

Knowledge Regarding Dengue Fever and its Prevention among the Adults

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Abstract: *Background: Dengue fever (DF) is the most rapidly spreading mosquito-borne viral disease in the world. In this decade it has expanded to new countries and from urban to rural areas.*

“Adults living in a specified rural area of Kolhapur were the subjects of a pre-experimental study that aimed to assess the impact of a planned teaching programme (PTP) on their understanding about dengue fever and how to prevent it.” Was conducted by researcher.

Objectives:

1) To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme (PTP) on knowledge regarding dengue fever and its prevention among adults of selected rural area.

2) To find out association between mean pre-test knowledge score with their selected socio demographic variables.

Methods:

This study employed a non-probability, purposive sampling strategy to choose 60 samples for an experimental, one-group pre- and post-test design. A structured knowledge questionnaire about dengue fever and how to prevent it was used to gather data. After the pre-test, the samples were given a PTP, and seven days later, after the PTP had been provided, the samples were tested again.

Results: In pre test maximum of the subjects 40(66.67%) had average knowledge and minimum 09(15%) had poor knowledge where as in post test 55(91.667%) subjects had good knowledge and remaining 05(8.33%) had average knowledge regarding dengue fever and its prevention. Although the tabular value is 2.00, the computed paired t-value ($t_{cal} = 13.64$) is higher. At the $p < 0.05$ level, this signifies that there is a statistically significant increase in knowledge score. Consequently, the results showed that the PTP on dengue fever and its prevention successfully increased the respondents' knowledge of dengue fever and its prevention in the selected rural areas. The pre-test knowledge scores are significantly correlated with selected socio-demographic variables such as age ($\chi^2_{cal} = 26.73$, $\chi^2_{tab} = 9.49$) and occupation ($\chi^2_{cal} = 42.32$, $\chi^2_{tab} = 9.49$). At the 0.05 level of significance, the computed Chi-square values exceeded the tabular values. The results show that some socio-demographic characteristics are significantly associated with pre-test knowledge scores ($p < 0.05$).

Keywords: Knowledge; Dengue fever; prevention; adults; rural area

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