

Community Awareness of Dengue and Chikungunya in Bharat Vihar, Dwarka, New Delhi

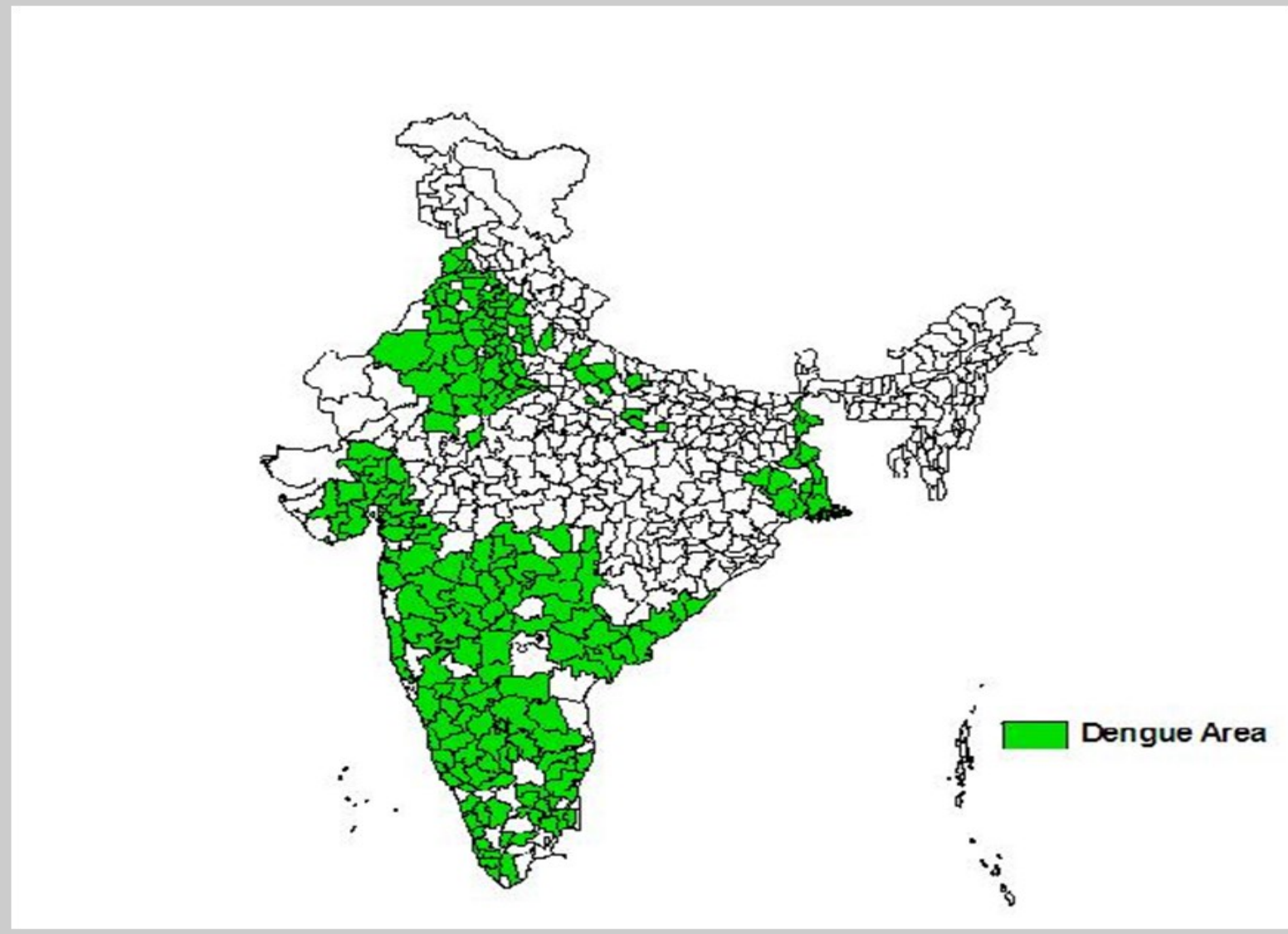


INTRODUCTION

An emergence of dengue is a concern globally owing to its gradual increase in the mortality rate. Its pathogenesis involves transmission of Aedes mosquito to human of genus Flavivirus and present in subtropical and tropical regions particularly in Asia and America. Currently it is regarded as most prevalent mosquito borne disease. This mosquito borne disease plays major socioeconomic burden and create an emergence virally all over the world which significantly put on risk 50% population world-

