

# Child Survival: Studies Reporting Health Outcomes

Title	Journal & Link	Location	Population	Intervention Description	Outcomes	Design	Sampling Method	SOE Score <sup>1</sup>	SMBC <sup>2</sup>
Diarrhoea prevention in a high-risk rural Kenyan population through point-of-use chlorination, safe water storage, sanitation	Epidemiology and Infection, 2008, 136 (11): 1463-1471 <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2870746/?tool=pmcentrez&amp;report=abstract">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2870746/?tool=pmcentrez&amp;report=abstract</a>	Nyanza Province, Kenya	Comparison of diarrhea rates in 960 children aged <5 years in 556 households in 12 randomly selected intervention villages and six randomly selected comparison villages during weekly home visits over an 8-week period	Social marketing to promote the Safe Water System (SWS) in collaboration with CARE Kenya's program to provide latrines and rainwater collection	<b>Behaviors</b>  Intervention households were also more likely to have residual chlorine in their stored water (43%of visits vs. 0%) and to possess a latrine (49% of visits vs. 27%)  <b>Health</b>  On multivariate analysis, chlorinating stored water [relative risk (RR)0.44, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.28–0.69], latrine presence (RR 0.71, 95% CI 0.54–0.92), rainwater use (RR 0.70, 95% CI 0.52–0.95), and living in an intervention village (RR 0.31, 95%CI 0.23–0.41), were independently associated with lower diarrhoea risk	Quasi-experimental	Probability	5	4: Behavior, Exchange, Insight, Methods mix
Measuring the effect of a hygiene behaviour intervention by behaviour and diarrhoeal disease	Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 1996, 90 (4): 366-371 <a href="http://trstmh.oxfordjournals.org/content/90/4/366.abstract">http://trstmh.oxfordjournals.org/content/90/4/366.abstract</a>	Khon Kaen Province, Thailand	Households in 37 village	A social marketing-based hygiene improvement campaign to promote hand washing, especially before feeding a baby, cooking, eating, and after defaecation or cleaning a baby’s bottom, and dish washing immediately after eating	<b>Behaviors</b>  There was a significant improvement in both behaviors in intervention versus control communities  <b>Health</b>  Diarrhea was less common in young children from the intervention villages, with 11 villages having lower incidence rates of diarrhea than 5 control villages; overall this amounted to a 39% reduction	Quasi-experimental	Probability	5	5: Behavior, Customer orientation, Exchange, Insight, Segmentation, Methods mix

Notes

1.

Strength of Evidence Score

2.

Social Marketing Benchmark Criteria