

Original Research Article

Awareness Regarding Dengue Fever among Patients Visiting Medical OPD

ABSTRACT

Background: Dengue, the mosquito borne disease has become global public health problem. During 2021, a total number of 1,64,103 dengue cases were reported against 2,05,243 cases in 2019. The present study was conducted to assess the knowledge, awareness and preventive practices regarding dengue fever among patients visiting medical OPD and Ward at civil hospital, Nadiad City.

Method: A cross-sectional study was conducted with 100 randomly selected patients from Civil Hospital, Nadiad between September to November 2021. A structured questionnaire was used covering socio-demographic characteristics of the participants including their knowledge, awareness, treatment and Preventive practices among patient regarding dengue fever. Data were analyzed using descriptive, inferential.

Results: Complete questionnaires were 100, of which (47%) 47 were females and (53%) 53 were males. Majority of patients 63(63%) were age between 15 to 45 years and 80(80%) were hindu. Majority of patient 68(68%) had primary education, 64% from urban area, 22% had past dengue exposure, 66% were vegetarian. The overall percentage mean score of knowledge, awareness and preventive practices regarding dengue fever was 16.51 ± 1.473 . Among them shows 23% participants had good knowledge, 68% participant had average knowledge and 9% had a poor knowledge. Although about 100% of the participants had heard of dengue.

Conclusion

This study report that the patients have the sufficient knowledge regarding dengue fever and its prevention, but there is a lack in practice to follow preventive measures. There is a need to create awareness for hygiene and cleanliness with prevention of mosquito bites.

Key Words: Dengue Fever, Knowledge, Awareness, Preventive Measure, Patients

Introduction:

Dengue fever, also called as break-bone fever and mosquito-borne infection that causes a severe flu-like illness. There are four types of viruses that can cause dengue fever, all of which spread by a certain type of mosquito. Dengue can vary from mild to severe and severe forms include dengue shock syndrome and dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF).[1] During 2021, a total number of 1,64,103 dengue cases were reported against 2,05,243 cases in 2019. Through the efforts of the Government of India and states, the Case Fatality Rate (deaths per 100 cases) has been sustained at less than 1 per cent since 2008. On whether the government has assessed the "frightening" dengue situation in the country, he said multidisciplinary Central teams were deputed to Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Kerala and other states this year.[2]

Problem Statement

A study to assess the knowledge, awareness and preventive practices regarding dengue fever among patients visiting medical OPD and Ward at civil hospital, Nadiad City.

Objectives

- To measure the knowledge, awareness and preventive practices regarding dengue fever
- To find out association of knowledge, awareness and preventive practice with demographic variables

Method:

A cross-sectional study was conducted with 100 randomly selected patients, who are willing to participate in the study from Civil Hospital, Nadiad, between September to November 2021. A structured questionnaire was used covering socio-demographic characteristics of the participants including their knowledge, awareness, treatment and Preventive practices questions regarding dengue fever. Incomplete questionnaires were dropped out. Participants who are not willing to participate were excluded. The data has been collected by interview technique. This study was approved by the Institutional Research Committee of the Dinsha Patel College of Nursing, Gujarat. Participation was assured about the confidentiality of their information, as no identifiers or personal information were collected.

The data collection tool comprised of two sections, namely the participants' demographic details, structured questionnaire (20 items) which includes questions regarding knowledge, awareness,

treatment and Preventive practices among patient regarding dengue fever. The concurrent validity and internal reliability were obtained by (Cronbach's alpha: 0.7) Data were analyzed using descriptive, inferential.

RESULT

Among 100, (47%) 47 were females and (53%) 53 were males. Majority of patients 63(63%) were age between 15 to 45 years and 80(80%) were hindu. Majority of patient 68(68%) had primary education, 64% from urban area, 22% had past dengue exposure, 66% were vegetarian.(Table 1)

TABLE: 1 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC DATA.

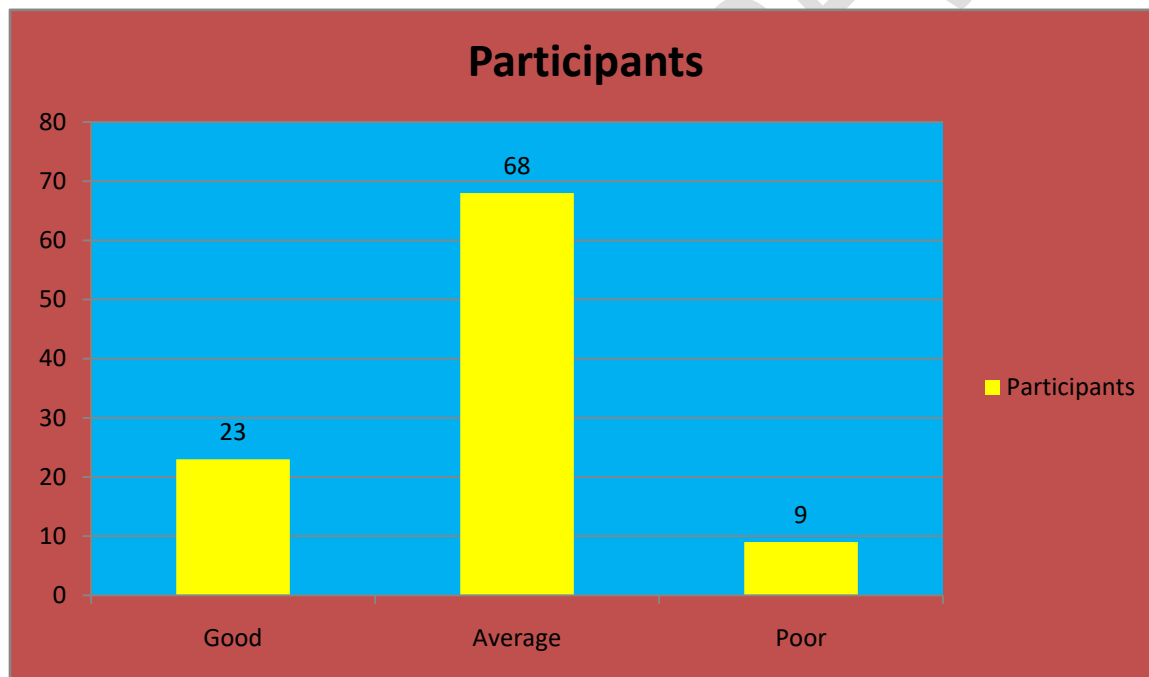
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Demographic Data		Frequency	Percentage
Age	15-45	63	63
	45-60	20	20
	60-80	17	17
Sex	Male	53	53
	Female	47	47
Religion	Hindu	80	80
	Muslim	14	14
	Christain	6	6
Education	Illiterate	8	8
	Primary	68	68
	Higher	24	24
Occupation	Business / Job	63	63
	Housewife	33	33
	Retied	4	4
Marital Status	Married	85	85
	Unmarried	10	10
	Widow	5	5
Monthly Income	Less than 5000	47	47
	5000-15000	39	39
	15000 Or above	14	14
Economic Status	Below Poverty line	30	30
	Middle Class	70	70
Eating Habits	Vegetarian	66	66
	Non-Vegetarian	11	11
	Omnivore	23	23
Hygiene	Personal	5	5
	Environmental	10	10
	A & B Both	85	85

