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Assess the prevalence of mosquito borne diseases among school children in selected schools at Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh

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Abstract

Mosquitoes are important vectors in the transmission of viruses and parasites from animal to animal, animal to person, or person to person without affecting the insects vectors with symptoms of diseases. The present cross sectional study was conducted for assessing the prevalence of mosquito borne diseases among school children in selected schools. 100 school children 6-12 years of age were selected by using Simple random sampling technique. Informed consent was taken from participants. Observational checklist was used for collecting information from the samples. Descriptive statistics were used for analysis of data. The study findings revealed that 2% of school children are having dengue fever and 2% of them are having yellow fever and 4% of them are having chikungunya. The study concluded that there is an emerging need to bring awareness regarding the mosquito borne disease among general population.

Keywords: assess prevalence, mosquito borne diseases, school children

1. Introduction

Mosquitoes are important vectors in the transmission of viruses and parasites from animal to animal, animal to person, or person to person without affecting the insects vectors with symptoms of diseases. In our India one million people die from mosquito borne diseases, every year and hundreds of millions more experience, pain, and suffering from illness transmitted by mosquitoes. The mosquito borne diseases cause more deaths than any other communicable diseases in India. In south India commonly found mosquito borne diseases are dengue, malaria, chikungunya, filariasis, yellow fever etc. These diseases are been considered as one of the deadliest diseases especially in children.

According to WHO (2012) over 243 million cases of mosquito borne diseases were estimated. A vast majority about 85% were in African region followed by the South East Asia Region, East Mediterranean. Mosquito borne diseases are accounted for an estimated 8,63,000 deaths, of which 89% were in African region, followed by the Eastern Mediterranean and the South East Asia Region. The reported cause specific mortality rate for malaria was 17 per lack population worldwide; African Region reported about 104 per lack population, Eastern Mediterranean about 3 per lack population and South East Asia Region about 1 per lack population. About 8 per cent of total under 5 years mortality was due to malaria, with maximum deaths from African Region and 3 percent from Eastern Mediterranean Region.

Study was conducted in tertiary care Hospital, Andhra Pradesh, with a sample of 113 patients. The study revealed that, 52 cases (46%) were malaria, 26 cases (26.6%) were dengue and 35 cases (30.9%) other mosquito borne disease. The prevalence rate was increased fourfold since 1970. The cases has gradually increased from 38.8% in 2001 to nearly 50% in 2010 and about 41.9 per cent of the 1.3 billion people at risk.

Children are more prevalent to get mosquito borne diseases. Most of the mosquitos borne diseases have continuous fever and body pain. It results with sleep disturbances and other Behavioural problems in Children.

Hence the researcher interested to select this topic to assess the prevalence. It helps to know the prevalence of mosquito borne diseases among School children.

1.1 Objective

Assess the prevalence of mosquito borne diseases among School children.

2. Materials and Methods

Cross sectional descriptive design was adopted. The study was conducted in selected schools at Nellore district. The

schools were Rathnam public school, Swarnabharathi trust and Swarnabharathi English Medium School. The total numbers of students were 825. The population of the study were the children between 6-12 years of age. The sample size of this study was 100 school children and Simple random sampling technique was adopted to select the children. The investigator collected information by using observational checklist on manifestation of mosquito borne diseases. Analysis was done by using descriptive statistics.

Sl no	Data analysis	Method	Remarks
1	Descriptive statistics	Frequency and percentage distribution.	- Distribution of demographic variables. - To assess the Prevalence of mosquito borne diseases among school children.

3. Results and Discussion

The findings were presented in the following headings,

Section I

The frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables of children.

Section –II

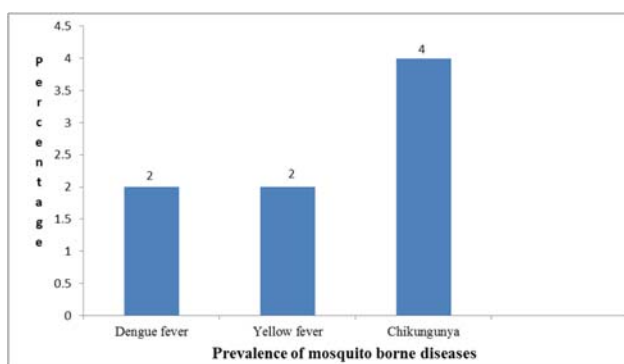
Frequency and percentage distribution based on prevalence of mosquito borne diseases among school children

3.1 Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic variables of the children

Sl.no	Socio Demographic variables	F	%
1	Age of the child		
	a) 6-7 years	15	15
	b) 8-9 years	19	19
	c) 10-11 years	21	21
2	Gender		
	a) Male	54	54
	b) Female	46	46
3	Educational status		
	a) First-second class	12	12
	b) Third –fourth class	24	24
	c) Fifth-sixth class	52	52
4	Education of mother		
	a) Primary school	81	81
	b) Intermediate	13	13
	c) Graduate	06	06
5	Occupation of mother		
	a) Private employee	10	10
	b) Government employee	05	05
	c) House wife	43	43
6	Family income		
	a) <5000/-	06	06
	b) 5001-7000/-	46	46
	c) 7001-9000/-	41	41
7	Religion		
	a) Hindu	84	84
	b) Muslim	05	05
	c) Christian	11	11
8	Type of family		
	a) Joint family	72	72
	b) Nuclear family	28	28

Section-II

Prevalence of mosquito borne diseases among School Children



4. Conclusion

The study indicates that among 100 samples, 2% of school children are having dengue fever and 2% of them are having yellow fever and 4% of them are having chikungunya in selected schools at Nellore district. Childrens were send to the health care center for further evaluation of symptoms. Health education programme can organize in schools to create awareness among school children about common skin problems and its prevention.

5. Recommendation for further study

Similar study can be conducted with a large number of samples in different settings. A comparative study can be done in the rural and urban community area. Structured teaching programme can be conducted to create awareness about mosquito borne diseases.

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