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Knowledge on Prevention of Vector Borne Disease among Adult (20-40 Years) In Salem

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Abstract

A descriptive cross sectional; study was undertaken on purposely selected 103 adult living in salem with the objectives of assessing the knowledge on prevention of vector borne disease comparing with demographic variables, the data was collected by using interview schedule, the findings reveals that the adult had average knowledge (42%) regarding prevention vector borne disease

INTRODUCTION

Adult are more important foundation of society and fulcrum around the family welfare resolve. We owe it to them and to the well being of our future generation to protect and promote their health rights. Major global demographic and social changes have directly affected the emergence of vector borne disease. Inadequate housing, lack of sanitary waste management system produce ideal condition for increased transmission of vector borne disease

Statement of the problem

A study to assess knowledge on prevention of vector borne disease among adult (20-40 years) in Salem, Tamil Nadu

Objectives

Assess the existing knowledge of adult regarding prevention of vector borne disease

Research design and approach

Research approach was selected for the study was quantitative approach and descriptive study

Setting of the study

The study was conducted in, Salem, Tamil Nadu

Population

All the adult (20-40 years) who are residing in, Salem, Tamil Nadu

Sample size

103 adult who are residing in, Salem, Tamil Nadu

Sampling technique

Convenient sampling technique was used for selecting the sample for the present study.

Tool used

A structure questionnaire to assess the knowledge and prevention of vector borne disease through interview method

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The highest (43.3%) percentage adult were in the age group of 26-30 yrs,(40.5%) percentage of them had higher secondary education and ,Most (86.5%) of the them were coolie, (41.5%) percentage of the them were from the income group of Rs. 3001 – 5000, (77.4%) of them from nuclear family and All (100%) of the them from Hindu religion, (31.1%) percentage of them received information from friends and family members and majority (74.5%) of the them had only one under five children.

The overall mean score was 23.2 ± 2.33 which is 42.7% of the total mean score reveals that the adolescents had average knowledge of prevention of vector borne disease.

Assessment of level of knowledge of the adolescents regarding prevention of vector borne disease

Table 4.1.1: Distribution of adolescents according to their level of knowledge regarding prevention of vector borne disease

S.No	Level of	Number	Percentage
21110	knowledge	1 (0)1110 01	1 01001111180
1	Very poor (1-	2	4
	4)		
2	Poor (5-8)	10	20
3	Average (9-12)	19	38
4	Good (13-17)	14	28
5	Excellent (18-	4	3
	22)		

The knowledge of adolescent was graded in to 5 levels. According to the score highest (38%) of them had average knowledge, (28%) of them had good knowledge and 20% of them had poor knowledge. More or less similar (4%, 3%) of them had very poor and excellent knowledge regarding prevention of vector borne disease (Tab 4.1.1).

CONCLUSION

The present study concluded that the adult has average knowledge on vector borne diseases and its prevention. Hence the study interpreted that the investigator need to conduct experimental study to assess the knowledge and practice to prevent vector borne disease

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