



Research Article

KNOWLEDGE ON PREVENTION OF VECTOR BORNE DISEASE AMONG ADULTS (20-40 YEARS) IN THIRUBUVANAI VILLAGE, PONDICHERRY

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted among 103 adults between (20-40years) living in thirubuvanai village, pondicherry. Descriptive design with cross sectional survey approach was adopted in this study. The study samples were selected by using Convenient sampling technique. The data was collected by using structured interview schedule questionnaire. The findings reveals that the adult had average knowledge (40.77%) regarding prevention of vector borne disease.

Keywords:

Knowledge,
Prevention,
Vector Borne Disease.

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INTRODUCTION

Adult are more important foundation of society and fulcrum around the family welfare resolve. We owe it to them and to the well being of our future generation to protect and promote their health rights. Major global demographic and social changes have directly affected the emergence of vector borne disease. Inadequate housing, lack of sanitary waste management system produce ideal condition for increased transmission of vector borne disease

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Charu Kohli et al. (2012) has conducted a study on Knowledge and Preventive Practices about Mosquito Borne Diseases in Delhi. A community-based cross-sectional study was conducted among 350 adults selected by systematic sampling method in a rural and urban area in Delhi. Data was collected using pretested semi-structured questionnaire. They have concluded that One hundred and forty-two (67.6%) subjects in rural and 89 (63.6%) in the urban area were able to name at least one mosquito borne disease.

Level of awareness was good; however mosquito breeding was occurring more in urban areas, which demands innovative mass media techniques to convey health messages to the public for prevention and control of mosquito borne diseases.

OBJECTIVE

Assess the existing knowledge of adult regarding prevention of vector borne disease

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design and Approach

Descriptive design with cross sectional survey approach was adopted in this study.

Setting of the Study

The study was conducted in Thirubuvanai, Pondicherry.

Population

All the adults (20-40 years) who are residing in, Pondicherry.

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Sample Size

103 adults who are residing in thirubuvanai, Pondicherry.

Sampling Technique

Convenient sampling technique was used for selecting the sample for the present study.

Inclusion Criteria

- Both gender age group between 20-40years
- Adults available during the data collection period.
- Adults who are willing to participate in the study

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL

SECTION-I: Demographic variables of adult

SECTION-II: A structure questionnaire to assess the knowledge and prevention of vector borne disease through interview method

Table 1. Distribution of adults according to their level of knowledge regarding prevention of vector borne disease

(n=103)			
S.No	Level of Knowledge	f	%
1.	Very poor (1- 4)	6	5.83
2.	Poor (5-8)	20	19.41
3.	Average (9-12)	42	40.77
4.	Good (13-17)	28	27.18
5.	Excellent (18- 22)	7	6.8

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The highest (43.3%) percentage adult were in the age group of 26-30 yrs,(40.5%) percentage of them had higher secondary education (86.5%) of them were coolie, (41.5%) percentage of them were from the income group of Rs. 3001 – 5000, (77.4%) of them from nuclear family and All (100%) of the them from Hindu religion, (31.1%) percentage of them received information from friends and family members and majority (74.5%) of them had only one under five children.

The overall mean score was 23.2 ± 2.33 which is 42.7% of the total mean score reveals that the adults had average knowledge of prevention of vector borne disease.

Assessment of level of knowledge of the adults regarding prevention of vector borne disease

The knowledge of adults was graded in to 5 levels. According to the score highest (40.77%) of them had average knowledge, (27.18%) of them had good knowledge and 19.41% of them had poor knowledge. More or less similar (5.83%, 6.8%) of them had very poor and excellent knowledge regarding prevention of vector borne disease (Tab 1)

Conclusion

The present study concluded that the adult has average knowledge on vector borne diseases and its prevention. Hence the study interpreted that the investigator need to conduct experimental study to assess the knowledge and practice to prevent vector borne disease

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