

Knowledge Regarding Prevention of Dengue Fever among selected village at Nellore

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION:-Dengue fever is a **mosquito-borne viral infection** primarily transmitted by the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito. It causes high fever, severe headache, joint and muscle pain, and in some cases, life-threatening complications like dengue hemorrhagic fever and dengue shock syndrome. **OBJECTIVES:** The aim of the present study is to assess the knowledge level regarding dengue fever among house wives in .

MATERIALS & METHODS: Quantitative research approach design was adopted for the study which was conducted in pogathota, 30 house wives were recruited in the study by non probability convenience sampling technique. Structured questionnaire was used to collect the data. Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Percentages of categorical variables were computed.

RESULTS: The findings obtained from the demographic variables by the analysis of the data with selected samples are having 16.67% are having inadequate knowledge, 80% are having moderate knowledge and 3.34% having adequate knowledge.

There is significant relationship between the gender and level of knowledge regarding prevention of dengue fever.

CONCLUSION: Structured teaching programme is necessary to improve the knowledge level among house wives.

KEY WORDS: house wives, dengue fever, knowledge level

causes. The role of mosquitoes in transmitting dengue was only discovered in the 20th century.

The earliest known epidemics occurred between 1779 and 1780 across Asia, Africa, and North America, marking its emergence as a global health concern. By 2025, India reported a general decline in dengue cases across several districts, thanks to improved preventive efforts. However, cities like Greater Hyderabad have seen slight upticks. Encouragingly, India's first tetravalent dengue vaccine, TetraVax-DV, is nearing the final phase of clinical trials and may be available by 2026.

Dengue is an acute febrile illness caused by four viral serotypes (DEN-1, DEN-2, DEN-3, and DEN-4) from the Flavivirus genus. It is most common in tropical and subtropical regions where mosquito populations are active year-round. In India, outbreaks have become more frequent; for example, in 1980, states such as Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab, and Delhi reported over 4,600 cases and multiple fatalities.

Globally-Over 7.6 million cases and 3,000+ deaths were reported globally in 2024, with continued transmission into 2025.

90+ countries have active dengue transmission, especially in tropical and subtropical regions.

The **Americas** region has seen the highest burden, with over **7 million cases** reported by April 2024 alone.

Africa and Southeast Asia continue to report outbreaks, though underreporting remains a challenge due to limited surveillance.

OBJECTIVES

- 1.To assess the level of knowledge regarding prevention of dengue fever among house wives.
2. To associate the level of knowledge regarding dengue fever with selected demographic variables.

ASSUMPTION:

The house wives may have adequate knowledge regarding prevention control of dengue fever.

I. INTRODUCTION:

Dengue fever is a viral illness spread primarily by *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes. Historical records resembling dengue symptoms date back centuries, with the first documented case in 1789 attributed to Benjamin Rush, who referred to it as "break bone fever" due to the intense body pain it

II. MATERIALS & METHODS

The present study was conducted among 30 House wives in pogathota, Nellore. Samples were selected by

Non probability convenience sampling technique. Samples who are willing to participate in study and who can read and write Telugu or English were included in the study wereresiding in that village.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL

A semi structured questionnaire which consists of 30 questions related to dengue fever to assess the knowledge level. one mark carries for correct answer.

The scores samples are having 16.67% are having inadequate knowledge, 80% are having moderate knowledge and 3.34% having adequate knowledge.

There is significant relationship between the gender and level of knowledge regarding prevention of dengue fever.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

The data collection was carried out from March 2023 for 2 weeks. The permission wasobtained to conduct the study from Institutionalethical committee, community medicine, principal. About nature and purpose of study and informedconsent was obtained. Data was collected by usingsemi structured questionnaire it took 15-25minutes to collect the datafrom each sample.

Samples who fulfilled the inclusioncriteria were recruited for the study.

III. DATA ANALYSIS

The data was analyzed by using Descriptive Statistics that includes mean standard deviation and inferential statistics namely Z test and Chi square.

IV. RESULTS:-

Table-1Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge regarding dengue fever among MPH students.

