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## A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding dengue among the students of 11<sup>th</sup> standard at govt. model Sen. Sec. School Sarkaghat, Distt. Mandi, Himachal Pradesh

**Ambika Chauhan, Mamta Soni and Seema Devi**

### Abstract

Dengue fever is one of the most important viral infections transmitted by *Aedes* mosquitoes and a major cause of morbidity and mortality globally. According to World Health Organization, approximately half of the world's population is at risk of developing dengue. Around 390 million people develop dengue infections every year. Hence, the current study was undertaken objective to assess the knowledge regarding Dengue among the students of 11<sup>th</sup> standard. A Quantitative non experimental research approach and Descriptive research design used in this study. This study was conducted at Govt. Model Sen. Sec. School Sarkaghat. It was conducted in selected Government Model Sen. Sec. Schools of Sarkaghat District Mandi among 60 students of 11<sup>th</sup> standard. Non probability purposive sampling technique was used and the data was collected from subjects by socio-demographic characteristics and structured knowledge questionnaire which includes and questions regarding knowledge of Dengue. Results revealed that majority of sample are having average knowledge on dengue among the students of 11<sup>th</sup> standard. There was a no significant association exist between knowledge score with their socio demographic characteristics.

**Conclusion:** It was concluded that level of knowledge on dengue was average and there is no statistical significance association between the knowledge and demographic variable.

**Keywords:** Knowledge, dengue, students of 11<sup>th</sup> standard

### Introduction

Dengue fever (DF) is the most prevalent disease transmitted by mosquitoes and is endemic to more than 100 countries. Dengue fever is one of the most important viral infections transmitted by *Aedes* mosquitoes and a major cause of morbidity and mortality globally [1]. According to World Health Organization (WHO), approximately half of the world's population is at risk of developing dengue. Around 390 million people develop dengue infections every year [2]. Dengue virus is an RNA virus that belongs to the family Flaviviridae and has four different but closely related serotypes: DEN-1, DEN-2, DEN-3 and DEN-4 [3].

Infection with one serotype provides lifelong immunity for that particular serotype but only partial immunity for the other serotypes [5]. Infection with dengue produces a broad array of illnesses, from flu-like fever and typical dengue fever to more dangerous forms such as dengue hemorrhagic fever and dengue shock syndrome [4]. Dengue fever is the most widespread and significant human viral illness spread by mosquitoes in many tropical and subtropical regions. The illness has primarily been documented in India through case series. The WHO declares dengue and dengue hemorrhagic fever to be endemic in south Asia and become a major public health concern. Despite increasing incidence of dengue in India in recent years, only few studies were conducted on dengue fever.

A cross sectional study was conducted on residence of rural and urban areas of east Delhi. This study reported that 82% of residences were aware of Dengue; knowledge about dengue was fair to good. Mosquito was known to be spread the disease to 75% rural and 89% urban respondents. More than two third of the urban respondents and two fifth in rural area had used some method of mosquito control or personal protection [6].

The investigator observed that there is less knowledge regarding Dengue.

With the background study was carried out to assess the knowledge regarding Dengue among students of 11<sup>th</sup> standard in selected Government Model Sen. Sec. Schools of Sarkaghat District Mandi.

**Materials and Methods**

A descriptive study was carried out among 60 students of 11<sup>th</sup> standard at Government Model Sen. Sec. Schools of Sarkaghat District Mandi. A Quantitative non experimental research approach and Descriptive research design used in this study. Data was collected through face-to-face interview and using a structured questionnaire. Non probability purposive sampling technique was used and the data was collected from subjects by socio-demographic characteristics and structured knowledge questionnaire which includes and questions regarding knowledge of Dengue. Inclusion criteria study includes students who were willing to participate, who were available at the time of data collection. Exclusion criteria study excludes students who were not available at the time of study. Who were not willing to participate in the study.

**Selection and development of tool**

Data collection tools are the procedures of instruments used by the researcher to observe or measure the key variable in the research problem. Tools were prepared on the objective of the study. A structured was conducted questionnaires d to

assess the knowledge regarding diarrhea among students of 11<sup>th</sup> standard.

**Description of tool**

- Tool was developed on socio demographic profile Age, Gender, stream, medium of education, area of residence, has been a dengue patient, previous knowledge of dengue.
- Development of Structured Knowledge Questionnaire comprised 25 multiple questions to assess knowledge regarding diarrhea among students of 11<sup>th</sup> standard. Each item had only one correct option, one mark was given for correct response and zero mark was given for incorrect response. The maximum possible score was 25 and the minimum score was zero.

