (61.5)	0.714
Decision on action	, ,	, ,	, ,	
Mother	19 (17.1)	12 (14.8)	31 (16.1)	0.001
Father	25 (22.5)	37 (45.7)	62 (32.3)	
Grand Mother	5 (4.5)	3 (3.7)	8 (4.2)	
Grand Father	6 (5.4)	4 (4.9)	10 (5.2)	
Other	51 (45.9)	16 (19.8)	67 (34.9)	
Duration for Action on Illness (Hours) [¥]	2.0 (0.0 – 720.0)	17.5 (0.0 – 1248.0)	3.0 (0.0- 1248.0)	0.008
Symptoms				
Abdominal Distention	6 (4.9)	11 (12.9)	17 (8.2)	0.039
Difficulty in Breathing	24 (19.7)	16 (18.8)	40 (19.3)	0.879
Cough/ Fever	22 (18.0)	37 (43.5)	59 (28.5)	0.000
Convulsions	6 (4.9)	10 (11.8)	16 (7.7)	0.070
Loose Motions	6 (4.9)	21 (24.7)	27 (13.0)	0.000
Drowsy / Lethargic	22 (18.0)	3 (3.5)	25 (12.1)	0.002
Vomiting	13 (10.7)	14 (16.5)	27 (13.0)	0.222
Prematurity (LBW/VLBW)	43 (35.2)		43 (20.8)	0.000
Reason for not seeking formal health care				
Child not sick enough	43 (38.7)	24 (29.6)	67 (34.9)	0.191
Nobody to accompany	1 (0.9)	3 (3.7)	4(2.1)	0.312
Parents busy in household duties	3 (2.7)	2 (2.5)	5 (2.6)	0.999
Barriers to formal health care	, ,	, ,	, ,	
Transportation	5 (4.5)	5 (6.2)	10 (5.2)	0.607
Money for transportation	1 (0.9)	1 (1.2)	1 (1.0)	0.999
Money for care provider				
Other costs				
Unsatisfied on health care	2 (1.8)	8 (9.9)	10 (5.2)	0.019
Require traditional care	23 (20.7)	24 (29.6)	47 (24.5)	0.156
Too sick to travel	2 (1.8)	4 (4.9)	6 (3.1)	0.242
Thought child would die	3 (2.7)	3 (3.7)	6 (3.1)	0.698
Late at night	4 (3.6)	8 (9.9)	12 (6.3)	0.128
No care seeking problem	50 (45.0)	25 (30.9)	75 (39.1)	0.047
Other	5 (4.5)	9 (11.1)	14 (7.3)	0.082

Values are n (%), p-values are by Chi-square test for independence of attributes if cell frequency is more than 5, else Fisher's exact test is used. Values are Median (Minimum-Maximum), p-values are obtained by independent sample t test.

- 1) Significantly higher proportion of children from group II had informal care provider compared to the group I.
- 2) The distribution of decision on action is significantly different between two groups.
- 3) The distribution of time for action on illness is significantly different between two groups.
- 4) The distribution of some of the symptoms (such as abdominal distension, cough, loose motions, drowsy and lethargic) are significantly different between two groups.
- 5) The distribution of reasons for not seeking formal health care is approximately similar between two groups.
- 6) Significantly higher proportion of parents from group II were not satisfied on health care facilities provided.
- 7) Significantly higher proportion of parents from group I felt that there was no care seeking problem to seek formal health care.

