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Daniel X (2023) Assessment of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Louse Infestation and Associated Factors, among Prisoners of Jimma Town Pri South Western Ethiopia. J Infect Pathol, 6: 176.

these, one sanitarians, onepsychiatrist in this prison health education forwarding for prisoners by min media and face to face education through these health workers [2].

Pediculosis or louse infestation remains worldwide problem. e body lice remain major vector for diseases such as typhus, trench fever and relapsing fever [2]. Epidemic typhus is normally associated with wars and others over crowded unsanitary condition such as those observed during human catastrophes when normal hygiene is distributed. Outbreaks of trench fever have been reported among homeless people and typhus disease has mainly been reported following military con ict [1-5]. e most important outbreak of this disease since world war second occurred in 1997 in Burundi and involved more than 40000 individuals [6].

During the eight years of the Iraq- Iran con ict (1980-1988) more than 42,000 Iranian soldiers were captured (prisoners of war) and kept in Iraq prisoners for many years a er the end of war. Pediculosis is one the health problems of the prisoners in the camps, especially in

unsanitary overcrowded condition.

Pediculosis humanuscapities has widespread distribution that transcends (behind) socio economic, religious and racial groups. Researchers have that Pediculosis species are the transmitters of causative agents of typhus and relapsing fever. e physical irritation caused by their bites can interfere with the ability of youngsters to learn and perform psychomotor activity [7-8].

Although Pediculosis in humanus may properly refer to lice infestation of any part of body, the term is sometimes used to loosely to

So, $\mathbf{n} = \frac{n}{\quad}$

Where,

n=sample size that get from above formula

N=total prisoners of study area

1		Female	36	11
		Male	292	89
		Total	328	100
2	Age	18-24	68	20.7
		25-34	106	32.3
		35-54	140	42.7
		>55	14	4.3
		Total	328	100
3	Educational status	Illitrate	64	19.5
		Read and write	7	2.1
		Elementary school	117	35.7
		High school	97	29.6
		Grade 11 & above	43	13.1
		Total	328	100
4	Income	< 100	22	6.7
		101-500	89	27.1
		>500	217	66.2
		Total	328	100
5	Marital status	Single	45	13.7
		Married	255	77.7
		Widowed	20	6.1
		Divorced	8	2.4
		Total	328	100
6	Occupation	Government	11	3.4
		House wife	15	4.6
		Husband	28	8.5
		Merchant	96	29.3
		Daily labor	66	20.1
		Farmer	104	31.7
		Students	8	2.4
		Total	328	100
7	Religion	Muslim	222	67.7
			60	18.3
		Protestant	28	8.5
		Others	18	5.5
		Total	328	100
8	Ethnicity	Oromo		

have correctly answered greater than or equals to 75% of the questions on knowledge. Hence they have good knowledge. Whereas 70(21.3%) of the respondents have correctly answered (50-74%) of the questions on knowledge, hence they have fair knowledge and 15(4.6%) are answered less than 50%, hence they have poor knowledge. From the total questions were asked to measure the knowledge of respondents on louse infestation and related disease, accordingly all of the respondent were have good knowledge on what louse infestation mean 328(100%), and from 328 respondents 186 (56.7%) were know the disease related with louse infestation, only 142 (43.3%) were not know disease comes due to louse infestation [24]. From these respondents 324 (98.8%) were have knowledge on the condition that favourable to louse infestation and 4(1.2%) were have no knowledge the condition that favourable for louse infestation (Table 2).

Concerning, knowledge of respondent in this study on the type of

disease related to Louse infection, from total respondents of 328 they were 186(56.7%) were know the disease related to LI such as relapsing fever, epidemic typhus and trench fever. Figure below show the respondent's knowledge on LI related diseases (Figure 1).

With regard to knowledge of respondents on condition that favourable for Louse infection, From all respondents 324(98.8%) were know the condition that is comfort for louse infestation such as hair contact with infected person, poor personal hygiene and overcrowded living system. whereas the le 4(1.2%) were have no knowledge on the condition that favourable for louse infestation (Figure 2).

Regarding knowledge of respondents on louse infestation prevention method, the total 328 respondents measured with knowledge on louse prevention method 325(99%) were have knowledge on prevention method such as grooming hair and washing their cloth regularly, using creams or pediculocides and washing their clothes with hot water and the le 3(1%) respondents were have no enough knowledge on prevention method. e below gure show the type of prevention method the respondents know (Figure 3).

Regarding source of information about louse infestation and related disease transmission, almost, all of the participants were heard about louse infestation and related disease transmission [25]. Out of 328 prisoners, most of their source of information 44%was from health worker (HW), followed by 20%, 15%, 12% & 9% were TV, Radio, Friends, and others respectively.

