



REFERENCE

- Bloom, B.S. (1956). Taxonomy of Educational Objectives. New York: David McKay.
- Center for Disease Control [CDC] Health Center. (2007). Center for Disease Control Dengue Fever. Retrieved December 25, 2007, from [http://www.svinfectologia.org/Dengue CDC 2007\[1\].doc](http://www.svinfectologia.org/Dengue CDC 2007[1].doc)
- Chusongsang, P. (2005). Factors affecting Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever prevention and control behaviors of household leaders and primary school teachers in Khuan Khanun District, Phatthalung Province. Master's thesis, Faculty of Graduate Studies, Chulalongkorn University.
- Clark, D.V., Mammen, M.P., Jr., Nisalak, A., Puthimethee, V., & Endy, T.P. (2005). Economic Impact of Dengue Fever/Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever in Thailand at the Family and Population Levels. American Journal of Tropical Medicine Hygiene. 72(6), 786-791.
- Claro, L.B., Tomassini, H.C., & Rosa, M.L. (2004). Dengue prevention and control: a review of studies on knowledge, beliefs, and practices. Cad. Saúde Pública 20(6), 1447-1457
- Male', Maldives. Interviewed, February 14, 2008.
- Gubler, D.J. (1998). Dengue and dengue hemorrhagic fever. Clinical Microbiology Rev. 11(3), 480 – 96.
- Gupta, P., Kumar, P., Aggarwal, O.P. (1998). Knowledge, attitude and practices related to dengue in rural and slum areas of Delhi after the dengue epidemic of 1996. Journal of Communicable Diseases. 30(2), 107-112.

- Hairi, F., Ong, C.H., Suhaimi, A., Tsung, T.W., Bin Anis Ahmad, M.A., Sundaraj, C., et al. (2003). Knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) study on dengue among selected rural communities in the Kuala Kangsar district. Asia Pacific Journal of Public Health. 15(1), 37- 43
- Harving, M.L., & Ronsholt, F. F. (2007). The economic impact of dengue haemorrhagic fever on family level in Southern Vietnam. Danish Medical Bulletin. 54(2), 170 – 172.
- International Center for Eye Health. (2007). Journal of Community Eye Health. 20(61), 17.
- Koenraadt, C.J., Tuiten, W., Sithiprasasna R., Kijchalao, U., Jones, J.W., Scott, T.W. (2006). Dengue knowledge and practices and their impact on Aedes aegypti populations in Kamphaeng Phet, Thailand. American Journal of Tropical Medicine Hygiene. 74(4), 692-700.
- Kumar, K.R. & Gururaj, G. (2005). Community Perception Regarding Mosquito in Karnataka State, India. Dengue Bulletin. 29, 157 -164.
- Limros, T. (2006). Preventive Behaviors against Dengue Infection among Family Health Leaders in Kongkrait District, Sukhothai Province. Master's thesis, College of Public Health, Chulalongkorn University.
- Matta, S., Bhalla, S., Singh, D., Rasania, S.K., Singh, S. (2006). Knowledge, Attitude & Practice (KAP) on Dengue fever: A Hospital Based Study. Indian Journal of Community Medicine. 31(3), 185-186.
- Ministry of Planning and National Development, Republic of Maldives. (2008). Quick Facts. Retrieved December 25, 2007, from <http://www.planning.gov.mv>.

