

Knowledge Attitudes and Practices About Malaria in Chennai Population

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ABSTRACT

Data mining refers to extracting or mining knowledge from large amounts of data. Data mining is multidisciplinary field, drawing work from area including data base technology, artificial intelligence machine learning neural network, statistical, pattern mining, knowledge based system, knowledge acquisition, information retrieval, high performance computing and data visualization. Data mining plays an important role in the knowledge discovery process in medical data base. Using data mining techniques Malaria diseases prevention of knowledge, attitude and practice we can be easily prediction from people attributes and various diseases of symptoms. Malaria remains one of the most causes of maternal and child morbidity and mortality in Tamilnadu population, despite the availability of effective interaction. This objective of this study was to learn the data mining knowledge discovery the techniques for prediction of KAP (knowledge attitude and practice) on fever diseases symptoms, prevention and awareness to develop the health care in our society. This study aims to describe the knowledge attitude, and practices towards malaria among rural, urban and sub urban peoples and to determine scoring predictors of urban people's of knowledge and practice. A multistage, stratified, random sample method was applied. A total of 1500 peoples, each group have 500 peoples completed confidential self administrated questioner. KAP towards malaria deficient among target populations, especially among urban, sub urban and rural peoples. Information, education and communication activity indicated to create awareness among the community.

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Srinivasan, V. and Ilayaraja, R. (2011). Knowledge Attitudes and Practices About Malaria in An Chennai Population. *Indian J. Med. Sci.*, 4(1 &2):29-33.

Key words :

People
knowledge,
Attitude and
practice, Malaria
diseases, Data
mining

Malaria is a major public health problem in Tamilnadu causing an enormous burden to health and economy. Annually malaria kills more people in the tropics than any other infectious disease. The human and economic costs associated with declining quality of life, consultations treatments, hospitalizations and other events related to malaria are enormous and often lead to low productivity and lost incomes. Experience with malaria have shown that prevention is better and cheaper than cure; however the practice of malaria preventive measures has been related to the knowledge and belief of people and have been found to be low and difficult to complement when malaria risk is perceived to be low (Winch *et al.*, 1994). Malaria – related knowledge attitudes and practices (KAP) have been examined in many rural, urban, and suburban multiethnic populations in Africa (Okrah *et al.*, 2002, Tsuyuoka *et al.*, 2001, Dossou – yovo *et al.*, 2001). Proven effective options to reduce morbidity and mortality include early diagnosis, combined with prompt effective therapy and malaria prevention through reduction of human–vector contact, emphasizing the use of insecticide – treated nets (ITNs). However,

incorrect beliefs or inappropriate behavior can interfere with the effectiveness of these control measures. (Deressa *et al.*, 2000) Understanding community perceptions of cause, symptoms, identification and treatment of malaria is an important step towards developing strategies aimed at controlling the disease (Munguti, 1998) and determining the level of implementation of planned activities of a malarial control programme. KAP studies various parts of Chennai Tamil nadu. This study was undertaken to learn the data mining knowledge discovery techniques for prediction of (KAP) knowledge, attitude and practice on fever diseases symptoms, prevention and awareness to develop the health care in our society and to develop the new design of data mining knowledge discovery algorithms and software for prediction of fever diseases KAP knowledge analysis.

Objective:

Study of malaria diseases-prevention of knowledge, attitude and practice in Chennai people review in data mining.

Received :

April, 2011

Revised :

June, 2011

Accepted :

August, 2011