



“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON PREVENTION OF MOSQUITO GROWTH AMONG ADULTS IN VAVILLA AT NELLORE”



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Abstract: Background: Mosquitoes constitute the most important single family of insects from the stand point of human health. They are found in all over the world. The four important groups of mosquitoes in India which are related to diseases transmission are the anopheles, culex, Aedes and Mansonia. Mosquitoes are small wide like flies that constitute the family calicide parasites, whose tube like mouth part piece the host skin to consume blood the warded mosquito is “Spanish” for “Little Fly”. **Aim:** The aim of the study to assess the knowledge on prevention of mosquito growth among adults in vavilla at Nellore. **Objectives:** To assess the knowledge on prevention of mosquito growth among adults. **Methods:** The study was conducted by using the quantitative study approach Descriptive research design was used to assess the knowledge on prevention of mosquito growth among adults in Vavilla, Nellore. The data collection was carried out for a period of one week from obtaining permission from nursing dean of Narayana College of Nursing and medical officer in PHC at Vavilla, sample were selected by using non probability convenience sampling technique with the maximum of 6-7 samples per day from 9am-12pm. Informed consent was obtained from the samples. The data was collected by using structured questionnaire. The confidentiality of shared information was assured and the investigator made them to sit comfortably, took writtten consent and administered the structured questionnaire to the adults. Each took 20-30 minutes to complete questionnaire. The collected data was organized, analyzed and presented in the form of tables and figures based on the objectives of the study. **Results:** With regard to knowledge regarding preventions of mosquito growth among adults, depicts the level of knowledge ,5(10%)acquired A, 4(8%)acquired B+,22(44%)acquired B,19(38%)acquired C, grade. Mean and standard deviation of prevention of mosquito growth among adults. shows that mean was 13.98 with the standard deviation of 2.26. **Conclusion:** The study concluded that with regard to knowledge regarding prevention of mosquito growth, 5(10%) were gained ‘A’ grade, 4(8%) were gained ‘B+’ grade, 22(44%) were gained ‘B’ grade and 19(38%) were gained ‘C’ grade knowledge. **Key Words:** knowledge, mosquito growth, adults.



Introduction:

Mosquito control is a vital public health practices thought out the world and especially in the topics because mosquitoes spread many diseases like malaria, dengue, filarial chikengunya, continuing as a major health problem despite the persistent efforts being taken to control them. Developing countries like India carry the major burden of communicable diseases especially those which are caused by sub standard living and poor environmental condition.

In addition to the threat of disease recently India experienced the burden of emerging infectious diseases and health care according to who. The remain preventive measures is to stop proliferation of mosquitoes by reducing their breeding grounds. The aedes, aegypti mosquito should be the main target at control activities, which includes anti larval measures, anti adult measures, aerosol spray, using mosquito nets, wearing full sleeve cloth and long dresser using insect repellent and staying in screened indoors these measures have been found to be effective in interrupting transmission and stopping epidemics of disease.

The mosquito borne diseases mechanism of process are transmitted by obtaining blood meal from a host. The female mosquito injects the some of its own saliva into the skin the saliva contains anticoagulants and anti inflammation substances. The immune system of the host releases histamines,

cytokines that cause the itching and wheal associated with mosquito bites.

Need for the study:

In globally 40% of the world population lives in an area of risk for dengue and chickengunya as estimated 390 million people per year are infected to the virus. There were 215 million new cases of world wide in 2015. The WHO (world health of ganization), African region all outed for most global cases of malaria 90%. Followed by the south east Asia region 7%. Between 2010- 2015 malaria incidence rate felt by 21% globally and in the African region.

In India 22,079 dengue cases identified dengue deaths are highest in kerala which accounts for 19 of the records death 2014. In Maharastra the hardest with 857 cases and 24 deaths.

Statement of the Problem:

“A study to assess the knowledge on prevention of mosquito growth among adults in vavila at Nellore”.

Objectives:

- ❖ To assess the knowledge on prevention of mosquito growth among adults.
- ❖ To find out the association between the knowledge on prevention of mosquito growth among adults with their socio demographic variables.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Assess: To evaluate / Assessment to the process of documentation the knowledge of prevention of



mosquito growth among adults.

Knowledge: It refers to adults knowledge regard prevention of mosquitoes growth as measured by sources obtained. According to the response to the item on the structured questionnaire.

Prevention: Prevention refers to the measure that a taken to control the various methods of mosquito growth.

Mosquito Growth: Mosquito growth is an around of the mosquitoes in different stagnant and other sources to a main its disease producing stage of life in human being.

Adult: The individual who are at the age group 20-60 years.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Research Approach: Quantitative research Approach.

Design: Descriptive research design.

Setting: The study was conducted at Vavilla, Nellore.

Population: In the present study, the population consist of adults.

Target population: Includes all adults.

Accessible population: The accessible population includes the adults who are in Vavilla, Nellore

Samples:

The sample of the study includes adults in Vavilla, Nellore.

Sample size:

The sample size of the study was 50 adults.

Sampling Technique:

Non Probability convenience sampling technique.

Sampling Criteria:

Inclusion criteria:

The adults who,

- ❖ Lives in Vavilla, Nellore.
- ❖ Can understand and read Telugu/English
- ❖ Are willing to participate in this study
- ❖ Are present at the time of data collection

Exclusion criteria:

- ❖ The adults who are not present at the time of data collection.
- ❖ Mentally ill not willing to participate.

Variables of the study:

Variables of the study are research variables and demographic variables.

❖ **Research variables:**

Research variables for the present study are knowledge on prevention of mosquito growth among adults.

