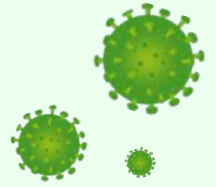


Survey of Attitudes and Actual Conditions of Medical Care in Poor Areas of Cambodia



Research Motive

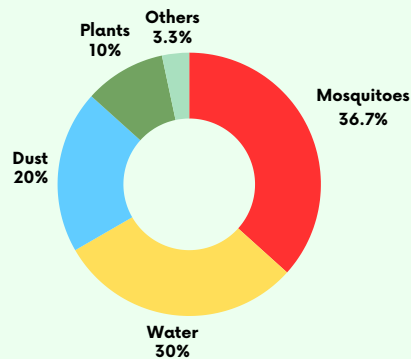
We can usually purchase over-the-counter medicines at the pharmacy, when we have symptoms such as abdominalgia and sore throat. In addition, Japan has a good system to get to hospitals or clinics, such as roads and legislative systems. We wondered what the situation was like in the suburbs of Cambodia, which is considered a developing country, and whether there was any difference between suburban and urban.

Content of Villagers' Interview

① What is the health hazard factors in Kampong Phluk?

The health hazard factors most frequently cited by the villagers was the insects that carry infectious diseases, mainly mosquitoes. This year was the epidemic season for dengue fever, which comes in cycles of three or four years. The second factor is the water. The water is not purified and causes many symptoms when drunk. These symptoms appear mainly in children. Another person said that the dust from the road was painful. The fine sand gets into their eyes and throat, causing pneumonia and eye diseases.

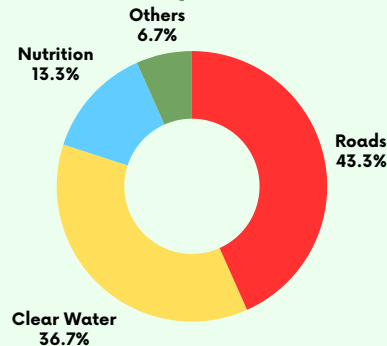
[The Health Hazard Factors]



② How to treat diseases and injuries?

The ways of caring diseases and injuries in Kampong Phluk are hospitals, clinics and chinese medicine. Urgent illnesses and infections should be treated with intravenous fluids and medicines. Minor symptoms such as abdominal pain are treated with Chinese herbal medicine. Until a few years ago, over-the-counter medicines were available at the village store, but they are no longer available due to legal restrictions on the sale of medicines.

[Necessary for Health]



③ What do people in Kampong Phluk want for their health?

What villagers wanted for their health were often well-maintained roads and clean water. The emphasis is not on things that "cure disease," but on things that "prevent from disease". We need to pay for treatment. But if one does not get sick in the first place, there is no need to pay for treatment.

Students' Interview

His friend had the flu, so he conducted an inspection in hospital. Having been clean, the hospital had no difference from Japan's. After presenting his insurance card, waiting for an hour, he conducted blood sampling and tests like those conducted in Japan.



Student.M

Having felt sick, she did an inspection and uncovered flu. I took about 30 minutes to wait. The doctor spoke English so well. They treated her very politely.



Student.S

His pinky was broken so he went to the hospital by car, he wrote all the insurance information at interview. After anesthesia, he had my finger pulled by the doctor. There were some bugs of two or three centimeters on the surgery floor. The education of doctors is neat.



Student.R



Conclusion

There was no difference in hospitals and doctors between the urban and suburban areas. However, the suburbs were more vulnerable to disease due to the transportation infrastructure to get there. The distance to hospitals, undeveloped roads, and polluted water were factors that were detrimental to health. The villagers are demanding the creation of a disease-free environment.

Prospect & Next Action

Through this research, we wanted to increase the number of "healthy environments". For this purpose, hospitals and doctors are necessary, but better road maintenance and improved sanitation are also required. However, the creation of an environment requires technical assistance from the outside and cooperation from the villagers. We would like to provide education and support for improving sanitation in the future.

