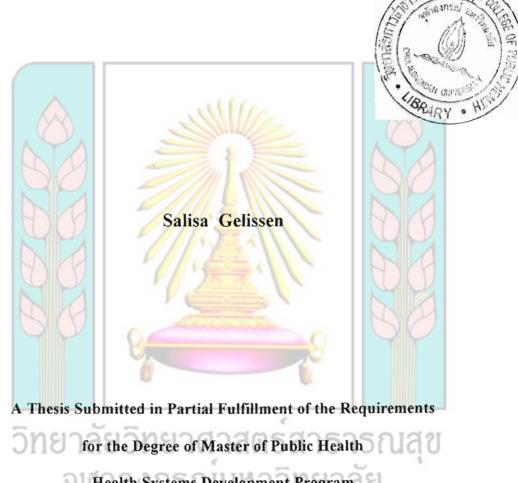
EDUCATION OF WOMEN AS A STRATEGY IN THE CONTROL OF DENGUE FEVER IN SURIN



Health Systems Development Program

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Abstract

The first outbreak of dengue fever / dengue haemorrhagic fever in Thailand was reported in Bangkok in 1958, which then gradually spread from the urban to rural areas. By 1978, the disease had spread throughout the country and has persisted an in endemic form since then.

Education of women is a strategy for control of dengue fever in preexperimental designs (one group, pre-test, post-test designs). The objective was to assess the level of knowledge of dengue fever / dengue haemorrhagic fever and level of community participation through a participatory learning program applied to a women group in order to reduce the incidence of dengue fever / dengue haemorrhagic fever in the community.

The study area was Kok Saad village, Kok Saad subdistrict, Prasat district, Surin province in Thailand. The reason to select this village was the highest number of dengue fever cases in Surin in 2000, compared with other villages in Surin. The target group and the sample size were 60 women aged between 15 and 60 years.

A base line data study and a larval density survey were conducted in order to assess the KAP (Knowledge, Attitude and Practice) of women and to determine the larval density in the community. In-depth interviews with key informants were held, in

order to obtain more details about the prevention and control of dengue fever from the representatives of the women in the community.

It was found that the women do have sufficient knowledge about the prevention and control of dengue fever, but that this fact did not lead to a change in their behaviour (low participation in the control of dengue fever). The findings from the larval density survey showed a Breteau Index (BI) of 181.6 and a House Index (HI) of 81.6.

This can be interpreted as the community having a high risk to get dengue fever.

This conclusion will be used to prepare the participatory workshop.

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