# COMMUNITY AWARENESS ON HYGIENE CARE PRACTICES RELATED TO DENGUE DISEASE

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## ABSTRACT

On the action items, questions that involve surveys are quite good but conflicting with structured questions aimed at professionals find that the community is positive but when the action is made not as it thinks. Overall, the people in Selangor need to act in the right way in maintaining sanitary care to reduce dengue cases from continuing to improve. Community should be sensitive and responsible by practicing hygiene that involves environmental care such as home, construction site, recreation area, water drainage and river to create better environment and avoid disease symptoms such as dengue.

**Keywords:** Hygiene care, Dengue disease, Public awareness, development environment, local communities

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The survey was carried out because they wanted to know the level of public awareness on hygiene care practices related to dengue disease and involving residents in the districts in Selangor. The study also aims to identify the level of knowledge, acceptance and practice of hygiene care in daily life. The survey form was distributed in nine districts in Selangor. Qualitative studies involve 447 respondents. The findings show that community awareness on hygiene practices related to dengue disease is high based on findings through knowledge items. However, the findings from the acceptance items were at a satisfactory level as the public did not receive the entire dengue-related hygiene practice. So, as the percentage of dengue cases increases annually in Selangor, studies on hygiene care practices among the community are important. This study focuses on issues of awareness and its relationship with hygiene practices among the people in Selangor.

## 2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

Hygiene practices are important in one's life because if not properly practiced can create various problems such as transmission of disease. Transmission of diseases such as dengue involves space and time such as environment, land use change, population distribution, social and economic environment (Mohd Naim Mohamad Rasidi et al., 2013). Chong Li Choo (2003) Local Agenda 21 emphasizes the development of the environment that is based on balanced and sustainable development. Agenda 21 which has been signed by 178 world representatives and has 40 chapters capable of supporting the concept of sustainable development because it involves local authorities in implementing legislative processes for society. In conclusion, Local Agenda 21 is a program for the community, private sector and local authorities working together to plan, manage the environment towards a better quality of life. By mid-year 991, the Local Government Department (JKT) invited all local authorities to participate in the Local Agenda 21 pilot project. So, it is important to understand the local or local community perceptions of the environment before the intervention steps are taken and implemented. This is in line with this study that before the study was made Selangor was the highest statistic associated with dengue. This is evidenced by statistics in 2016 that the MOH found that the increase in dengue outbreaks in the same area involved six states in Malaysia, namely Selangor in 102 localities in Johor with 27 localities, WPKL & Putrajaya, Sarawak and Perak respectively two locality. During the Aedes Breeding Enforcement Operation, there were 69,984 premises inspected while the number of compounds was RM 195,000. Meanwhile, four construction sites were closed from 106 inspected construction sites all around Selangor. This is in line with the review of this study, according to a secretary to the President of the Selangor State Development Association, 2016 they are not responsible for managing the linkages with hygiene care practices involving developers in Selangor but will only do charity works such as cleaning surau-surau or mosque.

Although there are regulations related to the land development process in accordance with certain laws but there are still those who disobey and ignore it. So, it is clear here that the Ministry of Health considers the issue of hygiene practices related to dengue especially in the construction site near the residential area and hopes that the construction site contractors set up a team responsible for the search and destruction of all potential containers as a breeding ground for Aedes Mosquitoes week and carry out larvae activity including in the workers' homes. Through implementation at the micro level ie planning for implementation in accordance with objectives until the overall goal is achieved. So it requires the commitment of all parties including local or local communities. The methods used for environmental management are legal and non-laws such as formal education or campaign only.

According to Mulligan, Elliott and Schuster-Wallace (2012) a critical study in analyzing dengue fever as a disease of the poor, clean space and unclean behavior. The findings also highlight the need for public health policies in the country appropriate for controlling infectious diseases in a non-poor environment. In the study of Josephine Rebecca Chandren et al. (2015), it is argued that low-income and low income urban communities are implementing more dengue prevention practices than skilled workers who need the primary target of active dengue prevention and control campaigns. From the model Health conviction finds that practice influencing dengue prevention is most commonly used in health education and health promotion because the concepts underlying the Model of Health Conscience are based on health behaviors that are influenced by beliefs or personal perceptions about illnesses and strategies that exist to overcome them. The model of healthcare consists of several perceptions that act as the main constructs of which, the determination is seen, the tendency is seen, the benefits seen, the barriers seen and the appropriate action.

