



EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DENGUE FEVER TO THE COMMON PEOPLE IN DELHI

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ABSTRACT

Dengue is emerging as a serious global health Problem. Dengue is the most rapidly spreading mosquito born viral disease in the world. India is one of the seven countries in the southeast region regularly reporting dengue cases. Several fatal forms of the dengue disease has been reported in India from Delhi. This study aim to assess the Knowledge on prevention and control of dengue fever among common people of delhi. Quasi experimental one group pretest and post test design was selected to determine the effectiveness of education. A convenient Sampling technique was adopted to select 110 samples. The Knowledge and attitude Questionnaire on Prevention and control of dengue fever was used to collect the data. A planned teaching programme was developed and imparted knowledge to common People on prevention and control of dengue fever. The result shown that the mean post test knowledge score was higher than the mean pre test score. The mean pretest score was 11.44 and increased to 18.82 during post test .

I. Introduction

Dengue is becoming a serious public health problem in India. Although Dengue infection has been endemic in India since the nineteenth century, Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever has become endemic in various parts of India, since 1987 with the first major widespread epidemic of Dengue Hemorrhagic fever occurring in 1996, involving areas around delhi. In the last 50 years, incidence has increased 30 fold with increasing geographic expansion to new countries and in the present decade, from urban to rural settings. An estimated 50 million dengue infections occur annually and approximately 2.5 million people live in dengue endemic countries. The global prevalence of dengue has grown significantly in recent decades, the disease is now endemic in more than 100 countries, in this south east asia and western pacific

are most seriously affected. Before 1970 only nine countries had experienced Dengue haemorrhagic fever epidemic, a number that had increased more than fourfold by 1995. Some 2500 million people are now at risk from dengue cases.

WHO estimates that there may be 50 million areas of dengue infection worldwide every year with around 24,000 deaths. In India it is also endemic for dengue haemorrhagic fever. In 1996 there were 10,252 cases reported from Delhi and 423 cases of death. In 2003, an outbreak of dengue fever was reported from various parts of the country especially Delhi 2882 cases and 35 deaths and in 2005 it is 1019 cases and 9 deaths.

The only method of controlling or preventing dengue fever and dengue haemorrhagic fever is to combat the vector mosquitoes. In India, *Aedes Aegypti* breeds primarily in man-made containers like water coolers, earthenware jars, concrete cisterns used for domestic water storage, discarded plastic food containers, used automobile tyres and other items that collect rain water. Hence the only way to control vector-borne diseases is to impart knowledge and awareness of Dengue prevention and control.

II. Objectives

1. To assess the sources of information on Dengue Fever
2. To assess the knowledge of people regarding Prevention and Control of Dengue fever before structured teaching Programme.
3. To assess the knowledge of people regarding Prevention and Control of Dengue fever after structured teaching Programme.
4. To assess the attitude of people regarding Prevention and Control of Dengue fever before structured teaching Programme
5. To assess the attitude of people regarding Prevention and Control of Dengue fever after structured teaching

III. Review of Literature

Meghnath Dhimal, et al., 2012, conducted a community-based cross-sectional survey in 5 districts of central Nepal and collected the information on the socio-demographic characteristics of the patients and their knowledge and attitude towards prevention and control of dengue fever using a structured questionnaire. The result shows that out of 589 individuals, only 12% of the sample had good knowledge of Dengue fever and despite of low

knowledge levels, 83% people had good attitudes towards the prevention and control of dengue fever.

Palanivelchinnakali, et.al., 2012, conducted a cross sectional study among persons visiting tertiary care hospital in delhi. A systematic sampling procedure was adapted and a pretest questionnaire was used. The results shows that out of 215 respondents, majority of respondents (96.3%) heard about dengue and about 73 % were aware of one of the correct breeding sites of mosquitoes. The awareness about the control measures was satisfactory to some extent.

Amar Taksandeet, al., 2012 conducted a study to assess the knowledge and attitude of dengue fever in rural areas of central India. The results shows that out of 410 adults 76.58% respondents knew that the vector for dengue is mosquitoes and they have adequate knowledge about the prevention and control of dengue fever and all have positive towards the prevention and control of dengue fever.

Soodasada Nalongsack, et, ai., 2009 conducted a study to assess the knowledge and attitude on prevention and control of Dengue fever in pakse, Laos. The result shows that majority of respondents were having adequate knowledge about the prevention and control of dengue fever and also had positive attitude towards the control measures of the dengue fever.

Geetu Malhotra, Amanyadav, et, al., 2014, conducted a study on knowledge and awareness regarding Dengue fever among rural and slum communities in North India. The results shows that the knowledge and awareness about dengue fever was generally inadequate. It was more in rural (48.5%) as compared to slum (30%). Only 72.62% of the respondents answered that mosquitoes was responsible for the prevention of dengue and 70.87% had insufficient knowledge about the prevention and control of Dengue fever.

