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Assess the Level of Knowledge Regarding Prevention and Control of Vector Borne Diseases among Farmers

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ABSTRACT

Vector borne diseases are human illness caused by parasites, viruses and bacteria that are transmitted by vectors. Every year there are more than 700000 deaths due to diseases like malaria, dengue, yellow fever, leishmaniasis and Japanese encephalitis. The burden of these diseases is highest in tropical and sub-tropical areas. The present study was to assess the level of knowledge regarding vector borne diseases and to find out the frequency distribution of sample based on that demographical variable. A descriptive research design was used, non- probability convenient sampling technique was used to select 30 sample, male and female age group 30-60 years were selected. Self - structured questionnaire was used to assess the level of knowledge. The data was analyzed by using descriptive statistics. Among 30 samples 56.6% of the samples were having poor knowledge, 30% of the samples were having average knowledge, 6.7% of the samples were having very poor knowledge and 0% of sample were having excellent knowledge regarding vector borne diseases. The study was concluded that, the level of knowledge of farmers towards vector borne diseases was not appreciable.

Keywords: Assess, knowledge, prevention, control, vector borne disease, farmer and village.

INTRODUCTION

WHO IS HIGHLIGHTING THE SERIOUS AND INCREASING THREAT OF VECTOR BORNE DISEASES WITH THE SLOGAN "SMALL BITE, BIG THREAT"

Vector borne diseases account for over 17% of all infectious disease resulting every year in more than one billion deaths. The burden of these diseases is linked to the challenges of prevention and control, particularly because there is no vaccine for most of them. Vector borne diseases poses a major threat to the health of the

societies around the world. They are caused by parasites, viruses and bacteria transmitted to human by mosquitoes, sandflies, bugs, ticks, mites and lice. The major global vector borne diseases of the human includes malaria, dengue, lymphatic filariasis, chikungunya and Japanese encephalitis. According to American journals of tropical medicine and hygiene. Malaria is a parasitic infection transmitted by Anopheles mosquitoes. It causes an estimated 219 million cases globally and result in more than 49000 deaths every year. According to WHO dengue is the most prevalent viral infection transmitted by Aedes mosquitoes. More than 3.9 million cases globally and result in more than 400000 deaths occurs. According to Lian et al 2006 one of the main problems faced in dengue epidemiology, inadequate knowledge of dengue fever cases in India is nearly 300 times higher according to the study of Us and Indian research. The state (Uttar Pradesh, Calcutta, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar), a wide spectrum of illness to severe fatal dengue hemorrhagic fever. A great

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score of vectors borne disease is looming over the town of Gorakhpur and consequently the entire state of Uttar Pradesh after over 4500 cases have been hospitalized after getting diagnosed with dengue.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

A study to assess the level of knowledge regarding prevention and control of vector borne diseases among farmers in selected village at Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh

OBJECTIVES

1. To find out the frequency and percentage distribution of sample based on selected demographic variable.
2. To assess the level of knowledge regarding prevention and control of vector borne disease among sample.

HYPOTHESIS

There is significant relation between demographic variables and knowledge in farmers regarding prevention and control of vector borne diseases.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of literature is defined as an extension, exhaustive and systematic examination of publication to the research project.

Review of literature is a critical summary of research on topic of interest generally prepared to put a research problem in context or to identify gaps and weakness in prior studies so as to justify a new investigation.

Sona pant Joshi (2019), conducted a study on knowledge of preventive practices about vector borne diseases in Pune District. A cross sectional research design was adopted among 100 adults in two villages (village 1 and village 2). Random sampling technique was used. Data was collected by using pre validated semi- structured questionnaire. Data was analyzed by using descriptive statistical method. The result revealed that people from village 1 has 66.66% of knowledge and people from village 2 had 55.0% of knowledge about prevention of vector borne diseases. The study concluded that creating awareness among rural population using diverse methods in required to control and prevent vector borne diseases.

Roselin V. Srisanthakrishnan V. (2019), conducted a comparative study on knowledge and perception of vector borne diseases among rural and urban population in Tamil Nadu. A cross sectional research design and probability systematic random sampling technique was used among 472 people. Semi structured questionnaire was used for collecting data. The data was analyzed by using descriptive

statistical method. The result showed that knowledge about vector borne diseases like dengue was 63.6% among rural population and 76.7% among urban population. Similarly, malaria was known by 59.3% among rural population and 68.3% among urban population. Japanese Encephalitis the least known mosquito borne disease in both groups (urban and rural) 0.013%. Hence the study concluded that the knowledge and practice of preventing vector borne diseases was still lacking among both rural and urban population.

