

KNOWLEDGE OF ZIKA AND ITS IMPLICATIONS: A STUDY OF WOMEN ATTENDING THE ANTENATAL CLINIC AT THE SANGRE GRANDE HEALTH CENTER, TRINIDAD

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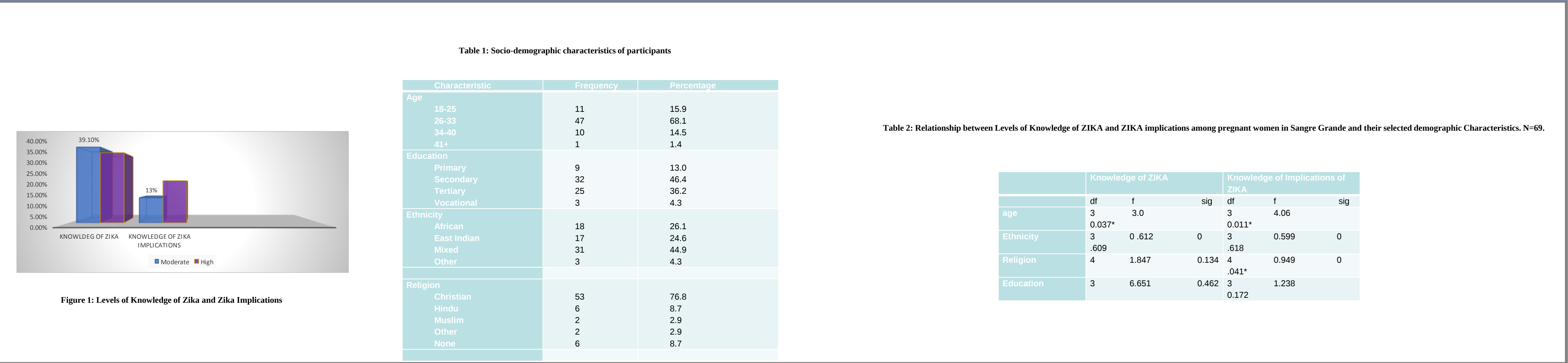
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Objectives:

The primary objective of this study therefore is to:
To ascertain the knowledge levels of ZIKA among antenatal women attending Sangre Grande Health Center.
To ascertain the knowledge levels about the implications of ZIKV among antenatal women attending Sangre Grande Health Center.
To ascertain if participants’ knowledge levels of (a) ZIKV and (b) implications of ZIKV are associated with their socio-demographic characteristics (age, education, socio-economics and marital status) of the women attending the antenatal clinic of the Sangre Grande Health Center.

Methods:

A descriptive quantitative approach was used as it allowed for the use of a structured questionnaire and the quantification of the data collected including the description of the characteristics of the description of characteristics of the population and the comparison of multiple variables at the same time (Houser, 2016). Women attending the antenatal clinic at the Sangre Grande Health Center, was the population under study. The sample consisted of 10% of the antenatal women attending the Sangre Grande Health Center. There were 688 women enrolled at the facility as at September 2016. This questionnaire was a modified and pre-tested version of the World Health Organization (WHO) Knowledge Attitude and Perception (KAP) Question Bank (World Health Organization, 2016).



Results:

Most of the participants (98.6%) were of the reproductive age, 18 to 40 years and mainly of mixed ethnicity. The majority of the population had secondary school education and mostly married or in common law relationships. Although knowledge of the ZIKV was mostly adjudged moderate; however, majority had low knowledge on the implications of the ZIKV. A weak positive correlation ($p \leq 0.05$) was noted between the educational levels of the participants and their knowledge of the ZIKV as well as between ages of the participants and their levels of knowledge of the implications of ZIKV ($p \leq 0.050$).

Conclusions:

Healthcare geared at increasing the knowledge level of ZIKV and its implications among the populace is recommended. The development of health education and health promotion programs that target disease prevention and control are principal components necessary for success against the ZIKV and its implications

References:

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