

Survey of knowledge attitude and practice of ParsabadParsabad residents about malaria

Abstract

Background: Malaria is a life-threatening parasitic infectious disease caused by an obligate intracellular protozoan to the genus Plasmodium. Now, 17 years have passed since the last case of malaria in the province, the present study was designed and carried out evaluating the awareness, attitude and performance of the residents of Parsabad city as the most important centre of malaria disease in the northwest of Iran, so that the success rate is an important part of the national programs. Check the control of malaria insurance and measure the level of preparedness of the residents of this city against this constant threat.

Aim: The present study was designed and carried out investigate the level of awareness, attitude, and performance of the residents of Parsabad city to malaria.

Materials and methods: This descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study was designed by examining the level of awareness attitude and performance of the residents of Pars Abad city regarding malaria disease. After obtaining the code of ethics from the ethics committee of Ardabil University of Medical Sciences, a sample of 1000 people randomly selected based on the files available in the health centres. In this study, a 25-question self-report questionnaire was used. This questionnaire has 25 questions and its purpose is to measure awareness, attitude and performance towards malaria disease. Finally, the relevant information was evaluated by inserting it into SPSS software version 22 based on the objectives of the study.

Results: Among the thousand participants in the study, 50.8% of the participants were male and 72% lived in urban areas in Pars Abad city. The average age of the subjects was 37.08 ± 13.56 years. 2% of the participants had a personal history of malaria and 7.7% had a history of malaria among their family members. Most people (73.5%) considered insect bites as the main way of disease transmission. Most people (39.5%) considered fever as the most important symptom of the disease. 62% of people chose the nearest health centre as their choice to refer to in cases of symptoms. According to 22.7% of people, traditional medicine to treat this disease. 76% of people use insect repellants, 31.4% of suitable cover with long assistance, 69.9% of mosquito nets and nets, and 12.3% of deodorants and perfumes to prevent malaria.

Conclusion: The results of the present study showed that the residents of Parsabad city, although they have adequate knowledge about the symptoms and

signs of malaria, there was a lack of knowledge about the nature of the disease itself and the factors that cause and transmit it. Also, most of the people did not consider their awareness in this field to be sufficient and had a positive attitude towards education gaining knowledge and receiving treatment through the health system. Based on this, it seems that there is a promising way to fill the void in the field of education and enlightenment of the community about this infectious disease through the health and treatment system.

Keywords: Malaria disease, Awareness, Attitude, Performance, ParsAbad.