



DISSERTATION REPORT

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Reasons of Refusal of Indoor Residual Spraying of DDT for Prevention of Kala Azar in Saran District, Bihar

Introduction

- Kala-Azar, a neglected and a poverty related disease is the second largest parasitic killer in the world after malaria.
- The Government of India aims to achieve kala-azar elimination by 2015. Kala-azar elimination depends for a major part on vector control through effective indoor residual spraying of DDT.
- Despite IRS being carried out for decades, the transmission of disease through sandfly could not have been controlled. One of the main reasons for ineffective IRS is low coverage of spraying due to refusal by community members.
- Bihar contributes to more than 80 percent of all cases in the country. Saran, which is a high priority district for kala-azar elimination contributes a large number of cases.

Review of Literature

- Shri P. Singh, Dandu C.S. Reddy, Rabindran N. Mishra and Shyam Sundar in their study titled, “Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices Related to Kala-Azar in a Rural Area of Bihar State, India”, concluded that lack of awareness about insecticide spray is a matter of concern because this makes the population indifferent to the public sector efforts of insecticide spray, even disallowing the sprayer workers entry into the house for flimsy reasons of inconvenience or bad odour, thus leading to inefficient spraying.

Review of Literature(cntd.)

- NA Siddiqui, Narendra Kumar, A Ranjan *et al* in their study titled, “Awareness About Kala Azar Disease and Related Preventive Attitudes and Practices in a Highly Endemic Rural Area of India” found that only 17.1% considered DDT spraying as a preventive measure. The respondents, who favored DDT spraying as precautionary measure to control kala-azar, surprisingly, were not aware that DDT or insecticides also kill sandflies. Therefore, the villagers need to be informed about the benefits and risk of DDT spraying, which would probably encourage other villagers also to have their houses sprayed.

Rationale

- It was observed during the recent IRS that a large number of people had refused to get their houses sprayed with DDT.
- High number of refusals of Indoor Residual Spraying of DDT leads to low coverage of spraying thus making the kala-azar elimination goal difficult to achieve.

- Research Question

- Why do people refuse to indoor residual spraying of DDT despite its being an important intervention for elimination of kala-azar?

- Objective

- To find out various reasons of refusal of indoor residual spraying of DDT.

Methodology

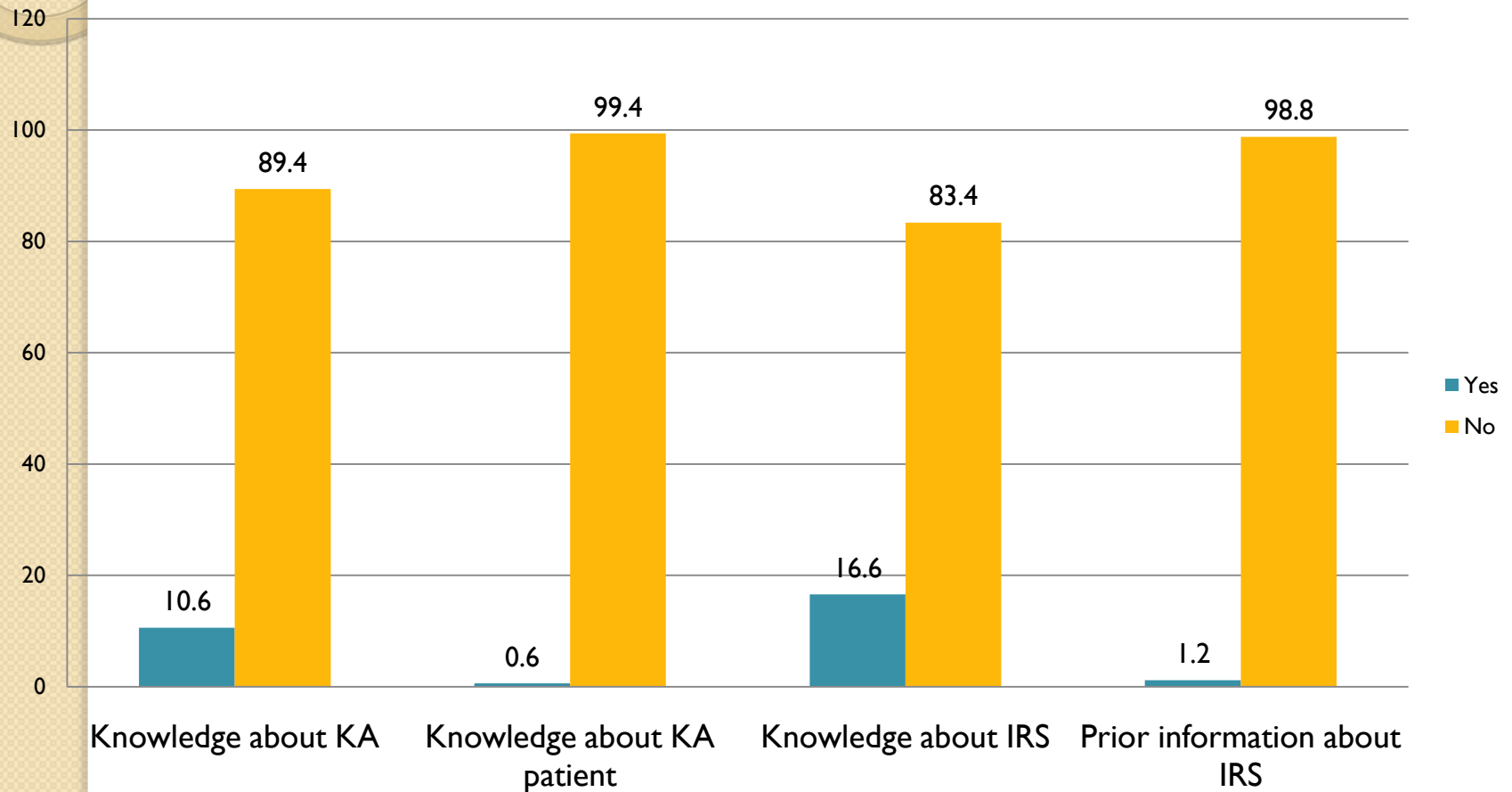
- Type of Study
 - Household based descriptive cross-sectional study
- Location of Study
 - Saran District, Bihar
- Study Subject
 - Any adult member of the household from where refusal was reported

