



A PRE-EXPERIMENTAL STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INFORMATION EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES REGARDING MOSQUITO BORNE DISEASES AND MOSQUITO CONTROL MEASURES AMONG RURAL PEOPLE AGED BETWEEN 20 – 60 YEARS RESIDING IN SELECTED RURAL AREA AT SRI GANGANAGAR, RAJASTHAN

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ABSTRACT

STATEMENT OF THE STUDY:- “A pre-experimental study to evaluate the effectiveness of information education and communication programme on knowledge and practices regarding mosquito borne diseases and mosquito control measures among rural people aged between 20 – 60 years residing in selected rural area at Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan.”.

OBJECTIVE:- 1. To assess the pre-test level of knowledge and practices regarding mosquito borne diseases and mosquito control measures among rural people aged between 20 – 60 years. 2. To administer Information Education and Communication programme on knowledge and practices regarding mosquito borne diseases and mosquito control measures among rural people aged between 20 – 60 years. 3. To compare the pre-test and post-test level of knowledge and practices regarding mosquito borne diseases and mosquito control measures among rural people aged between 20 – 60 years. 4. To evaluate the effectiveness of Information Education and Communication programme on knowledge and practices regarding mosquito borne diseases and mosquito control measures among rural people aged between 20 – 60 years. 5. To find out the association between the pre-test level of knowledge and practices regarding mosquito borne diseases and mosquito control measures among rural people aged between 20 – 60 years with selected socio-demographic variables.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:- Pre-Experimental design, with non-probability Convenient sampling method was used. The study aimed to assessing the knowledge and practices of rural people regarding mosquito borne diseases and mosquito control measures. Convenient study research design was used in 60 sample were chosen and simple random technique were chosen in selected sample. The knowledge was assessed using self-structured questionnaire pre-test and post-test was conducted and assess the knowledge practices level regarding mosquito borne diseases and mosquito control measures. 60 rural people of rural area. Reliability of the tool was done using Karl Pearson (Co-relation, co-efficient) formula and it was found to be significant i.e. for structured knowledge question ($r = 0.881$).

RESULTS:- Majority 58.33% of the rural people had moderate knowledge followed by 26.67% had inadequate knowledge and 15% had adequate knowledge regarding mosquito borne diseases and mosquito control measures in pre test. After administration of structured teaching program majority 56.67% of the rural people had adequate knowledge, followed by 31.67% had moderate knowledge and 11.67% had inadequate knowledge regarding mosquito borne diseases and mosquito control measures. Therefore the hypothesis stated that the mean post-test knowledge scores of rural people regarding mosquito borne diseases and mosquito control measures will be significantly higher than their mean pre-test knowledge score is accepted.

KEYWORDS: Knowledge, Practices, Rural People, Mosquito Borne Disease, Mosquito Control.

INTRODUCTION

Vectors are living organisms that can spread infectious diseases between humans or from animals to humans. Most of these vectors are bloodsucking insects that ingest disease-producing micro-organisms during a blood meal from an infected host (human or animal) and later inject them into a new host during their next blood meal. Mosquitoes are the best known disease vector.

Vector-borne diseases are illnesses caused by pathogens and parasites in human populations. Every year more than one billion people are infected and more than one million people die from vector-borne diseases including malaria, dengue,

schistosomiasis, leishmaniasis, Chagas disease, yellow fever, lymphatic filariasis and onchocerciasis. One sixth of the illness and disability suffered worldwide is due to vector-borne diseases, with more than half the world's population currently estimated to be at risk of these diseases.(2) Vector borne diseases such as malaria, Dengue, Lymphatic Filariasis, Kala-azar, Japanese Encephalitis and Chikungunya are prevalent in India.(3) Personal protection measures (PPMs) have become essential tool against vector borne diseases. Repellent creams, mosquito nets, mosquito coils, liquid vaporizers, mosquito killer bats, mats, smokeless coils, intense sticks, and naphthalene balls are the available personal protection



measures against vector borne diseases. Most essential factor is that, public should know the available methods in controlling mosquitoes and appropriate knowledge in applying those measures. Awareness of public on breeding sites of mosquitoes also plays an important role in controlling vector borne diseases. Therefore, the present study aimed at determining the knowledge regarding mosquito borne diseases, current mosquito control practices among rural population.

