This thesis is a cross-sectional study, conducted to identify factors related to mothers' home practices on management of acute diarrhea in children under five years old, in Nam Dinh City, Vietnam.

The subjects were 270 mothers who had children with diarrhea in the last six months. A structured interview questionnaire was used to collect the information in this study. This included their socio-demographic characteristics, perception to susceptibility, severity of childhood diarrhea in accordance with benefit, barrier, cues to action to support mothers on home practices and mothers' home practices on management of acute diarrhea in children.

The analysis indicated that, the majority of mothers were with the age between 26-34 years, graduated at secondary school, and having low income. Most of them were self-employed or housewives, and with small family size (≤ 4 people in the family). Most of them had received information of Oral Rehydration Therapy from health personnel. Over all of their perception about childhood diarrhea and home practices on management of acute diarrhea was classified to be moderate (52.6%) and up to high level (33%). About 38% of mothers had high level of practice score, although 50% of them would feed the children with more fluid, 65.6% continue feeding, 54.8% didn't use any drugs, 55.2% recognized dangerous signs, and 67.4% had hygiene behavior of washing hands.

Spearman correlation gave the statistical significant results of the relationship between mothers' home practices and total years of education of mothers, total family members, family's income, total number children under five years old in the family, mothers' perception of diarrhea and cues to action of mother with r_s equal to, 0.334, 0.305, 0.444, 0.441, 0.277, and 0.380 respectively. It was also found that the score of mothers' home practices on management of acute diarrhea in children was significantly higher in the group of mothers working for the government (p=.005).