Malaria Preventive Behavior among Rural Households in Cameroon

Nlinwe NO

Abstract

Malaria remains a major threat to life in Cameroon and in the North West Region in particular. This threat is especially common in rural areas despite the fact that it is preventable and treatable. It is from the above count that this study examines the role of; Household income, Family Size, Gender and Age of household head, Educational level of the Household head, Knowledge on signs, symptoms and prevention of malaria among Households in the North West Region of Cameroon.

Materials and Methods

This study used data collected from 6341 households selected from ten health districts, with the highest malaria prevalence in the North West Region. Data were analyzed using ordered logit Regression. Results

The findings of this study reveal the significant ability of; gender, age, marital status and educational attainments of household heads; household per capita income; household size; knowledge on malaria prevention/transmission, in predicting households' malaria prevention seeking behaviors in the North West Region of Cameroon. There is also evidence of the knowledge gap on the signs, causes, and prevention of malaria.

Biography:

Nlinwe NO, Malaria is a mosquito-borne infectious disease that affects humans and other animals.[4][5][2] Malaria causes symptoms that typically include fever, tiredness, vomiting, and headaches

References:

- Nlinwe NO, Ateh TAE.J Parasitol Res. 2020 Aug 1;2020:1980709. doi: 10.1155/2020/1980709. eCollection 2020.PMID: 32802483.
- Nlinwe NO, Singong YC, Florentine TMR.Malar J. 2021 Jan 22;20(1):60. doi: 10.1186/s12936-021-03592-7. PMID: 33482826
- Garcia LS.Clin Lab Med. 2010 Mar;30(1):93-129. doi: 10.1016/j.cll.2009.10.001.PMID: 20513543
- Randall G, Seidel JS.Pediatr Clin North Am. 1985 Aug;32(4):893-916. doi: 10.1016/s0031-3955(16)34861-1.PMID: 3895138