MATRIX QUSTIONS (8.6...8.12) Note:- This has been filled up for 113 cases

Parameters	Group I	Group II	All (n=113)	P-
	(Age at death ≤ 6	(Age at death > 6	, ,	value
	Months) (n=70)	Months) (n=43)		
No. of formal				
facilities used				
1	41 (58.6)	24 (55.8)	65 (57.5)	0.609
2	22 (31.4)	12 (27.9)	34 (30.1)	
>2	7 (10.0)	7 (16.3)	14 (12.4)	
Time taken to make	0.62(0.0-52.0)	0.50(0.0 - 8.42)	0.75(0.0 - 52.0)	0.444
the arrangements (hrs)				
Travel time to	0.5(0.0-8.4)	1.0(0.03-6.9)	0.7(0.0 - 8.4)	0.062
facilities (hrs) ¥	, , ,	,	, , , , ,	
Referral time at the	0.0(0.0-101.0)	0.0(0.0 - 264.0)	0.0(0.0 - 264.0)	0.905
facility (hrs) ¥				
Duration of stay at the	24.0 (0.0 – 267.0)	9.0 (0.0 – 384.0)	15.0 (0.0 – 384.0)	0.092
facility (hrs) [¥]				
Distance to facility	15.0 (0.0 – 310.0)	15.0 (0.0 – 160.0)	15.0 (00 – 310.0)	0.843
(km) [¥]				
Transportation cost	0.0(0.0 - 2000.0)	0.0(0.0-400.0)	0.0(0.0 - 2000.0)	0.141
$(Rs)^{\Psi}$				
Care cost (Rs) [¥]	0.0 (0–15000)	0.0(0-500)	0.0 (0–15000)	0.054
Source of money				
(n=112)				
Own	18 (25.7)	18 (42.9)	36 (32.1)	0.162
Borrowed	4 (5.7)	4 (9.5)	8 (7.1)	
Sold assets			0	
Community fund	1 (1.4)		1 (0.1)	
Govt scheme	48 (68.6)	20 (47.6)	68 (60.7)	
Other	5 (7.1)	1 (2.4)	6 (5.4)	

Values are n (%), p-values are by Chi-square test for independence of attributes if cell frequency is more than 5, else Fisher's exact test is used.

- 1) The distribution of number of facilities used is approximately similar in both the groups.
- 2) The distributions of health care parameters (such as travel time, referral time, duration of stay at the facility, distance to facility etc) are not significantly different between two groups.
- 3) The distributions of health economic parameters (such as transportation cost, care cost etc) are not significantly different between two groups.
- 4) Large majority of cases (~60%) had Government scheme to avail the health care facilities.

[¥]Values are Median (Minimum- Maximum), p-values are obtained by independent sample t test.

MATRIX QUSTIONS (contd) Transport methods used (8.10)

Parameters	Group I	Group II	p
	(Age at death ≤ 6 Months) (n=70)	(Age at death > 6 Months) (n=43)	
Total facility	107	69	
visits	10,		
Walk	10 (9.3)	13 (18.8)	0.068
Rickshaw/Cart	2 (1.9)	2 (2.9)	0.51
Bus	4 (3.7)	6 (8.7)	0.15
Taxi/auto	10 (9.3)	12 (17.4)	0.12
Ambulance	57 (53.3)	29 (42.0)	0.14
Other	15 (14.0)	7 (10.1).	0.45
Multiple methods	10 (8.5)	-	

Values are n(%), p by Chi-square test fot independence, Fishers exact test if cell frequency is more than 5.

Comment:

Use of ambulance facility is high. Walking was marginally higher in group 2.

MATRIX QUSTIONS (contd) (8.13...8.19)

Parameters	Group I	Group II	All (n=113)	P-value
1 di diffeters	(Age at death ≤ 6	(Age at death > 6	7 (H=113)	1 - value
	Months) (n=70)	Months) (n=43)		
Treatment provided				
Oral rehydration	37 (52.9)	15 (35.7)	52 (46.4)	0.078
Blood transfusion	3 (4.3)	1 (2.4)	4 (3.6)	0.898
Tube through nose	22 (31.4)	4 (9.5)	26 (23.2)	0.010
Other (majority treated by antibiotics)	48 (68.6)	23 (54.8)	71 (63.4)	0.142
Nothing Nothing	1 (1.4)	4 (9.5)	5 (4.5)	0.065
Cause of referral	1 (11.1)	. (3.6)	<i>e</i> (,	0.000
Certain problem	5 (7.1)	4 (9.5)	9 (8.0)	0.654
No blood				
For a procedure (CT, MRI, USG)	4 (5.7)	2 (4.8)	6 (5.4)	0.898
Lack of Specialist (16 Pediatricians, 1 each Surgeon & Neurologist)	14 (20.0)	3 (7.1)	17 (15.2)	0.101
Other (Father decided, Infection, Ventilator required)	1 (1.4)	2 (4.8)	3 (2.7)	0.555
Reasons for not going				
to other facility				
No transportation	1 (1.4)		1 (0.9)	0.375
Transportation / Health care cost	1 (1.4)		1 (0.9)	0.375
Not satisfied with available care	3 (4.3)	9 (21.4)	12 (10.7)	0.009
Thought child would die	1 (1.4)	3 (7.1)	4 (3.6)	0.147
Child died	22 (31.4)	9 (21.4)	31 (27.7)	0.252
No care seeking problem	26 (37.1)	14 (33.3)	40 (32.7)	0.684
Other	12 (17.1)	9 (21.4)	21 (18.8)	0.574