BACKGROUND

With the widespread emergence of dengue, CRY took an initiative to assess the awareness of the community about the disease and provide knowledge regarding its spread and symptoms



DENGUE & CHIKUNGUNYA PRONE STATE IN INDIA

METHODOLOGY

STUDY DESIGN : Descriptive cross-sectional study

SAMPLE SIZE AND STUDY SETTING : Data were collected over a period of two months from April to May 2017. A convenience sample of one hundred and fifty-one (151) aged 15 years or above who were the residents of that community were approached for participation.

DATA COLLECTION : structured interviewer administered questionnaire was used .Questions were based on causes, signs and symptoms of dengue and chikungunya, attitude towards both the diseases and its preventive practices covering 20 questions.

DATA ANALYSIS : Microsoft Excel. Frequencies and percentages were used for analyzing the selected socio- demographic

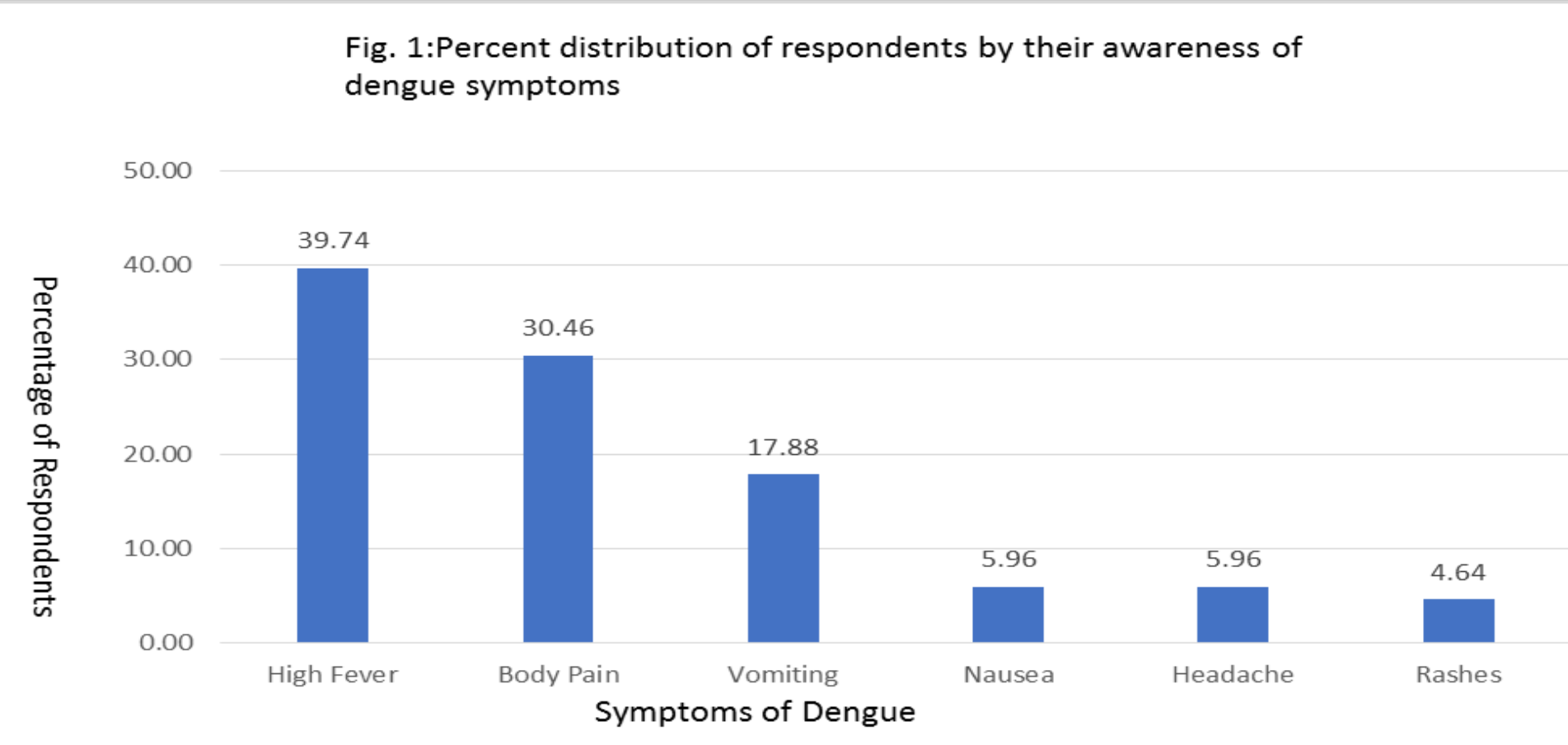
OBJECTIVES

- (i) To study the level of knowledge and practice of dengue control amongst the study community.
- (ii) To organize the various health campaigns to enhance the knowledge regarding health issues like dengue and

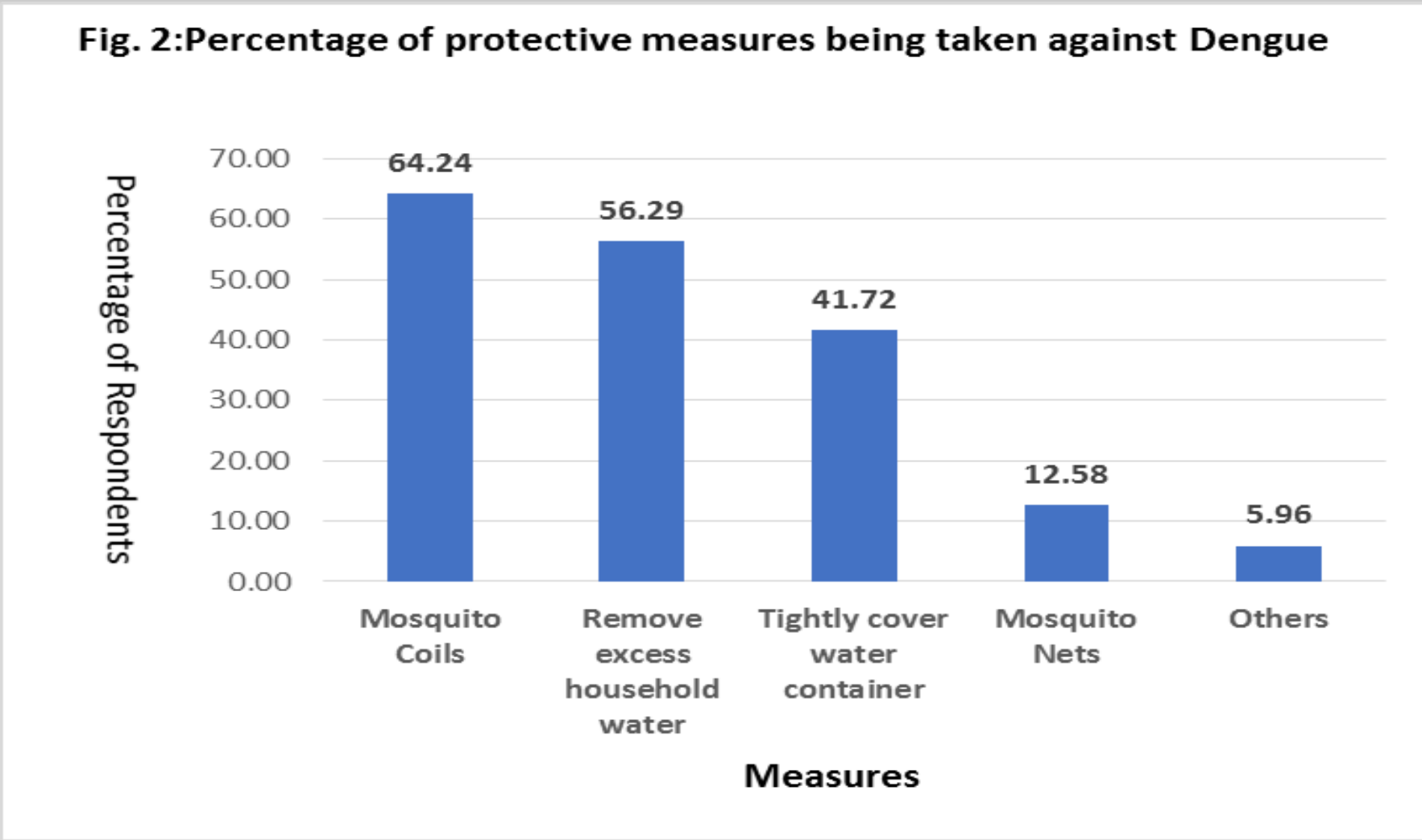
SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

