A STUDY ON HYGIENE BEHAVIOR IN RURAL AREA IN CAMBODIA

1810100155 Tomoaki Matsui

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<Abstract>
This survey on the hygiene behavior of residents in rural Cambodia, was implemented in Leu village in rural Cambodia. The purpose of the study is understanding hygiene behavior, especially hand washing of residents in rural Cambodia.

Twenty-four respondents cooperated with us in our ATP measurement. To check ATP on respondent’s hands, Adenosine tri phosphate wiping test kit was used in the field survey. ATP is an essential substance for all creatures to perform energy metabolism. In other words, the remaining ATP on the respondent hands shows the existence of prudence bacteria and food debris, so the more ATP on the respondent hands there was, the more the study team could confirm the existence of virus or food residue subsistence on the respondent hands.

When comparing Figure 31 and 32, the study team observes an anomaly: several respondents with an advanced academic background can wash their hands well. It is considered that education level is closely related to hygiene education level. Hygiene education is effective to understand how to wash your hands. This is because there has been tendency shown towards lower deduction rate of the respondents when they are not provided with education opportunities in Figure 32. Unlike the low-education group, several well educated respondents' deduction rate is higher than the low-education group. Therefore, the study team can say that respondents can understand how to wash hands correctly in case they are provided with education opportunities.

Therefore, the author proposes that Cambodia cooperates with aid foundations such as UNICEF, WHO and also NGOs for increasing the percentage of students who go on to higher-level school is. It can help deepen hygiene knowledge and also correct unequal
educational opportunities. If the country realizes this system, the country will be able to improve not only its education problems but also health problem about sanitation.

Figure 27 Average ATP-count each education level (Source: The Study Team, 2013)

Figure 28 Deduction rate per education level education level (Source: The Study Team, 2013)

<Key words>
Sanitation, washing hands, water infection diseases, hygiene education, water supplies