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Prevalence of pneumonia and factors associated among children 2-59 months old in Wondo Genet district, Sidama zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia

Teshome Abuka Abebo
Hawassa University, Ethiopia

Background: Acute respiratory tract infection is among the leading causes of child morbidity and mortality in Ethiopia and throughout the world. The main aim of this study was to determine the prevalence and factors associated with pneumonia among children 2-59 months old in Wondo Genet District, South Ethiopia.

Methods: Institutional based cross-sectional study was employed on 206 children- mother/caregiver pairs. Data were collected using structured and pre-tested questionnaire. Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 20 computer software was used for data analysis. Odds Ratio along with 95% confidence interval was estimated to identify factors associated with pneumonia.

Result: Prevalence of pneumonia among under-five children was 33.5%. Absence of separate kitchen [AOR=6.8, 95% CI= (2.76, 16.86)], absence of window in the kitchen [AOR=3.4 95%CI= (1.52, 7.8)], breast feeding less than one year [AOR=4.2 95% CI= (1.07, 16.6)], and children of 2-12 months old [AOR=4.04 95% CI= (1.85, 8.80)] were identified determinates.

Conclusion: Prevalence of pneumonia in under-five children is high. Identified determinates can be prevented and controlled through community mobilization on health benefits of ventilated and improved housing conditions, importance of separate kitchen which has windows and/or chimneys or hoods and importance of breast feeding to prevent under-five pneumonia.

teshabuka@gmail.com