

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever Prevention Behavior of People in Khlong Bang Kaeo Noi Community, Bang Phli Yai Subdistrict, Bang Phli District, Samut Prakan Province

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What is the problem?



Dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) is a significant public health issue in Thailand, particularly in the Khlong Bang Kaeo Noi community in Samut Prakan Province. The disease is spread by the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito and has led to substantial morbidity and mortality. Despite various measures to control the spread, including education campaigns, mosquito spraying, and distribution of larvicide, the incidence of DHF remains high due to incomplete coverage and lack of effective preventive behaviors among the population.

The aims of the study:

1. To study the preventive behaviors against dengue hemorrhagic fever among the residents of Khlong Bang Kaeo Noi community



2. To investigate the relationship between personal factors (such as gender, age, marital status, education level, occupation, income, and news exposure) and factors promoting health (such as knowledge, attitudes, risk perception, and access to health resources) with preventive behaviors against DHF.

Our Solution

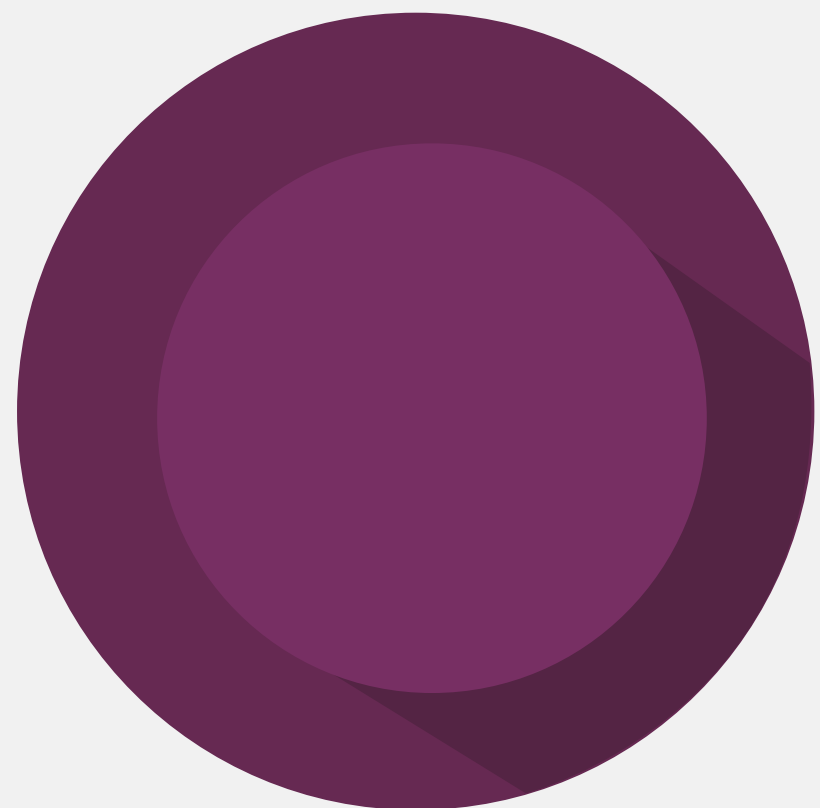


- The study employed a cross-sectional descriptive design, using a questionnaire to collect data from 275 residents of Khlong Bang Kaeo Noi community.
- The questionnaire covered general information, knowledge about DHF, attitudes towards DHF prevention, perceptions of risk, barriers, benefits, and access to health resources.
- The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics like Chi-square tests and Pearson correlation coefficients to assess the relationships between factors and preventive behaviors

Conclusions and Recommendations



The study found that while the majority of the population had a moderate level of knowledge about DHF, their preventive behaviors were generally good. Significant relationships were observed between DHF preventive behaviors and factors such as knowledge, perceived benefits, risk perception, and access to health resources



Recommendations include:

- It was recommended that public health agencies should continue to provide accurate and appropriate information to the public and encourage community participation in DHF prevention campaigns. Continuous education and support from health professionals and family members are essential to reinforce good preventive practices

Further study

Further research could explore:



Future research could focus on longitudinal studies to track changes in preventive behaviors over time and evaluate the long-term effectiveness of various intervention strategies. .



Additionally, exploring the impact of specific educational programs or campaigns on different demographic groups within the community could provide more targeted and effective approaches to DHF prevention.

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