

AWARENESS AND SATISFACTION ON THE PREVENTIVE
PRACTICES OF THE RESIDENTS OF INDANG, CAVITE
REGARDING DENGUE FEVER CASES: A
STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODEL

THESIS

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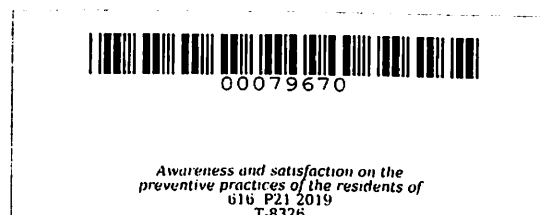
College of Arts and Sciences
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**AWARENESS AND SATISFACTION ON THE PREVENTIVE PRACTICES OF
THE RESIDENTS OF INDANG, CAVITE REGARDING DENGUE
FEVER CASES: A STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODEL**

**Undergraduate Thesis
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ABSTRACT

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This study determined the level of awareness and satisfaction on the preventive practices about dengue fever of the residents of Indang, Cavite. This study specifically aimed to create a model of the relationship of level of awareness and satisfaction on the preventive practices about dengue fever using Structural Equation Modeling; investigate the cause and effect relationship between the level of awareness and satisfaction of the residents to their application of the preventive practices against dengue fever.

Researchers selected ten (10) barangays in the municipality of Indang with the highest dengue fever prevalence rate in 2017. Raosoft, a statistical software, was used to determine the sample size of 400 respondents, which was then distributed equally to the selected 10 barangays. Consent letters were given to the barangays to request for permission in doing the survey. Purposive or convenient sampling was used in determining the respondents, which aged above 18 years old to answers the questionnaire given by the researchers.

The structural equation model fitted with chi-squared value of .067 and degree of freedom of 4, comparative fit index (CFI) value of 0.992, normed fit index (NFI) value of 0.981, and root mean square error approximation (RMSEA) value of 0.044. Results shows that awareness and satisfaction significantly predicted preventive practices,

meaning, as the respondents' knowledge about dengue fever increases, their practice towards dengue fever prevention improves or enhances and as long as they saw that these preventive practices conducted in their barangay, such as general cleaning, are effective and efficient in reducing dengue infection, they will continue to participate in such activities.

This study indicated the importance of having public health campaigns that promotes awareness about dengue fever, for it would affect the preventive practices used by the residents. The respondents were well aware of dengue and their responsibilities in preventing infections yet reported cases of dengue infections within the province keeps on rising every year. Therefore, these public health campaigns should be improved by displaying signage and conducting seminars about dengue and a proper prevention program needs to be developed.

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INTRODUCTION

Dengue, as defined by the World Health Organization, is mosquito-borne viral infection causing a severe flu-like illness and sometimes causing a potentially lethal complication called severe dengue. Dengue is a rapidly emerging pandemic-prone viral disease in many parts of the world, including in the Western Pacific Region, of which, the Philippines had the highest incidence of dengue infections (WHO, 2018). The Philippine Department of Health reported over 43,770 dengue cases nationwide in the first half of year 2017 (January 1 to July 1), the figure is 36.8 percent lower than the 69,297 cases recorded in the same period last year. Of the 43,770 cases, 250 deaths were reported, 84 fatalities less than the 334 deaths in the same period in 2016.

Majority of the dengue cases were recorded in Central Visayas (6,281), National Capital Region (5,567), Central Luzon (5,147), CALABARZON (5,007) and