Nisila Lathef, Sibin Joy Voyalil (2019), conducted a study on knowledge regarding prevention of vector borne disease among housewives in Delhi. A descriptive research design and probability convenient sampling technique was used among 30 housewives. Data was collected by using self-structured questionnaire. The data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistical method. The study revealed that 63.3% housewives had adequate knowledge and 26.7% had inadequate knowledge regarding prevention of vector borne diseases. Thus, the study revealed that the level of knowledge was not significant associated with selected socio demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

A non - experimental descriptive research study was adapted for conducting this study. This study was conducted after obtaining formal permission from the principal of Guru Shri Gorakshnath College of Nursing, Gorakhpur. In this study 30 samples were taken by using non probability convenient sampling technique. Data was collected using demographic variables and self-structured questionnaire. The demographic variables were used to collect the sample characteristics such as age, gender, religion, type of family, educational status and previous knowledge etc. The self-structured questionnaire was used which includes 25 questions on various aspect of knowledge. Analysis of data was done by using descriptive method.

RESULTS

Among 30 samples 20% of sample were in the age group of 30-40 years , 46.7 % of sample were in age group of 40-50 years and 33.3% of sample were in the age group of 50-60 years. 66.6% of the sample were male , 33.4% of sample were female. 83.3% of sample were Hindu, 16.7% were Muslim 0% were Christian ,Sikh and others. 23.3% of sample were illiterate, 40% of sample were 5th class, 16% of sample were 8th class, 10th of sample were high school and 10% sample were intermediate and above.

SECTION-A: FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE BASED ON DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES.

S.No.	Demographic Variables	Adequate	
		M/F	%
1.	Age		
	a) 30-40 years	6	20%
	b) 41-50years		46.7
	c) 51-60years		33.3
2.	Gender		
	a) male		66.6
	b) female		33.4
	c) transgender		00
3.	Religion		
	a) Hindu		83.3
	b) Muslim		16.7
	c) Christian		00
	d) others		00
4.	Educational status		
	a) illiterate		23.3
	b) below class 5th		40
	c) below class 8th		16.7
	d) high school		10
	e) intermediate and above		10
5.	Types of family		
	a) joint		53.4
	b) nuclear		46.6
6.	Previous knowledge about vector borne diseases		
	a) yes		56.7
	b) no		43.3
7.	Previous knowledge about vector borne diseases		
	a) yes		
	b) no		

SECTION-B: LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AMONG FARMERS REGARDING PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF VECTOR BORNE DISEASES.

Level of knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
Excellent	0	0%
Good	2	6.7%
Average	9	30%
Poor	17	56.6%
Very poor	2	6.7%

Discussion

In demographic variables 46.7% of people were in age group of 40-50 years and 33.3 % of sample were in the age group 50-60 years .66.6% of the sample were male and 33.4% were female. Among 30 sample 83.3% of sample were Hindu, 16.7 % of sample were Muslim, 0% of sample were Christian, Sikh AND OTHERS. 46.6% of sample were from nuclear family and 53.4% of sample were from joint family. 23.3% of sample were illiterate, 40 % of sample were 5th class, 16.7 % of sample were 8th class, 10 % sample were High school and 10 % of sample were Intermediate and above.

Among 30% sample – 0% of sample were having excellent knowledge regarding vector borne diseases. 6.7% of samples were having very poor knowledge regarding vector borne diseases. 6.7 % of sample were having good knowledge regarding vector borne diseases .30 % of samples were having average knowledge related to vector borne diseases. 56.6% of sample were having poor knowledge related to vector borne diseases.

Conclusion

The study aimed “A study to assess the level of knowledge regarding prevention and control of vector borne diseases among farmers in Atirauliya village, Bathat at Gorakhpur”.

From the result of the study, it was concluded that most of the farmers have poor knowledge regarding prevention and control of vector borne diseases. The study was found that level of knowledge of farmers towards vector borne diseases was not appreciable.

Ethical Clearance: Taken

Conflict of Interest: Nil

Source of Funding: Self

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