INADEQUATE		MODERATE		ADEQUATE	
F	%	F	%	F	%
5	16.67	24	80	1	3.34

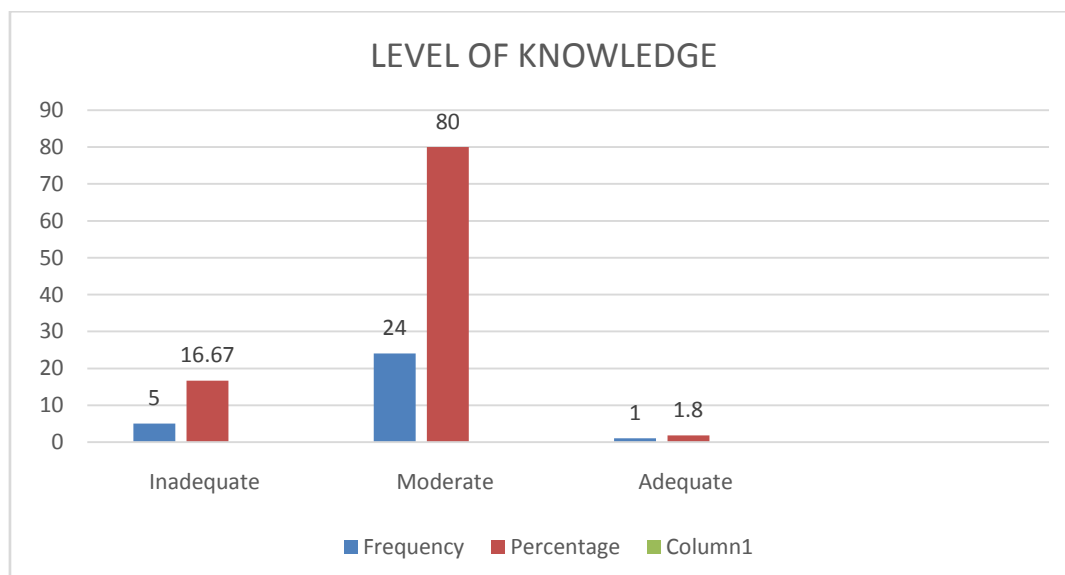


Fig 1. Shows that 16.67 % inadequate knowledge, 80% are having moderate knowledge and 3.34% are having adequate knowledge among 30 house wives.

Table 2. Frequency and percentage Distribution of central values with knowledge regarding prevention of dengue fever.

MEAN	MEDIAN	SD
17.8	17.5	3.05

TABLE 3. Association between the level of knowledge on prevention of dengue fever among house wives at pogathota.

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	NO.	MODERATE	ADEQUATE	Chi-square
Age :				
20-25	1	8	0	$X^2=2.41$ NS
26-30	1	7	1	
31-35	1	2	0	
36-40	1	8	0	
Gender				
Female	0	7	23	$X^2= 0$ NS
Education				
Illiterate	2	12	1	$C(X^2)=2.69$ NS
Primary education	3	12	0	
Secondary education	0	3	1	
Graduates	0	7	0	
Marital status				
Married	5	24	80	$C(X^2)= 0.41$ NS

Level of significance, C: calculated value, NS: No Significant, S*: Significant

V. DISCUSSION

Findings related to level of knowledge regarding prevention of dengue fever

The findings obtained from the demographic variables by the analysis of the data with selected samples that 16.67 % are having inadequate knowledge, 80% are having moderate knowledge and 3.34% are having adequate knowledge among 30 house wives.

Findings related to the association between knowledge level with demographic variables. The finding shows that there is significant correlation between demographic variables like gender and knowledge regarding prevention of dengue fever.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE

RESEARCH

- The study can be conducted in different areas like PHC's , CHC's, and in large populations.
- The study is conducted among students and health professionals like Anganwadi workers, ANMs.
- The study is conducted among staff nurses in clinical set up.

VII. CONCLUSION

From this study it is found that 16.67 % are having inadequate knowledge, 80% are having

moderate knowledge and 3.34% are having adequate knowledge among 30 house wives.

VIII. LIMITATIONS

The study is limited to

1. A sample size of 30 students
2. Who are residing at pogathota village, Nellore.

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