

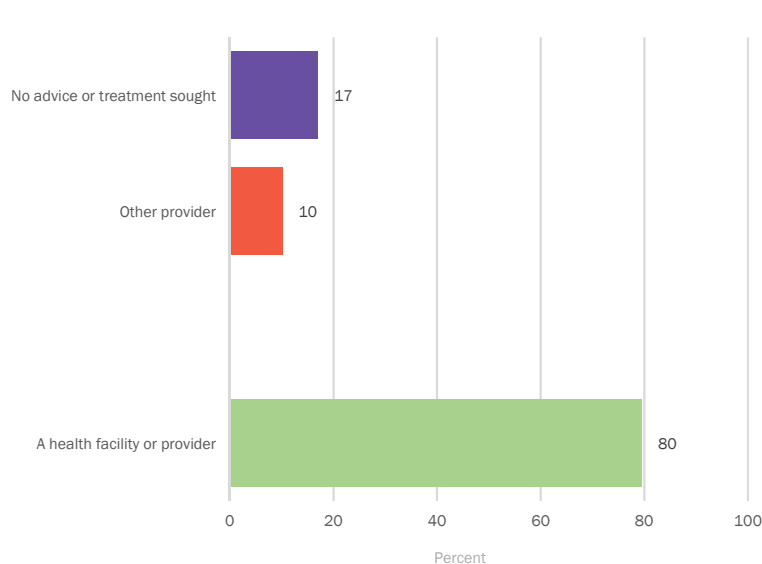
# DPR Korea 2017



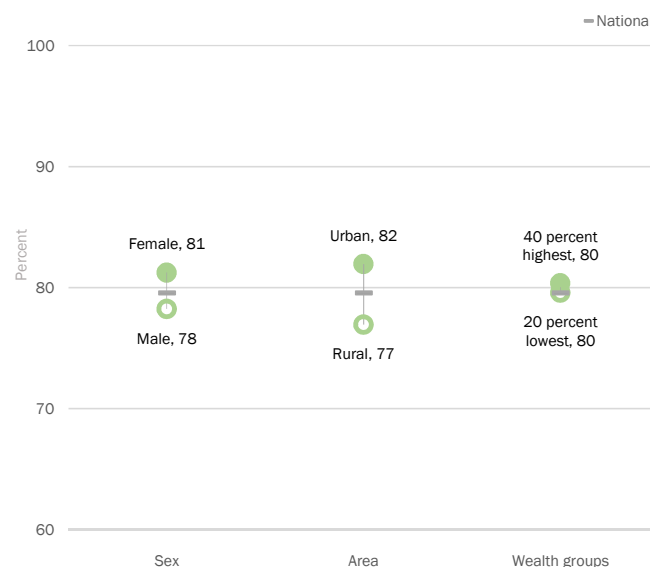
## Child Health

Multiple Indicator  
Cluster Surveys

### Diarrhoea

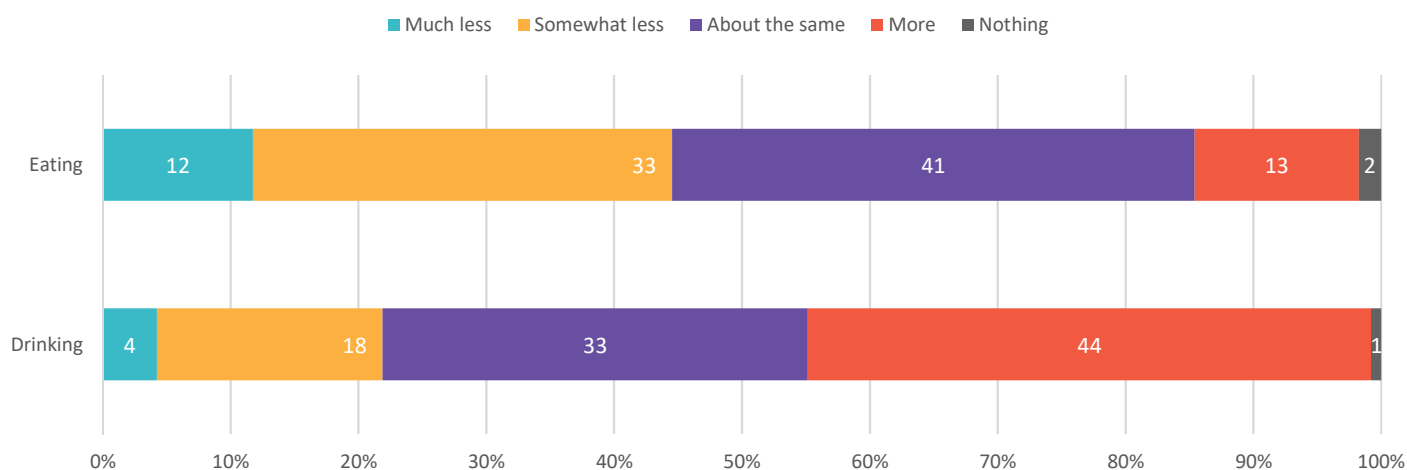


Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought by source of provider



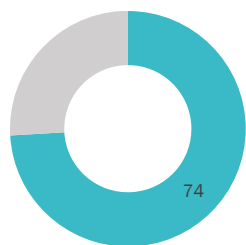
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought at a health facility or provider

### Feeding during Diarrhoea



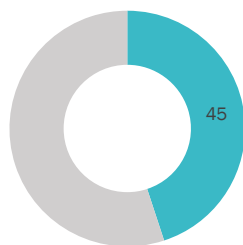
Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea

## ORS Treatment for Diarrhoea



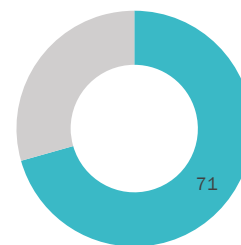
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks treated with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)

## ORS + Zinc Treatment for Diarrhoea



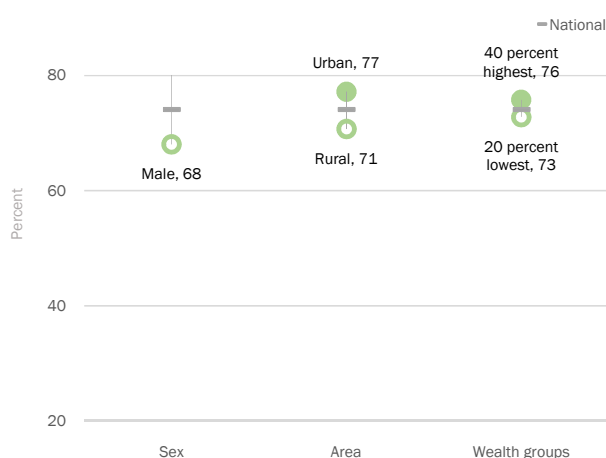
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks treated with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc

## ORT + Continued Feeding for Diarrhoea



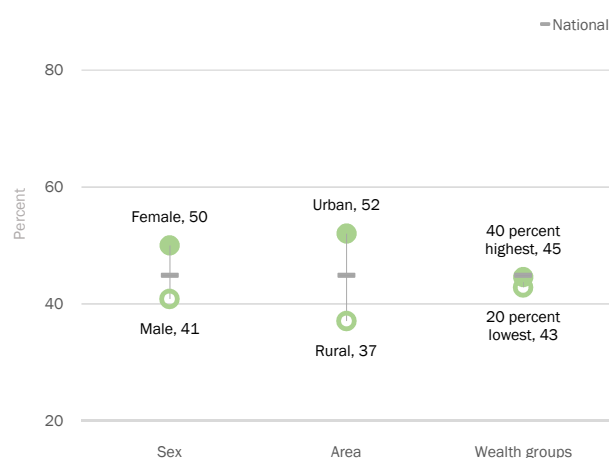
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy (ORT) with continued feeding

## Disparities in ORS Treatment



Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salts solution (ORS) by background characteristics

## Disparities in ORS + Zinc Treatment



Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salts solution (ORS) and zinc by background characteristics

## Key Messages

- Care-seeking behaviour of parents with children ill with diarrhoea is high. However, in nearly one out of five cases, no advice or treatment is sought.
- A disparity of 5 percentage points is observed between care-seeking in urban and rural areas: care-seeking in urban areas is higher.
- Care-seeking for female children under 5 is slightly higher than for male children (3 percentage points).
- No notable disparity in care-seeking exists between wealth groups.
- Disparities in treatment with ORS + Zinc, the recommended treatment in the national Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) protocol, are more pronounced: The disparity between treatment of girls and boys is 9 percentage points in favour of

girls. 15 percentage points more children with diarrhoea in urban areas receive treatment as opposed to rural areas. No significant disparity exists between treatment with ORS + Zinc between highest and lowest wealth groups.

The **DPR Korea** Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2017 by the Central Bureau of Statistics as part of the global MICS programme. Technical and financial support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the DPR Korea MICS 2017 related child health. Data from this snapshot can be found in table TC.3.1, TC.3.2, TC.3.3 and TC.3.4.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other MICS are available on [mics.unicef.org/surveys](https://mics.unicef.org/surveys).