AVERAGE AGE	32
MINIMUM AGE	15
MAXIMUM AGE	68
PERCENTAGE OF MALES	44.37
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES	55.63
MINIMUM EDUCATION	UNEDUCATED (52.32%)
MAXIMUM EDUCATION	POST GRADUATE (1.32%)

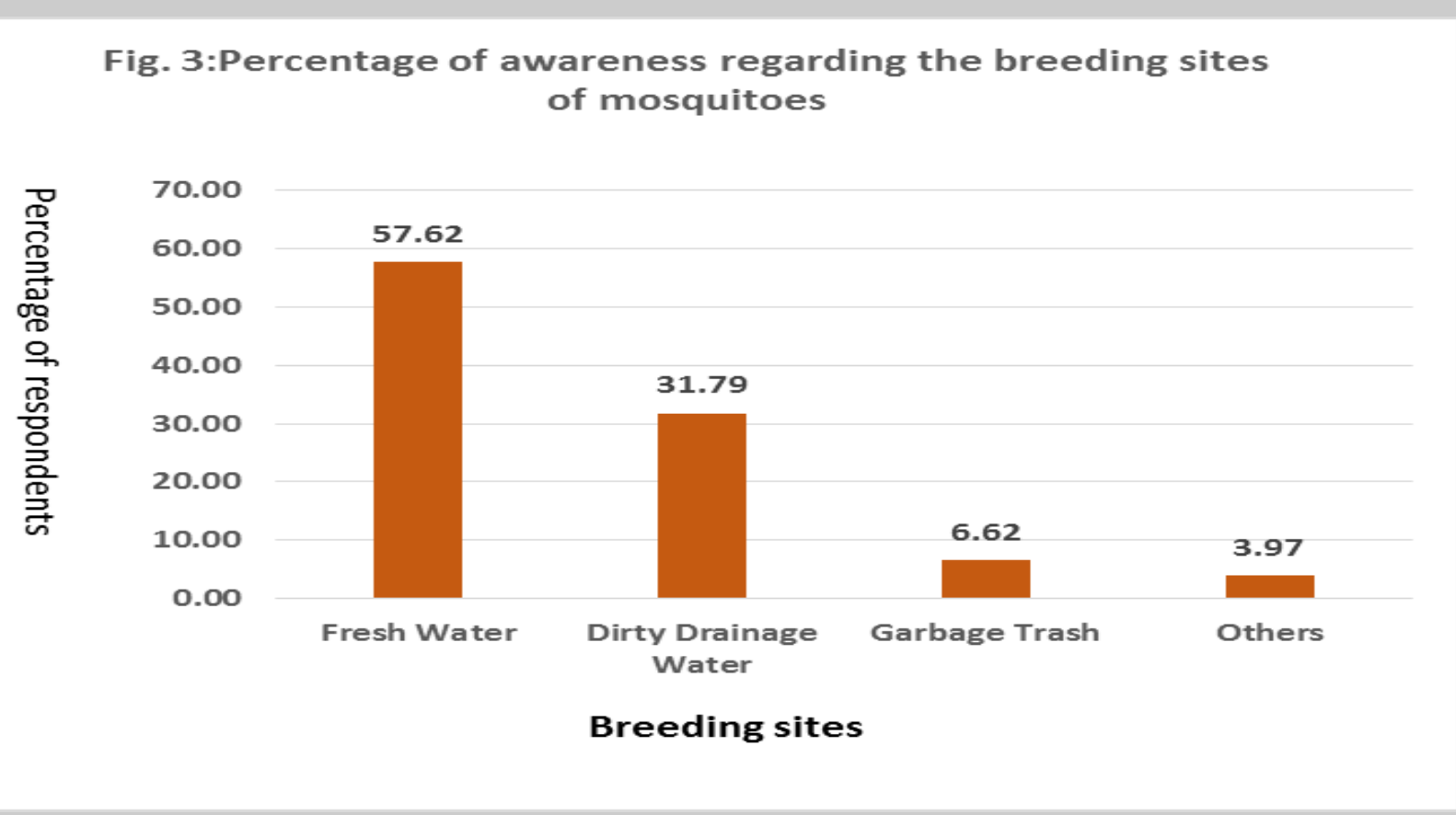
