

Factors Contributing Scabies Infection Among Children In IDPS Camps In Hodan District of Mogadishu

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Abstract

Scabies are most problems skin infection in developing countries. It can spread skin to skin contact, sharing clothes, lacks of personal hygiene. Scabies affect about 99% female, and rather than flapping to pictures of half human, half. (Mansu,2009). Epidemiological studies indicate that the prevalence of scabies is not affected by sex, race, age, or socioeconomic status. The primary contributing factors in contracting scabies seem to be poverty and overcrowded living conditions. Aim of this study was to investigate factors contributing scabies infection among children in IDPs Camps Mogadishu Somalia. Specific objectives To identify the effect of environmental hygiene on scabies among children in IDPs Camps in Hodan district. To assess the level of knowledge of caregiver with scabies infection among children in IDPs Camps in Hodan district. To determine the effect of socio-economic factor on scabies among children in IDPs Camps in Hodan district, The methods used in this study were cross-sectional descriptive study design with quantitative data collection tool. sample size of the study was 60 respondents out of 70 respondents from care givers of children who were suffering scabies infection selected from 4 IDPs camps in Hodan District, 10 out 70 respondents were not participated the study because they were absent during data collection period. The data were analyzed by using SPSS which presented in the following results. The majority marital status of the caregiver 28 (46%) said married and 21(35%) were windowed. The majority respondents of 33(55%) said they know scabies infection while 27(45%) said they did not know scabies infection. Most of respondents of this study 32(53.3%) said that their children shared clothes with family members while 28(46.7%) said their children do not share clothes with family members. Most of the children presented with scabies came from IDPS areas. Scabies was highly associated with low socio economic and poor hygiene. The major issue related with scabies

was overcrowding barriers with lack of knowledge to access health education and good hygiene of children. The study recommends improving Environmental hygiene of the IDPS Camps and to increase awareness of parents on scabies infection among their children through health education.

Keywords: *scabies infection, among children in IDPs camps in Hodan district.*

1.0 BACKGROUND

Scabies are most problems skin infection in the developing countries. Can spread skin to skin contact, sharing-clothes, and lacks of personal hygiene. Scabies are about 99% female, and rather than flapping to pictures of half human, half. (Mansu, 2009)

Infection: The invasion and multiplication of microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, and parasites that is not normally present within the body. An infection may cause no symptoms and be subclinical, or it may cause symptoms and be clinically apparent. An infection may remain localized, or it may spread through the blood or lymphatic vessels to become systemic (body wide, 2011).

Scabies transmission is mediated primarily by close, prolonged personal contact with an infected person and therefore is common among family members and often seen in institutional settings. scabies mite with from skin scraping most important means of transmission. The probability of being infected is related to the number of mites on the infected person and the length of contact. Scabies is not readily transmitted by clothing, bed sheets, or other, but this mode of transmission should be considered with cases of crusted (severe) scabies, due to the extreme mite burden. (Currie A.et. al, 2004).

Early accounts of the epidemiology of human scabies described large epidemics or pandemics of scabies. The principal peaks appear to coincide with major wars and occurred between 1919 and 1925, 1936 and 1949, and 1964 and 1979. Because scabies is not a reportable disease, this may not be truly representative of its prevalence, as data are often based on variable recording methods and come from countries with widely varied social and physical environments. (Williams A.et.al, 2012).

Nutritional status has been reported as a significant risk factor in a scabies outbreak in an Indian village, and malnutrition may predispose individuals to crusted scabies. (Jones jl, A.et.al, 2012)

The specific objectives of this research are:-

1. To identify the effect of environmental hygiene on scabies among children in IDPs Camps in Hodan district.
2. To assess the level of knowledge of caregiver with scabies infection among children in IDPs Camps in Hodan district.
3. To determine the effect of socio-economic factor on scabies among children in IDPs Camps in Hodan district

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Study design

A quantitative approach was used in order to find numerical based data about the scabies infection among children in IDPs Camps in Hodan district. A cross-sectional descriptive study design was employed with quantitative methods of data collection.

2.2 Study Area and Target Population

Hodan district is one of the 16 districts of Benadir region and it is located in the middle east of capital city. Bordered in north-west by Afgoe district, lower Shebelle region, Halwadag district in the east, Waberi district in south east, Wadajir district Dharkenly district in the south, and Deynele in the north. The population size is estimated 163,225 persons, the district covers approximately 14.16km². The district has approximately 15 secondary school, 30 primary school and 20 universities. The district is divided 4 branches: Taleh, ka'an, October and Ahmed gurey, each branch has subbed divided sections. One of the main aspects of Hodan district is that the most famous building in Mogadishu, such as: faculty of medicine, military hospital, faculty of military officers known as (faculty of said), military of defense, most of embassy building located in Hodan district, hotels such as: maka Al mukarama Ambassador, hotel Raho, Amira, hotel red sea, markets such as apart of bakaro market, play fields former coca cola industry, most of ambassadors building and the most of ambassadors building and the important streets of the capital. There are thousand IDPS camps in Hodan district, and we are visited four camps of these IDPS camps.

