



Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of the Households about Prevention of Cutaneous Leishmaniasis, Iran, Shiraz at 2016



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ABSTRACT

Background: The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of knowledge, attitude and practice of the households on the prevention and control Cutaneous Leishmaniasis.

Methods: This study was a cross-sectional, analytical. The population consisted of the residents in the south of Shiraz. The sample size was 300 and they were selected randomly. For analyzed using the descriptive indices as well as in-dependent T-test, chi-square test and ANOVA. The SPSS software 16 was used for analysis.

Results: The mean age of the participants was 36.1 ± 13.6 . The mean and standard deviation scores of knowledge, attitude and practice were 16.85 ± 3.5 , 34.38 ± 6.43 and 5.6 ± 1.9 , respectively. Pearson correlation coefficient showed that the mean awareness ($r = 0.13$, $P\text{-value} = 0.02$) was more correlated with the mean practice compared to the mean attitude ($r = 0.17$, $P\text{-value} = 0.00$). However, both variables of knowledge and attitude had a significant relationship with practice ($p\text{-value} = 0.00$).

Conclusion: Generally, the results of our study showed that the scores of knowledge and practice were lower than the mean score, and the attitude score was better than the two other scores.

1. Introduction

According to the report by the center of disease control in the Ministry of Health in Iran, the incidence of cutaneous leishmaniasis in 2013 in these provinces was as follows. Ilam (an incidence of (102.6 per 1000), Fars (86.7 per

1000) and Khorasan Razavi (63.9 per 1000) had the highest incidence of cutaneous leishmaniasis and Gilan with the minimum incidence (0.01) was ranked the last [1]. The cutaneous leishmaniasis has always been considered in our national plans.

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Despite the extensive efforts and national and international investments, the disease has not only been eradicated, but with the emergence of new centers, it has attracted an important part of the health, political and social activities [2]. It also causes the economic, social and psychological problems and imposes an irreparable damage to the communities [2]. For these reasons, it is considered as one of the important diseases in terms of controlling and fighting [2]. Iran is one of the countries in the Eastern region of Mediterranean where the prevalence of the cutaneous leishmaniasis is high so that it is one of the top six countries in the world in terms of the prevalence of this disease and every year about 30,000 cases of the cutaneous leishmaniasis are reported in Iran [3-6]. However, according to the available research, the actual number of the cases is 4 to 5 times as much as the available statistics [3]. One of the most effective ways of reducing the prevalence of cutaneous leishmaniasis is to teach the people living in the endemic areas how to prevent the disease. In order to achieve this goal we should improve the awareness, the attitude and the performance of the risk group or the group that plays a major role in training and educating the community [7].

Furthermore, several studies conducted on controlling the leishmaniasis vectors have emphasized on the importance of health education and the community involvement [7]. For effective education, the current status needs to be examined exhaustively [3]. The results of the study by Haghpanah et al showed that the level of awareness about the cutaneous leishmaniasis in the endemic areas is very low [8]. The findings of the study by Saberi et al suggested that the health education for people is one of the most effective strategies to prevent the cutaneous leishmaniasis.

To provide the people with a better education, it is essential to assess their knowledge, attitude and performance before starting the task [8-10].

Various studies have shown that people's awareness of this disease is not desirable [7].

Given the importance of cutaneous leishmaniasis, and despite the efforts of the World Health Organization for the prevention of the

disease, the therapeutic approach to the disease is dominant and there is no awareness about the importance of the health education and the health promotion for the prevention of leishmaniasis.

There are also important mental health problems among the people suffering from this disease and some examples are needed to be provided: In Afghanistan, those women with the cutaneous leishmaniasis are not allowed to touch their children, and young women with cutaneous leishmaniasis do not have the right to marry. The present study aimed to assess the knowledge, attitude and the practice of the households living in the south of Shiraz towards cutaneous leishmaniasis and controlling it so that we can identify the preventive practices of the families in order to achieve the importance of health education and health promotion to improve the knowledge and awareness of the families as some basic strategies for the management of Cutaneous Leishmaniasis.

2. Materials and Methods

This study was a cross-sectional study conducted on the household living in the south of Shiraz city at 2016. The study population consisted of the households living in the south of Shiraz who were selected randomly. Selecting the individuals to participate in the study was based on a random selection. An interviewer randomly chose the desired homes, and after that the questionnaire of the study was completed. The sample size was estimated to be 300 according to the previous studies and the Krejcie-Morgan standard table. The study sampling was as a random sampling frame. There was no limitation to participate in this study. The individuals who wanted to complete the questionnaire attended the location and interviewed with the heads of the households and the questionnaires were completed in the presence of the interviewers. The data collection tool was a researcher-made questionnaire which was completed by the research units and also, the trained research assistants without mentioning the names and after getting the consent of the subjects. The questionnaires consisted of two parts: personal characteristics (6 questions about age, the level of

education, family size, job, history of cutaneous leishmaniasis, hearing the name of the disease) and the questions related to awareness, knowledge and attitude.

