

**KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND ADAPTIVE MEASURES TO HEAT RELATED PROBLEMS AMONG FARMERS
AND THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS IN KHAYAN TOWNSHIP**

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ABSTRACT

Knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) are three key components for reducing the adverse health impacts of heat waves. A cross-sectional descriptive study was carried out in Khayan Township aiming to describe knowledge, attitude and adaptive measures to heat related problems among farmers and their family members. Face-to-face interviews were carried out using a structured questionnaire among 246 participants of age between 18 and 70 who did farm work in Khayan Township. Then univariate analysis was carried out to analyze data.

Findings revealed that most of the respondents were female and most were workers who worked in the paddy field. Dominant age group was (40-49) age group and mean age was 43.34 years and standard deviation was 13.91. More than half (61%) of the respondents were at the primary school level education and there were 4.1% of illiterates in the respondents. Lowest annual per capita income was 56,250 kyats and highest annual per capita income was 3,000,000 kyats and standard deviation was 390,538.1301 kyats. More than 60% (60.2%) of the respondents in the study had poor knowledge and 39.8% had good knowledge. Almost all respondents had good attitude and only 0.8% of the respondents had poor attitude. More than 200 respondents (85.8%) had good practice while 14.2% had poor practice.

There was no statistically significant association between socio-demographic characteristics and knowledge score and also with adaptive measures. There was no significant association between knowledge and adaptive measures.

Awareness rising on heat related problems should be provided to local person who have influenced to the community because of their peer group knowledge sharing manners. And also by providing effective health education through the media they used most such as radio, television.