

TABLE 2. *Study Findings*

Characteristics	Experimental 1 (n = 50)	Control 1 (n = 50)	p-value	Experimental 2 (n = 50)	Control 2 (n = 38)	p-value
Antenatal and childbirth care						
Any antenatal care	33	49	<.001	47	18	<.001
Received tetanus immunization ≥ 2 times during last pregnancy ^a	33	50	.001	47	29	.379
Skilled attendant at last birth	20	45	<.001	8	12	.084
Knowledge of danger signs during the perinatal period						
Number of danger signs recalled, 27 items (SD)	7.90 (3.07)	4.70 (1.88)	<.001	13.92 (3.88)	4.37 (2.62)	<.001
Contraception						
Number of modern methods ^b recalled (SD)	4.06 (1.37)	2.82 (1.08)	<.001	5.16 (1.00)	2.00 (0.77)	<.001
First aid^c						
Acceptable treatment answered ^d	45	7	<.001	33	5	<.001
Health behaviors						
Care for sick <5-year-old child						
Has your child had a fever during the last 2 weeks?	5	17	.004	4	9	.066
Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness outside of your home?	1	13	.039	0	9	.001
Has your child had a cough or difficulty breathing during the last 2 weeks?	11	20	.052	4	9	.066
Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness outside of your home?	3	2	1.000	1	3	.400
Sanitation						
What was done to dispose of the stool?						
Appropriate method ^e	26	22	.106	21	4	.002
Inappropriate method ^f	3	9		13	17	
Number of correct precautions against malaria recalled (eight items)						
Mean (SD)	2.64 (0.985)	1.28 (0.784)	<.001	2.72 (1.011)	0.58 (0.522)	<.001

Notes. SD = standard deviation.

^aReceived tetanus immunization ≥ 2 times during last pregnancy: the purpose of giving the vaccine to pregnant women is to protect them from tetanus and to protect their newborn infants against neonatal tetanus.

^bModern methods: pills, hormonal injections that prevent pregnancy for 3 months (Depo-Provera), condoms, intrauterine device, sterilization.

^cFirst aid: for injuries that were sustained during agricultural work.

^dAcceptable treatment: wash the wound; seek care of midwife or women's health voluntary group.

^eAppropriate method: flushed in a latrine.

^fInappropriate method: left in the open, thrown into garbage.

treatment (applying dirt and saliva, tomato, salt, or AJINOMOTO [monosodium glutamate]) for injuries that were sustained during agricultural work. The experimental villages had a significantly higher proportion of participants who answered that they received acceptable first aid treatment (E1–C1: $\chi^2 = 57.85$, $p < .001$; E2–C2: $\chi^2 = 24.57$, $p < .001$).

Health behaviors. Care for sick ≤ 5 -year-old children—Compared to E1, significantly more children in C1 had experienced a fever during the 2-week period before questioning ($\chi^2 = 4.22$, $p = .004$), and significantly more children in C1 were treated during their illness ($\chi^2 = 5.29$, $p = .04$). Although the frequency of children with fever in C2 was higher than that in E2, there were