

**KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE OF
PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DENGUE
HAEMORRHAGE FEVER AMONG SCHOOL
TEACHERS IN THAKETA TOWNSHIP IN
YANGON REGION (2013)**

**NAN WIT YI TUN
M.B.,B.S**

**MASTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH
UNIVERSITY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
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ABSTRACT

A cross-sectional descriptive study of knowledge, attitude and practice on prevention and control of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) among school teachers was conducted in Thaketa Township, Yangon from August to November 2013. A total of 218 school teachers from three Basic Education High Schools (BEHS) were surveyed by using structured self-administered question with the general objectives of studying of the knowledge, attitude and practice on prevention and control of DHF among the study population.

About 14.2% got training about DHF and 85.8% did not get training about DHF. 38.1% of school teachers had high level of knowledge for DHF and 61.9% of school teachers had low level of knowledge for DHF. Almost all of the school teachers (98.2%) knew about the mode of transmission of DHF and 1.8% had wrong knowledge that DHF transmitted by drinking of uncoiled water. Almost all (84.9%) knew DHF is caused by virus and 5.5% thought DHF caused by bacteria. Mosquito Breeding place was well known in 81.2% describing as clean water and 17.4% had thought that mosquito breed in dirty water. Almost all (94%) had know that adding abate can be use to control of larva in uncovered water storage containers. However, 36.7% had thought that adding salt can be use to control of larva in uncovered water storage containers and 54.6% answered that adding chlorine can be use to control of larva in uncovered water storage containers. Most of school teachers (70.2%) had good level of attitude on prevention and control of dengue hemorrhage fever and 29.8% of school teachers had poor level of attitude. 28.4% disagreed and 36.2% strongly disagreed that larva control affect than fogging in prevention of DHF.

There was statistically significant association between the level of knowledge towards DHF and the attitude on prevention and control of DHF. There was statistically significant association between the attitude towards DHF and the practice on prevention and control of DHF. There were some of school teachers had incorrect knowledge about DHF. Reorientation training of teachers should be conducted regularly to improve their preventive activities.