

**SHORT TERM CONSEQUENCES AND HEALTH SEEKING BEHAVIOR OF PEOPLE
IN FLOOD AFFECTED RURAL AREA OF KYONPYAW TOWNSHIP, 2016**

**KHINE KHINE TUN
M.B.,B.S
2016**

ABSTRACT

A cross-sectional descriptive study was carried out in Kyonpyaw Township, Ayeyarwaddy Region, Myanmar, aiming to describe the short term consequences and health seeking behavior of flood affected people in Kyonpyaw Township, 2016. Semi-structured questionnaire was administered to random sample of 219 people (\geq 18 years).

In this study, female and male ratio was 3.4: 1.0. There were 19(8.7%) of illiterate people. Bamar was (62.6%). Buddhist was (90.0%). Most of the study population (42.5%) lived with bamboo houses. Most of the houses (48.9%) were flooded up to ground floor room. There were (7.8%) still used river water for drinking purpose without boiling. After flood, 98 (44.7%) remained unsanitary way of disposal like using no fly proved sanitary latrine. During flood, (39.7%) households moved to other non-flooded house and (60.3%) had to move to camps. Among them, (77.1%) answered there was chlorination in their camp.

Due to flood, (44.7%) households suffered from home damage, (33.3%) had farm damages and (35.2%) households had problems in animals like loss, disease and sold. All students in studied households missed their school during flood. Two students (1.1%) dropped out from school due to illness and financial problem of their parents.

Among studied population, 38(17.4%) were pregnant women. Among them, 6(15.8%) had difficulty for anti-natal care during flood. Out of 8 deliveries, (62.5%) were delivered by SBA (skilled birth attendant). One neonatal death (12.5%) was found due to birth asphyxia. Among the study households, (15.5%) lost more than 1,000,000 kyats and (33.8%) responded that they did not get enough supplied food. During and after flood, CDs (communicable diseases) were 4 times increased than before flood condition. Before flood, CDs was (13.9%) and increased to (41.5%) during flood and (39.3%) after flood in respondents. NCDs (non-communicable diseases) increased only about 10% more than before flood condition. Among study population, (68.5%) used to consult with BHS for their health problems for more skill-full management (49.3%). (12.1%) households had difficulties for purchasing drugs because of their financial problem (23.1%) and un-accessible (76.9%).