Attitudes of respondents on louse infestation and related disease transmission

From all 328 interviewed prisoners 223(68%) were have positive attitude on louse infestation, whereas 105(32%) have negative attitude on louse infestation. From participated respondents in this study 276 (84.1%) believed that louse related diseases can be prevented and 52 (15.9%) were agreed the related diseases are uncontrollable. Also from 328 respondents 16 (4.9%) were believed the occurrence of lice on human body is shame and the le 312(95.1%) is thought as it is not shame. In generally the attitude of respondent prisoners are shows in table below (Table 3).

Concerning attitude of respondents on the type of method that can prevent the louse related diseases, from the responds 302(92.1%) were have positive attitude on the prevention of diseases related to louse by using method such as washing clothes regularly, using chemicals and keeping house condition and personal hygiene and the le 26(7.9%) respondents have negative attitude on the louse related disease transmission. e table below shows the attitude of louse related disease prevention method (Table 4).

About attitude of respondents on the cause or source of louse infestation, in this study from all interviewed respondents 312(95.1%) were believed the cause of louse infestation is poor personal hygiene, 46 (14%) thought as of louse infestation is common social life and 145(44.2%) were believed that poverty can cause for louse infestation. e below gure show the attitude of respondents on the cause of louse infestation (Figure 4).

Practice of respondent on louse infestation and related diseases

e result of the study show that 236 (72%) of the respondents have correctly answered greater than or equals to 75% of the questions on practice. Hence they have good practice. Whereas 92 (28%) of the respondents have correctly answered less than (50%) of the questions on practice, hence they have poor knowledge. From total of 328 prisoners interviewed, 325(99.1%) keep their housing condition and sanitation while, the le 3(0.9%) were complicated on their housing

important information related to louse infestation. In this survey, the overall KAPs about louse infestation and related disease among prisoners of Jimma town prison showed that majority of the respondents had good levels of knowledge, positive attitude and good practices. As the study revealed, about 74.1% of the respondents answered greater than 75% of the question and they have good knowledge. is study result was lower than the study conducted in small rural community on population ve hundred ninety in kwara state, central Nigeria. Of the 496 participants included, 367(74.0%) have good knowledge; the possible reason for these di erences may be due to lack of education on lice infestation and related disease.

In this research (2%) studied population does not know where cause of louse infestation when compare with study conducted in central Nigeria 26.2% studied population does not know where the cause of lice infestation or condition favourable for lice infestation. is study results is more or less the same to that of in Nigeria. So there is need to improve the attitude of prisoners who not know because louse infestation in order to keep the health of the individuals.

e results of this study revealed that, among prisoners of Jimma town from 328 respondents measured with knowledge on louse prevention method 325(99%) were have knowledge on prevention method such as grooming hair and washing their cloth regularly, using creams or pediculocides and washing their clothes with hot water and the le 3(1%) respondents were have no enough knowledge on prevention method. however, According to study population related with louse infestation in kwara state, central Nigeria, in 2011, individuals who had experienced Pediculosis at least once in life time, 78.2% were have knowledge on prevention method, 17(4.6%) use creams or pediculocides, 170(46.3%) from 367 people use grooming/nit picking as treatment and 100(27.2%) prevent lice infestation through combing, whereas 80/367(21.8%) no treatment for louse infestation. As we see this two study results there is wide gap between them the result from this study is good knowledge on lice infestation prevention method than study conduct in Nigeria, these indicate that in this study area the prisoners are well aware about louse prevention method. Almost all of the prisoners understand about “louse infestation and related disease” awareness of the prisoners is changed by di erent means. Most of the prisoners on the study area were aware of it because awareness creation by di erent means such as expansion of extension programs, mass media and so on.

e results of this study revealed that, among the prisoners 236 (72%) of the respondents have correctly answered greater than or equals to 75% of the questions on practice. Hence they have good practice naphthalene and common soap (12.2%), naphthalene alone (4.9%), naphthalene and palm oil (7.35). However Study conducted in viana, Angola the research shows that out of 171 primary school students. e majority (97.56%) reported poor practice with any type of louse infestation treatment at all. e remainder mentioned using a variety of substance, including naphthalene and common soap (13.5%), naphthalene alone (2.9%), naphthalene and palm oil (1.8%), sheltox (denkavepon +tetrametrin) (1.8%), sheltox and kerosene (1.2%) and vinegar (0.6%).; this study result is more the previous study conduct in Angola so the Jimma town prisoners have more awareness on practice to prevent lice infestation.

Conclusion

It can be concluded from the present study that knowledge, attitude and practice of prisoners among the Jimma town in the study area was not more satisfactory but well. However these knowledge, attitude and practice were not very good. Hence there is need to more improve their KAP by giving health education for prisoners and create awareness. In this study, knowledge and attitude were found to be associated with practice behaviors. is indicates that knowledge and attitudes of respondents was an important factor in practice behaviors towards louse infestation and related disease. erefore, we recommended that despite the presence of other factors that hinder the knowledge and attitudes of prisoners’ in order to do practice; face to face health education should also be given as part of prevention strategy. On the basis of the ndings of this study, the following recommendations are proposed: Health workers exist in prison should teach prisoners

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