2.3. Sample Size and Instrument for data collection

The sample size of the study was **60** respondents out of **70** respondents from care givers of children who have suffering scabies infection selected from **4 IDPs** camps in Hodan District, **10 out 70** respondents were not participate the study because they were absent during data collection period. The number of days for data collection was 12days, from 1st to 12th June, 2017. Quantitative research methods were employing to investigate, describe, identify, establish and determine the prevalence of scabies infection among children in Hodan District, Mogadishu, Somalia. Data collected using questionnaires.

2.4 Data Processing and Analysis

A quantitative approach adopted and Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) used to help the statistician guided by the researcher to facilitate interpretation. For descriptive statistics, percentages and frequency tables used to present the results.

2.5 Ethical Consideration and Approval

To carry out this study, the researcher was bring together by used of Individual and academic data. Thus, the data kept confidential and exclusively used for the purpose of bachelor degree requirements. The respondents informed of the contents and the aims of the research prior and the administration of any instrument. The Ethical approval obtained from Ethical Review Committee of Jamhuriya University of Science and Technology (JUST). Informed consent obtained from all participants, they informed about their right not to participate or withdraw anytime at the time of data collection.

3.0 RESULTS

The result of the study was present using frequency tables and figures.

4.12. How often do you wash your hands? After disposal of waste

How often do wash your hands? (After disposal of waste)	Frequency	Percent%
Always	16	26.7%
Sometimes	11	18.3%
Rarely	28	46.7%
Never	5	8.3%
Total	60	100%

Table 4.12. How often do you wash your hands? After disposal of waste

The above table shows the most respondents 46.7% rarely wash their hands after disposing wastes from their houses, followed by those 26% wash always their hands after disposing their hands after disposing wastes. While 18.3% sometimes wash their hands after disposing wastes from the house, and the rest 8.3% never wash their hands after disposing wastes from the house.

4.13. How often do you wash your hands? After greeting someone with scabies infection?

How often do you wash your hands? After greeting someone with scabies infection.	Frequency	Percent%
Always	7	11.7%
Sometimes	12	20.0%
Rarely	20	33.3%
Never	21	35.0%
Total	60	100%

Table 4.13 How often do you wash your hands? After greeting someone with scabies infection

This table Shows the most respondents of hand washing after greeting someone with scabies infection said that 35% were never, 20% were sometimes and the respondent's were 11.7% were always while 33.3% were rarely

4.17. Is there stagnant water near in your house?

Is there stagnant water near in your house?	Frequency	Percent%
Yes	31	51.7%
No	29	48.3%
Total	60	100%

Table 4.17 Is there stagnant water near in your house?

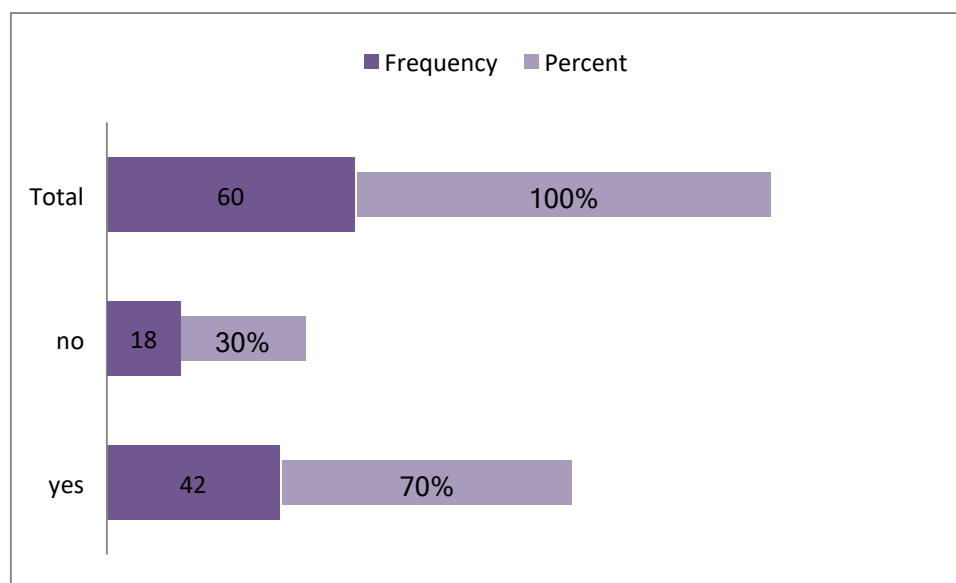
The majority of the respondent of this study 31(51.7%) were said there is a stagnant water near our houses while 29(48.3%) others said there is not stagnant water near our houses.