❖ **Demographic variables:**

Socio demographic variables includes age in year, gender, religion, educational qualification, occupation, family income per month, marital status, type of family, source of information.

Description for the tool:

The tool was divided into 2 parts.



Part - I :

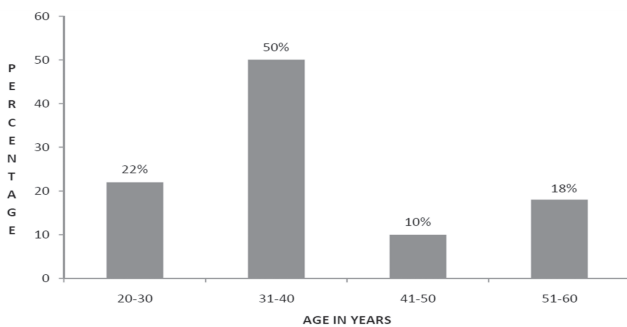
It deals with the socio demographic variables like age in year, gender, religion, educational qualification, occupation, family income per month, marital status, type of family, source of information.

Part - II:

It deals with the structured questionnaire on prevention of mosquito growth among adults. It consists of 22 questions.

Method of data collection:

The data collection was carried out for a period of one week from 01-04-2019 to 08-04-2019 after obtaining permission from nursing dean of Narayana College of Nursing and medical officer in PHC at Vavilla, sample were selected by using non probability convenience sampling technique with the maximum of 6-7 samples per day from 9 am - 12 pm. Informed consent was obtained from the samples. The data was collected by using structured questionnaire. The confidentiality of shared information was assured and the investigator made them to sit comfortably, took written consent and administered the structured questionnaire to the adults. Each took 20-30 minutes to complete questionnaire. The collected data was



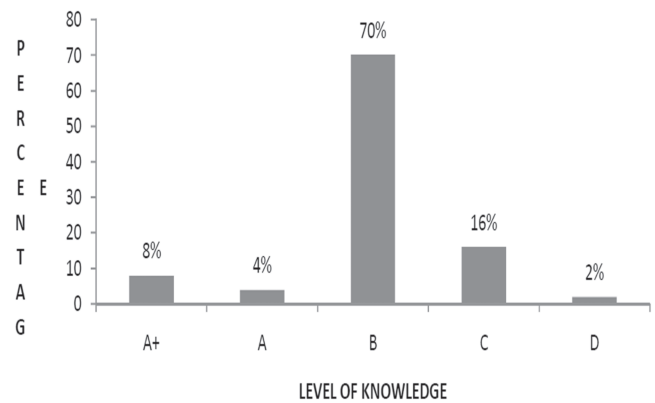
organized, analyzed and presented in the form of tables and figures based on the objectives of the study.

Results and discussion:

Table no-1: Frequency and Percentage distribution among adults based on age (n=50)

Age	Fre (F)	Per (%)
a. 20-30	11	22
b. 31-40	25	50
c. 41-50	5	10
d. 51-60	9	18
Total	50	100

Table no -1 shows age of 11(22%) belongs to 20-30 years, 25(50%) belongs to 31-40 years 5(10%) belongs to 41-50 years, 9(18%) belongs to 51-60



years.

Fig. No - 3: Percentage distribution among adults based on age.

Table No.2: Frequency and percentage distribution based on their level of knowledge regarding prevention of mosquito growth among adults. (n=50)



Level of Knowledge	Fre (F)	Per (%)
A+	4	8
A	2	4
B	35	70
C	8	16
D	1	2
Total	50	100

Table no.2: Depicts the level of knowledge, 4(8%) acquired A+2 (4%) acquired A, 35 (70%) acquired B, 8(16%) acquired C, 1(2%) acquired D grade.

Fig. No 13: Percentage distributions o among adults based on level of knowledge.

Table No.3: Mean and standard deviation of level of knowledge regarding prevention of mosquito growth among adults.

Criteria	Mean	SD
Level of knowledge	13.98	2.26

Table no: 3 shows that mean was 13.98 with the standard deviation of 2.26.

Table No.4: Association between the levels of knowledge regarding prevention of mosquito growth among adults with their Socio Demographic Variables. (n=50)

Demographic Variables	A+		A		B		C		D		Chi-X2 Square
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
1. Gender											
a. Male	2	4	-	-	18	36	4	8	1	2	Cv=33.014
b. Female	2	4	2	4	17	34	4	8	-	-	Tv=9.49
											Df=4
											P=0.05; S
2. Religion											
a. Hindu	2	4	1	2	16	32	2	4	-	-	Cv=31
b. Christian	2	4	-	-	19	38	6	12	1	2	Tv=15.51

c. Muslim - - 1 2 - - - - - Df=8
P=0.05

3. Education

a. Illiterate 2 4 1 2 6 12 1 2 - - Cv=32.74
b. Primary education - - - - 19 38 5 10 1 2 Tv=15.51
c. Secondary education - - 1 2 5 10 1 2 - - Df=8
d. Under graduation - - - - 5 10 1 2 - - P=0.05
e. Post graduation 2 4 - - - - - - - S

Among all the variables, There was a significant association between the Gender, Religion Education, at p<0.05.

Conclusion:

The study concluded that with regard to knowledge regarding prevention of mosquito growth, 4 (8%) were gained ‘A+’ grade, 2(4%) were gained ‘A’ grade, 35(70%) were gained ‘B’ grade and 8(16%) were gained ‘C’ grade and 1(2%) wear gained ‘D’ grade knowledge.

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