



**Keywords:** *[illegible text]*

### Introduction

*[illegible text]*

### Discussion

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The first part of the study was a cross-sectional survey of 1000 children in a rural area of Bangladesh. The children were selected from 100 randomly selected households. The children were interviewed about their knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding diarrhoeal illness. The results of the survey are presented in Table 1. The majority of the children (85%) had heard of diarrhoeal illness. The majority of the children (75%) knew that diarrhoeal illness was caused by germs. The majority of the children (80%) knew that diarrhoeal illness was spread from person to person. The majority of the children (70%) knew that diarrhoeal illness was spread from animals to humans. The majority of the children (60%) knew that diarrhoeal illness was spread from water to humans. The majority of the children (50%) knew that diarrhoeal illness was spread from food to humans. The majority of the children (40%) knew that diarrhoeal illness was spread from flies to humans. The majority of the children (30%) knew that diarrhoeal illness was spread from mosquitoes to humans. The majority of the children (20%) knew that diarrhoeal illness was spread from cockroaches to humans. The majority of the children (10%) knew that diarrhoeal illness was spread from rats to humans.

The second part of the study was a case-control study of 100 children with diarrhoeal illness. The children were selected from 100 randomly selected households. The children were interviewed about their knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding diarrhoeal illness. The results of the study are presented in Table 2. The majority of the children (85%) had heard of diarrhoeal illness. The majority of the children (75%) knew that diarrhoeal illness was caused by germs. The majority of the children (80%) knew that diarrhoeal illness was spread from person to person. The majority of the children (70%) knew that diarrhoeal illness was spread from animals to humans. The majority of the children (60%) knew that diarrhoeal illness was spread from water to humans. The majority of the children (50%) knew that diarrhoeal illness was spread from food to humans. The majority of the children (40%) knew that diarrhoeal illness was spread from flies to humans. The majority of the children (30%) knew that diarrhoeal illness was spread from mosquitoes to humans. The majority of the children (20%) knew that diarrhoeal illness was spread from cockroaches to humans. The majority of the children (10%) knew that diarrhoeal illness was spread from rats to humans.

The third part of the study was a cohort study of 100 children with diarrhoeal illness. The children were selected from 100 randomly selected households. The children were interviewed about their knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding diarrhoeal illness. The results of the study are presented in Table 3. The majority of the children (85%) had heard of diarrhoeal illness. The majority of the children (75%) knew that diarrhoeal illness was caused by germs. The majority of the children (80%) knew that diarrhoeal illness was spread from person to person. The majority of the children (70%) knew that diarrhoeal illness was spread from animals to humans. The majority of the children (60%) knew that diarrhoeal illness was spread from water to humans. The majority of the children (50%) knew that diarrhoeal illness was spread from food to humans. The majority of the children (40%) knew that diarrhoeal illness was spread from flies to humans. The majority of the children (30%) knew that diarrhoeal illness was spread from mosquitoes to humans. The majority of the children (20%) knew that diarrhoeal illness was spread from cockroaches to humans. The majority of the children (10%) knew that diarrhoeal illness was spread from rats to humans.

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### Conclusion

The results of the study show that the majority of children in a rural area of Bangladesh have heard of diarrhoeal illness and know that it is caused by germs. The majority of the children also know that diarrhoeal illness is spread from person to person, animals to humans, water to humans, food to humans, flies to humans, mosquitoes to humans, cockroaches to humans, and rats to humans.

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### Conflict of Interest

There is no conflict of interest.

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