Values are n (%), p-values are by Chi-square test for independence of attributes if cell frequency is more than 5, else Fisher's exact test is used.

- 1) The distribution of treatment provided (except tube through nose) is approximately similar between two groups.
- 2) The distribution of cause of referral is approximately similar between two groups.
- 3) The distribution of reasons for not goring to the other facilities are approximately similar between two groups.

Illnesses recorded in 2 groups (section-5, section-6 respectively)

Parameters	Group I	Group II	All (n=207)	P-value
	(Age at death \leq 6	(Age at death > 6		
	Months) (n=122)	Months) (n=85)		
Illness reported				
Convulsions	15 (12.3)	15 (17.6)	30 (14.9)	0.282
Lethargic / Drowsy	63 (51.6)	14 (16.5)	77 (37.2)	0.000
Fever	20 (16.4)	41 (48.2)	61 (29.5)	0.000
Cough / Cold	17 (13.9)	28 (32.9)	45 (21.7)	0.001
Fast breathing	35 (28.7)	25 (29.4)	60 (28.9)	0.910
Difficulty in breathing	41 (33.6)	27 (31.8)	68 (32.8)	0.781
Chest indrawing	21 (17.2)	16 (18.8)	37 (17.9)	0.766
Grunting	24 (19.7)	15 (17.6)	39 (18.8)	0.714
Flaring of nostrils	14 (11.5)	12 (14.1)	26 (12.6)	0.573
Diarrhea / Watery	10 (8.2)	20 (23.5)	30 (14.5)	0.002
stools				
Vomiting	30 (24.6)	23 (27.1)	53 (25.6)	0.689
Abdominal distension	11 (9.0)	10 (11.8)	21 (10.1)	0.519
Skin rash	4 (3.3)	2 (2.4)	6 (2.9)	0.989
Immunization history				
Immunization given	33 (27.0)	81 (95.3)	114 (55.1)	0.000
Immunization	17 (51.5)	73 (85.9)	90 (78.9)	0.000
complete for age				
(n=114)				
Immunization	16 (48.5)	8 (9.9)	24 (21.1)	
incomplete for age				
(n=114)				

Values are n (%), p-values are by Chi-square test for independence of attributes if cell frequency is more than 5, else Fisher's exact test is used.

- 1) Significantly higher proportion of group I children had lethargy / drowsiness compared to group II children.
- 2) Significantly higher proportion of group II children had fever, cough/cold, diarrhea compared to group I children.
- 3) Significantly higher proportion of group II children had immunization which was completed for the age.

[¥]Values are Median (Minimum- Maximum), p-values are obtained by independent sample t test.

ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table 1) Frequency of children died before 24 hours of age.

Information	Total (n=122)
Age at death ≤24 hours	24 (19.7)
Age at death >24 hours	98 (80.3)

Values are n (%).

Table 2a) Association between place of death and health seeking behavior

Place of death	Home care		
	Yes	No	Total
Home	52 (54.7)	43 (45.3)	95
Medical college hospital	0	1 (100.0.)	1
District / Sub Hosp	8 (17.4)	38 (82.6)	46
PHC RH	4 (30.8)	9 (69.2)	13
Informal Place	0	1 (100.0)	1
Private Hospital	1 (25.0)	3 (75.0)	4
Other	13 (40.6)	19 (59.4)	32

Values are n (%), P-value=0.002, by Fisher's exact test.

- 1) The place of death and health seeking behavior are significantly associated.
- 2) Significantly higher proportion of parents whose babies died at home had preferred home care option of health care.

