



Assessment of Insect side treated bed net/ITNs/ utilization and factor influencing the use of ITNs in east badewacho woreda, SNNPR, Ethiopia.

Desalegn Godiso (BSc, MPH)

Abstract

Problem statement: The burden of malaria is still high in Ethiopia despite the interventions carried out by the government and non-governmental organizations. Despite the burden people in malarias area do not utilize insecticidal treated nets consistently.

Objective: Assess utilization of ITNs and factor influencing the use of ITNs in urban and rural community in Hadiya zone, east Badewacho woreda, SNNPR Ethiopia.

Methods: A community-based cross-sectional survey was conducted among head of households (mother or father) in community of Hadiya Zone, SNNPR State. The samples of 615 House Holds were selected by multistage sampling technique and a quantitative questionnaire was prepared and administered. The data was double entered using openEpi-info and analyzed by using SPSS version 16 .The study used proportion and mean values to characterize the study subjects; bivariate and multivariate analysis to measure association factor of ITN utilization.

Result: Total supplied ITN were 1055 for 610 household, of which 63.9% of household were reported currently used ITN in previous night. The study indicates, ratio of number of family members to number of ITNs supplied was 3.76 persons per a single ITN, So, household supplied with two and more than two bed net were 1.6time more likely to use their ITN when compared to those who have supplied less than two bed net after adjusted [AOR=1.567, 95%CI= 1.382-2.151]. Respondent who have good knowledge about malaria transmission were found to be 1.8 time more likely to use their ITN than those who were having poor knowledge even after controlling for the potential confounders [AOR=1.79, 95%CI= 1.21-2.097]. Household with the presence of corrugated iron sheet roof were almost 4.4 time more likely to use at least one their bed net compared to those who have thatched or plastic cover roof [AOR=4.395, 95%CI= 1.913-8.21] lead to associated of separate beds room were found to be two time more likely to use their net than those had not separate beds room [AOR=2.013, 95%CI=1.17-2.87]. Household access to buy or freely supply bed net were found to be 9.7 time more likely to use ITN when compared to those had not access to buy or freely supply after adjusting [AOR=9.724, 95%CI=3.965-14.845].

Conclusion: The study revealed that all of ITN supplied to household were not used for intended purpose. The reported utilization of supplied ITN by household were affected by type of house construction, unavailability of separate beds room, less number of ITN supplied to household based on family size, less perception of respondent about malaria transmission and none of access to buy or freely supply when replacement needed for those damaged bed net.

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