Methodology (cntd.)

- Sampling Method
 - Stratified random sampling
 - 4 villages from each block selected randomly
 - 5 household from each village selected randomly
- Sample Size
 - A total of 320 households selected (5 households x 4 villages x 16 blocks)
- Method and Tool of Data Collection
 - Personal interview using semi-structured questionnaire

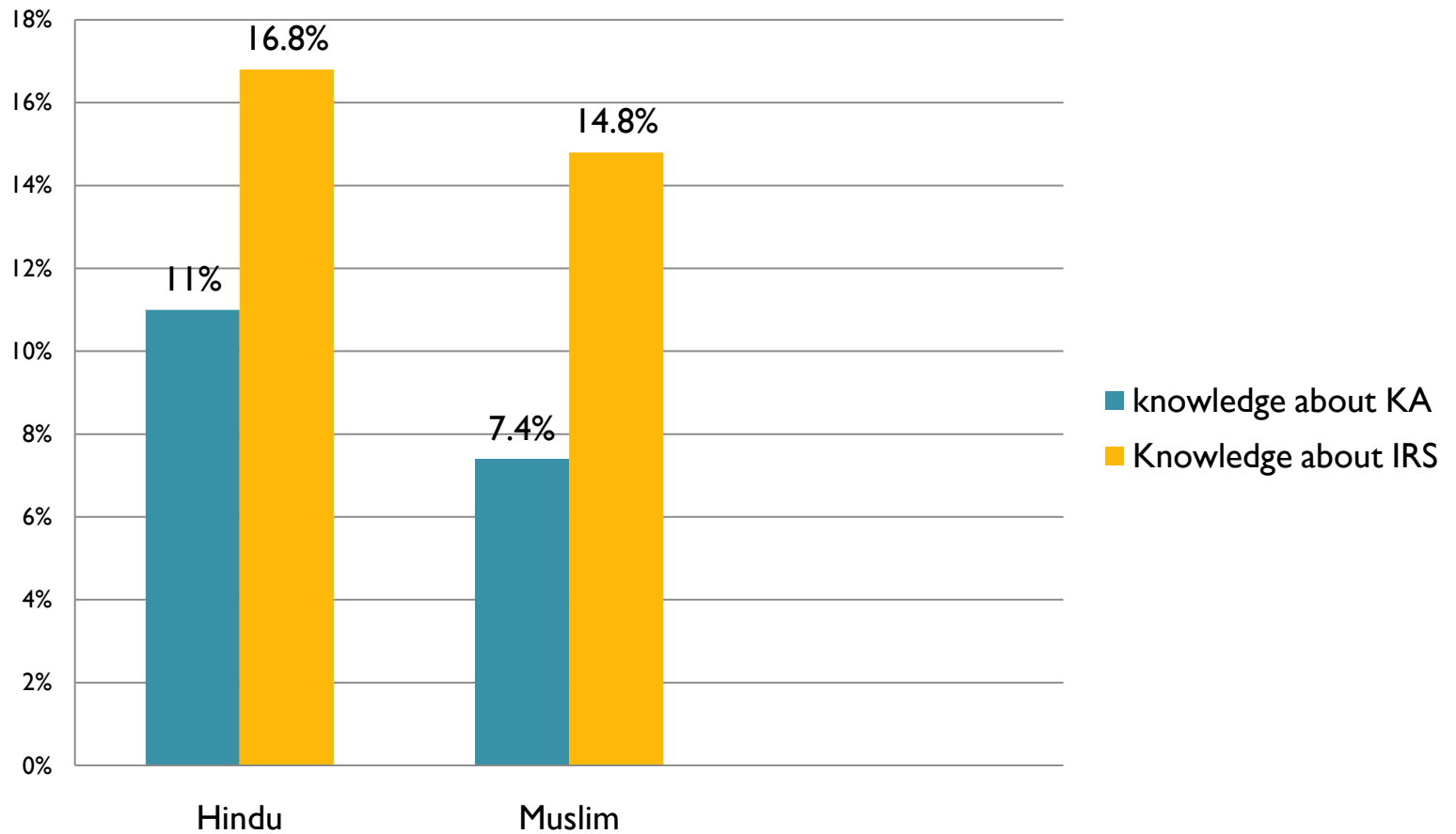
Results

Knowledge about KA & IRS



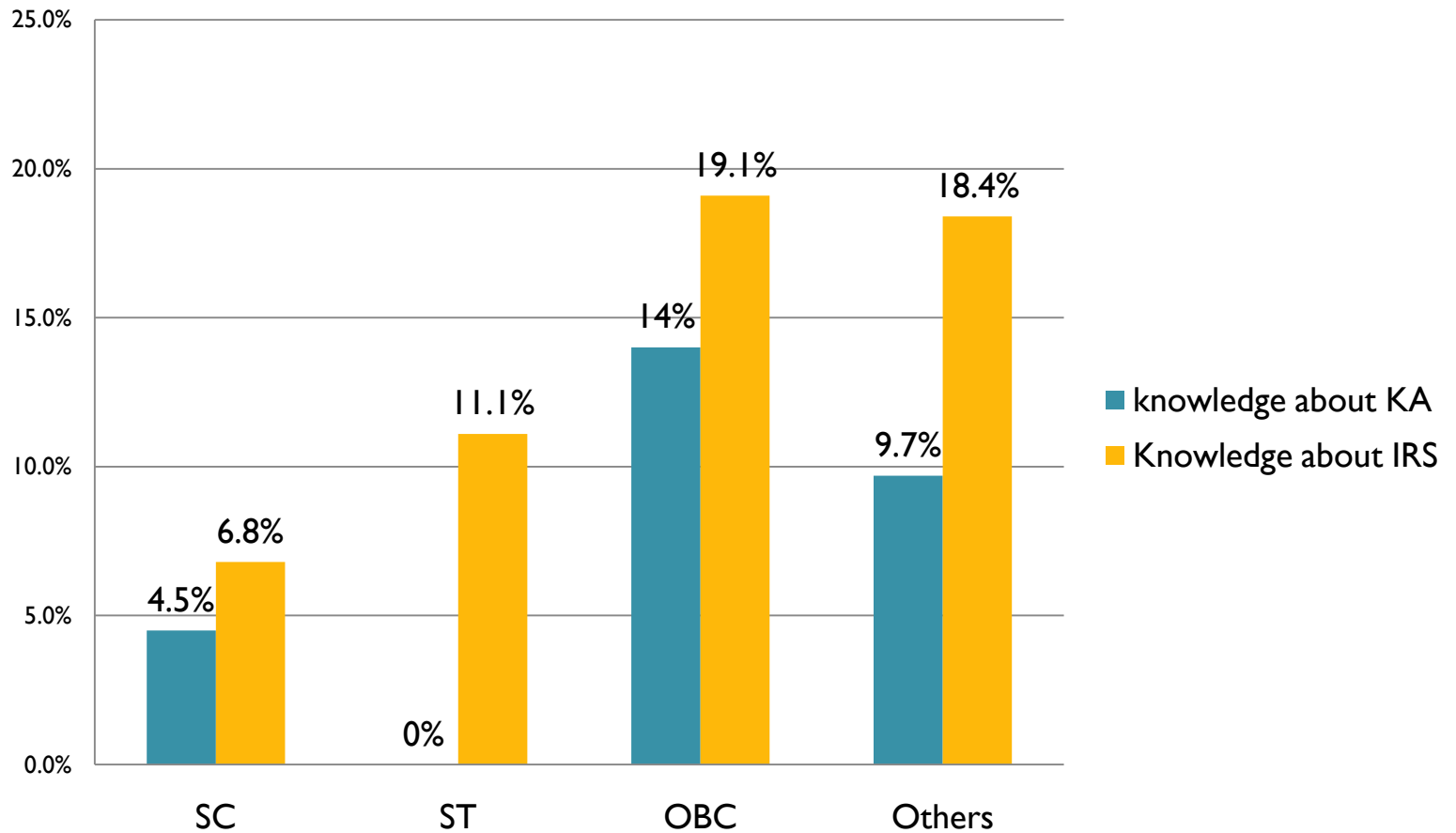
Results (cntd.)

Awareness across religion



Results (cntd.)