There were a total of 10 questions about the awareness (including awareness about leishmaniasis, its treatment, transmission of the disease and its symptoms). The minimum obtained score was 10 and the maximum was 40. Eight questions were related to attitude (the participants' attitudes towards the mental illness caused by the remained wound and different ways to prevent the disease, etc).

The minimum and maximum obtained scores were 8 and 32, respectively. Finally, there were 9 questions related to their practice (in terms of the households' performance to prevent the mosquito bites and cutaneous leishmaniasis). The minimum and maximum obtained scores were 9 and 36, respectively. To determine the content validity of the data collection, some tools such as the literature reviews, books and the expert's comments were used. The reliability of the questionnaires was confirmed by the Cronbach's alpha coefficient ($\alpha = 0.74$).

For this study, given the main goals, after getting the approval by the Ethics Committee of Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, we referred to the households living in the southern areas of Shiraz and got their oral consent. The patients were also assured that their information contained in the questionnaires would be kept confidential and their names would not be mentioned. In this way, the required data were collected. Once the data were collected and sorted, they were entered to the SPSS files and analyzed using the following descriptive indices: mean, median, standard deviation and t-test, chi-square test and ANOVA. The SPSS version 16 was used for the analysis. The Ethic Committee of Shiraz University of Medical Sciences approved the study protocol (date, 1395-05-20; ID, 94-01-43-11246).

3. Results and Discussion

Overall, 300 patients were enrolled in this study. The mean age of the participants was 36.1 ± 13.6 and they were at the age range of 14 to 73 years old. Table 1 describes the basic characteristics of the participants. Out of the 283 study participants, 94.3% were familiar with the cutaneous leishmaniasis.

The mean and standard deviation scores for knowledge, attitude and practice were 16.85 ± 3.5 , 34.38 ± 6.43 and 5.6 ± 1.9 , respectively (Table 2).

The Pearson correlation coefficient showed that the mean of knowledge ($r = 0.13$, P-value = 0.02), attitude ($r = 0.17$, P-value = 0.00) was correlated with the mean practice but both had a weak correlation. However, both knowledge and attitude had a significant relationship with practice (p-value < 0.001).

To determine the relationship between the demographic variables and the mean knowledge, attitude and practice, ANOVA, as an Independent T-Test, and the Pearson correlation were used and the results are shown in Table 3.

As it is shown in Table 3, the family history of the disease had a significant relationship with the knowledge score (p-value = 0.00). The education variable (p-value = 0.00) was significantly associated with the mean of attitude. None of the variables had a significant relationship with the mean score of practice (p-value ≥ 0.05) (Table 3).

The results of the multiple linear regression analysis showed that among the demographic variables, the household size (Beta = 0.13) was a stronger predictor for the awareness. The education (Beta = 0.24) was a stronger predictor for the attitude and the family history of cutaneous leishmaniasis (Beta = 0.08) was a stronger predictor for the practice. The results of the multiple linear regression analysis are shown in Table 4.

The Knowledge regarding the attitude and practice of people that live in the Calazar endemic area helped for the controlling and prevention of this disease. It is important to know the level of KAP in a community and improve it to

a satisfactory level before introducing any disease control program in order to get the most support from the community. By acquiring these data a successful control program can be planned. Thus the current study was conducted to investigate the knowledge, attitudes and practices of the households living in the southern areas of Shiraz towards cutaneous leishmaniasis. The previous studies also examined the levels of knowledge,

attitude and practice of the people for the cutaneous leishmaniasis [11, 12].

In general, the results of our study showed that the scores of knowledge and practice were lower than the mean score and the score of attitude was better than the two other scores. And compared to attitude, knowledge had a higher correlation with the participants' practice.

Table 1: Basic characteristics of the study population were interred in the study.