- New Horizons for Learning. (2007). Assessment Terminology: A Glossary of Useful Terms. Retrieved February 28, 2008, from <http://www.k12.hi.us/~atr/evaluation/glossary.htm>
- Polit, D.F. & Beck, C.T. (2004). Nursing Research: Principles and Methods. (7th edition). Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.
- Roberts, K. & Taylor, B. (1998). Nursing research process: an Australian perspective. Melbourne: Nelson ITP.
- Shepard, D.S., Suaya, J.A., Halstead, S.B., Nathan, M.B., Gubler, D.J., Mahoney, R.T., et al. (2004). Cost-effectiveness of a pediatric dengue vaccine. Vaccine. 22(9-10), 1275-1280.
- Swaddiwudhipong, W. (1992). A survey of knowledge, attitude and practice of the prevention of dengue hemorrhagic fever in an urban community of Thailand. Southeast Asian Journal of Tropical Medicine of Public Health. 23(2), 207-211.
- Teetipasatit, S. (2005). Factors associated to preventive behavior on Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever among family leaders in Ban Chang-lo, Bangkok-Noi, Bangkok. Master's thesis, Faculty of Graduate Studies, Mahidol University.
- Tun-Lin W., Burkot, T.R., & Kay, B.H. (2004). Effects of temperature and larval diet on development rates and survival of the dengue vector *Aedes aegypti* in north Queensland, Australia. Med Vet Entomol. 14(1), 31-37.
- Van Benthem B.H., Khantikul, N., Panart, K., Kessels, P.J., Somboon. P., & Oskam, L. (2002). Knowledge and use of prevention measures related to dengue in north Thailand. Tropical Medicine of Int. Health . 7(11), 993-1000.

Wesson, D.W. (2006). Biostatistics: A Foundation for Analysis in the Health Sciences.

(8th edition). USA: John Wiley & Sons Inc.

World Health Organization [WHO] Regional Office for South- East Asia. (2007).

Situation of Dengue/Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever in South East-Asia Region.

Retrieved December 25, 2007, from

http://www.searo.who.int/EN/Section10/Section332_1098.htm

World Health Organization [WHO]. (1997). Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever: Diagnosis,

Treatment, Prevention and Control. (2nd edition). Geneva: WHO.

APPENDICES

Part I: Knowledge about dengue infection

	Yes	No
01. The principal mosquito vector for dengue fever is <i>Aedes aegypti</i> .		
02. Dengue fever is a severe, flu-like illness that affects infants, young children and adults.		
03. Dengue patients have chills, headache, pain upon moving the eyes, and low backache.		
04. Rainy season is the only epidemic season for dengue infection.		
05. Mosquitoes transmitting dengue infection bites only during day time.		
06. The mosquito that transmits dengue infection lays its eggs in dirty sewage water.		
07. Empty stagnant water from old tires, trash cans, and flower pots can be breeding places for mosquitoes.		
08. Dengue viruses are transmitted to humans through bites of infective female <i>Aedes</i> mosquitoes		
09. Only method of controlling dengue infection is to combat the vector mosquitoes.		
10. There is no specific treatment for dengue infection and the drug of choice is paracetamol.		
11. Abate sand can be beneficial in killing the mosquito larvae.		
12. Abate sand, if put in the standing water, can help to prevent the mosquito breeding for 3 months.		
13. Stored water containers/tanks for drinking water without being covered should be cleaned every 7days.		
14. I am afraid of getting it dengue fever If one of my family members has DF.		

Part III: Attitude towards dengue fever

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
01. DF is a disease that cannot be prevented. *					
02. Eliminating the breeding places is the responsibility of the public health staff and health volunteer. *					
03. Only method of controlling or preventing dengue and DHF is to combat the vector mosquitoes.					
04. Only smogging is enough to prevent mosquito and no need for other ways. *					
05. Everybody has a chance to be infected with dengue virus.					
06. Person who once got dengue infection cannot get dengue infection again. *					
07. It is possible to recover completely from dengue infection.					
08. Elimination of larval breeding sources is a waste of time and very complicated. *					
09. Restricting and checking the availability of potential breeding habits should be conducted every 1-2 times/year.					
10. Strong and healthy person will not get dengue infection. *					
11. Sleeping in mosquito net can prevent dengue infection.					
12. You are one of the important people in preventing dengue fever.					

