



## A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE OF WOMEN REGARDING LEPTOSPIROSIS AT ANAGAPUTHUR, CHENNAI

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### ABSTRACT

Leptospirosis is more common in tropical area of the world. Globally, it is estimated that 7-10 million people get leptospirosis every year. It is difficult to estimate exactly. How many die from leptospirosis, because many cases occur in parts of the developing world where causes of death are not routinely reported. An in-depth knowledge of their behavior following human activities will help to define more precisely the potential risk of infection and preventive action that can be implemented. Therefore, in the community health education to the people regarding the importance of prevention and controls of rodents.

**KEYWORDS:** Leptospirosis, Knowledge, Assess.

### INTRODUCTION

Rodents are small mammals such as mice, rat and squirrels are generally considered annoying and may also transmit disease, thus leading to a variety of human effects to eradicate or reduce their presence. Rodent control managed the population of rodents to reduce their damage to human health, economics and enjoyment.

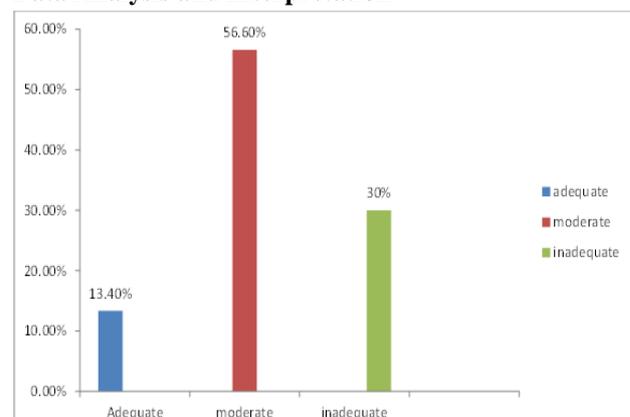
Rodents are major reservoirs of human pathogens such as leptospira, the bacteria responsible for leptospirosis. The bacteria is transmitted to human in the animal urine mainly through skin lesions in contact with contaminated water.

Leptospirosis is essentially an animal infection by several serotypes of leptospira (spirochaetes) and transmitted to men under certain environmental conditions. The disease manifestations are many and varied, ranging in severity from a mild febrile illness to severe and sometimes fatal disease with liver and kidney involvement, Weil's disease is one of the many manifestations of human leptospirosis.

### Methodology

The descriptive research design was adopted for this study. The area selected for the study as Anna Nagar street in Anagaputhur urban community 30 samples were personally explained about the procedure and the purpose of study. The questionnaire was prepared and interviewed to individuals after obtaining the consent and then it was analysed.

### Data Analysis and Interpretation



**Fig. Distribution of Women According to the Level of Knowledge.**

The majority 17 (56.6%) of the women had moderate knowledge, 9 (30.0%) of the women had inadequate knowledge. 4 (13.4%) of women had adequate knowledge.

### RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

#### The study findings revealed that

- The majority 20 (67%) of them were 25-30 year, 6 (20%) of them were 20-25 year, 2 (6.5%) of them were 30-35 year and 2 (6.5%) of them were 35-40 year of age.
- The majority 25 (83.5%) of them had studied up to high school, 3 (10%) of them were under-graduates and 2 (6.5%) were graduates and no one was illiterate.
- The majority 14 (46.5%) of their family income was Rs. 16,000-20,000. 8 (26.5%) of their family income was

Rs. 21,000- 25,000, 4(13.5%) of their family income ranges between Rs. 11,000-15,000 and 4(13.5%) of the remaining family income was between Rs. 5000-10,000.

- The majority 17(56.6%) of women lives in pucca house. 9(30.0%) of women lives in tiled house, 4(13.4%) of women lives in kuccha house.

- The majority 17(56.6%) of the women had moderate knowledge, 9(30.0%) of the women had inadequate knowledge. 4(13.4%) of women had adequate knowledge.

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