Variable		Frequency / mean and standard deviation
Age		36.1±13.6
Job	Employee	51(17%)
	Worker	(11%)33
	housewife	129(43%)
	Self-employed	87(29%)
Education	illiterate	40(13.3%)
	Primary	38(12.7%)
	Junior	73(24.3%)
	Diploma	96(32%)
	Higher than diploma	53(17.7%)
Family size	4≥	192(64%)
	5≤	108(36.1%)
Family history of leishmaniasis	Yes	179(58.7%)
	No	121(41.3%)

Table 2: Mean scores of knowledge, attitude and practice of the study participants.

variable	The mean and standard deviation	Minimum obtained score	Median obtained score	Maximum obtained score
Knowledge	16.85±3.5	10		40
Attitude	23.38±6.43	8	17	32
Practice	5.6±1.9	9	21	36

Table 3: The relationship between the basic variables of the participants and the mean scores of knowledge, attitude and practice of women.

variable	knowledge		attitude		practice	
	Z, t, r, F	P value	Z, t, r, F	P value	Z, t, r, F	P value
Age	0.07	0.18	-0.09	0.1	0.04	0.47
Job	1.74	0.14	0.48	0.75	0.76	0.56
Education	0.37	0.89	3.34	0.00	1.03	0.4
Family size	0.12	0.02	-0.07	0.2	-0.17	0.76
Family history of leishmaniasis	-3.5	0.00	1.21	0.22	0.008	0.99

Table 4: Results of the multiple linear regression analysis of the basic variables of the study participants with the mean scores of knowledge, attitude and practice of the participants.

variable	knowledge			attitude			practice		
	Beta	t	P value	Beta	t	P value	Beta	t	P value
Age	-0.04	-0.63	0.52	-0.14	-1.9	0.04	0.02	0.29	0.77
Job	-0.13	-2.35	0.01	-0.04	-0.68	0.49	-0.07	-1.25	0.21
Education	-0.02	-0.44	0.65	0.24	3.81	0.000	-0.09	-1.49	0.13
Family size	0.13	1.81	0.07	-0.08	-1.17	0.24	-0.09	-1.22	0.22
Family history of leishmaniasis	0.04	0.72	0.46	-0.02	-0.42	0.67	0.08	1.47	0.14

The findings of the present study indicated that the knowledge of the participants in the study was below average and this was consistent with the findings of previous studies [13, 14] but it was not consistent with the study by Alemu [15]. Low awareness of the people about leishmaniasis is a serious alarm due to the rising trend of the disease in recent years and also, the serious and close attention of the Ministry of Health and universities of Medical Sciences on leishmaniasis is required. Hence, having full awareness is the first and the most basic step for any practices to have adequate and right information. If people's awareness is increased through the effective training methods, their attitude will improve as a result of their improved awareness.

The findings of our study in terms of the participants' attitudes showed that the attitude scores were close to average. Despite the low

scores of knowledge, the attitude scores of the participants in our study were better. These findings are consistent with those of the study by Niknami et al [16] but they are not consistent with those of Alemu [15, 17].

The findings of our study also showed that the participants' practice scores were low and they were consistent with the study by Alemu [17]. The low scores of practice indicated that the health researchers and policymakers had to adopt the practice change strategies to help for the improvement of the practice. Understanding the beliefs and practices of people is a pivotal step in the successful implementation of the cutaneous Leishmaniasis control activities in Cutaneous Leishmaniasis -endemic areas.

Among the demographic variables entered into the study, the history of cutaneous leishmaniasis

had a significant relationship with the individuals' knowledge. In families that already had a member with leishmaniasis, having knowledge about the disease was higher. The education variable had a significant relationship with the people's attitude scores and none of the initial variables had a significant relationship with the practices of the study participants.

The study by Al-Jawabreh et al demonstrated that the education had a significant relationship with the people's knowledge of Leishmaniasis and fewer cases of the disease were found among the people with higher education [18].

Among the variables that were investigated, the family size was a stronger predictor for knowledge, the education was a stronger predictor for attitude, and the history of Leishmaniasis was a stronger variable for the practice of the participants in the study.

Strength and Limitations

This study had some strengths and limitations: the strengths were the larger sample size and the investigation of the relationship between different variables. One of the limitations of the present study was that this study was a cross-sectional and descriptive. Since the data collection tool in this study was a questionnaire, the possible matching of the data to the other regions had to be done with caution.

4. Conclusion

Due to the low levels of the participants' knowledge about leishmaniasis and the ways to prevent it, and taking into account its education as an effective method in improving knowledge, it is recommended to do educational planning to improve the knowledge of the individuals who are at risk in the infected areas. The results of this study can help the health authorities for better implementation of the programs related to the control of cutaneous Leishmaniasis in Iran. Moreover, the findings of this study can be used for proposing a culturally sensitive and

appropriate plan for the prevention and control of Cutaneous Leishmaniasis in these areas.

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Conflict of interest

None declare.

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