

## عنوان مقاله:

Knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) on malaria, from urban and rural communities in Borderline Iran and Iraq, western Iran

## محل انتشار:

دومین کنگره بین المللی بیماریهای منتقله بوسیله ناقلین و تغییرات آب و هوایی و چهارمین کنگره ملی حشره شناسی پزشکی ایران (سال: 1398)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 2

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## خلاصه مقاله:

**Background:** Iran has a national eliminate all forms of malaria by 2025. Every year hundreds of thousands of pilgrims travel to Iraq and visit the Holy Shrines of Shiite Muslims Imams. In low malaria endemic area, cross-border setting, and travel to endemic area was found to be the strongest risk factor for malaria. The study on Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice based control strategies are important and considered efficient in reaching the malaria elimination goal. **Objectives:** This study was done to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of people on malaria in the areas with history of malaria incidence. **Materials and Methods:** The descriptive-analytic study, a total of 320 rural and urban residents of Marivan County, in border line Iran and Iraq were recruited. They were selected based on cluster and simple random sampling methods. Data collection was done using questionnaire with reliability confirmation by Cronbach's alpha and data was analyzed using SPSS. **Results:** High levels of the respondents have correct knowledge about malaria's transmission and symptoms, and self-reports of adequate bed net usage and appropriate health-seeking behavior. Most of them believed that malaria is preventable and the best strategy for its control is indoor residual spraying. Very few number of the respondents mentioned sleeping under insecticide treated bed net as a method for controlling the transmission of malaria. Chi square test shows Non significant difference between the level of education and usage of mosquito nets, but there was significant difference between the use of bed nets and

time of usage. Conclusion: It is the first formal entomological research which defines the KAP study in Kurdistan of Iran and Iraq. The current study showed the appropriate level of KAP among communities in the study area. Alongside of people's knowledge and attitudes, their practice about malaria should be increased as an effective factor for achieving the great goal of malaria elimination.

### **کلمات کلیدی:**

Malaria, Knowledge, Attitude, Practice, Border lines, Iran, Iraq

### **لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:**

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