

Knowledge, Attitude and Practices On Home Based Management of Acute Respiratory Infection Among Mother in Bera, Pahang

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: More than 12 million children die every year due to acute respiratory illness (ARI) in developing countries before they reach their fifth birthday. **METHODS** The cross-sectional study was conducted among mothers who attending the Mother and Child Health Clinic in Bera District, to receive the routine healthcare service of their under five children. Interviewer-administered questionnaire was used for data collection and simple random sampling was applied. The questionnaire was divided into four sections which included socio-demographic, level of knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) on home-based management of ARI. **RESULTS** One-hundred-fifty respondents were studied. Approximately three quarter (74%) of the respondents were housewife while 26% were working mothers. Mean age of the children was 18 months with mean birth weight of 2.9kg. Majority of the children were delivered at term (82%), all (100%) of them took immunization and more than half (64%) have experienced ARI. The majority of the mothers (41%) have moderate level of knowledge on home-based management of ARI, while 37% have low and 21% have high knowledge level. More than half of the mothers have poor level of attitude (71%) and practices (78%) on ARI management. **DISCUSSION** Mothers' KAP on managing their children's ARI are crucial to prevent under-5 children mortality but the KAP level were low to moderate among the mothers in Bera District. **CONCLUSION** Home-based educational intervention provided by qualified medical practitioners should be conducted to improve the mothers' KAP level on ARI management.

KEYWORDS: Upper respiratory infection, mortality rates under five, Bera

Larvaciding Is Still Only Complimentary Program in Dengue Control?

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Larvaciding program is one most costly effective strategy to reduce the number of dengue cases in Kota Kinabalu. The aim of the larva management is to interrupt the mosquito cycle despite fogging action. **METHODS:** The **METHODS:** was implemented every three months at 67 priority-1 area in Kota Kinabalu started on October 2018. **RESULT:** From the database, noted reducing dengue cases in Januari until March 2018 from 114 dengue cases to 74 dengue cases this year. Thus, no uncontrolled dengue outbreak erupted from the 67 areas. **DISCUSSION:** These strategies aim to improve the efficacy, cost-effectiveness, environmental impact and sustainability of vector control strategies.

KEYWORDS: Larvaciding, cost effectiveness, vector control