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Assess the knowledge regarding prevention of dengue fever among women in selected villages, Nellore

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Abstract

The study aims to assess the knowledge regarding prevention of dengue fever among women and to identify the relationship between the knowledge level and socio demographic variables of women. The quantitative research approach and descriptive design was adopted for the study. The study was conducted in selected areas in Nellore. 30 women were selected by using Non Probability Convenience Sampling Technique. Structured Questionnaire method was used for collecting the information from samples. Data analysis done by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The results revealed that 33.3% women had adequate knowledge, 40% had moderately adequate knowledge and 26.7% women had inadequate knowledge regarding prevention of dengue fever. The study concluded that majority of women has moderately adequate knowledge regarding prevention of dengue fever. Hence there is a need to educate regarding prevention of dengue fever.

Keywords: Knowledge, prevention, dengue fever

Introduction

Dengue fever is a mosquito-borne tropical disease caused by the virus. Symptoms typically begin three to fourteen days after infection. This may include a high fever, headache, vomiting, muscle and joint pains, and a characteristic skin rash. Recovery generally takes two to seven days. In a small proportion of cases, the disease develops into the life-threatening dengue hemorrhagic fever, resulting in bleeding, low levels of blood platelets and blood plasma leakage, or into dengue shock syndrome, where dangerously low blood pressure occurs. Dengue is spread by several species of mosquito of the Aedes type. A novel vaccine for dengue fever has been approved and is commercially available in a number of countries. Other methods of prevention are by reducing mosquito habitat and limiting exposure to bites. This may be done by getting rid of or covering standing water and wearing clothing that covers much of the body. Treatment of acute dengue is supportive and includes giving fluid either by mouth or intravenously for mild or moderate disease. For more severe cases blood transfusion may be required. About half a million people require admission to hospital a year.

Objectives

- To assess the level of knowledge on regarding prevention of dengue fever among women
- To find out the association between the level of knowledge regarding prevention of dengue fever among women with their selected socio demographic variables.

Materials and Methods

This cross sectional descriptive study was carried out to assess the knowledge regarding preservation of dengue fever among women in selected area, Nellore. After obtaining ethical clearance 30 women were selected by using non probability convenience sampling technique. The data collected from sample by using structured Questionnaire method and documented. Statistical analysis was performed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Criteria for Sample Selection

Inclusion Criteria: Those who are Women who are 20-50 years of age Who are willing to participate in the study Who are present at the time of data collection

Exclusion Criteria

Women who are below 19 years and above 51 years. Not willing to participate in the study.

Description of the Tool

The tool was developed with the help of related literature from various text books, journals, website, discussion and

guidance from experts.

Part I: Consists of age, religion, language, educational qualification marital status, area of living, type of family, occupation.

Part II: Consists of structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding prevention of dengue fever.

Plan for Data Analysis

The data was analyzed in terms of objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics

Sl. No	Data Analysis	Method	Remarks
1	Descriptive Statistics	Frequency, Percentage distribution, Mean and Standard Deviation	Distribution of socio demographic variables of women To determine the level knowledge regarding prevention of dengue fever among women.
2	Inferential statistics	Chi-Square	To find out the association between level knowledge regarding prevention of dengue fever among women with their socio demographic variables.

Results: The data were organized and presented under the following Headings.

Section I: Frequency and percentage distribution of Socio demographic variables women

Section II: Frequency and percentage distribution based on the level of knowledge regarding prevention of dengue fever among women

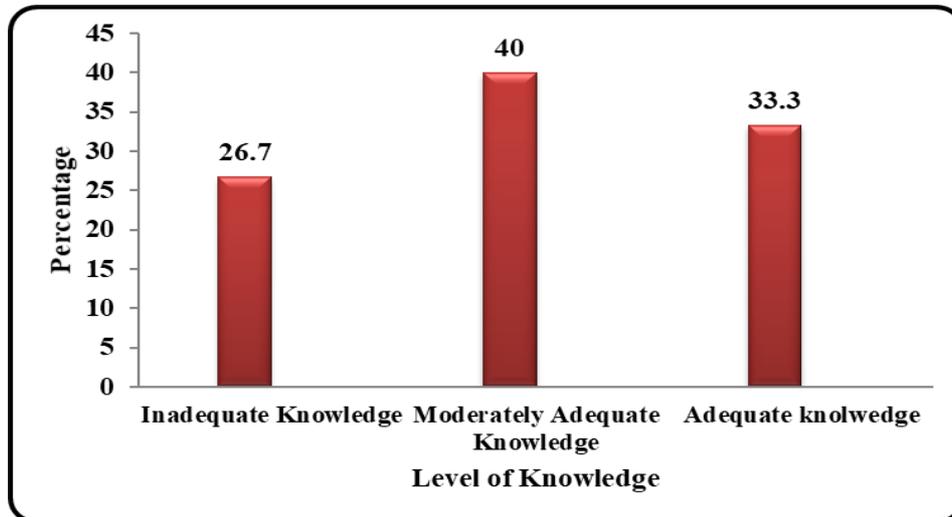
Section III: Mean and standard deviation of level of knowledge regarding prevention of dengue fever among women

Section IV: Association between the level of knowledge regarding prevention of dengue fever among women

With their selected socio demographic variables.

Section I: Frequency and percentage distribution of Socio demographic variables among women
Majority of women with respect to age 15(50%) are 20 years of age and with regard to religion 24(80%) are Hindu, in relation to educational qualification 18 (60%) are secondary education, 24(80%) women's were house wives, in relation to marital status 24(80%) women are married. In view to area of living 30 (100%) women are living in rural area. type of family 23(76%) are belongs to nuclear family.

Section II: Frequency and percentage distribution based on the level of knowledge among women, regarding prevention of dengue fever



Section III: Mean and standard deviation of level of knowledge regarding prevention of dengue fever among women

Category	Mean	Standard deviation
Level of knowledge	21.66	3.68

Section IV: Association between the level of knowledge regarding prevention of dengue fever among women with

their socio demographic variables

The study finding reveals that there is an association between the level of knowledge regarding prevention of dengue fever among women with socio demographic variables such religion obtained calculated value 27.32 table value 5.99 at $P < 0.05$ level, and education obtained calculated value is 29.44 and table value is 24.99 at $P < 0.05$ level and remaining variables has shown non significant association.

Conclusion

The study findings revealed that majority of women have moderately adequate knowledge regarding prevention of dengue fever. hence it indicates that need of educational programmes, and awareness programme for providing complete knowledge regarding prevention of dengue fever.

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