Part III: Practice regarding dengue infection

	Yes	No	Don't Have
01. Do you cover water jars after using immediately.			
02. Do you have a cover in your water tanks.			
03. If there is a mosquito larvae in your water tank, do you ever do anything to get rid of it. Which method?			
04. Do you ever examine the mosquito larvae in the flowers pots. How often?			
05. Do you change the water of the indoor plants every week.			
06. Do you ever drain off the water in the plates of the flower pot. How often?			
07. Do you examine any discarded thing that can hold water around your house.			
08. If yes, do you ever put them in the garbage or dipose them.			
09. Do you use mosquito net/mosquito coils in your house. When?			
10. Do you participate when your community has been sprayed fog.			
11. Do you participate in any campaigns of dengue infection in your community.			
12. Do you ever examine the mosquito larvae in water containers in the toilet.			
13. Do you check and clean your roof gutters in the rainy season.			

3.

4.

6.

9.

Part V: Observation Check list

	Yes	No	larvae present
01. The housing environment is kept neat and tidy.			-
02. Dirty water in the flower vases or indoor plants.			
03. Water collection on the plates supporting flower pots at home.			
04. Any kind of stored water containers inside the toilet.			
05. There are coconut shells, discarded bottle, cans or anything that can hold water around the house.			
06. Dirty water in the containers for pet.			
07. Stored water containers/tanks and all the water jars are covered.			

APPENDIX B

Reliability Test for Questionnaire

RELIABILITY ANALYSIS – SCALE (ALPHA)

1. Knowledge

Item Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
k2	7.87	7.292	.276	.721
k3	7.97	6.792	.416	.706
k4	8.17	5.730	.781	.650
k5	8.20	5.821	.726	.658
k6	8.10	5.955	.707	.663
k7	7.97	6.861	.382	.709
k8	8.13	6.464	.456	.699
k9	8.27	6.547	.397	.707
k10	8.53	6.740	.410	.706
k11	8.03	7.964	-.129	.767
k12	7.90	7.266	.244	.724
k13	8.07	6.340	.547	.687
k14	8.00	9.034	-.533	.804

Reliability Coefficients

No. of Cases = 30

No. of Items = 14

Alpha = 0.73

2. Attitude

Item Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
a1	38.43	38.737	.415	.684
a2	40.03	31.482	.576	.650
a3	38.03	47.689	-.362	.744
a4	39.23	39.013	.268	.706
a5	38.10	43.610	.212	.709
a6	39.33	37.471	.423	.682
a7	38.13	42.947	.186	.711
a8	39.40	36.869	.429	.680
a9	39.47	37.223	.438	.679
a10	40.20	30.028	.714	.619
a11	41.20	38.097	.493	.675
a12	38.13	45.085	-.046	.732

Reliability Coefficients

No. of Cases = 30

No. of Items = 12

Alpha = 0.71

3. Practice

Item Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
p1	6.07	9.857	.006	.815
p2	6.50	7.845	.642	.771
p3	6.40	8.041	.581	.777
p4	6.53	7.706	.699	.765
p5	6.67	8.023	.618	.774
p6	6.53	7.706	.699	.765
p7	6.27	8.892	.312	.802
p8	6.20	9.614	.060	.819
p9	6.17	9.661	.054	.818
p10	6.87	8.533	.633	.779
p11	6.83	8.213	.725	.770
p12	6.33	9.126	.198	.812
p13	6.63	8.585	.385	.796

Reliability Coefficients

No. of Cases = 30

No. of Items = 13

Alpha = 0.80

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Ms. Nahida Ahmed
 Date of Birth: 25th April 1976
 Place of Birth: S. Hithadhoo/Maldives

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION:

September 2000 – September 2002 **Post RN, Bsc Nursing Degree**
 Baqai College of Nursing
 Baqai Medical University
 Karachi

WORKING EXPERIENCE:

February 2007 – April 2008 **Senior Staff Nurse**
 Indira Gandhi Memorial Hospital
 Male'
 Rep. of Maldives

October 2002 – February 2007 **Staff Nurse Grade II**
 Indira Gandhi Memorial Hospital
 Male'
 Rep. of Maldives

1994 – 1996 **Medical Records Officer Trainee**
 Indira Gandhi Memorial Hospital
 Male'
 Rep. of Maldives

