ABSTRACT

A descriptive study was conducted during March 2-12, 2001 in Phong Dien townlet, Phong Dien District, Thua Thien Hue Province, Vietnam by interviewing 229 residents. The aim of the study was to reveal the preventive practice for DF/DHF and its correlating factors. The main instrument used for data collection was the constructed questionnaire and the observation of domestic water containers, flower vases, and discarded water residue objects. Descriptive statistics and Chi-square were used for data analysis.

The study results revealed that more than half of the residents (56.8%) had high practice scores of DF/DHF prevention. While there were 64.2% of the residents who had high knowledge scores about DF/DHF, only 59% of them knew about the common clinical features of disease. In addition, less than half (45%) of the residents in the study area had high attitude scores towards DF/DHF preventive practice.

Concerning the residents’ socio-demographic characteristics, 45.5% were female, 49.8% were agricultural laborer, 4.8% were illiterate, and 47.6% were at the secondary school (the highest) level. Concerning the residents’ participation and their support sources for DF/DHF prevention, 73% of them took part in public organizations.

There was a significant association between the residents’ preventive practice and knowledge, attitude, residents’ participation and their support sources, and occupational groups, but there was no significant association between the residents’ practice for preventing DF/DHF and gender, age groups, and educational groups.

In summary, the residents’ knowledge, attitude, and participation and their support sources on DF/DHF prevention practice in the study area need to be improved. It is suggested that the residents’ knowledge, attitude, and practice on DF/DHF prevention should be strengthened through training courses and the mass media.