Knowledge, Acceptance and Action of the Public on Dengue-Related Hygiene Practices

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ABSTRACT— This study aims to look at the public’s awareness on hygiene care practices related to dengue disease in the community in Selangor. The study is based on knowledge, acceptance and action aspects and involves only 9 districts in Selangor and 447 respondents. The survey was conducted randomly on hygiene care practices. Awareness of the importance of these factors is a new challenge to the management of human resources and individuals involved in training management to plan strategies to make the people unhappy with their surroundings. Hopefully through this study, serious attention will be given by the responsible party to improve the practice of awareness among the people in Selangor and across Malaysia in general.

Keywords— Hygiene practices, Dengue, Public awareness, development environment, local communities

1. INTRODUCTION

Hygiene practices are often linked to problems that can cause infectious diseases such as dengue especially in Selangor. According to Norazlin Mohd Nur and Er Ah Choy (2016) states that various infectious diseases that exist are bacterial or viral diseases and are closely related to the environment whether they are clean or not. Dengue disease is a mosquito-borne illness that can threaten the health of the population. In Malaysia, the statistics of dengue disease in April 2016 in petaling area are 1328 cases. According to Fazida Othman (2012) environmental issues such as unsustainable waste disposal can lead to environmental pollution and threaten humans and even cost the money. For example, the government has allocated over RM 1 billion to set up and fund the operations of the Solid Waste Management and Public Cleansing Corporation. This clearly shows that the government is very concerned about hygiene and is very important to be practiced so that a healthy environment in addition to avoiding illness is spreading. Hence, hygiene practices should be practiced by all communities to curb illness as it is the responsibility of all parties to ensure that the environment is clean and avoid pollution.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

For the opinion of Ahmad Ramli S. et al. (2007) found that the level of awareness among primary school students on dengue fever was moderate. This shows that the campaign and the dengue activity carried out by the government have been done should continue. This is because education is the most appropriate way to improve the level of public awareness.

Bilal Mat Junoh (2012) dengue epidemic is a dangerous disease and cannot be taken lightly as the results show that the knowledge of the people in the country is still low and needs to be improved. This causes bad effects on the community as they are high risk groups for infection. Katyal et al. (2003) stated that the reduction of dengue epidemic was closely related to the implementation of education and law programs on society. This is because the government's education and law programs on the community are capable of reducing dengue hemorrhagic fever especially in Delhi with a reduction of 343 people from 1996 to 2000. In addition, follow-up studies are needed from locals to identify the cause of problem-solving problems dengue.

Khaled Saied (2015) blatant understanding of dengue fever requires public education to correct misunderstandings on dengue disease and differentiate dengue fever with other infectious diseases. Josephine Rebecca chandren et al. (2015) argues that the level of knowledge on dengue disease, signs and prevention among participants is low. Second, there is a significant difference between the knowledge in religion, the country, the job, the average monthly income, and the type of home. Thirdly, the level of dengue knowledge is considered a barrier to implementing dengue prevention. Therefore, education and health programs should focus on improving dengue knowledge.
Amarasinghe et al. (2011) considers that low awareness of dengue disease has led the public not to know more about this dengue disease. This is because, funding for surveillance as well as research activities has been done in relation to limited dengue. Thus, studies to determine the extent of dengue fever infection among all ages with dengue fever may be included in the next study. For example, studies of malaria that have been around for years in Africa have been able to give speculative answers about dengue as well. Hence, from the discussion in this section it is clear that various aspects of the study on the practice in the community have been carried out which reveal the various theories and models that have been used by previous researchers. However, the issues raised need to be improved on issues related to dengue. Because hygiene practices are an approach to reduce dengue cases. However, previous studies have also shown that earlier researchers' interest in dengue prevention, knowledge, practice, way of life and government support has been more prevalent. The study on hygiene practices associated with dengue disease is quite important to be explored as previous studies are still failing to discuss this issue (research gap). The importance of examining aspects of hygiene practices among the community is important because the increase in dengue cases is closely related to socio-demographic factors (Zahra Haider et al. 2015). Hence, community awareness studies on hygiene practices related to dengue disease are currently in place for widespread exploration.

3. METHODOLOGY

Discussions through this section relate to the establishment of a public awareness research instrument on the hygiene of dengue-related practices in Selangor. All data or research information involves the primary data obtained from source surveys. This study only involves a set of forms aimed at obtaining information about something related to public awareness on dengue hygiene practices. The set of this study is to determine the effect of knowledge, acceptance and action on hygiene practices related to dengue disease. There are some researchers who use surveys on dengue diseases such as Er Ah Choy et al. (2011), Ghazi Ismail and Haliza Abdul Rahman (2011) and Yusof Abdullah (2002). The basis for this survey study was adapted from the Ministry of Health (2005) through the implementation of the Communication for Behavioral Change Program (COMBI). In fact, the question or statement in the survey is also appropriate in the context of community hygiene practices related to dengue disease in Selangor but researchers are making modifications to test items.

