



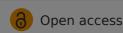




► Volume 2, Issue s4 ► Using the INDEPTH HDSS to build capacity

Global Health Action >

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Supplement 1, 2009

Using the INDEPTH HDSS to build capacity for chronic non-communicable disease risk factor surveillance in low and middle-income countries

Nawi Ng M, Hoang Van Minh, Sanjay Juvekar, Abdur Razzague, Tran Huu Bich, Uraiwan Kanungsukkasem, ...show all

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This paper presents the conceptual framework and research design of the chronic NCD risk factor surveillance within nine rural INDEPTH HDSS settings in Asia.

Methods

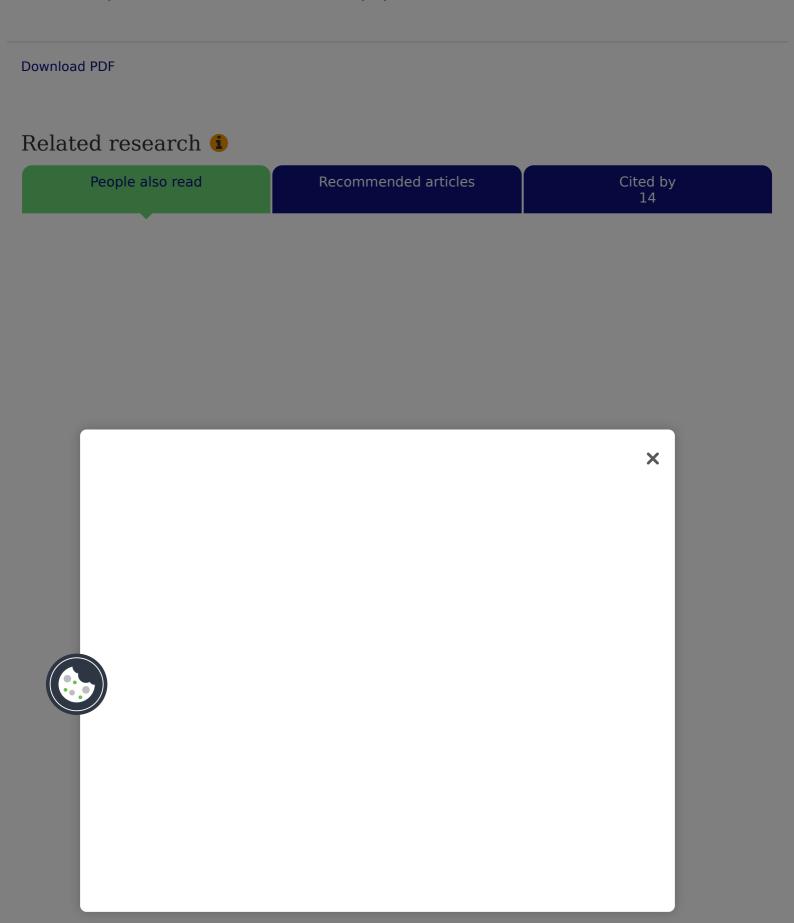
This multi-site study was designed as a baseline cross-sectional survey with sufficient sample size to measure trends over time. In each of nine HDSS sites in five Asian countries, a sample of 2,000 men and women aged 25–64 years, using the WHO STEPwise approach to Surveillance (http://who.int/chp/steps), was selected using stratified random sampling (in each 10-year interval) from the HDSS sampling frame.

Results

A total of 18,494 men and women from the nine sites were interviewed with an overall response rate of 98%. The major NCDs risk factors included self-reported information on tobacco and alcohol consumption, fruit and vegetable intake, physical activity patterns, and measured body weight, height, waist circumference, and blood pressure. A series of training sessions were conducted for research scientists, supervisors, and surveyors in each site. Data quality was ensured through spot check, re-check, and data validation procedures, including accuracy and completeness of data obtained. Standardised data entry programme, created using the EPIDATA software, was used to vsis were ensure u X done us Conclusi k factor This mu surveilla ic NCDs risk factor su setting. This developing collabe chro chronic no low-middle

Acknowledgements

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