IV. Methodology

One group pretest post test design was adapted, 110 samples were selected through convenient sampling technique. The planned structured Programme was administered on prevention and control of dengue fever . The tool was developed by the researcher with the guidance of experts. The questionnaire contained three sections,

I. Demographic Variables

- II. Sources of information on Dengue Fever
- III. Knowledge regarding prevention and control of Dengue fever
- IV. Attitudes regarding prevention and control of Dengue fever

The pilot study was conducted before the main study and it elicited the study was feasible. The tool was found to be highly reliable and valid. During the data collection, the researcher introduced herself to each subject and they were informed about the purpose of the study.

V. Results

Table .1 Sources of Information on Dengue Fever

Sources of Information	Frequency N- 110	Percentage
Television	40	36.3%
News Paper	22	20%
Health Personnel	10	9.0%
Friends	9	8.1%
Radio	13	11.8%
Banners	16	14.5%

Figure .1 . Sources of Information on Dengue Fever

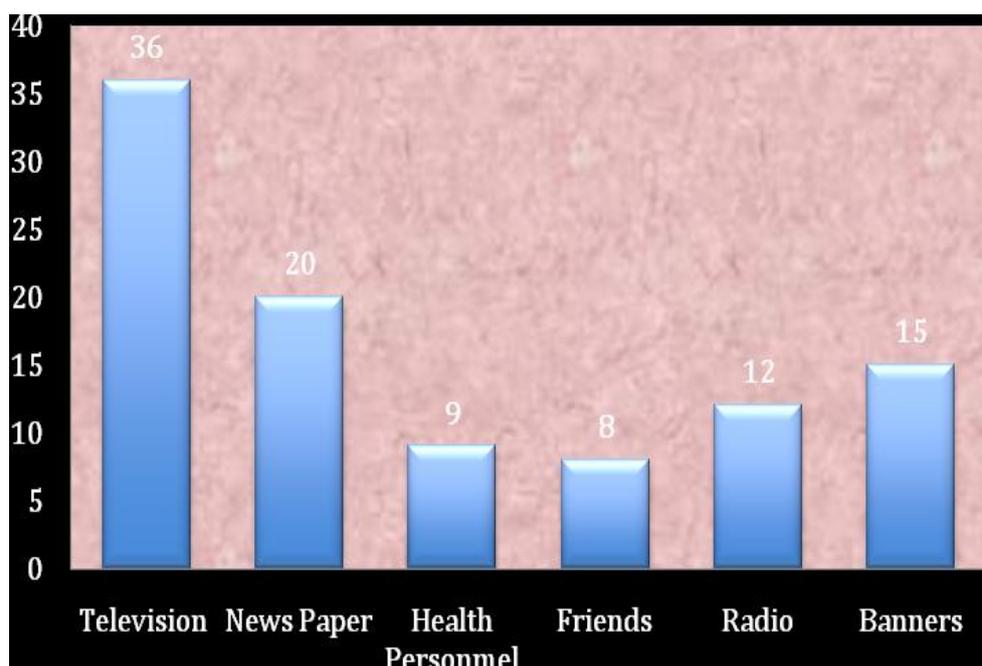


Table. 2. Comparison of Knowledge score regarding prevention and control of Dengue Fever before and after education.

	Mean	Mean Percentage (%)	Standard Deviation	Mean Difference
Pretest	11.44	57	2.04	7.38
Post test	19	95	0.95	

Figure. 2. Comparison of Knowledge score regarding prevention and control of Dengue Fever before and after education.