Questionnaires used were five stages of Likert Scale, class interval using five scale scales as suggested by Rensis Likert (Allen & Seaman, 2007; Carifio & Rocco, 2007; Frey et al., 2000; Likert, 1932; van Alphen et al., 1994). For example, Scale 1 (Very Unrecognizable), 2 (Not Knowing), 3 (Less Knowing), 4 (Knowing) and 5 (Very Knowing). According to Labovitz (1967), Reips and Funke (2008) and Traylor (1983), the measurement of human psychology from the point of consciousness can use the Likert Scale and is able to show one's consciousness. Therefore, this study states that a survey form can be used as a media-gathering data in human-related studies.

More clearly, the survey used consists of several sections, Part A, which consists of background respondents and consists of normative and interval data. For the dependent variable (DV), the test set of items is included in Section B (X1) which is a community of hygiene practices related to dengue disease. The independent variable (IV), specifies the test of items loaded in Part C (X1) which is a knowledge factor; Part D (X2), acceptance factor; and Part E (X3), action actions. All questions in Section B to E use the five point Likert Scale characterized by ordinal data (data level).

4. DISCUSSION/RESULT AND FINDINGS

The study was conducted to find out the level of public awareness on hygiene care practices related to dengue disease in Selangor. In addition, the respondents' selection also involves people living in nine districts in. The study was conducted randomly and not exceeding 20 minutes each. The findings will also help to reduce the problem with hygiene practices and indirectly educate people in Selangor about the importance of hygiene practices to avoid dengue.

Factors that can be taken into account in identifying the level of community awareness in 9 districts in Selangor are three items namely knowledge, acceptance and action. The diagram below shows that the factors can be calculated through the practice factor for example from the 11 questions that have been given to the respondents. Items show that community awareness to appreciate the need for hygiene care practices is necessary because it is a gift from God that is Nine percent respondents strongly disagree, 4.9 percent of respondents are disagreeing, 40.9 percent of respondents agree and 53.2 percent of respondents strongly agree with the diagram below. This shows that the people in Selangor appreciate hygiene
practices. This is equivalent to SWCorp's opinion of the community who appreciate environmental hygiene practices as a gift and trust from the Creator to continue survival. The Islamic community is especially advised to be aware and see with a pure view of the importance of hygiene practices as one of the items in the environment that needs to be safeguarded. However, this study is slightly different according to the place in Selangor. Hulu Selangor shows that they are more concerned with the issue of hygiene practices because no respondents say they disagree with this question.

In addition, the level of awareness assessed by respondents often goes hand in hand with local residents as well as various agencies or not to improve the quality of hygiene care such as most of them between the ages of 21 to 30 agree with this question and are actively out of work. However, according to Daroyah, the Special Task Force and Destructive Aedes Task Force program conducted in Petaling on February 7, 2015, dengue cases registered a decrease of 34 from 883 cases compared to the previous week of 917 cases. However, communities need to have an initiative to eradicate aedes mosquitoes from continuing to multiply by taking periodic dengue prevention measures at homes and workplaces (Norsiah Mohd Ramli, 2015).

Meanwhile, items such as table respondents in the Petaling District show the highest number among other districts on the issue whether or not always getting information on dengue disease involving the maintenance of detailed hygiene practices in the internet are three very disagreeable, 19 disagree, 72 are agree and 45 are strongly agree over the overall 139 data that should be obtained for this study according to the 2010 census. Same opinion with Zakaria Stapa et al. (2012) study that states that the social environment factor of the mass media plays an important role in the formation identity. It also implies that the business of developing the potential and education is not just in the context of society, but rather holistically done by various parties through social learning approaches such as modeling, reinforcement, feedback and direct advice to promote good social learning. Social learning items that exist in the life of the community must be mobilized to contribute positively to the nation's development. However, people in the Klang District are less concerned about social education about dengue.

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<th>Agreed</th>
<th>Very agreed</th>
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5. CONCLUDING REMARKS

Based on this study, Dengue epidemic is a disease that is difficult to eradicate without the solidarity of the community whether they are living in urban areas or in rural areas. Urban areas are the main focus of the study as the epidemic is concentrated in the rapid growth of the construction, housing, economic, and population sectors. Therefore, the community is an important nerve which is the cause of this disease, due to lack of hygiene practices whether residential or urban environments. This is because ways to reach as country experiencing the progress of progress, the competitiveness and quality of each community should be addressed. Awareness of nursing care practices is always in order not to be complacent in the development stream. In this situation, ministries and departmental management should distract the community by providing various campaigns to the community to better understand the nature of the environment from various infectious diseases. The results of this study have shown that the level of public awareness on hygiene practices is at a high level. Based on the results of the analysis, factors
that contribute to the awareness of hygiene care and culture.

References