Emotional Response	Poor	13	13
	Average	24	24
	Good	63	63
Place of Seeking Medical Care	PHC	28	28
	CHC	10	10
	District Hospital	55	55
	Other	7	7
Past Dengue Exposure	Yes	31	31
	No	69	69
Type of Residence	Rural	36	36
	Urban	64	64

The overall percentage mean score of knowledge, awareness and preventive practices regarding dengue fever was 16.51 ± 1.473 . Among them shows 23% participants had good knowledge, 68% participant had average knowledge and 9% had a poor knowledge.

Figure 1 Level of Knowledge, Awareness and preventive practice regarding dengue fever.



ASSOCIATION OF LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE, AWARENESS AND PREVENTIVE PRACTICE REGARDING DENGUE FEVER WITH SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

The study represent there was statistical significance eating habits and emotional response of the patients. There was no statistical significance between level of knowledge, awareness and preventive practice regarding dengue fever and demographic variables of patients such as age,

gender, religion, education, occupation, marital status, monthly income, economic status, eating habits

TABLE 2: FIND OUT THE ASSOCIATION OF LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE, AWARENESS AND PREVENTIVE PRACTICE REGARDING DENGUE FEVER WITH SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES.

Demographic Details		Scores			Total	Chi Square	P Value	Sig/Non Sig
		Good	Average	Poor				
Age	15-45	16	41	6	63	1.7648	0.77892	NS
	45-60	3	16	1	20			
	60-80	4	11	2	17			
Sex	Male	10	40	3	53	3.1603	0.205941	NS
	Female	13	28	6	47			
Religion	Hindu	21	54	5	80	7.268	0.122386	NS
	Muslim	2	8	4	14			
	Christain	1	4	1	6			
Education	Illiterate	3	4	1	8	2.3495	0.671769	NS
	Primary	13	49	6	68			
	Higher	7	15	2	24			
Occupation	Business / Job	14	46	3	63	6.526	0.16316	NS
	Housewife	7	21	5	33			
	Retied	2	1	1	4			
Marital Status	Married	17	62	6	85	8.3701	0.078925	NS
	Unmarried	5	3	2	10			
	Widow	1	3	1	5			
Monthly Income	Less than 5000	12	29	6	47	2.8339	0.586002	NS
	5000-15000	7	29	3	39			
	15000 Or above	5	8	1	14			
Economic Status	Below Poverty line	8	17	5	30	3.859	0.145222	NS
	Middle Class	15	51	4	70			
Eating Habits	Vegetarian	19	44	3	66	10.2965	0.035719	S
	Non-Vegetarian	3	7	1	11			
	Omnivore	1	17	5	23			
Hygiene	Personal	1	3	1	5	2.6766	0.0613308	NS
	Environmental	1	7	2	10			
	A & B Both	21	57	7	85			

Emotional Response	Poor	3	7	3	13	10.8056	0.028838	S
	Average	10	12	2	24			
	Good	10	49	4	63			
Place of Seeking Medical Care	PHC	9	16	3	28	9.2208	0.161537	NS
	CHC	5	4	1	10			
	District Hospital	7	42	6	55			
	Other	2	4	1	7			
Past Dengue Exposure	Yes	6	22	3	31	0.3406	0.843392	NS
	No	17	46	6	69			
Type of Residence	Rural	4	28	4	36	4.5262	0.104026	NS
	Urban	19	40	5	64			

Discussion

The finding suggests patients had average knowledge regarding dengue fever. The study represent there was no statistical significance between level of knowledge, awareness and preventive practice regarding dengue fever and demographic variables of patients such as age, gender, religion, education, occupation, marital status, monthly income, economic status, except eating habits and emotional response.

Conclusion

This study report that the patients have the sufficient knowledge regarding dengue fever and its prevention, but there is a lack in practice to follow preventive measures. There is a need to create awareness for hygiene and cleanliness with prevention of mosquito bites.

Ethics declarations

Dinsha Patel College of Nursing, Institute Ethics Committee reviewed this study and granted ethical approval. Consents has been obtained from participants.

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