**Data collection technique**

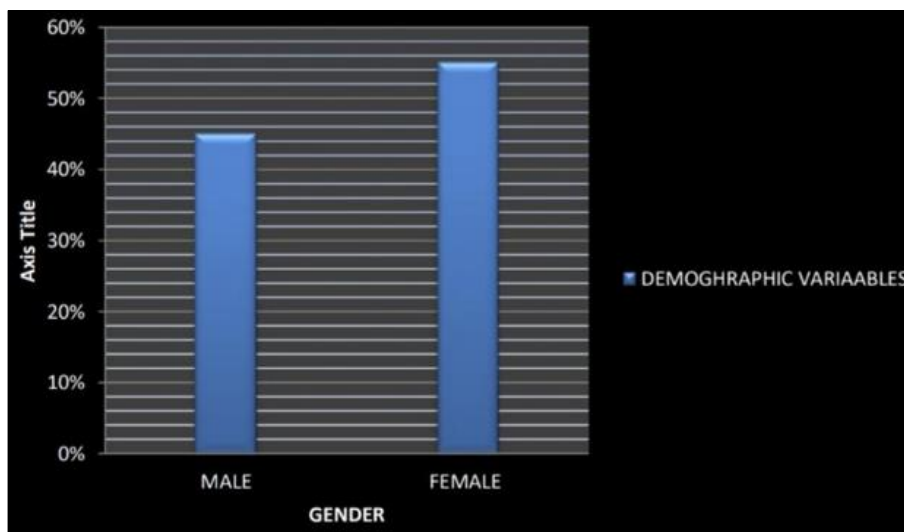
An individual face to face interview was conducted to collect data for structured knowledge questionnaire.

**Data analysis**

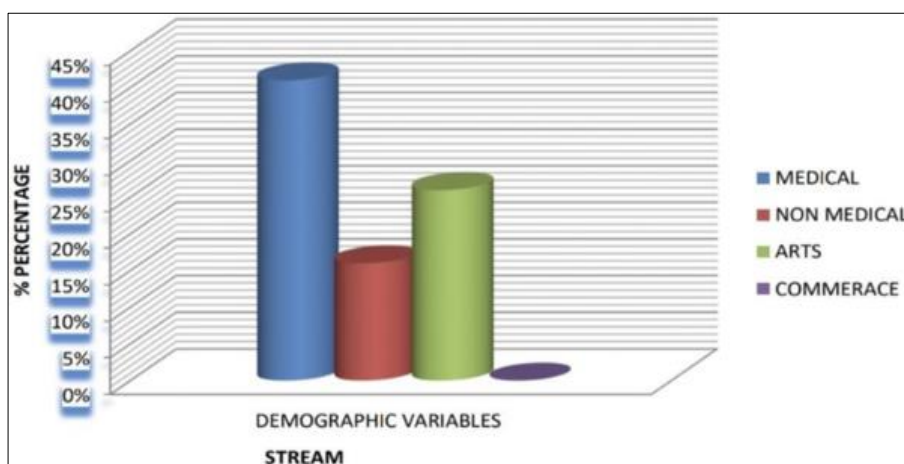
In present study, data analysis and interpretation was done according to the objectives of the study. Analysis was done by using Descriptive statistics.

**Results**

**Section I**



**Fig 1:** Graph showing the percentage distribution in term of gender in students



**Fig 2:** Graph showing the distribution of percentage in stream of students

**Table 1:** Description of Sample Characteristics according to the Socio – Demographic variables. (N=60)

S. No.	Socio Demographic Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	<b>Age in years</b>		
	15-18	60	100
2.	<b>Gender</b>		
	Male	27	45
	Female	33	55
3.	<b>Stream</b>		
	Medical	25	41
	Non- Medical	10	16
	Arts	16	26
	Commerce	8	13
4.	<b>Medium of Education</b>		
	Hindi	46	76
	English	14	24
5.	<b>Area of Residence</b>		
	Rural	48	80
	Urban	14	23
6.	<b>Has been a dengue patient</b>		
	No	60	100
7.	<b>Previous knowledge regarding dengue</b>		
	Social Media	20	33
	Books, Magazines, Journals	18	30
	Family and Friends	19	31
	Others	3	5

## Discussion

The findings of the current study stated that the Manisha C. Gholap 2020 has done a descriptive study was conducted on knowledge and prevention about dengue among women in semi urban area Koyana Vasahat, 266. Probability sampling technique was applied to select the subjects for the study. All the area required information collected such as from homes. The schedule was prepared, data collected with the help of structured questionnaire. Overall Mean knowledge regarding dengue among the women (20.67%) had not satisfactory knowledge, (20.30%) had satisfactory knowledge, (33.83%) good knowledge, (17.29%) had very good knowledge, while (7.89%) had excellent knowledge.

A majority of the participants (72.9%) reported that they acquired knowledge of dengue fever through television and radio. Several other studies also identified television and radio as the most common source of information on dengue fever. Electronic media can play a significant role in conveying information too.

## Conclusion

This study was concluded to assess the knowledge regarding dengue among the students of 11<sup>th</sup> standard students at Govt. Model Sen. Sec. School Sarkaghat. Based on the findings of the present study, it was concluded that students of 11<sup>th</sup> standard were having knowledge below average regarding dengue.

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