

Non-communicable Diseases Module Interviewer Instructions

MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Section ND: Non-Communicable Diseases

The NCD section is the same for male and female respondents, except that male respondents are not asked about cervical cancer (Qs ND23-29 in the Woman's Questionnaire).

WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Section ND: Non-Communicable Diseases

HYPERTENSION (Qs. ND01-ND05)

Qs. ND01-ND05 ask about hypertension, also known as high blood pressure. Hypertension is a chronic medical condition in which the force of the blood against the artery walls is high enough that it can cause health problems. Damage to the artery walls may occur even without the person being aware they have hypertension. A person may even have hypertension for many years without being aware of the condition.

Q. ND01: EVER HAD BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURED

Q. ND01 asks if the respondent has ever had their blood pressure measured. Usually blood pressure is measured with a cuff around the upper arm, but sometimes can be done with a cuff around the wrist. The cuff is inflated with air until it is tight and then slowly deflated.

Qs. ND02 and ND03: HYPERTENSION

Q. ND02 asks if the respondent has ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they have high blood pressure or hypertension. If the respondent has ever been told, ask Q. ND03, have they been told by a doctor or other health worker in the last 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension.

Qs. ND04 and ND05: MEDICATION FOR HYPERTENSION

Q. ND04 asks respondents who have been told they have high blood pressure whether a doctor or other health worker has prescribed medication for their condition. Q. ND05 asks respondents who have been told they have high blood pressure whether they are taking medication for the condition – the question is asked regardless of whether or not a health worker prescribed the medication (the response to Q. ND04 may have been YES or NO).

DIABETES (Qs. ND06-ND10)

Qs. ND06-ND10 ask about diabetes, also known as high blood sugar. Glucose (sugar) is important for the body to use as energy but in people with diabetes, the body cannot use glucose in the correct way and too much stays in the blood, which can lead to serious health problems.

Qs. ND06-ND10 are very similar to Qs. ND01-ND05 except they ask about high blood sugar (diabetes).

OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES (Qs. ND11-ND22)

Qs. ND11-ND22 ask about other chronic diseases and treatment. The skips will have you ask about each chronic condition separately before moving on to the next one.

Heart disease – Heart disease describes a range of conditions that affect the heart or blood vessels. An increasingly common form of heart disease is a narrowing of blood vessels that can lead to chest pain, heart attack, or stroke. But heart disease may also include conditions that affect any part of the heart, such as the muscles or valves. Some heart diseases can be prevented or treated with healthy lifestyle choices.

Lung disease - Lung disease describes a range of conditions that affect the lungs or breathing. In this section we are only talking about lung diseases that are chronic or long term and do not go away. This is different from the cold or flu which is a temporary condition that can affect breathing but will go away on its own or with treatment.

Cancer or a tumor – Cancer is the name given to a collection of related diseases. In all types of cancer, some of the body's cells begin to divide without stopping and spread into surrounding tissues. Cancer can start almost anywhere in the human body, which is made up of trillions of cells. Normally, human cells grow and divide to form new cells as the body needs them. When cells grow old or become damaged, they die, and new cells take their place. When cancer develops, however, this orderly process breaks down. As cells become more and more abnormal, old or damaged cells survive when they should die, and new cells form when they are not needed. These extra cells can divide without stopping and may form growths called tumors. (Definition source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services/National Institutes of Health/National Cancer Institute).

Depression – Depression is a mood disorder that affects how a person feels, thinks, and handles daily activities. The most common symptom is sadness, but sadness is a normal emotion usually triggered by something. Depression affects one's mood over an extended period of time and affects one's mood about everything, and it not usually triggered by anything in particular. It is common for a depressed person to have little or no interest in normal activities or activities they used to enjoy.

Arthritis – Arthritis is an inflammation of the joints. Arthritis may occur in one or more joints and can cause stiffness and pain.

Other Chronic Diseases – Any other condition that affects someone for a long period of time and does not go away.

CERVICAL CANCER (Q. ND23-ND29)

Qs. ND23-ND29 ask about cervical cancer. The cervix connects the uterus (womb) to the vagina (birth canal). A woman may not know that she has cervical cancer but tests can be done to detect cervical cancer. These tests are called a Pap smear, an HPV test, and a VIA test.

Pap smear and HPV tests – While a woman is lying down on her back with her legs apart, a health care worker puts a small wooden or plastic stick (a swab), or a small brush, inside the vagina (birth canal) to wipe the cervix in order to collect a sample. The sample is then sent to a laboratory for testing.

VIA test – Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid – For this test, also called a vinegar test, a health care worker puts vinegar on the cervix and then visually inspects the cervix for changes that would be indicative of cervical cancer.

Q. ND23: HEARD OF CERVICAL CANCER

Ask the respondent if she has heard of cervical cancer. If she has not, skip to Q. ND25.

Q. ND24: HEARD OF TEST FOR CERVICAL CANCER

Respondents who have heard of cervical cancer are asked if they have heard about a test for cervical cancer.

Qs. ND25-ND26: EVER TESTED FOR CERVICAL CANCER

Q. ND25 explains the cervical cancer tests. Read each part of the statement carefully then ask Q. ND26.

Q. ND27: HOW LONG AGO WAS LAST TEST

If the respondent has been tested for cervical cancer, ask how many years ago her last (most recent) test was. If it was less than one year ago, record '00'.

Qs. ND28-ND29: RESULT OF LAST TEST AND TREATMENT

For respondents who have had the cervical cancer test, ask Qs. ND28-ND29 about the result of their last test, and if they had any treatment provided as a result of the test. A “negative” test result indicates that cervical cancer was not identified, so the test result indicates the cells are “normal” (Code 1). A “positive” test result refers to the test having tested positive for cervical cancer, indicating there is “abnormal” growth of the cells and she has cervical cancer (Code 2). Sometimes the result of a test are neither clearly positive nor clearly negative, so they are considered unclear or inconclusive. (Code 4).

End of NCD instructions.