

**KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE ON
PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DENGUE
HAEMORRHAGIC FEVER AMONG MIDDLE
SCHOOL STUDENTS (GRADE 8 AND GRADE 9)
IN HLAING THARYAR TOWNSHIP,
YANGON REGION**

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ABSTRACT

A cross-sectional analytic study of knowledge, attitude and practice on prevention and control of Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DHF) among middle schools students was conducted in Hlaing Tharyar Township, Yangon from 19th November to 16th October, 2012. A total of 136 middle school students both grade 8 and 9 from all Basic Education High Schools (BEHS) were sampled by non proportionate stratified simple random sampling method and surveyed by using structured interviewed-administered questionnaire with the general objectives of studying of the knowledge, attitude and practice on prevention and control of DHF among the study population. The present study revealed that the students' age are 12.86 ± 0.78 years old, 52.2% of students were male and 47.8% were female students. The majority of the students were living with both parents. About eighty percent of students got DHF information from school teachers. The present study found that 31.6% of the students had high level of knowledge about DHF, 60.3% of the students possessed positive attitude towards DHF and 39% of the students had good level of practice on prevention and control of DHF. The students knew well about mode of transmission, name of the vector and high risk age group but had deficit in knowledge about breeding places for *Aedes aegypti*. Most of the students had positive attitude towards elimination of breeding sources and use of bed net. Majority of the students (86.6%) covered the domestic water storage containers, opened windows in day time (97.8%), used bed nets both in day and night time (58.8%) and applied mosquito repellants or coils (82.4%). The level of knowledge was statistically significant associated with level of practice ($p < 0.05$) and level of attitude towards prevention and control of DHF ($p < 0.001$) respectively. There was no statistical significant association between level of attitude and level of practice on prevention and control of DHF ($p = 0.146$). It was concluded that although middle school students had got good level of knowledge, there were some incorrect knowledge about DHF. Health education about DHF should be intensified to reduce incorrect knowledge and encouraged the school children to practice more in source reduction activities both at home and schools.