

ABSTRACT

A community based cross sectional study of knowledge on Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever and larva survey in selected 2 urban wards (Aung Chan Thar and Aung Khu Tho) of Thanbyuzayat Township, Mon State was carried out during September 2015. A total of 150 respondents were interviewed with structured interview questionnaire and larva survey was performed at their houses. According to socio-demographic characteristics of respondents, majority of them were married female between 18 to 29 and 40 to 49 years old. Most of respondents had passed primary school level and can read and write only. Nearly all of the respondents were dependent. Per capita income of respondents was 36452 kyats (Mean), 8333.33 kyats (Minimum) and 125000 kyats (Maximum) per month. There was statistically significant association between education, income of the respondents, history of DHF in their children, family members and neighbors with knowledge on DHF in univariate analysis. But there was 73 of the respondents still had poor knowledge about DHF. Although most of the respondents had good knowledge, they could not sustain larva control measure and high larval indices were seen. Out of 150 houses 68 houses were larva infested (HI). There were total 1468 containers 602 containers located inside and 866 containers located outside of the households. Among these containers, 157 containers were larva infested (CI). There was 104.67 positive containers per 100 houses inspected (BI) and (PPI) was 0.086. Education level of respondents significantly influenced the knowledge. The highest knowledge score was obtained by young age. It was also found that the presence of history of DHF among the family members had higher knowledge. The results of our study point out that promoting socio-economic status of respondents and enhancing health education is necessary to sustain proper knowledge for preventive activities and practicable methods for removal. Household members still required adequate support to perform destruction of larva without wasting domestic water. It is necessary to encourage and motivate communities, especially ladies, to participate actively in the preventive activities.