

论著

BCC策略促进少数民族居民使用杀虫剂浸泡蚊帐研究

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摘要:

【摘要】 目的 探讨行为改变的交流(BCC)促进少数民族居民正确使用杀虫剂浸泡蚊帐(ITNs)的策略。方法 通过精细健康教育提高目标人群的疟疾防治知识和意识;社区动员创造行为改变的支持环境;提供高补贴的ITNs,克服物质方面的障碍。结果 人帐比从干预前的12.67:1改变为干预后的1.64:1;疟疾传播和预防知识知晓率显著提高(P<0.01);调查前夜睡在ITNs内的居民比例从基线的16.11%(95%可信区间:14.94%~17.33%)增长到87.91%(84.56%~90.74%)(P<0.01)。结论 BCC策略成功地促进了ITNs的正确使用,与其他措施一起有效地降低了当地疟疾发病和流行程度。

关键词: 疟疾 行为改变的交流 杀虫剂浸泡蚊帐 少数民族

Study on the use of insecticide-treated mosquito nets among ethnical minority residents by behavior change communication strategies

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Abstract:

【Abstract】 Objective To explore the strategies promoting the use of insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs) among ethnic minority residents by behavior change communication (BCC). Methods The knowledge and awareness of target population on malaria control was increased by intensive health education. The environment leading to behavior change was created by community mobilization. High subsidies were supplied and material barriers were overcome. Results Person-net ratios were changed from 12.67:1 to 1.64:1 after intervention. The knowledge known by population on malaria transmission and prevention got improved significantly (P<0.01). Proportions of people sleeping in nets were increased from 16.11%(95% confidence interval: 14.94%-17.33%) to 87.91%(84.56%-90.74%) (P<0.01) after intervention. Conclusion BCC strategies successfully promoted corrective use of ITNs, decreasing malaria incidence and prevalence with other measures together.

Keywords: Malaria Behavior change communication Insecticide-treated mosquito nets Ethnic minority

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