

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND PREPAREDNESS TO CONTROL DENGUE HAEMORRHAGIC FEVER IN MEDAN, NORTH SUMATERA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Infectious diseases continuously emerge and/or reemerge, resulting in epidemics of varying sizes and scope. Infection preventionists undertake preparedness activities to ensure that the healthcare facilities and communities are well-prepared to recognize and respond to an infectious disease epidemic. Infectious disease epidemic preparedness is an ever-evolving process that addresses the four principles of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. This study aimed to determine the relationship between resource mobilization within community and preparedness to control DHF.

Subjects and Method: A cross sectional study was carried out in Medan, North Sumatera. A sample of 100 household heads was selected for this study by random sampling. The dependent variable was preparedness to control DHF. The independent variable was resource mobilization within the community. The data were collected by questionnaire and analyzed by chi-square with Odd Ratio (OR) as the measure of association.

Results: Preparedness to control DHF was positively associated with resource mobilization within the community (OR= 3.22; 95% CI= 1.32 to 7.85; p= 0.001).

Conclusion: Preparedness to control DHF is associated with resource mobilization within the community.

Keywords: dengue haemorrhagic fever, control, preparedness, resource mobilization

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