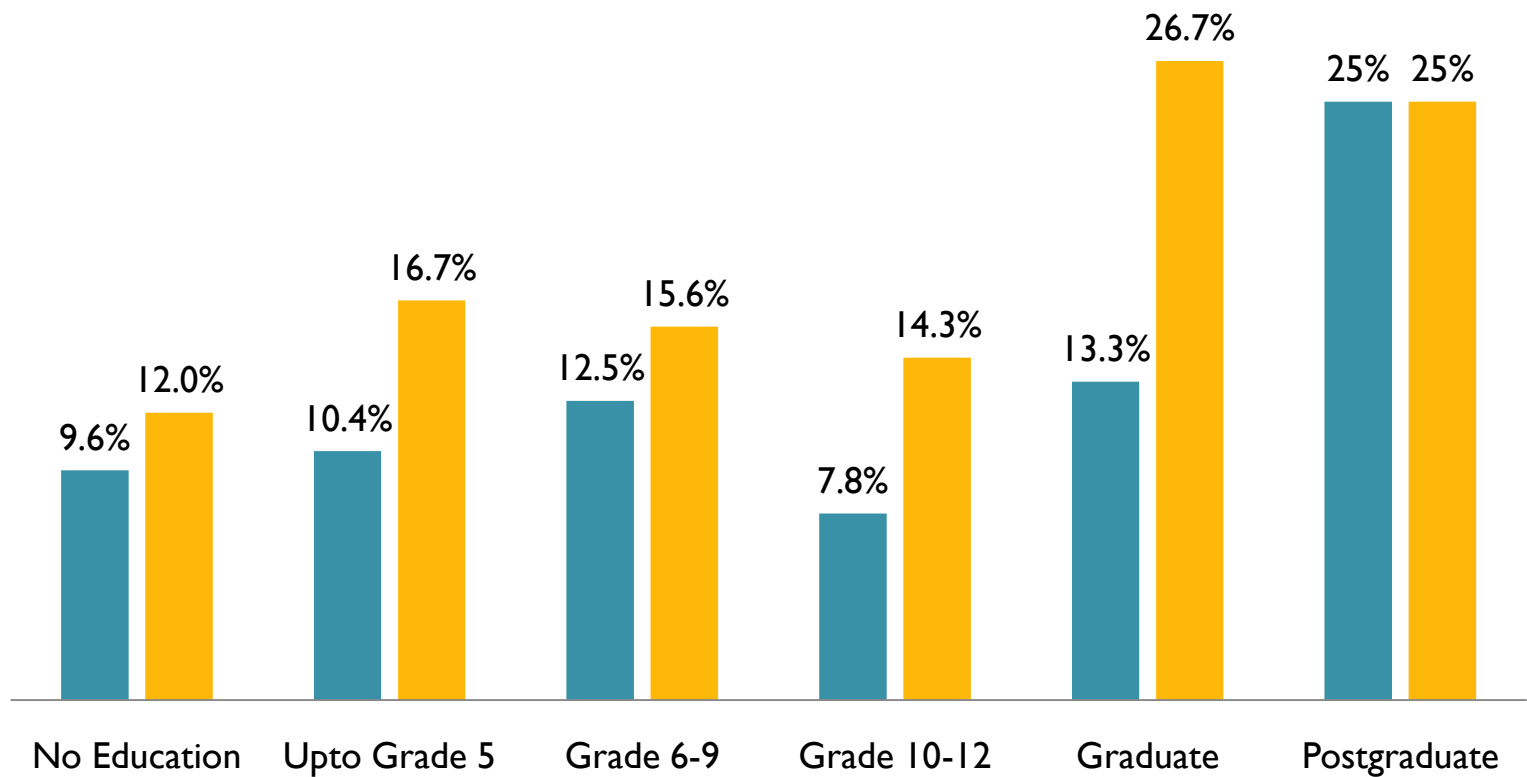
Awareness across caste



Results (cntd.)