Table 2b) Association between place of death and health seeking behavior

Place of death	Sought care from informal provider		
	Yes	No	Total
Home	42 (44.2)	53 (55.8)	95
Medical college hospital	0	1 (100.0.)	1
District / Sub Hosp	7 (15.2)	39 (84.8)	46
PHC RH	0	13 (100.0)	13
Informal Place	1 (100.0)	0	1
Private Hospital	1 (25.0)	3 (75.0)	4
Other	14 (43.8)	18 (56.2)	32

Values are n (%), P-value=0.001, by Fisher's exact test.

Comment:

The place of death and health seeking behavior are significantly associated.

Table 2c) Association between place of death and health seeking behavior

Place of death	Sought formal health care		
	Yes	No	Total
Home	32 (33.7)	63 (66.3)	95
Medical college hospital	1 (100.0.)	0	1
District / Sub Hosp	46 (100.0)	0	46
PHC RH	12 (92.3)	1 (7.7)	13
Informal Place	0	1 (100.0)	1
Private Hospital	4 (100.0)	0	4
Other	23 (71.9)	9 (28.1)	32

Values are n (%), P-value=0.000, by Fisher's exact test.

Comments:

The place of death and health seeking behavior are significantly associated.

Table 3) Average time lapse between date of reporting and date of death.

	Median (Minimum - Maximum)
Difference between time of notification and	0.0 (0.0 – 62.0)
Time of death (days)	

Table 4) The distribution of respondents.

Respondent	Total (n=207)		
Mother	137 (66.2)		
Father	50 (24.2)		
Grand Mother	6 (2.9)		
Grand Father	8 (3.9)		
Relatives (Uncle / Aunt)	2 (0.95)		
Other	4 (1.9)		

Values are n (%).

Table 5) The distribution of place of death according to the age at death.

Place of death	Group I (Age at death ≤	Group II (Age at death > 6	All (n=207)	P-value
	6 Months) (n=122)	Months) (n=85)		
Home	63 (51.6)	46 (54.1)	109 (52.7)	0.481
Medical college hospital	1 (0.8)		1 (0.5)	1
District / Sub Hosp	31 (25.4)	15 (17.6)	46 (22.2)	
PHC RH	8 (6.6)	5 (5.9)	13 (6.3)	
Informal Place		1 (1.2)	1 (0.5)	1
Private Hospital	3 (2.5)	1 (1.2)	4 (1.9)	1
Other	16 (13.1)	17 (20.0)	33 (15.9)	1
Specification of Other (n=33)				
During Transportation (On road)	8	9	17	
Relative's home	6	6	12	1
Can't say	2	2	4	-

Values are n (%), P-value by Fisher's exact test.

Table 6) The association between parental education and health seeking behavior.

		Parental education status			
Health seeking behavior		Father's	P-value	Mother's	P-value
		education		education	
Home care	Yes	5.0 (0.0 – 15.0)	0.666	4.0 (0.0 – 12.0)	0.722
	No	7.0 (0.0 – 15.0)		3.0 (0.0 – 12.0)	
Sought care from informal	Yes	4.0 (0.0 – 13.0)	0.006	2.0 (0.0 – 10.0)	0.003
provider					
	No	7.0 (0.0 – 15.0)		4.0 (0.0 – 12.0)	
Sought formal health care	Yes	7.0 (0.0 – 15.0)	0.736	4.0 (0.0 – 12.0)	0.021
	No	5.0 (0.0 – 13.0)		2.0 (0.0 – 12.0)	

Values are Median (Minimum - Maximum), P-values by Mann-Whitney U test.

Comment:

- 1) The parental education and health seeking behavior are significantly associated.
- 2) In general, parents having relatively higher education preferred to seek formal health care option.

Table 7) The distribution of children suffering from injury

Parameters	Group I (Age at death ≤ 6 Months) (n=122)	Group II (Age at death > 6 Months) (n=85)	All (n=207)
No. of children suffer from	0	6 (7.1)	6 (2.9)
Injury (including animal / insect bite)			

Values are n (%).

