**Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021**

**Child Health & Care of Illness**

**Diarrhoea**

### Care-seeking for Diarrhoea

- **Public**: 28%
- **Private**: 45%
- **Community**: 1%
- **Other provider**: 4%
- **A health facility or provider**: 50%

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

### Disparities in Care-seeking for Diarrhoea

- **Sex of the child**
  - Female, 51%
  - Male, 49%
- **Ethnicity**
  - Kinh/Hoa, 53%
  - Mong, 29%
- **Area**
  - Rural, 54%
  - Urban, 40%
  - National

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

### Feeding during Diarrhoea

#### Eating

- Nothing: 4.9%
- Much less: 13.4%
- Somewhat less: 35.6%
- About the same: 42.1%
- More: 4.1%

#### Drinking

- Nothing: 5.9%
- Much less: 7.6%
- Somewhat less: 28.5%
- About the same: 36.8%
- More: 21.2%

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea.

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Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea.
The Survey measuring Sustainable Development Goal Indicators on Children and Women (SDGCW) Viet Nam was carried out in 2020-2021 by the General Statistics Office as part of the global MICS programme of UNICEF. Technical and financial support was provided by UNICEF and UNFPA.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 related to Child Health & Care of Illness. Data from this snapshot can be found in Tables TC.2.1, TC.3.1, TC.3.2, TC.3.3 and TC.3.4 in the Survey Findings Report.

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

### Data on reported disease episodes by region/city

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>An episode of diarrhoea</th>
<th>Symptoms of acute respiratory infection</th>
<th>An episode of fever</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red River Delta</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ha Noi</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>22.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Central and Central Coastal Area</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Highlands</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>29.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ho Chi Minh City</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mekong River Delta</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key Messages

- Nationwide, 50 percent of children with diarrhoea seek health advice or treatment from a health facility or provider, predominantly in the private sector (44.6 percent) and public health sector (27.6 percent). Mothers or care givers prefer the private health sector to the public sector in seeking advice when children have diarrhoea.
- Only one in every five children with diarrhoea is given more to drink during the episode. The percentage of children who are given more to drink is higher among children in urban areas (35.4 percent) than rural areas (16.2 percent), and higher among girls (26.8 percent) than among boys (15.2 percent).
- More than six in every 10 children with diarrhoea receive oral rehydration salts or more fluids. More than half of children with diarrhoea are fed the same or more and receive oral rehydration therapy, as is recommended.
- Regarding treatments other than oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, overall, 2.0 percent of children are given antibiotics via pill or syrup, and 0.4 percent are given antibiotics via injection. Children are more likely to be given antibiotics in rural areas than in urban areas. By sex, boys are more likely than girls to receive antibiotics.
- It is notable that one in every five children with diarrhoea do not receive any treatment or drugs. There is a gap between boys and girls, with 25.3 percent of girls and 14.8 percent of boys receiving no treatment or drugs during diarrhoea.