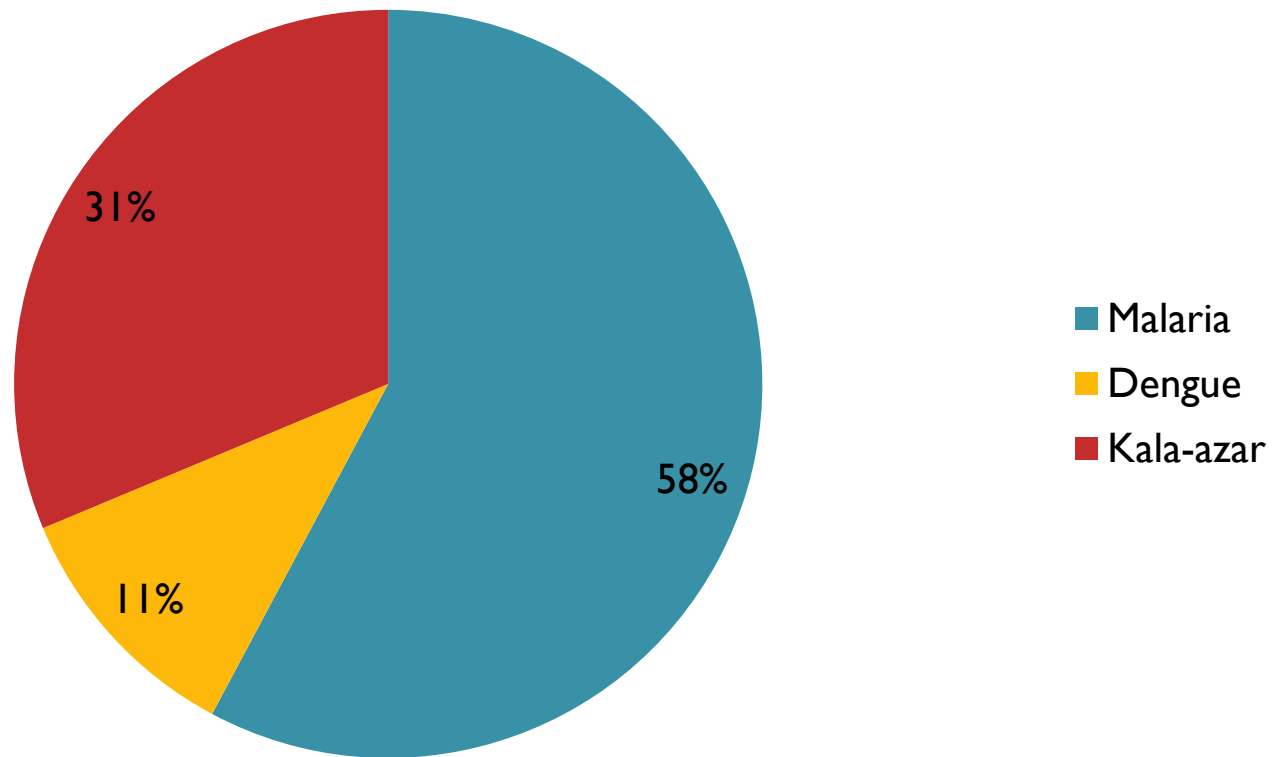
Awareness across education level

■ knowledge about KA ■ Knowledge about IRS



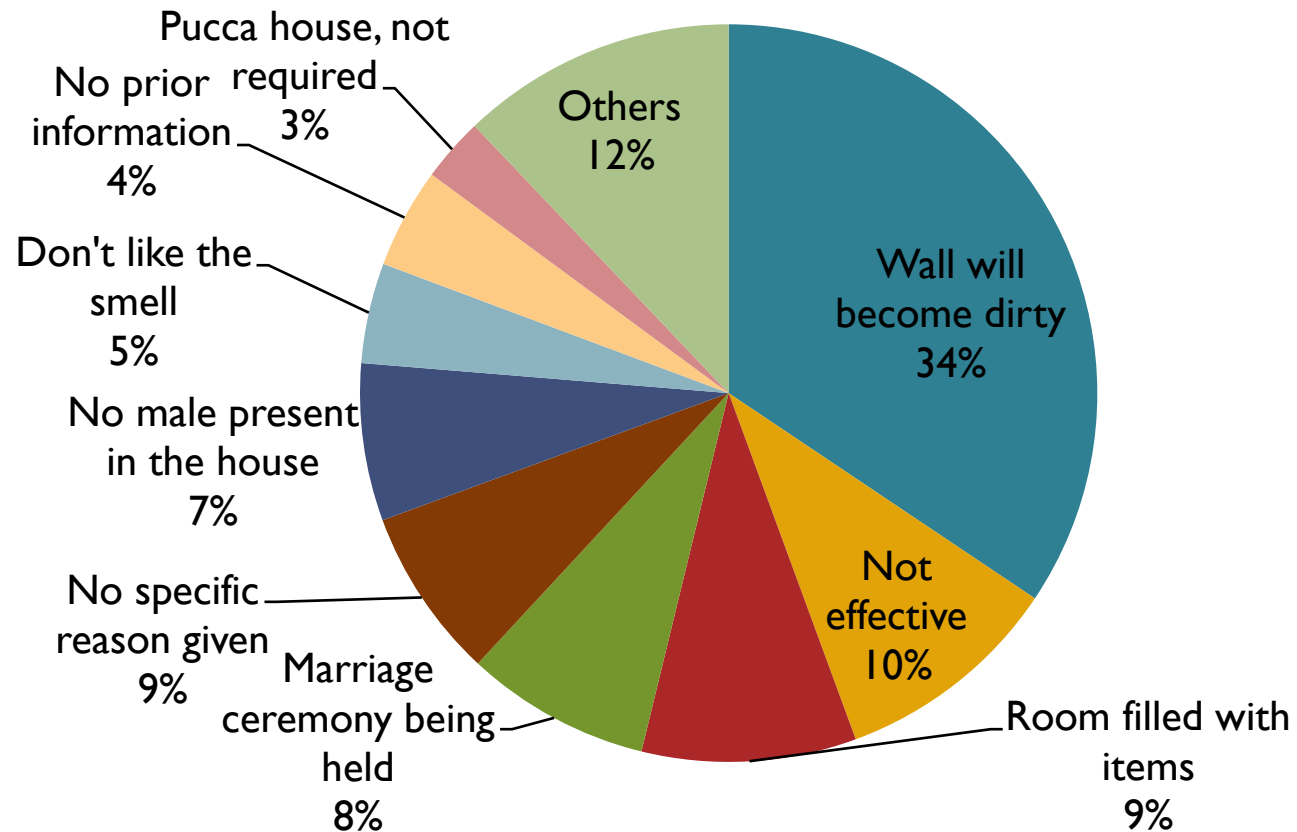
Results (cntd.)

