

**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA**

**A STUDY OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND  
PRACTICE (KAP) REGARDING DENGUE AMONG  
ORANG ASLI IN DISTRICT OF GOMBAK**

**NUR FAIZAH BINTI ABD. HAMID**

**Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the  
degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy (Hons)**

Faculty of Pharmacy

2012

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

In the name of ALLAH, the most Beneficent and Merciful, Salam to our Prophet Muhammad S.A.W., his companion and friends as well as to all people who follow his path.

I would like to take this opportunity to say my uttermost gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Nahlah Elkudssiah Ismail, Lecturer, Clinical Pharmaceutics Research Group for her advice and guidance during the course of this research. I am thankful to her for her kind behaviour, encouragement, moral support and especially her constant care in my dark time. Not to forget I bid thanks to Ms. Ruzianisra Bt. Mohamed and for her motivating support as the coordinator of this subject, PHR 555 and PHR 556 and all other lecturers that indirectly involved in this thesis.

I also would like to thank Jabatan Kemajuan Orang Asli (JAKOA) for their permission and great help during this survey. Not to forget Tok Batin and participants in this survey.

I would like to express my gratitude to all those who gave me the possibility to complete this thesis. I want to thank Faculty of Pharmacy, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) for giving me the opportunity on doing this thesis, and as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelor of Pharmacy (Hons.).

Last but not least, I would like to express my gratitude to my parents for their persistent support, especially in giving encouragement and advice. Also to my colleagues, all your support and help will be remembered forever.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
LIST OF TABLES	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	viii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	ix
ABSTRACT	xi
<b>CHAPTER ONE (INTRODUCTION)</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background of study	1
1.2 Population of aboriginal	3
1.3 Objectives	
1.3.1 General objective	5
1.3.2 Specific objective	5
1.4 Significance of study	5
1.5 Hypothesis	5
1.6 Definitions	
1.6.1 Knowledge	6
1.6.2 Attitude	6
1.6.3 Practice	6
1.7 Limitation of study	7

## CHAPTER TWO (LITERATURE REVIEW)

2.1	Dengue	
2.1.1	Definition	8
2.1.2	History	8
2.1.3	Etiology	10
2.1.4	Viral serotypes	10
2.1.5	Type of dengue	11
2.1.6	Prevalence of dengue in Malaysia	12
2.1.7	Transmission	14
2.1.8	Pathogenesis of DHF/DF	16
2.1.9	Sign and symptom	17
2.1.10	Laboratory investigations	
2.1.10.1	Laboratory tests	19
2.1.10.2	Diagnostic test	
2.1.10.2.1	Introduction	20
2.1.10.2.2	Virus isolation and identification	20
2.1.10.2.3	Serological method	21
2.1.10.2.4	Molecular method	23
2.1.11	Management of disease	
2.1.11.1	Pharmacological	24
2.1.11.2	Non-pharmacological	28

## ABSTRACT

A cross-sectional questionnaire-based study was done in the settlements and administration area of Orang Asli in district of Gombak, Selangor to assess level of knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) regarding dengue and its relationship among these three parameters as well with socio-demographic backgrounds. Survey was conducted from month of June 2011 until January 2012. About 160 questionnaires comprised of four parts- Socio-demographic, knowledge, attitude and practice were distributed in two Orang Asli settlements. However, only 158 respondents comprises of Orang Asli that stay in the settlements as well as administration area of JAKOA were willing to fully cooperate and fill-in questionnaire completely. IBM SPSS 19.0 and Microsoft Excel 2010 were used in statistical analysis. Descriptive statistical, Anova and independent student t-test were widely used to establish any association between independent and socio-demographic data together with Pearson-product of correlation to assess correlation between independent variable. Results of this study show that knowledge of population of Orang Asli is moderately good. Mass media is the major sources of their knowledge. Positive attitude of Orang Asli with regards of dengue ensure that they are taking good preventive action towards dengue and its vector, *Aedes aegypti*. Good knowledge and positive attitude contribute to positive practice towards dengue prevention among this minority population. It is strongly recommended that if any parties that would like to improve level of knowledge, attitude and practice concerning dengue among population of Orang Asli to use suitable medium to approach them.