Table 8a) Association between place of delivery and health seeking behavior

Place of delivery	Home care			
	Yes	No	Total	
Home	32 (50.0)	32 (50.0)	64	
Government Hospital	7 (20.0)	28 (80.0)	35	
Private Hospital	0	4 (100.0)	4	
Other	5 (62.5)	3 (37.5)	8	

Values are n (%), P-value =0.005, by Fisher's exact test.

Comments:

- 1) The place of delivery and the health seeking behavior for home care are significantly associated.
- 2) Significantly higher proportion of parents whose children borne in government hospital preferred not to have home care.

Table 8b) Association between place of delivery and health seeking behavior

01					
Place of delivery	Sought care from informal pr				
	Yes	No	Total		
Home	13 (20.3)	51 (79.7)	64		
Government Hospital	7 (20.0)	28 (80.0)	35		
Private Hospital	0	4 (100.0)	4		
Other	3 (37.5)	5 (62.5)	8		

Values are n (%), P-value =0.605, by Fisher's exact test.

Table 8c) Association between place of delivery and health seeking behavior

Place of delivery	Sought formal health care			
	Yes	No	Total	
Home	36 (56.3)	28 (43.8)	64	
Government Hospital	24 (68.6)	11 (31.4)	35	
Private Hospital	4 (100.0)	0	4	
Other	3 (37.5)	5 (62.5)	8	

Values are n (%), P-value =0.136, by Fisher's exact test.

Table 9) Association between place of delivery and delivery attended by the expert.

	Place of delivery				
Delivery attended by	Home	Government Hospital	Private Hospital	Other	
Obstetrician	1 (1.4)	3 (8.1)	3 (75.0)	0	
General doctor	0	10 (27.0)	1 (25.0)	2 (22.2)	
Nurse	0	11 (29.7)	0	0	
ANM	3 (4.2)	13 (35.1)	0	1 (11.1)	
Trained Dai	43 (59.7)	0	0	3 (33.3)	
Relatives / Friend	11 (15.3)	0	0	2 (22.2)	
Herself	0	0	0	0	
Quack	3 (4.2)	0	0	1 (11.1)	
Other (Untrained Dai)	11 (15.3)	0	0	0	
Total	72	37	4	9	

Values are n (%), P-value =0.000, by Fisher's exact test.

- 1) The place of delivery and the event of attending delivery by the expert are significantly associated.
- 2) Significantly higher proportion of deliveries that took place at home was attended by trained Dais.
- 3) About 15% deliveries were attended by untrained Dais.

Table 10) Association between place of delivery and no. of time antenatal care received.

	Place of delivery				
Number of times the	Home	Government Hospital	Private Hospital	Other	
antenatal care received					
Never	0	2 (5.4)	0	2 (22.2)	
Once	9 (12.7)	0	0	0	
Twice	8 (11.3)	4 (10.8)	1 (25.0)	0	
Thrice	19 (26.8)	9 (24.3)	0	4 (44.4)	
More than thrice	35 (49.3)	22 (59.5)	3 (75.0)	3 (33.3)	
Total	71	37	4	9	

Values are n (%), P-value =0.021, by Fisher's exact test.

- 1) The place of delivery and the number of time antenatal care received are significantly associated.
- 2) Significantly higher proportion of mothers who delivered at the government hospital received antenatal care for more than three times during pregnancy.

Table 11) Association between place of delivery and assistance to breathe given to the child.

	Place of delivery			
Assistance to breathe	Home	Government Hospital	Private Hospital	Other
given				
Yes	7 (9.7)	16 (43.2)	2 (50.0)	0
No	64 (88.9)	21 (56.8)	2 (50.0)	9 (100.0)
Don't know	1 (1.4)	0	0	0
Total	72	37	4	9

Values are n (%), P-value = 0.001, by Fisher's exact test.

Comments:

- 1) The place of delivery and the event of assistance given to breathe are significantly associated.
- 2) Approximately 10% of the babies delivered at home were given the assistance to breathe.

Table 12) Distribution of time to breast-feed after the birth (hrs).

Breasst feed time (hrs)	Total (n=80)
Less than equal 0.5	39 (48.8)
0.5 to 1.0	12 (15.0)
1.0 to 6.0	19 (23.8)
6.0 to 18.0	2 (2.5)
24.0 to 48.0	6 (7.5)
72	2 (2.5)

Values are n (%).

