

Child Survival › Diarrheal Disease: Studies Reporting Health Outcomes

Title	Authors	Journal & Link	Location	Population	Intervention Description	Outcomes	Design	Sampling Method	SOE Score ¹	SMBC ²
Diarrhoea prevention in a high-risk rural Kenyan population through point-of-use chlorination, safe water storage, sanitation	Garrett V, Ogutu P, Mabonga P, Ombeki S, Mwaki A, Aluoch G, Phelan M, Quick RE	Epidemiology and Infection, 2008, 136 (11): 1463-1471 http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2870746/?tool=pmcentrez&report=abstract	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	Behaviors 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%) Health 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	Pinfold JV, Horan NJ	Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 1996, 90 (4): 366-371 http://trstmh.oxfordjournals.org/content/90/4/366.abstract	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	Behaviors There was a significant improvement in both behaviors in intervention versus control communities Health 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