

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



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CONTEXT

in Burkina Faso, MALARIA is the leading cause of consultation, hospitalization and mortality (INSD, 2016).

It is the most well-known febrile illness and in practice any fever is diagnosed as malaria and treated as such.

PROBLEM

DENGUE is a growing concern for public health and is often underdiagnosed because symptoms are similar to those of malaria

Hence, dengue is often treated as a case of malaria. These wrong diagnoses can possibly lead to fatal complications for patients

SOLUTION

PREVENTION is the only way of fighting dengue for the moment but prevention of vector-borne diseases remains very limited (distribution of bednets and spraying initiatives)

COMMUNITY INTERVENTIONS would be potentially effective.

COMMUNITY INTERVENTION

A pilot intervention was implemented to fight dengue for the first time in an urban setting in Burkina Faso.

Participatory approach: all activities were carried out by trained community health workers and association members. The follow-up activities were entrusted to the community representatives (religious leaders and associations' leaders).



INTERVENTION ZONE

The intervention was carried out in Tampouy (Ouagadougou) from July to December 2016.

The intervention zone covers a circular surface within a radius of 1 km around the health care center (ex sector 22).

Approximately 4,264 houses in the area.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION



EDUCATIONAL TALKS

The educational talks were used to animate groups of people. A box of images illustrating dengue transmission, symptoms, treatment, breeding sites and means of prevention was used.

DOOR-TO-DOOR SENSIBILISATION

The door-to-door was made to sensitize every household and the facilitators help them identify and destroy the breeding sites.



THEATER-FORUM

The forum theater, which involved actors, was an interactive strategy. At the end, there was a question-and-answer session.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

The community activities brought together individuals around an activity of common interest (eg. weeding, school clean-ups).



DRAWING CONTEST

The drawing contest was held with schoolchildren in the intervention zone to illustrate dengue prevention practices.

EXPECTED IMPACTS



1. A strong commitment by community leaders to develop & evaluate actions to fight against dengue

2. Improving knowledge of the area's population on dengue and means to fight against its propagation

3. Increasing population's individual and collective practices against dengue transmission vectors