ABSTRACT

Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is one of the highest morbidity and mortality diseases in Myanmar. It is lethal but preventable. Larva control activities are very important in prevention of DHF, larva indices show the risk of the respective areas and the activities are mainly provided by health care workers.

This study aims to assess vector control practice in DHF, health care workers' challenges and larva indices in Insein Township, Yangon. A community based cross-sectional study using quantitative and qualitative methods was conducted. Total 130 participants from five wards of Insein township, and 8 in-depth interviews with health care workers who are performing larva control in Insein township, Yangon region during October, 2018 was conducted. Larva indices' data were collected by larva survey check-lists. Descriptive analyses were done for quantitative data and thematic analyses for qualitative data in this study.

Findings show most of the participants have good knowledge on larva control practice and DHF such as causing vector (93.8%), types of mosquito (88.5%), prevention of mosquito bite (83.1%), mode of transmission (77.7%), prevention from both larva breed (76.2%) , breeding place of mosquito (60.8%) and larva (56.9%).

In prevention practice on larva control and DHF, most of the participants have habits of changing stored water (95.4%) and used stored water with fully covered (67.7%). They also have prevention habits from mosquito bite to their children while sleeping in daytime by using mosquito nets (80.8%) and wearing clothing (68.5%). Some of the participants have experiences in larva control activities co-operated with communities (16.2%). Main source of health information concerning with DHF was from health care workers (79.2%).

In this study, Household Index was 10%, Container Index was 2.1% and Breateau Index was 13.07 positive containers per 100 households inspected. Although CI and BI were low, household Index shows the risk of possible dengue outbreak.