HOW TO PRESENT RESEARCH RESULTS DIFFERENTLY?

EXPERIENCE ON THE IMPORTANCE OF VISUAL PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION

A COMMUNITY-BASED INTERVENTION TO FIGHT AGAINST DENGUE IN BURKINA FASO

IMPLEMENTED ACTIVITIES AND EXPECTED EFFECTS

**CONTEXT**
The epidemiological profile of Burkina Faso is dominated by infectious diseases. Malaria is the leading cause of mortality, hospitalization and morbidity (2010). It is the most widespread tropical disease and in practice any fever is diagnosed as malaria and treated as such. Despite Dengue being a priority disease in the country, it remains underreported and underdiagnosed. Another vector-borne called Dengue is a growing concern for public health since the 1970s outbreak in Côte d'Ivoire. The mosquito vectors are Culex and Aedes. Dengue infection is transmitted by Aedes mosquitoes, similar to those of malaria, and dengue is often underestimated and treated as a case of malaria. These erroneous diagnoses can lead to complications that can be fatal for patients.

**PROBLEM**
The lack of specific care and the high costs of diagnosis and treatment of Dengue fever could be the reason for its prevention and control to be overlooked. The lack of proper vector control measures in Burkina Faso and condition it as theedes is well known in the region. Dengue is mainly spread through the vegetation and urban dwellings and no effective vector control measures are in place.

**COMMUNITY INTERVENTION**
A pilot intervention in Ouagadougou was implemented to fight against Dengue. This required树立 dengue fever awareness among the population, to orient the health facilitates towards dengue fever diagnosis and treatment, and to implement a proper vector control approach. In the Ouagadougou region on dengue fever is implemented an urban setting in Ouagadougou and in the suburban areas (De Angelis et al., 2013).

The intervention was carried out in Tamasso, with the participation of a community Governing Board. The intervention zone covers a circular surface with a radius of 2 km around the health center, the Be Ouagadougou health center. The intervention area is a little more than 4.244 hectares in the area.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION**
Several activities have been carried out to strengthen the community's knowledge of Dengue and to adopt a series of preventive actions. The activities were carried out by the community representatives (laboratory technicians, health workers and volunteers).

- **DOOR-TO-DOOR SENSISSATION:**
  - The educational talks took place in each of the neighborhoods.

- **THEATER-FORUM:**
  - The theater-forum, which involved actors, was a interactive strategy.

- **COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES:**
  - The community activities took place individually or as a group on a specific theme. These included:
    - **EDUCATIONAL TALKS**
    - **THEATER-FORUM**
    - **COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES**

The educational talks were aimed at increasing the community's awareness of Dengue. The talks were delivered by health workers and volunteers from the Ouagadougou health center. The theater-forum was an interactive strategy in which actors performed a play about Dengue. The community activities were organized around specific themes, such as the prevention of Dengue. These activities included educational talks, theater-forum, and community activities.

**INTERVENTION IMPACTS**
A strong community movement has been established to fight against Dengue. The educational activities and the theater-forum have increased awareness among the population about the disease and its prevention. The community activities have also contributed to the fight against Dengue.

**EXPECTED IMPACTS**
1. A strong commitment by community leaders to develop and implement actions to fight against Dengue.
2. Improved knowledge of the area’s population about the disease and its prevention.
3. Increased population’s individual and collective preventive measures against Dengue transmission vectors.

FIGHT AGAINST DENGUE FEVER THROUGH COMMUNITY INTERVENTION IN OUAGADOUGOU, BURKINA FASO

**CONTEXT**
A pilot intervention in Ouagadougou was implemented to fight against Dengue. This required树立 dengue fever awareness among the population, to orient the health facilitates towards dengue fever diagnosis and treatment, and to implement a proper vector control approach. In the Ouagadougou region on dengue fever is implemented an urban setting in Ouagadougou and in the suburban areas (De Angelis et al., 2013).

**PROBLEM**
A pilot intervention was implemented to fight against Dengue. This required树立 dengue fever awareness among the population, to orient the health facilitates towards dengue fever diagnosis and treatment, and to implement a proper vector control approach. The intervention was carried out in Tamasso, with the participation of a community Governing Board. The intervention zone covers a circular surface with a radius of 2 km around the health center, the Be Ouagadougou health center. The intervention area is a little more than 4.244 hectares in the area.

**SOLUTION**
A pilot intervention was implemented to fight against Dengue. This required树立 dengue fever awareness among the population, to orient the health facilitates towards dengue fever diagnosis and treatment, and to implement a proper vector control approach. The intervention was carried out in Tamasso, with the participation of a community Governing Board. The intervention zone covers a circular surface with a radius of 2 km around the health center, the Be Ouagadougou health center. The intervention area is a little more than 4.244 hectares in the area.

**EXPECTED IMPACTS**
1. A strong commitment by community leaders to develop and implement actions to fight against Dengue.
2. Improved knowledge of the area’s population about the disease and its prevention.
3. Increased population’s individual and collective preventive measures against Dengue transmission vectors.

HOW TO PREVENT AND CONTROL DENGUE?

**STRENGTHEN COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION**

**IMAGES:** GLEZ

- **Burkina Faso**
  - **BENGUE FEVER**
    - Vector control measures such as spraying insecticides and using mosquito nets.
  - **PREVENTION**
    - Personal and collective prevention practices for Dengue fever.

- **Community mobilization**
  - **Raising awareness**
    - Raising awareness among the population about the disease and its prevention.
  - **Engaging community leaders**
    - Engaging community leaders in implementing prevention activities.

- **Expected impacts**
  - Expected impacts of the intervention on Dengue transmission and means of fighting.

**WHAT ACTIVITIES?**

- **Community mobilization**
  - **Raising awareness**
    - Raising awareness among the population about the disease and its prevention.
  - **Engaging community leaders**
    - Engaging community leaders in implementing prevention activities.

- **Community mobilization**
  - **Raising awareness**
    - Raising awareness among the population about the disease and its prevention.
  - **Engaging community leaders**
    - Engaging community leaders in implementing prevention activities.

- **Community mobilization**
  - **Raising awareness**
    - Raising awareness among the population about the disease and its prevention.
  - **Engaging community leaders**
    - Engaging community leaders in implementing prevention activities.