Reason for doing IRS

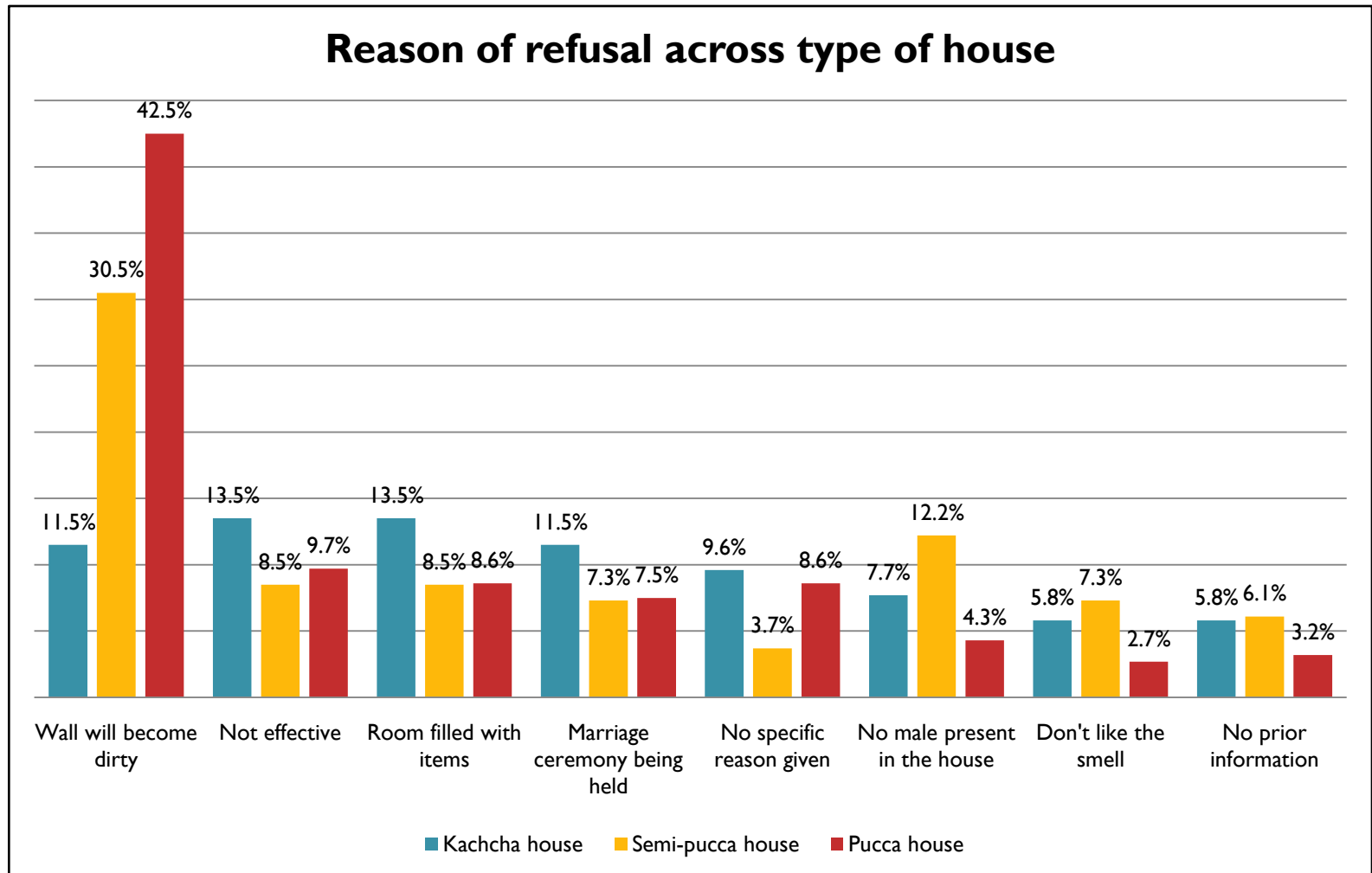


Results (cntd.)

