

3rd Indo-Global Summit & Expo on **Healthcare**

October 05-07, 2015 New Delhi, India

Dengue in a Philippine hotspot and the alternative anti dengue management employed: A three year experience

Judilynn N Solidum^{1,2} and Gilmore G Solidum^{1,3}
University of the Philippines, Philippines

Dying of dengue is preventable. Strategies that protect one from dengue are needed to combat the said health problem. This three year Dengue ReMoVe Project (Eco-socioeconomic Arm) funded by the Philippine Department of Science and Technology- National Research Council of the Philippines (DOST-NRCP), aimed to identify the gap that must be filled to prevent dengue. Specifically it aimed to assess the knowledge, attitudes, practices, sources of information, strategies used by a dengue hotspot in Metro Manila Philippines to prevent dengue. It also looked into the climate change factors that affect dengue prevalence in the area. The study in general followed a descriptive, experimental design. Questionnaires were administered to respondents (selected randomly but administered to all key informants for the adaptation matrix analysis) and community observation was performed. Secondary data were collated from the Quezon City Municipal Health office and the Department of Science and Technology-Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (DOST PAGASA) for data on dengue cases, garbage volume and climate change factors, respectively. The knowledge, attitudes and practices among the respondents showed excellent results. Barangay Health Workers gave the highest positive perception on the adaptation strategies used in the community with the existing dengue prevention program in place followed by Teachers then Parishioners. Control Area showed the use of high protective measures than case Area. The case area had higher numbers of mosquitoes than the control. Ovi Larvi Traps with 50% ethanolic extract of plant A had higher deaths of mosquitoes than that without the extract. Rainfall and temperature showed correlation with dengue prevalence in the area. Children, as sources of information of dengue prevention were ranked low although this topic is supposedly discussed in class. This was the gap identified and filled in the three year study. It encompassed as target audience preschoolers, elementary and entering high school students. On filling this gap using story telling-lecture as the alternative teaching learning strategy, it was shown that the knowledge of children improved. Two tailed t-test showed that using the alternative teaching-learning method utilizing original storybooks, preschool and komik book materials improved the post-test scores relative to the pre-test ones.

Biography

Judilynn N Solidum is currently a Professor IV at the University of the Philippines, Manila. She is a Registered Pharmacist with a BS degree. She is also a Pharmacologist and Environmental Scientist with her MS and PhD degrees respectively. She is also a holder of Professional Teaching Certification. She also on Editorial positions as well as has publications on both national and international levels. She is one of the country's scholars, ready and willing to serve for the betterment of Filipino communities.

graloheus@gmail.com

Notes: