Diarrhoea

Care-seeking for Diarrhoea

- Public: 37%
- Private: 31%
- Community: 8%
- Other provider: 3%
- A health facility or provider: 57%

Disparities in Care-seeking for Diarrhoea

- Female: 58%
- Male: 56%
- Urban: 57%
- Rural: 56%
- Richest: 64%
- Poorest: 58%
- None: 58%
- Higher: 53%

Feeding during Diarrhoea

- Eating: Nothing (8%), Much less (10%), Somewhat less (33%), About the same (39%), More (12%)
- Drinking: Nothing (3%), Much less (9%), Somewhat less (23%), About the same (39%), More (25%)

ORS Treatment for Diarrhoea

- 60%

ORS + Zinc Treatment for Diarrhoea

- 29%

ORT + Continued Feeding for Diarrhoea

- 62%
**Malaria**

### Care-seeking during Fever

- **Public** 28%
- **Private** 47%
- **Community** 5%
- **Other provider** 1%

A health facility or provider 73%

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment.

### Disparities in Care-seeking during Fever

- **Male, 74**
- **Female, 71**
- **Urban, 74**
- **Rural, 71**
- **Richest, 77**
- **Pooreset, 65**
- **None, 66**
- **Higher, 80**

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought at a health facility or provider.

### Malaria Diagnosis Usage

- **9**

Percentage of children with fever who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing.

### Key Messages

- Of the children 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey, 57% of mothers/caretakers reported seeking treatment or advice from a health facility or other qualified provider. Thirty-seven percent (37%) reported seeking treatment or advice from a public provider and 31% reported seeking treatment or advice from a private provider.
- Sixty percent (60%) of children with diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey received ORS, but only 29% received ORS and zinc, which is the recommended treatment for diarrhoea for children aged 0-59 months.
- Of the children who had a fever in the two weeks prior to the survey, 72.5% were taken to a health facility or other qualified provider for care. The majority of these children (47.4%) were taken to a private provider.
- Eighty-two percent (82%) of children with ARI in the two weeks prior to the survey received care from a health facility or other qualified provider; 61% of these children were seen by a private provider. These data indicate the pervasive use of private health providers in Nepal.
- Mothers/caretakers from the richest households are more likely to seek advice or treatment for children 0-59 months with diarrhoea, fever, or ARI from a health facility or other qualified provider than are mothers/caretakers from the poorest households.
The Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2019 by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and Government of Nepal provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Nepal MICS 2019 related to Child Health & Care of Illness. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables SR.1.1, SR.5.1W, SR.5.1M, SR.5.2, SR.5.3 and SR.2.3 in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.