Table 13) Association between immunization history and age at death..

	Age at death (Months)			
Immunization History	≤ 1 Month	1 to 6 Months	Total	
Immunization given	17 (16.7)	16 (80.0)	33	
Immunization not given	82 (80.4)	4 (20.0)	86 (70.5)	
Don't Know	3 (2.9)	0	3	
Total	102	20	122	
Immunization complete for age (n=33)	8 (47.1)	9 (56.3)	17	
Immunization incomplete for age	9 (52.9)	7 (43.7)	16	

Values are n (%), P-value = 0.000, by Fisher's exact test.

- 1) The age at death and the immunization history are significantly associated.
- 2) Significantly higher proportion of babies who died between 1 to 6 months was given the immunization.

Table 14) For BPL how many could tell Benefits for Health care

Parameters	Group I (Age at death < 6 Months) (n=122)	Group II (Age at death > 6 Months) (n=85)	All (n=207)	P-value
Awareness of BPL for				
Health Care				
Yes	43 (35.2)	29 (34.1)	72 (34.8)	0.000
No	79 (64.8)	56 (65.9)	135 (65.2)	

Values are n (%).

Comments:

Only 35.2% from group I and 34.1% from group II were aware of BPL card for health care.

Table 15) Information on age of mother at the baby died in primipara, one issue, two issues and more than 2 issues.

Parity	Maternal Age (years) (Mean (SD))
Driminara (n-52)	10.5 (2.1)
Primipara (n=52)	19.5 (2.1)
One (n=24)	22.2 (1.7)
Two (n=21)	22.8 (2.3)
More than two (n=25)	28.7 (5.3)
P-value (ANOVA)	0.000

Comments:

Maternal age at the time of babies death progressively increased with parity.

Table 16) Spacing between the 2 pregnancies can we get break-up like < 12 months, > 12-24 months > 24-36 months, > 36 months.

Spacing between two pregnancies groups	n (%)
<12 Months	6 (9.4)
12 to 24 Months	30 (45.5)
24 to 36 Months	16 (24.2)
> 36 Months	14 (21.2)
Total	66

Comments:

Very few pregnancies (9.4%) were spaced within a year

Table 17) Gestation age > 28 -32 weeks, > 32 weeks - 36 weeks, > 37 weeks.

Gestation age groups	n (%)
<28 weeks	9 (7.5)
28 to 32 weeks	49 (40.8)
32 to 36 weeks	28 (23.3)
≥ 37 weeks	34 (28.3)
Total	120

Comments:

About (48%) babies delivered very prematurely (<32 weeks)

Table 18) Care received during pregnancy check-up is minimum 5 times. There for how many mothers received minimum 5 times ANC check-up.

Number of times antenatal care received	n (%)
Nil	4 (3.3)
1	9 (7.4)
2	13 (10.7)
3	32 (26.4)
4	29 (24.0)
5	26 (21.5)
6	3 (2.5)
7	3 (2.5)
8	2 (1.7)
Total	121

Comment:

About 28% (n=34) mothers sought antenatal care from ANM, nurse or qualified doctor at least 5 times.

Table 19) In older children weeks of prematurely 28-32 weeks, >32-36 weeks, \geq 37 weeks.

Gestational age is not recorded for older children (ie those in group II).

Table 20) Duration of stay before referral.

Parameters	Group I	Group II	All (n=113)
	(Age at death \leq 6	(Age at death > 6	
	Months) (n=70)	Months) (n=43)	
Referral time at the	0.0 (0.0 –72 .0)	0.0(0.0-264.0)	0.0(0.0-264.0)
facility (hrs) [¥]			
Facility 1	0.0 (0.0-53.0)	0.0 (0.0-72.0)	0.0 (0.0-72.0)
Facility 2	0.0 (0.0-72.0)	0.75 (0.0-264.0)	0.0 (0.0-264.0)
Facility 3	0.0 (0.0-25.5)	0.0 (0.0-1.0)	0.0 (0.0-25.5)
Facility 4	0.0	-	0.0 (0.0-0.0)

^{*}Values are Median (Minimum- Maximum)

Table 21) Duration of stay at facility.