Reason of Refusal

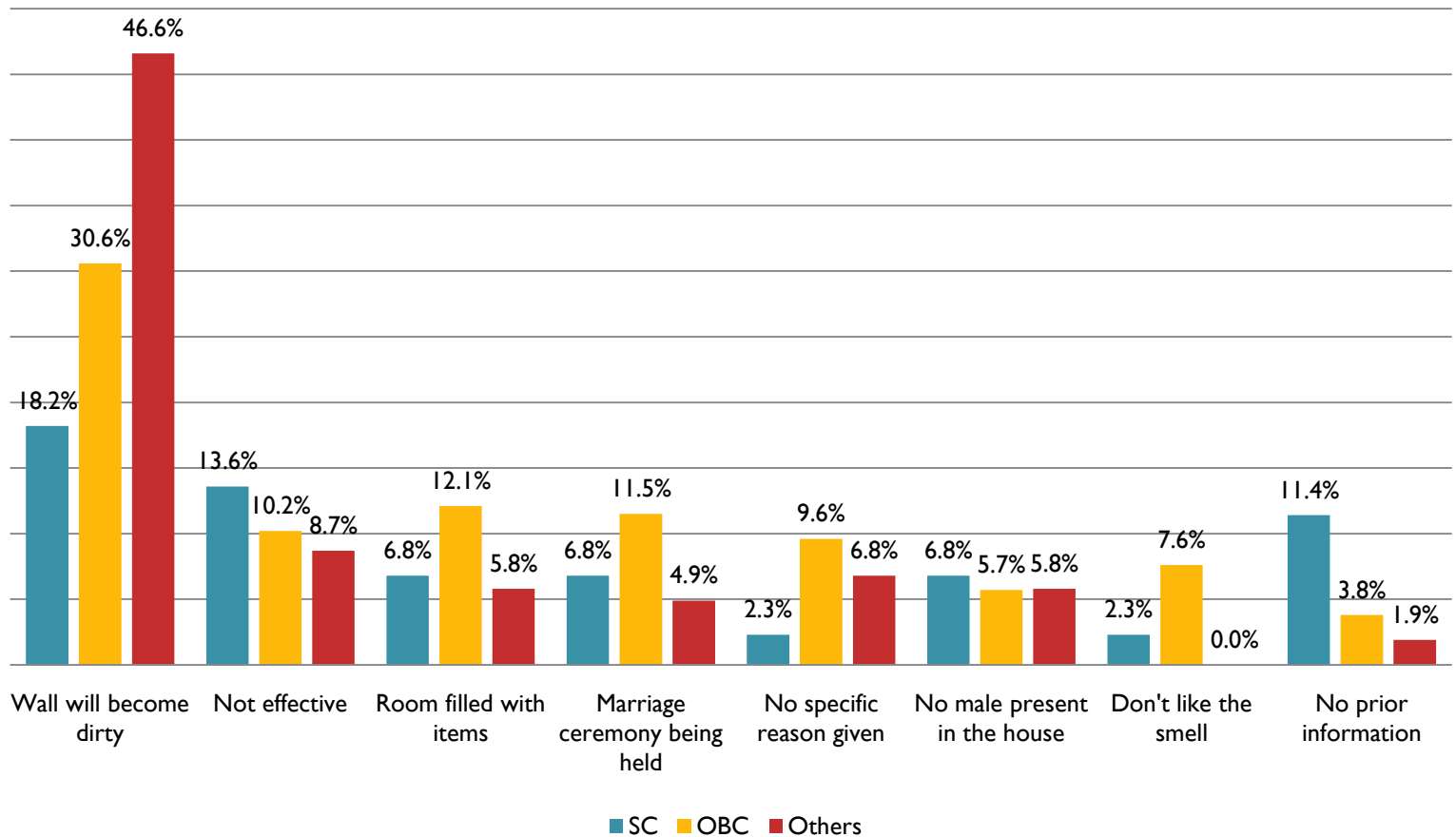


Results (cntd.)



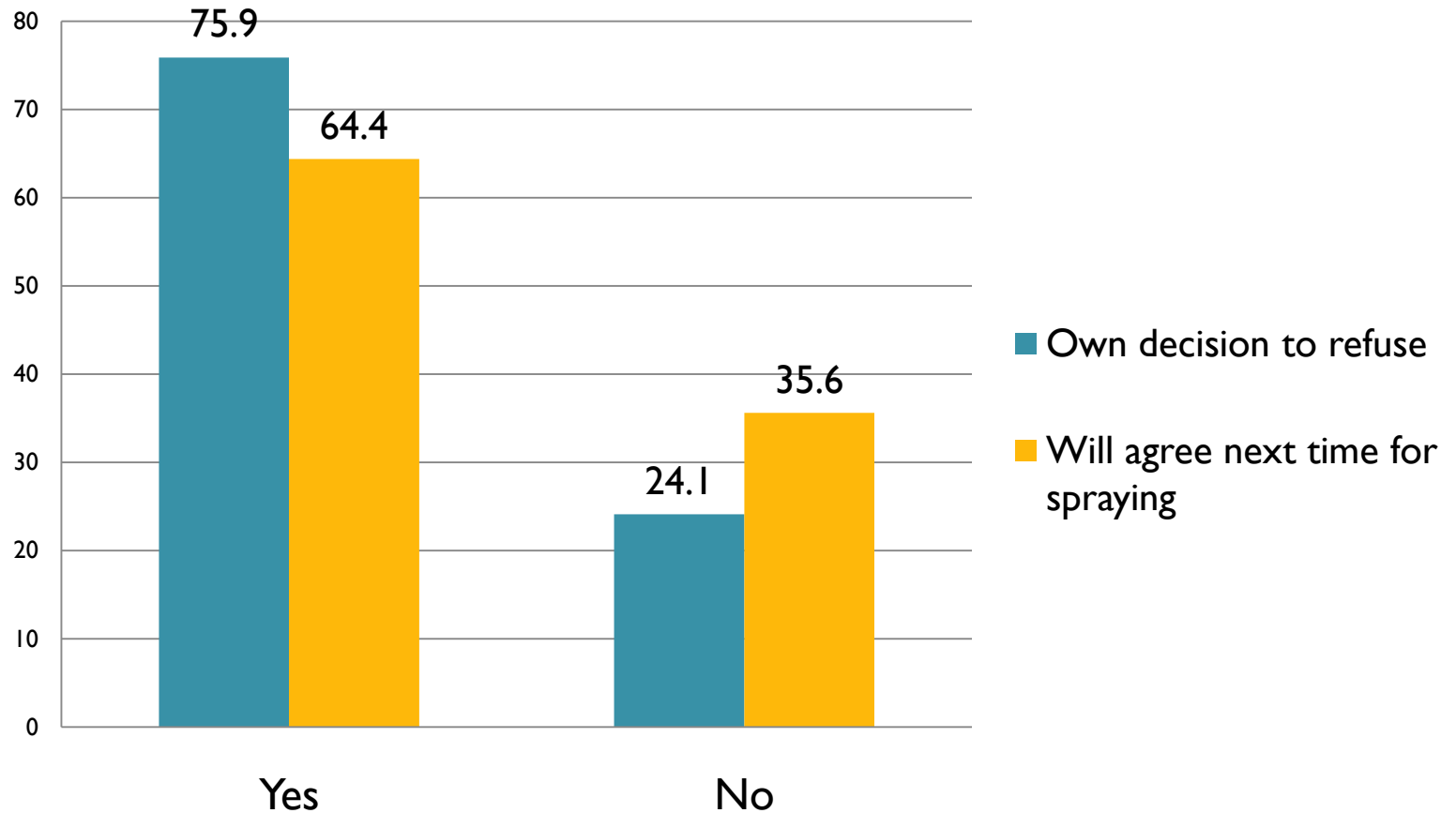
Results (cntd.)