KEY FINDINGS



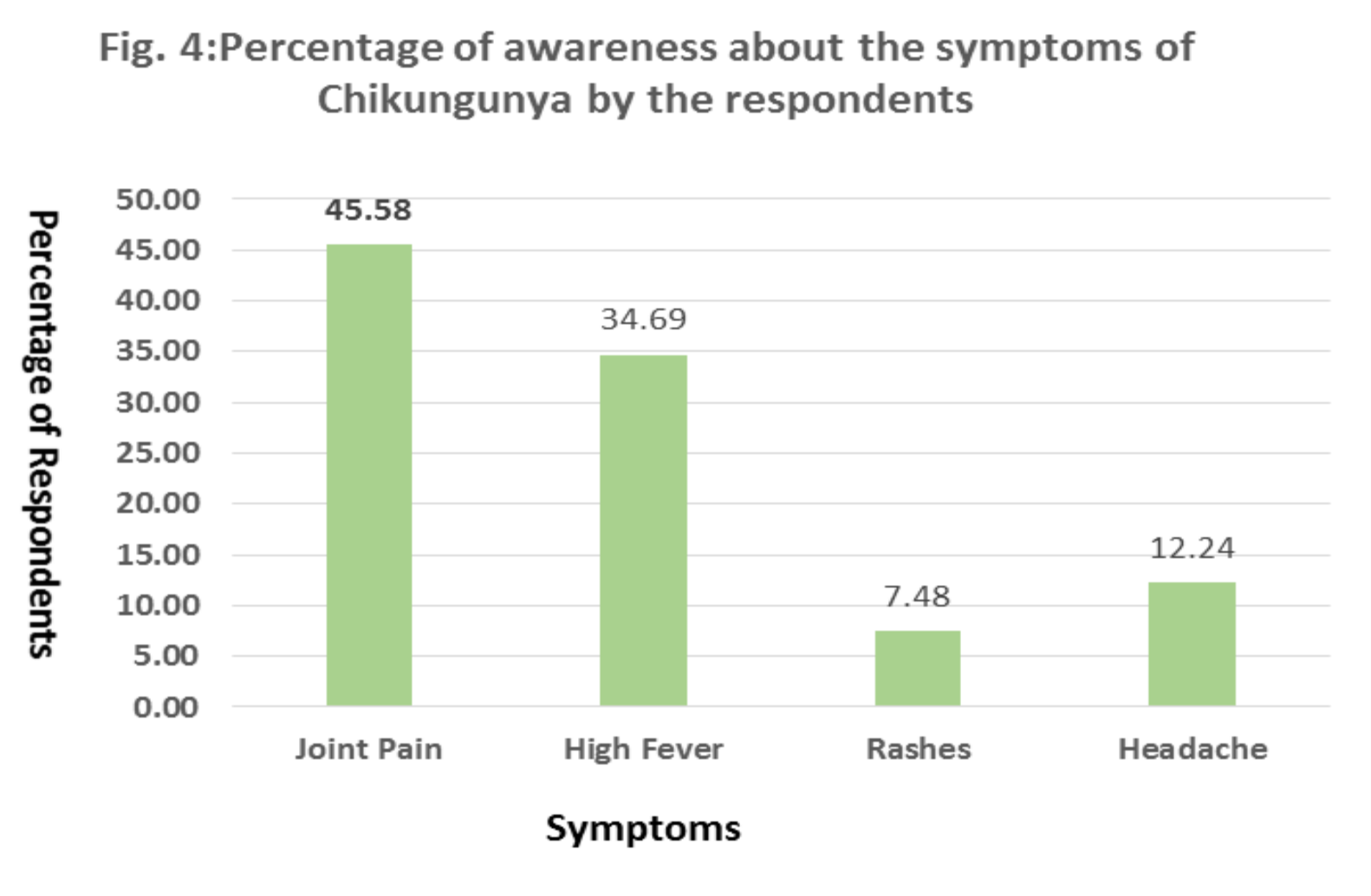
It was found that almost 40% of the respondents were aware that High fever was a symptom of dengue while 30% took Body Pain as the same but few had an awareness regarding vomiting,