Meanwhile, according to Cho Naing (2011), the practice of dengue control is still inadequate despite the various educational campaigns that have been done. For example, in Australia, there are several methods to combat, control or prevent the aedes Mosquito vector by not stopping the surveillance of mosquitoes. This is because, awareness of dengue is part of a dengue control program that assumes that good knowledge should lead to good action. So, better hygiene practices can lead to a reduction in the risk of dengue outbreaks. The level of knowledge associated with dengue and dengue control among respondents was high. From the findings of the respondents, the researchers assumed that the people in Selangor had extensive knowledge on the hygiene care practices associated with dengue. However, knowledge that is not accompanied by appropriate action does not bring good or bad consequences.

Francisca and Tina (2010) argue that good knowledge of dengue can affect a person's life. The practice is the ability to have high levels of knowledge, skills and social status aimed at influencing decisions and responsibilities in shaping actions. Additionally, dengue prevention activities should always be conducted in order to identify community involvement on dengue prevention practices. Researchers in this study suggest that studies need to be expanded by looking at gender differences, more populations, actions and practices. In addition, Hukil Sino et al. (2013) argues that good hygiene practices can ensure a comfortable environment as well as avoid many diseases because hygiene practices are mutually compatible in the life of the community. Indirectly, this relationship is almost similar to Nur Adyani Abdullah's (2010) opinion that environmental sanitation practices involve the care of indoor and outdoor areas such as sweeping and dumping garbage into garbage cans, arranging slippers and home repair. Hazura Abu Bakar and Sharifah Norhaidah Syed Idros (2007) found that hygiene practices are a process

of preserving the environment to ensure the continuity of human life because in Islam it suggests that human life is not limited to human relations but also to the environment.

## 3.0 METHODOLOGY

Discussions through this section relate to the establishment of community awareness research instruments on hygiene practices related to dengue disease in Selangor. All data or research information involves primary data obtained from survey sources. This survey only involves a set of forms aimed at obtaining information about something related to public awareness on the hygiene practices of dengue disease. The set of this survey form is to determine the effect of knowledge, acceptance and action on hygiene practices related to dengue disease. There are some researchers who have used surveys on dengue diseases such as Bilal Mat Junoh (2012), Er Ah Choy et al. (2011), Ghazi Ismail and Haliza Abdul Rahman (2011), Yaacob Harun (2010) and Yusof Abdullah (2002). The basis for this research survey form is adapted from the Ministry of Health Malaysia (2005) through the implementation of the Communication Program for Behavioral Change (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 the researchers make modifications to test items.

The questionnaire used was five levels of Likert Scale, a 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 Unbeknown), 2 (Not Knowing), 3 (Less Knowing), 4 (Knowing) and 5 (Very Knowing). According to Labovitz (1967), Reips and Funke (2008) and Traylor (1983), human psychology measurements from the point of consciousness can use the Likert Scale and be able to show a person's state of consciousness. Hence, this study stipulates that a survey form can be used as a data collection medium in human-related studies.

More clearly, the survey form used consists of several sections ie Part A consists of respondent background and consists of normative and interval data. For the dependent variable (DV), the set of test items is included in Section B (X1) which is a community hygiene practice related to dengue disease. The independent variable (IV), the test item set is loaded in Part C (X1) which is the knowledge factor; Part D (X2), acceptance factor; and Part E (X3), action factor. All questions in Part B to E use the five-point Likert Scale characterized by ordinal data (rank data). The second type of primary data used for this study was obtained by using a set of structured interview questionnaires for some informants. First, the representative of the association. Second, the Management of the Vector and Disease Control Division and thirdly, the private sector involved in the development sector representing merchants and developers.

Questions for all four parties are equally based on the essential aspects contained in the study objective or as in the survey. The purpose is to facilitate cross-checking researchers to answer or research findings using survey instruments. According to Marshall and Rossman (2006), interview methods are also referred to as conversational data or conversations between interviewers and informants obtained through certain processes and governed by proper ethics. Questions can be structured in a structured way to facilitate interviewers to obtain information well or uniformly based on the objective of the study. However, Marshall and Rossman (2006) and Ritchie and Lewis (2003) argue that the practice commonly used by qualitative researchers is structured interviews and the method is also used for this study. The construction of an interview instrument is based on the theme or question of the study and is broken down into sections as the survey form. Part A is the profile of respondents; Part B is a hygiene care practice. questions related to knowledge factors; Part C acceptance factor; Part D, action factor Part E.

