

**SELECTED HEALTH RISKS OF ADOLESCENT
STUDENTS BY TYPES OF GUARDIANSHIP
IN SUB HIGH SCHOOL, BASIC EDUCATION
MIDDLE SCHOOL, MAUBIN, AYEYARWADY
REGION**

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ABSTRACT

Adolescents are the asset and resource of human beings. Risk taking behavior of adolescents has become a major concern and is rated as one of the public health issues that need special attention. The aim of this study was to assess the association between types of guardianship and selected health risks among the adolescent students from Sub High School, B.E.M.S (3), Maubin, Ayeyarwady Region. A cross-sectional comparative study was done in 2017 at Sub High School, B.E.M.S (3), Maubin. The (262) adolescent students from (7th,8th and 9th grade) answered the pretested structured questionnaire. Data entry was by Epidata 3.1, analysis was by SPSS version 16 and Chi square test was used. Among the study population, 99 (37.8%) adolescent students were from Training School for Development of Nationalities Youth from Border Areas and 163 (62.2%) from regular residence. The mean (SD) age was 13.61 ± 0.82 year, Bamar 75.2%, Kayin 22.5%, Others 2.3% and Male Female Ratio was 40: 60. The percentage of fatherless and motherless adolescent were 14.1, 10.1 in the training school and 8.6, 5.5 in regular residence. There was no significant difference of fathers' education between two groups ($p=0.86$). Mothers' education was higher in the training school than regular residence ($p=0.008$). Regular residence had more nuclear family type, more family member, and more stay together parents. Percentages of never consultation with parents were 6.1 in the training school students and 16.0 regular residence. Good relationship with family was 85.9% in the Training School students and 54.6% in regular residence. The prevalence of physical fight was higher and early initiation of drinking of alcohol containing beverage was more among the training school students. The prevalence of health risk behaviors such as never wearing a helmet when riding a bicycle and a motorcycle, carrying weapon, attempting suicide, cigarette smoking, drinking of alcohol containing beverage and betel quid chewing, early initiation of cigarette smoking, were higher among the adolescent students in regular residence. Most of the selected health risks were higher in regular residence. This study also showed that environment of Training School provide protection from most health risks and living with immediate family members may not always translate to healthy adolescence