



Factors associated with under-five mortality in Cambodia: Secondary data analysis of the Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2014

UM Samnang

School of Public Health, Cambodia

Abstract

Background: Under-five mortality is reflected in socio-economic development, health. Globally, UFM was 5.3 million in 2018 and more than half of deaths are due to diseases that are preventable and treatable through simple, affordable interventions in developing countries and especially among the most vulnerable populations. UFM is also a major public health problem in Cambodia with a rate of 35 deaths per 1000 live births in 2014. The aim of this study is to examine the prevalence of under-five mortality across provinces and identify the factors associated with the prevalence of under-five mortality.

Methods: The 2014 CDHS data was used in this study. Analyses were conducted on the last births age 0-59 months were 5880 children. The outcome variable is child survival status (alive or dead). Multilevel logistic regression using a backward elimination approach was performed to identify significant factors influencing UFM. The multistage stratified cluster sampling used. Adjusted Odds Ratios, 95%CI, $P < 0.05$ were used to declare statistical significance. **Finding:** UFM in Cambodia was 19 deaths per 1,000 live births, 21 deaths per 1,000 live births in rural. This study found children born to mothers age 35-39 years were 9.63 times higher odds of UFM, mothers who attended four or more ANC visits during pregnancy were 0.65 times less likely odds of UFM, child low birth weight was 4.43 times more likely odds of UFM, mother used contraceptive remained a protecting factor of under-five mortality were 0.30 times less likely odds of UFM, children born to mothers in rural were 2.76 times higher odds of UFM, and birth order is risk factors with under-five mortality in univariate.

Conclusion: This study identified critical risk factors for UFM and strongly highlights the need for promotion of contraceptives as well as universal coverage of at least four or more recommended ANC visits during pregnancy.

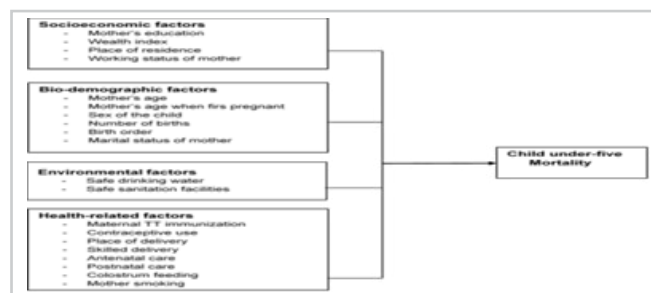


Figure 1. Conceptual framework for factors associated with under-five mortality

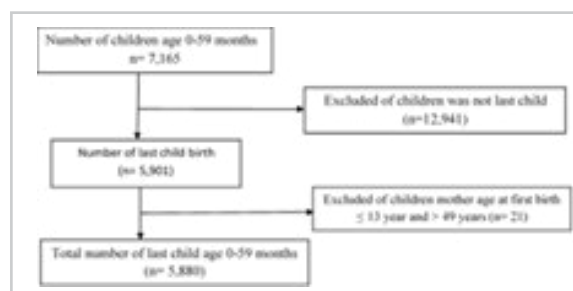


Figure 2. Sample Selection Diagram

Biography

Samnang Um had got MSc in Epidemiology in 2019 and BA in Geography in 2016. He has experience with data collection, develop data capturing by using Epi-Data, KoBotoolbox, REDCap, GoData, data management, data cleaning, and data analysis both descriptive and complex analysis with STATA. He had been trained many course such as "Geo-Health", Introduction to Outbreak Investigation & Response, Innate Immunity an Infectious Diseases, STATA program, Geographic Information System and Remote Sensing by using Arc GIS, Biostatistics applied for Health Research, GIS applied for Public Health.

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