METHODS

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

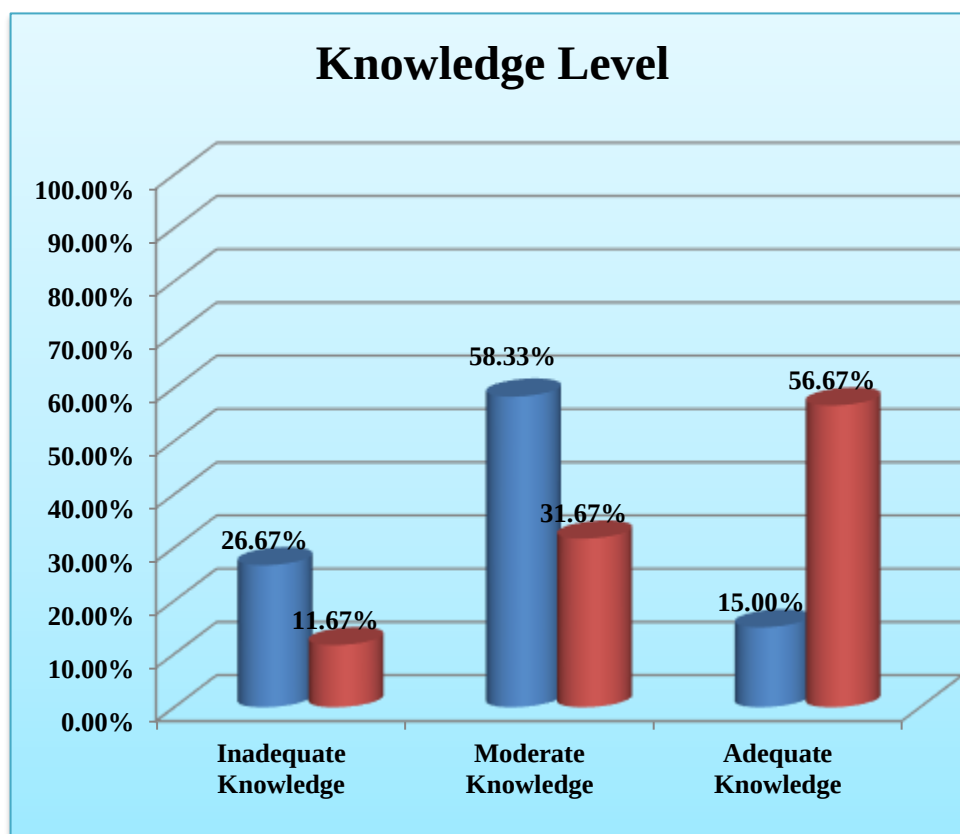
FINDINGS RELATED TO THE KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES OF RURAL PEOPLE REGARDING MOSQUITO BORNE DISEASES AND MOSQUITO CONTROL MEASURES

Knowledge level	Pre Test		Post Test	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
A. Inadequate Knowledge	16	26.67	7	11.67
B. Moderate Knowledge	35	58.33	19	31.67
C. Adequate Knowledge	9	15.0	34	56.67
Total	60	100	60	100

Majority 58.33% of the rural people had moderate knowledge followed by 26.67% had inadequate knowledge and 15% had adequate knowledge regarding mosquito borne diseases and mosquito control measures in pre test. After administration of structured teaching program majority 56.67% of the rural people had adequate knowledge, followed by 31.67% had moderate knowledge and 11.67% had inadequate

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FINDINGS RELATED TO THE ASSOCIATION OF KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES OF RURAL PEOPLE REGARDING MOSQUITO BORNE DISEASES AND MOSQUITO CONTROL MEASURES

There was significant association found between the level of knowledge and education, water supply, waste disposal, drainage system and source of treatment. Hence the stated hypothesis H₂ was accepted. It also reveals that, there was no significant association found between the level of knowledge and age group, gender, religion, socio-economic status, house type, source of knowledge about mosquito born diseases, Preventive methods practiced by study participants against mosquito breeding, Preventive methods practiced by study participants against mosquito bites. Hence the stated hypothesis H₂ was rejected.

CONCLUSION

Majority 58.33% of the rural people had moderate knowledge followed by 26.67% had inadequate knowledge and 15% had adequate knowledge regarding mosquito borne diseases and mosquito control measures in pre test. After administration of structured teaching program majority 56.67% of the rural people had adequate knowledge, followed by 31.67% had moderate knowledge and 11.67% had inadequate knowledge regarding mosquito borne diseases and mosquito control measures. Therefore the hypothesis stated that the mean post-test knowledge scores of rural people regarding mosquito borne diseases and mosquito control measures will be significantly higher than their mean pre-test knowledge score is accepted.

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