This study also refers to Bloom's taxonomic view introduced by Benjamin Bloom in 1956 which categorizes skills and objectives involving three domains, namely cognitive, affective and psychomotor. Cognitive domains are used to measure intellectual skills, affective domains are used to measure generic skills through the application of a thing while psychomotor domains involve practical and technical skills measurement.

## 4.0 DISCUSSION/RESULT AND FINDINGS

This research finds that there is a pattern of study that is in line with the argument in the problem statement through Muhyiddin Yassin (2015) which states that the cause of the sudden rise in dengue cases in Selangor is due to the solid waste management contractor appointed by the state government not implementing their duties are as good as in the Solid Waste Management and Public Cleansing Act 2007, For example, the contractor did not clean the garbage and the construction waste regularly became the source of the transmission of more than 66 percent of the total dengue cases in Selangor (Abdul Yazid Alias & Zulkifli Sainuddin, 2014 ). The findings of the interview with the Secretary of the Selangor Contractors Association found that the association only made charity such as clearing the surau but lacking emphasis on the hygiene practices of where they built the building and with the community.

The reality of dengue cases in Selangor is still high although MOH has done various efforts such as campaigns, gotong-royong, compounds and so on. This is evidenced by percentage statistics and the strength of relationships between variables tested through relationship analysis or using Pearson Correlation statistics. As previously mentioned, the coefficient of correlation coefficient $r = 0.610$ for the relationship of knowledge aspect with hygiene care practices associated with dengue disease shows a strength of influence of about 61 percent. The coefficient of correlation

coefficient r = 0.632 on the relationship of acceptance aspect with hygiene care practices related to dengue disease showed a strength of influence of about 63 percent. Correlation coefficient value of r = 0.651 for action aspect relation with hygiene care practices related to dengue disease shows a strength of influence of about 65 percent. Therefore, the study found that, although there was a significant relationship between the study variables it was evident that aspects of consciousness still needed improvement as it was at a moderate level in influencing hygiene care practices, in the case of the Selangor area. Previous studies have suggested that the increase in dengue cases is still due to lack of hygiene care practices among urban communities.

This is clear and parallel as Yusof Abdullah (2002), Jamilah Ahmad et al. (2011), Palanivel Chinnakali et al., (2012), and Sami Abdo Radman Al Dubai et al., (2013) the dengue epidemic that has been worrying over lately is due to the lack of environmental hygiene practices and still consider the problem maintaining the environment is the responsibility of the government. so, based on the discussion in the preceding section clearly shows that the aspects of consciousness affect the practice of cleanliness of the Selangor area. based on analysis results through Pearson Correlation and interviews with three respondents. It also clarifies that this study conforms to theoretical framework proposals, fulfills the answers to the objective of the study and addresses the issues raised in the problem statement.

However, a pattern of research findings shows that the problem of hygiene care practices arises because of the self-serving community in maintaining cleanliness. The level of simplicity of hygiene care practices is influenced by the aspects of consciousness. Given the moderate level of hygiene care practices, a move to raise awareness of hygiene practices in line with the government's aspiration to achieve Vision 2020 needs to be implemented.

## 5.0 CONCLUDING REMARKS

Based on this study, it is found that the recommendations in this study can help in improving previous studies, especially in the field of environmental psychology so that further knowledge of hygiene care practices such as the prevention of dengue fever disease, is concerned with factors that can influence community involvement through the dengue fever health campaign, take care of public hygiene practices by striving for increased knowledge, motivation, commitment, and strengthening public confidence in individual and collective strength. So, Hygiene practices are important in one's life because if not properly practiced can create various problems such as transmission of disease. Transmission of diseases such as dengue involves space and time such as environment, land use change, population distribution, social and economic environment. Thus, control measures and prevention should be given consistently

through knowledge, attitude, practice and environmental factors against dengue because it is a determinant of dengue vector populations.

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