IMPACT OF ATTITUDE AND KNOWLEDGE OF INSECTICIDE SAFETY
HOUSEHOLD AND SPRAY-MEN ON GAMBIAE CONTROL
PROJECT AREA NORTHERN STATE, SUDAN

MOSTAFA. M. MAHGOUB1,2 & NAGWA. E. AZRAG3

1 Department of Medical Entomology, Blue Nile National Institute For Communicable Disease, Gezira University, Wad Madani, Sudan, Africa
2 Basic Science Preparatory Year Deanship, Prince Sattam Bin Abdulaziz University, Alkhari Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
3 Department of Biology, University of Bahari, College of Applied and Industrial Sciences, Khartoum, Sudan, Africa

ABSTRACT
This study aimed to evaluate community acceptance and safe use of insecticides by spray-men in the Gambiae Control Project Area at Sudan. Two types of surveys were carried out the household survey and spray-men interviews after obtaining informed consent to participate in the study at the gambiae control project. Five hundred household interviewed, only 21 have been reported a malaria case. About 60% of the household identified the mosquitoes’ peak density between March-May. Overall, 93% of the household indicated that indoor residual spray is a useful measure for malaria prevention; and 93.4% accept Gambiae Control Project Area is a successful programme against malaria. However, 52% of the respondents clarified that wall painting is a periodical habit before Eid. On the other hand, 86.7% spray-men identified the sources of mosquitoes breeding sites were water pipe breaks, leakages of irrigation canals and a well. Moreover, 72.4% of spray-men reported the peak season of Anopheles to extend from March to June. Almost all of the spray-men (96.4%) said they would burn insecticides bottles after work. Following the above findings, administrative as well as educational interventions should be considered and arranged in order to sustain the success of the gambiae control project area.

KEYWORDS: Indoor Residual Spraying, An. Arabiensis, Malaria Prevention Community, Knowledge & Perceptions

Received: Feb 23, 2018; Accepted: Mar 15, 2018; Published: Apr 05, 2018; Paper Id.: IJZRAPR20181