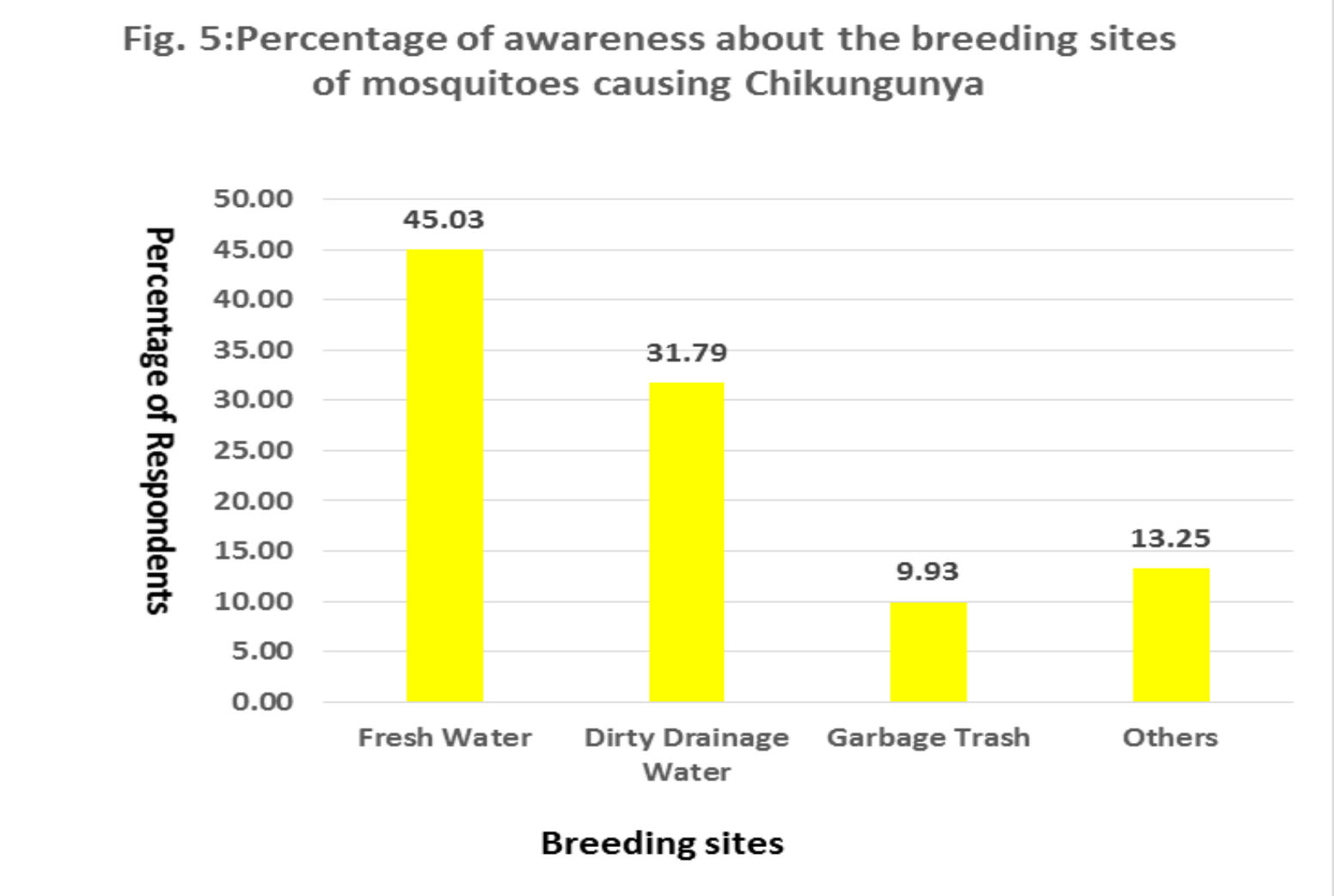
According to the data, 64% of the people use mosquito coils, 56% remove excess water from their households, 41% cover the water container, 13% use mosquito nets while 6% use other protective measures against Dengue.



It was evident from the data that more than half of the people are aware that mosquitoes can breed in fresh water while rest of the other people take other sites as the breed-



It is seen that maximum respondents are aware that the joint pain and high fever are the major symptoms of Chikungunya. Rest other respondents are aware that rashes and head-