Parameters	Group I (Age at death ≤ 6 Months) (n=70)	Group II (Age at death > 6 Months) (n=43)	All (n=113)
Duration of stay at the facility (hrs) [¥]	11.0 (0.0 – 260.0)	2.0 (0.0 – 336.0)	8.0 (0.0 – 336.0)
Facility 1	5.5 (0.0-260.0)	1.0 (0.0-336.0)	4.0 (0.0-336.0)
Facility 2	30.0 (0.0-71.4)	2.5 (0.0-312.0)	18.5 (0.0-312.0)
Facility 3	16.0 (1.5-192.0)	12.0(2.0-240.0)	12.0 (1.5-312.2)
Facility 4	62.0 (62.0-62.0)	-	62.0 (62.0-62.0)

^{*}Values are Median (Minimum- Maximum)

Table 22) Number of referrals

Parameters	Group I (Age at death ≤ 6 Months) (n=70)	Group II (Age at death > 6 Months) (n=43)	All (n=113)
T 4	44	2.4	
Facility 1	41	24	65
Facility1 to Facility 2	22	12	34
Facility2 to Facility 3	6	7	13
Facility3 to Facility 4	1	-	1

Table 23) Break up of children who died during transportation

In all 17 children died during transportaion.

Parameters	Group I (Age at death ≤ 6 Months) (n=8)	Group II (Age at death > 6 Months) (n=9)	All (n=17)
Home-Facility 1	0	3	3
Facility1 to Facility 2	2	4	6
Facility2 to Facility 3	6	1	7
Facility3 to Facility 4	-	1	1

Table 24) Care seeking for child's illness Section-8.1

Type of care	n=192	%
Exclusive home care	27	14.1
Home care + informal care	18	9.4
Home care+informal care+formal care	16	8.3
Formal care	71	36.9

[¥]Values are Median (Minimum- Maximum), p-values are obtained by independent sample t test.

Table 25) The distance between facilities.

Facility	Distance in km
Home-facility 1	7.0 (0.0-100.0)
Facility 1 – facility 2	45.0 (0.0 – 180.0)
Facility 2 – facility 3	19.0 (0.0 – 150.0)
Facility 3 – facility 4	65.0 (65.0 – 65.0)

Values are Median (Minimum- Maximum)

Table 26) The Travel time between facilities.

Facility	Time in hours
Home-facility 1	0.33(0.0-4.0)
Facility 1 – facility 2	1.0(0.08-6.0)
Facility 2 – facility 3	1.0(0.17-4.0)
Facility 3 – facility 4	2.0(2.0-2.0)

Values are Median (Minimum- Maximum)

Table 27) (% referrals from different facilities)

Parameters	All (n=113)	Referred to next facility (n)	%
Facility 1	65	34	52
Facility 2	34	13	38
Facility 3	13	13	89

Table 28) Duration of stay at facility.

Parameters	Group I (Age at death ≤ 6 Months) (n=70)	Group II (Age at death > 6 Months) (n=43)	All (n=113)
Duration of stay at the facility (hrs) [¥]	24.0 (0.0 – 267.0)	9.0 (0.0 – 384.0)	15.0 (0.0 – 384.0)
Facility 1	5.5 (0.0-260.0)	1.0 (0.0-336.0)	4.0 (0.0-336.0)
Facility 2	30.0 (0.0-71.4)	2.5 (0.0-312.0)	18.5 (0.0-312.0)
Facility 3	16.0 (1.5-192.0)	12.0(2.0-240.0)	12.0 (1.5-312.2)
Facility 4	62.0 (62.0-62.0)	-	62.0 (62.0-62.0)

^{*}Values are Median (Minimum- Maximum)

Table 29) Duration of baby suckle after the birth

Number of babies ever breastfed=80

Time of first suckle	Group I	
(hours)	(Age at death ≤ 6	
	Months) (n=80)	
Up to 0.5	38 (48)	
0.5-1.0	12 (15)	
1.0-1.5	7 (9)	
1.5-2.0	7 (9)	
>2	15 (19)	

[¥]Values are n, %