

ABSTRACT

A cross sectional study was conducted among PHS II (182 participants) in order to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of PHS II towards tuberculosis prevention and control activities in Pyay district, Bago Region. Majority of the respondents (67%) was female and 114 (79.1%) are within 19-29 years age group. Nearly half of them got no training of tuberculosis management during last two years and the others obtained at least once. Majority of the respondents (75.8%) had less than 5 year's duration of service. About 93% respondents knew that tuberculosis is caused by germ and transmitted through the air-born particles known by (78.6%). One hundred and eighteen (64.8%) respondents stated that the patient with presence of AFB in sputum is likely to risk. Majority of the respondents (144, 79.1%) mentioned that person living with HIV/AIDS was high risk group for contracting tuberculosis. The most common TB symptom mentioned by 86.3% respondents was cough more than 2 weeks. Most of the respondents (65.9%) strongly agreed that TB is a serious problem in their country. About 78% strongly agreed that TB patient should take regular treatment course and 68.1% agreed strongly to use mask every time TB patient cough or sneeze. More than half of the respondents used to advice TB suspect patient to go health center for early diagnosis and prompt initiation of appropriate anti-TB treatment was suggested. Most of the respondents 70.9% used to suggest the patient to open the door or windows to get natural ventilation and lighting. About 52% respondents suggested for wearing a mask to prevent spread. Only 48.9% respondents took initial home visits service and contacts tracing of TB patients. Majority of the respondents 143 (78.6%) referred presumptive TB cases. In general, although most of the respondents 63.2% had good knowledge, 54.9% respondents got unsatisfactory practice. Having tuberculosis related training and more than 5 years duration of services were significantly associated with practice on tuberculosis prevention and control. Recommendations are made to provide tuberculosis related training and to strengthen PHS II on tuberculosis control activities. This study will be supported to some extent in the prevention and control of TB program.