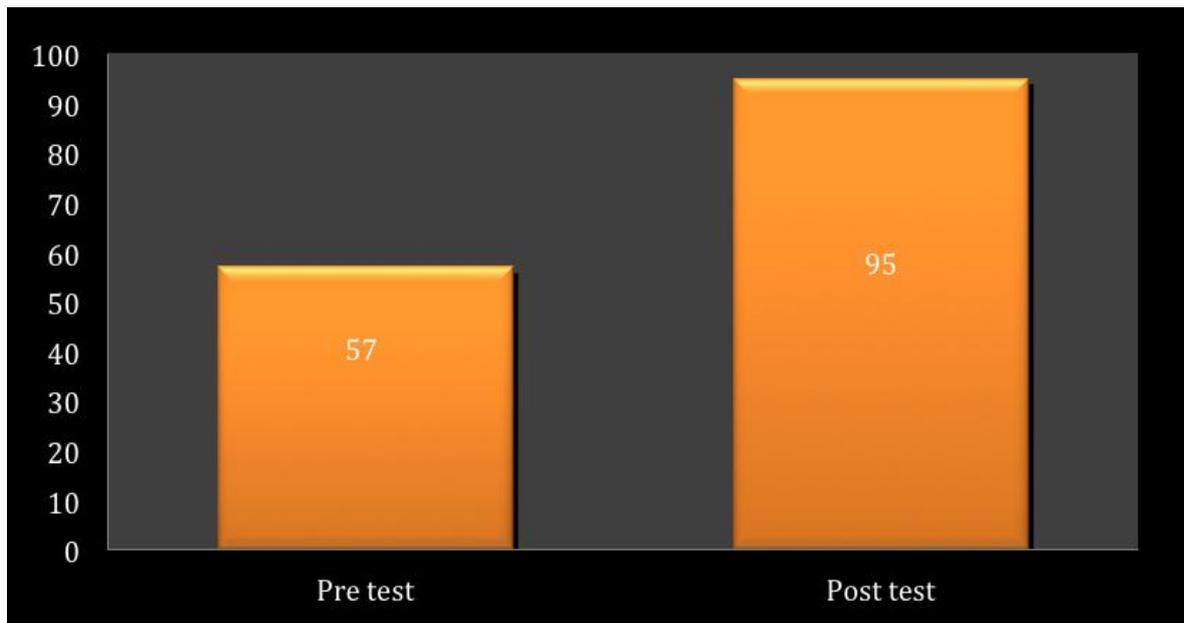
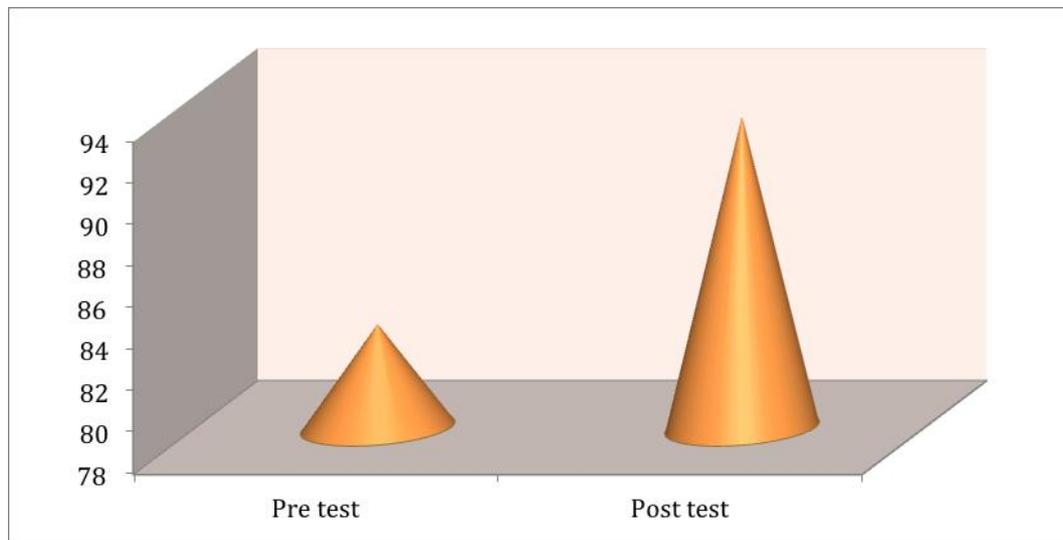


Table. 3. Comparison of Attitude score regarding prevention and control of Dengue Fever before and after education.

	Mean	Mean Percentage (%)	Standard Deviation	Mean Difference
Pretest	8.28	83	1.26	0.96
Post test	9.26	93	0.83	

Figure. 3. Comparison of Attitude score regarding prevention and control of Dengue Fever before and after education.



VI. Discussions

The Present study revealed that mean post test knowledge score was higher than the mean pretest score of respondents both in Knowledge and attitude of respondents on Prevention and control of dengue fever. The mean pre test score of knowledge score was 11.44 with 83% and mean post test knowledge score was increased to 18.82 with 93% , where as mean Pretest test score for attitude was 8.28 with (83%) and post test attitude score was increased to 9.26 with 93%. A supportive study also shows same result by Acharya, conducted a study in south Delhi, in this television was the major important source of information.

VII Nursing Implications

Nursing Practice: Nurses can help the society by giving awareness related to the Dengue fever and its prevention and control measuring mainly focused towards protection from mosquito bites and its breeding.

Nursing Administration: Inservice Education and training Programmes on Dengue fever can be conducted for staff nurses.

Nursing Education: Ensuring the education to student nurses for the importance of health in community

Nursing Research: Continuous Research and education will help the public to improve the health

VIII Conclusion

Lack of Knowledge can lead to the behavior that increases the risk of mosquito bites and can lead to Dengue fever. Education help to increase the awareness and Knowledge of prevention and control of dengue fever. This Study was undertaken to evaluate the effectiveness of the educational programme to the community on the prevention and control of Dengue fever. Hence this type of researches and education should be conducted in other parts of state for the improvement of health. In view of this result, government agencies and other non government organizations should strengthen its programs on massive educational campaign to awareness and knowledge regarding prevention and control of dengue fever. Information , Education and Communication materials may be provided in areas like schools, health centres making it more accessible for the residents to obtain .Reorientation training of community health workers should be conducted regularly to improve their ability to supervise prevention and control actions.

IX. Recommendations

Similar kind of study can be performed in large scale and in different settings. Educational study can be conducted in the school children, this helps the school children in improving the prevention and control of dengue fever ,aiding in mosquito control and decreasing larval indices.

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