Research on Dengue Fever Prevention

Medical Science

KEYWORDS :

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ABSTRACT   *Behaviour change is one area to target in social mobilisation programmes like prevention of dengue fever. The aim of study is to assess the knowledge and practice of adults regarding prevention of dengue fever. The organising framework for the study is General System Theory". It was proposed by Ludwig Von Bertalanffy in (1968).*

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

"A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED HEALTH TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE REGARDING PREVENTION OF DENGUE FEVER AMONG THE ADULTS OF SELECTED URBAN AREA AT PUNE."

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the existing knowledge of adults regarding prevention of Dengue fever.
2. To develop & implement structured health teaching programme regarding prevention of dengue fever.
3. To evaluate the knowledge after implementation of structured health teaching programme regarding prevention of dengue fever.
4. To find out association between pre-test & post test scores with selected demographic variables.

METHOD:

In the view of the nature of the problem selected, the present study is aimed toevaluate the effectiveness of structured health teaching programme on prevention of dengue fever among adults in selected urban area at Pune.

Therefore, an evaluative research approach had been adopted in this study.

The Pre- Experimental Research Design[One Group Pre-Test, Post- Test] was selected to assess the knowledge regarding prevention of dengue fever among adults in selected urban area.

In this study the sample consist of 60 adults of selected urban population. In this study, convenient sampling technique was adopted to select the samples as per convenience of the investigator, 60 adults those who metthe criteria were selected urban area. Pre-test was conductedusing structured knowledgequestionnaire and checklist of practice followed by implementation of structured health teaching programme. After seven days post-test was conducted by using thesame structured knowledge questionnaire and checklist of practice to assess the effectiveness of Structured Health Teaching Programme.

RESULTS:

- Regarding the age of the adults the majority 20(33%) of adults were in the age group of 24-28, 16(27%) of them were in the age group of 18-23 years, 12(20%) were in the age group between 29-35 and 36-40 years.
- Regarding the gender the majority 31(52%) of adults are males, 29(48%) of adults are females.
- About education, the adults with higher secondary education are major 28(46.67%), other education like PG and diploma holder adults were 15(25%), 12(20%) were having secondary education and 5(8.33%) of primary education.
- There were maximum number of adults 26(43%) were unemployed, 13(22%) were both self- employed and private employee and only 8(13%) were Government employee.
- There were maximum number of adults 32(53%) belonged

to joint family, whereas 25(42%) lived in nuclear family and only 3(5%) from extended family.

- Regarding their residency the maximum number of adults 46(77%) were living in Pucca houses, 13(22%) in Katcha houses and 1 family lived in Semi Katcha house.
- Maximum number of adults 24(40%) had family income of above 15,000/Rs, followed by 18(30%) between 10,000-15,000/Rs, 10(17%) had income of 5,000 – 10,000/Rs. and 8(13%) adults had family income 5,000/Rs.
- 47(78%) of adults were aware of the term dengue fever and 13(22%) of adults were not knowing about dengue fever.
- 28(47%) of adults received information through mass media [TV, Radio, Newspaper, Magazines], 10 (17%) from health professionals, 5(8%) from relatives and friends and 4 (7%) adults had heard about dengue fever from other people who were talking about it.
- 1.7% of the adults had poor knowledge (score 0-5), 40% of them had average knowledge (score 6-10), 46.7% of them good knowledge (score 11-15) and 11.7% very good knowledge (score 16-20) regarding prevention of dengue fever.
- 8.3% of the adults had poor practices (Score 1-4), 83.3% of them had average practices (score 5-8), 8.3% of them had good practices regarding prevention of dengue fever prevention.
- In pre-test, 1.7% of the adults had poor knowledge (score 0-5), 40% of them had average knowledge (score 6-10), 46.7% of them good knowledge (score 11-15) and 11.7% very good knowledge (score 16-20) regarding prevention of dengue fever. In post- test, majority of 73.3%of them had very good knowledge (score 16-20) and 26.7% of them had good knowledge (score 11-15).
- The mean post- test score is (16.23) which is more than pre-test score (11.5), and post- test standard deviation score is (2.08).
- In pre-test, 8.3% of the adults had poor practices (Score 1-4), 83.3% of them had average practices (score 5-8), 8.3% of them had good practices regarding prevention of dengue fever prevention. In post- test majority of the adults had good and average practices (score 5-8 & 9-12) and 6.7% of them had poor practices (score 6.7%) regarding prevention of dengue fever.
- The post- test mean score is (8.1) which is more than pre-test score (6.4) and post-test standard deviation score is (1.74).
- Paired t' test was computed to determine the association between the pre-testknowledge score with their selected demographic variables.
- It showed that there was no significant association between the pre-test knowledge scores regarding prevention of dengue fever among adults in selected urban area with age in year, gender, education, occupation, type of family,type of house, monthly family income, knowledge about dengue and source of information about dengue fever prevention at P<0.05 level.

Interpretation and Conclusion
This study showed that adults got adequate knowledge regardingprevention of dengue fever among the adults of selected urban area after structured health teaching programme.