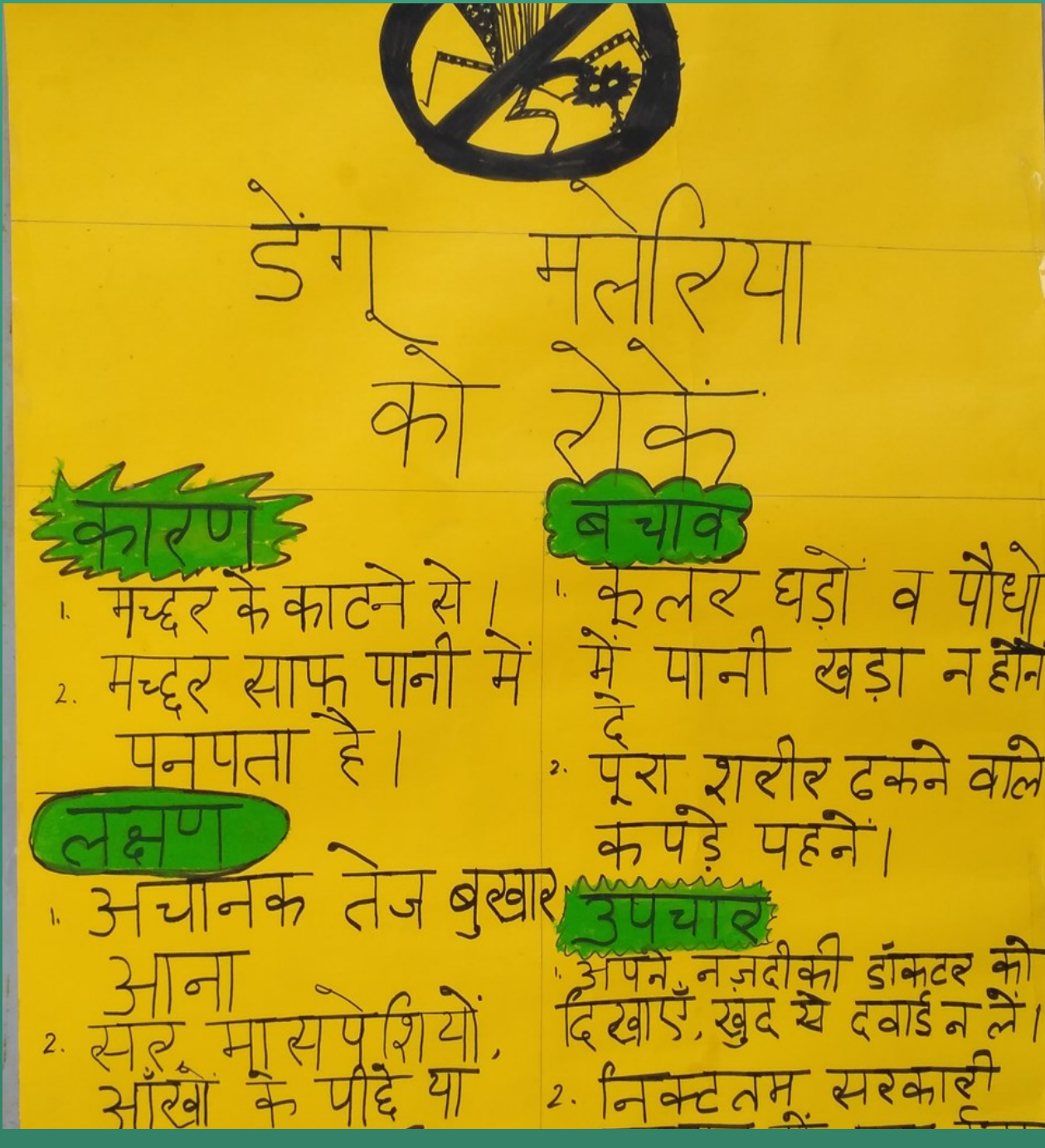


It is inferred from the above graph that maximum number of respondents are aware that fresh water and dirty drainage water are the breeding sites for the mosquitoes which causes Chikungunya while rest of the respondents consider garbage

LEARNINGS

1. Government should focus on general population but more effectively on the people of slum areas and certain health and education programmes should be implemented exclusively for these people and the knowledge about the same should be imparted.
2. It was observed that the children from the slum areas have enough caliber and talent to come at par with the other children if the required education and platform is provided to them.
3. It was evident that even after so many efforts that has been taken by the government to impart knowledge about Chikungunya and Dengue , the people are still unaware of the causes and effects of these infections.
4. It was also noticed that the government is not supporting the people of slum areas even after repeated requests.

INCIDENTAL
COMMUNICATION
ATTENTION



CONCLUSION

While most individuals are aware of the diseases and know how it is caused, there still exists the ignorance towards the common symptoms and certain prevention strategies by the people. There is also a knowledge gap and widespread misconceptions that needs to be addressed. Dengue and Chikungunya prevention campaigns should be tailored according to knowledge gaps, practices, environment, resources, and preferences. Strengthening of surveillance along with health education to the community and proper training of health personnel can go long way in controlling Dengue and Chikungunya infection. The campaigns in local language represented by some of the influential people regarding these infections in the local areas would have a widespread effect in decreasing the