



A Comparative Study To Assess The Knowledge Regarding Neurological Complication In Dengue Fever Among People At Selected Urban And Rural Area

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ABSTRACT: Dengue is the second most common mosquito-borne disease. A change in the spectrum of clinical manifestations has been recently noted with neurological manifestations being recognized more frequently. The incidence of encephalopathy and encephalitis, the most common neurological complications of dengue, has been estimated to be between 0.5 and 6.2%. **objectives:** To assess the knowledge regarding neurological complication of dengue among rural and urban community. To compare the knowledge among rural and urban community regarding neurological complication of dengue. **Methods:** Non probability convenience sampling was used to select the sample of study. The total study sample consisted of 30 urban population and 30 rural population **Results:** comparatively rural population 3(10%) had adequate knowledge level, 11(36.6%) Moderately adequate knowledge level, 16(53.3%) in adequate knowledge level. **Conclusion:** This study shows among the knowledge level of rural population had low knowledge level so the study highlights the need for educational programme to create awareness regarding neurological complication in dengue fever.

KEY WORDS:

dengue fever neurological complication, knowledge, practice, blood test, rural, urban, DENV

INTRODUCTION

Dengue is a mosquito-borne, single positive-stranded ribonucleic acid (RNA) virus of the family Flaviviridae; genus Flavivirus. The vector is Aedes aegypti mosquito. It is a common endemic viral infection in India. Heavy rainfall, poor sanitation, stagnated water and poor mosquito control are factors that have led to dengue being a major public health burden in India. In 2010, India accounted for 34 of 96 million dengue cases in the world.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :

1. To assess the knowledge regarding neurological complication of dengue fever among rural community
2. To assess the knowledge regarding neurological complication of dengue fever among urban community
3. To compare the knowledge among rural and urban community regarding neurological complication of dengue

METHODOLOGY:

Quantitative research approach design was used. Non probability convenience sampling was used to select the sample of study. The total study sample consisted of 30 urban population and 30 rural area. The design chosen for the study is a non - experimental Descriptive design was the present study to compare among different community population , which are rural and urban population. Structured questionnaires were used to assess the knowledge regarding neurology complication in dengue fever.

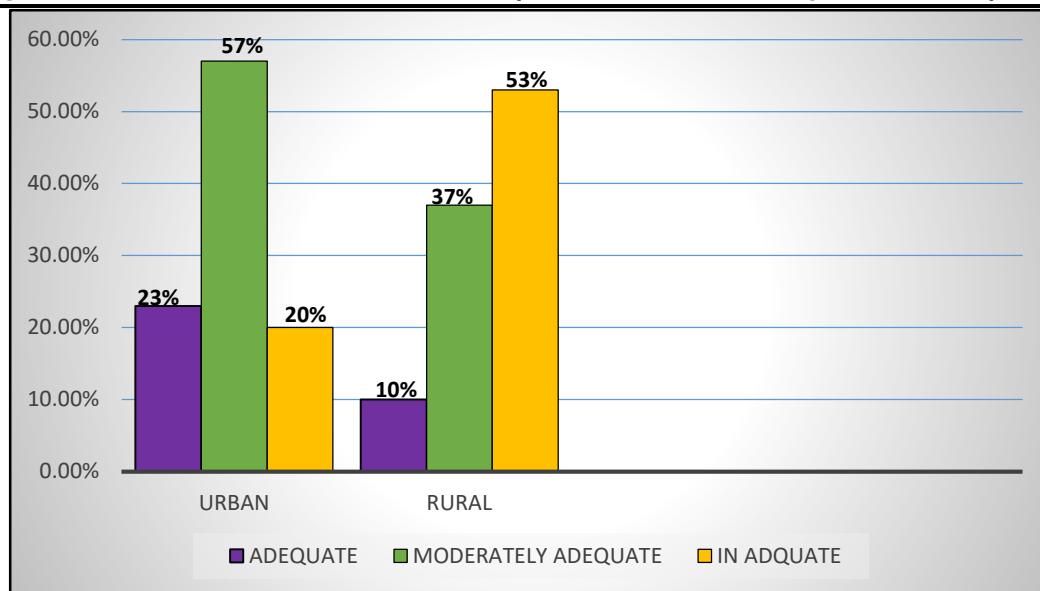
RESULTS

Our results showed that the neurological complication in dengue fever knowledge of urban population 7(23.3%) had adequate knowledge level, 17(57%) Moderately adequate knowledge level, 6(20%) in adequate knowledge level regarding neurology complication in dengue fever. Comparatively rural population 3(10%) had adequate knowledge level, 11(36.6%) Moderately adequate knowledge level, 16(53.3%) in adequate knowledge level.

COMPARISON OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF NEUROLOGICAL COMPLICATION IN DENGUE FEVER

S.NO	OVER ALL KNOWLEDGE	URBAN		RURAL	
		SAMPLE	PERCENTAGE	SAMPLE	PERCENTAGE
1	ADEQUATE	7	23%	3	10%
2	MODERATELY ADEQUATE	17	57%	11	37%
3	IN ADEQUATE	6	20%	16	53%
		30	100%	30	100%

The table denotes that the level of knowledge in urban population 7(23%) had adequate knowledge level , 17(57%) Moderately adequate knowledge level, 6(20%) in adequate knowledge level regarding neurology complication in dengue fever. comparatively rural population 3(10%) had adequate knowledge level , 11(37%) Moderately adequate knowledge level, 16(53%) in adequate knowledge level.



The table shows urban population 7(23%) had adequate knowledge level, 17(57%) Moderately adequate knowledge level, 6(20%) in adequate knowledge level regarding neurology complication in dengue fever. comparatively rural population 3(10%) had adequate knowledge level, 11(37%) Moderately adequate knowledge level, 16(53%) in adequate knowledge level.

CONCLUSION:

The study conducted among the urban and rural population, this study shows among the knowledge level of rural population had low knowledge level so the study highlights the need for educational programme to create awareness regarding neurological complication in dengue fever.

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