Reason of refusal across caste



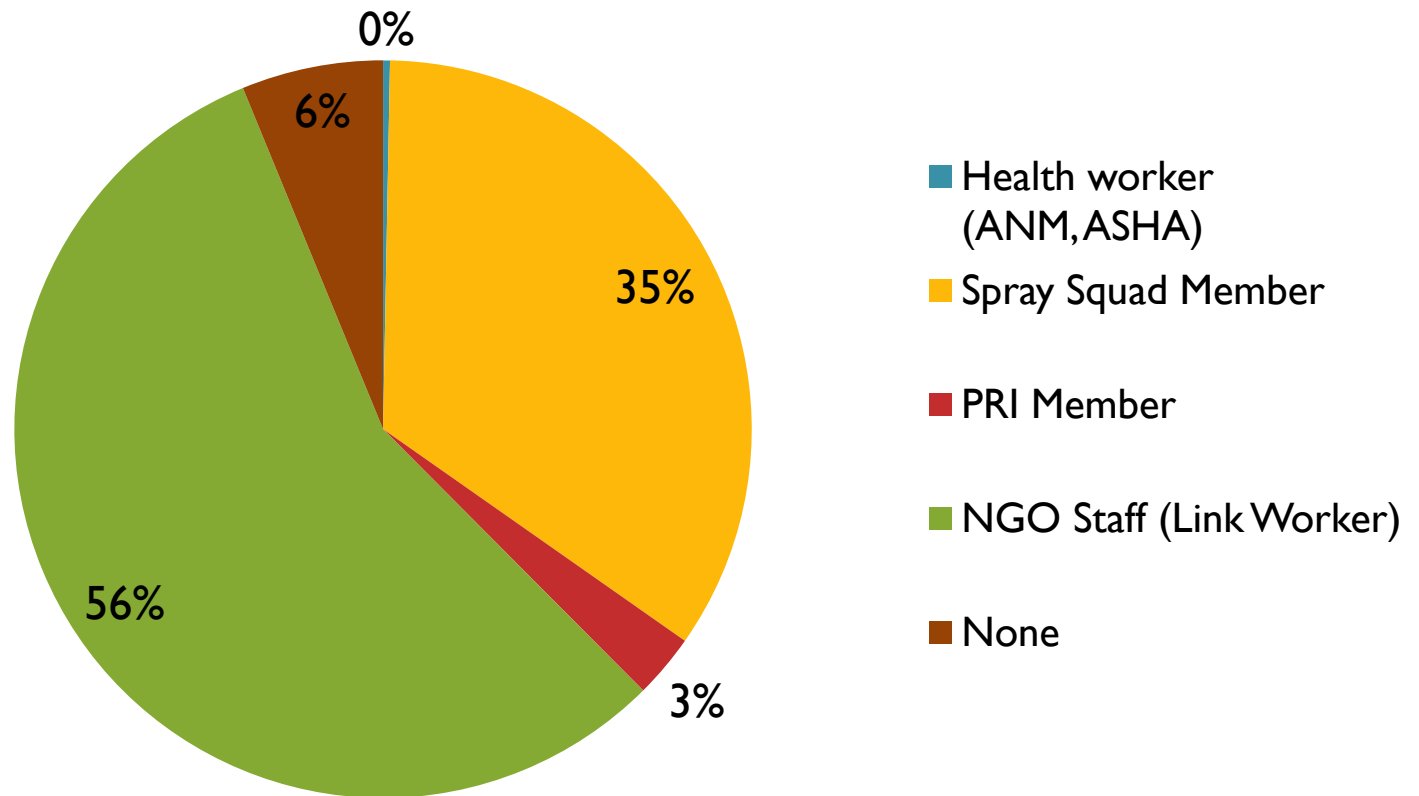
Results (cntd.)

Decision making for IRS



Results (cntd.)

Motivation for spraying



Conclusion

- Awareness about kala-azar and indoor residual spraying is very low and the community was not informed in advance about spraying and necessary preparation to be done.
- The most common reason for refusal was that the wall will become dirty because of DDT spraying.
- Other reasons given for refusal was that the spraying was effective and that the room was filled with items.

Conclusion (cntd.)

- Most of the reasons given by respondents sound like excuses rather than genuine reasons.
- Lack of awareness and prior information may be the underlying causes of refusal.
- Whether increase in awareness and giving prior information about spraying actually brings down number of refusals or not, is a topic for further study.

Conclusion (cntd.)

- ASHA/AWW should be involved in informing the community prior to spraying and motivating them to get their houses sprayed.



**THANK
YOU**