

Knowledge Attitude and Practice Regarding Malaria in Selected Rural Areas of Lucknow District (Uttar Pradesh)

Pramod Kumar Singh

Dr. Girdhari Lal Institute of Public Health, Lucknow

INTRODUCTION: *Malaria remains a major global public health and development challenge. An estimated 3.4 billion people are at risk on malaria, of which 1.2 billion are at high risk with an estimated 207 million cases of malaria in 2012 .Vector control remains the most generally effective measure to prevent malaria transmission.*

OBJECTIVES: *To know the knowledge, attitude and practice of malaria among rural population of Lucknow. To know the working of health system regarding malaria.*

METHODS: *This was a Crosssectional study conducted at malihabad, Mandauli, takrohi and safedabad areas of Lucknow district (Uttar Pradesh). There were an average 400 households in each of the 4 areas. Considering 50% of the households, 200 households were selected for the study by systemic random sampling. Study was conducted from sep 2015 to oct 2015. A structured questionnaire was designed and used for data collection, which includes sociodemographic profile, knowledge and attitude of malaria transmission. Data was entered in Microsoft excel and analysed by using SPSS (16 trial version).*

RESULTS: *Majority of people were having good knowledge about malaria, like transmission by mosquito bites (67.5%), chills as cardinal symptoms of malaria (47.5%), malaria can be detected by blood test (85.5%) and malaria mosquitos breed in stagnant water (46%). The attitude of people were found to be 90% to seek treatment in case of malaria, out of which 63% people wanted to take treatment from doctor. The practices of people regarding malaria were found to be 96% for personal protective measures after diagnosed with malaria and 39.5% for taking full course of treatment. 51% people had opinion that intervention done by government was not sufficient.*