4.21. Is there family member suffering scabies infection?

Is there family member suffering scabies infection?	Frequency	Percent%
Yes	42	70.0%
No	18	30.0%
Total	60	100%

Table 4.21. Is there family member suffering scabies infection?

The majority of the respondents of this study 42(70%) were said there is family member suffering scabies infection while minority 18(30%) were said there is not exist family member suffering scabies infection.

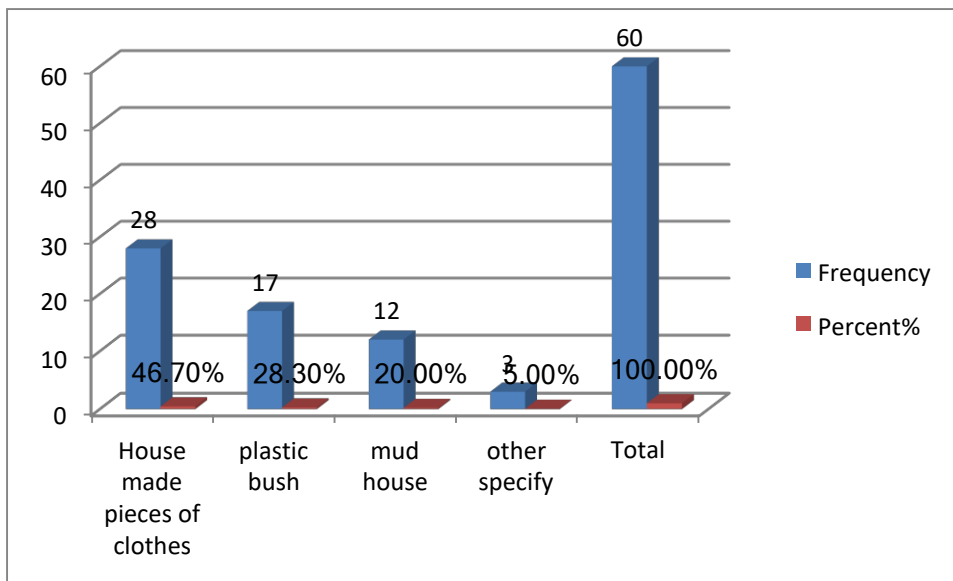


4.28. What type of your house constructed?

What type of your house constructed?	Frequency	Percent%
House made pieces of clothes	28	46.7%
plastic bush	17	28.3%
mud house	12	20.0%
other specify	3	5.0%
Total	60	100.0%

Table 4.28. What type of your house constructed?

This table shows the respondent types of houses constructed in IDPS Camps 28(46.7%) were House made pieces of clothes, 17(28.3%) were plastic bush,12(20%) were mud house while 3(5%) were other specify.



4.0 DISCUSSION

Epidemiological data about scabies infestation in children provide valuable information about its risk factors and suggest a basis for methods of prevention and therapy (Saurabh S, Sahu SK, Sadishkumar A, et al. 2013). The present study showed that the prevalence of scabies was higher among children from IDPS Camps than among those from high level ones. Many other studies from other countries also support this finding (Sehgal VN 1972 A. et al Amin TT, 2011). This finding could be explained by larger family size in IDPS areas, leading to overcrowding, in addition to the decreased level of health education, poverty, bad behavioral habits such as sharing clothes and bed linen with others, and dealing with animals.

Poor hygiene practices, such as not washing hands with soap or unhygienic water storage, are a major contributor to poor health and spread of disease and illness. Improving hygiene practices requires people to change the way they behave. (WHO, 2014).

The most respondents of hand washing after defecation said that 23(38.3%) were always, 21(35%) were sometimes. The most respondents of hand washing before meals said that 28(46.7%) were always, 27(45%) were sometimes.

The evidence concerning people's knowledge about the structure of their minds is mixed. Although people seem to be able to estimate fairly well what kind of efforts are required to commit something to memory (Brown, 1975, A.et.al, Hagen, 1972). The majority respondents of the study 21(35%) were only normal water, 17(28.3%) were water with OMO.

5.0 CONCLUSION

Result 21(35%) of the respondent's current ages were between the ages of 35-40 years followed by 21(35%) between 25-30 years. The majority of the respondents of this study 42(70%) were said there is family member suffering scabies infection while minority 18(30%) were said there is not exist family member suffering scabies infection.

The respondent types of houses constructed in IDPS Camps 28(46.7%) were House made pieces of clothes, 17(28.3%) were plastic bush. The respondents of the majority children living in houses 27(45%) were one to two, 22(36.7%) were said three to four.

Most of the children presented for scabies come from IDPS areas. Scabies was highly associated with low socio economic and poor hygiene. The major issue of scabies was overcrowding barriers with lack of knowledge to access health education and good hygiene of children.

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