



ISSN: 0975-833X

Available online at <http://www.journalcra.com>

International Journal of Current Research
Vol. 10, Issue, 07, pp.71949-71951, July, 2018

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF CURRENT RESEARCH

RESEARCH ARTICLE

PERCEPTION OF THE COMMUNITY ON THE ZONOSIS IN SURAJPUR DISTRICT OF CHHATTISGARH

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ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 16th April, 2018
Received in revised form
27th May, 2018
Accepted 20th June, 2018
Published online 31st July, 2018

Key words:

Perception, Awareness,
Knowledge, Livestock owner,
Pet owner.

ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted with the aim of assessing the perception of the community on zoonosis in Surajpur district of Chhattisgarh. The Study was conducted in all six block of Surajpur District of Chhattisgarh which is located in northeast direction of Chhattisgarh. A questionnaire based cross sectional study was design to look on the perception of the community on zoonosis. The respondent were stratified in to four group Veterinarian, Physician, Livestock owner and pet owner A simple random sampling method was employed for sampling of data from Livestock owner and pet owner. A data from Physician and Veterinarian were collected by visiting on their posting area of different block of Surajpur district. Each respondent was interviewed with schedule containing open and close ended question on various aspect of zoonotic disease to test their knowledge and awareness about zoonotic disease. The data was qualitative based and were analyzed and result were prepared to assess awareness and knowledge of zoonosis. Most of respondent of Livestock owner have no knowledge about zoonosis About 20% pet owner have knowledge about zoonotic disease. Although about all the 100% respondent well know that rabies was due to dog bite. Respondent was asked if they was aware of disease that cause abortion in cattle and transmitted to human. but only 30% of livestock owner and pet owner were aware of such a disease Few of them, aware of transmission zoonotic disease to human being through contaminated. milk, meat, air, feed and through contact with infected animal. Livestock owner have a lack of knowledge about proper disposal of animal waste. Most of livestock owner have no knowledge about food hygiene as preventive measure form zoonosis. Therefore form the present study may be concluded that there is a need to create awareness and improve knowledge of livestock farmer and pet owner toward zoonotic for it effective containment.

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Citation: Dr. Namita Shukla and Dr. Om Prakash. 2018. "Perception of the community on the Zoonosis in Surajpur District of Chhattisgarh", International Journal of Current Research, 10, (07), 71949-71951.

INTRODUCTION

Zoonosis are defined as those disease and infections naturally transmitted between people and vertebrate animal (WHO, 2005) zoonosis constitute a diverse group of viral bacterial, rickettsial fungal, parasitic and prion disease with avidity of animal reservoir including wild life, livestock, pet animal and birds (Nikuchia *et al.*2007). The transmission may occur through direct contact with the animal through Vector. (Such as fleas tick) or through food or water contamination (Wool house *et al.*2005) Zoonotic disease and infections that are natural vertebrate animal and human are among most frequent and threat risk to which mankind are exposed. The emergence and re-emergence of zoonosis its potentially disastrous impact on human health are a growing concern around the globe.

The Indian subcontinent has been identify as one the four global hot spots at increased risk for emergency of new infectious disease (WHO 2008). The zoonotic disease may be transmitted to livestock farmer through contamination during production, processing and handling of food product of animal origin. About 68% of work force in India is in close contact with domestic animal (Pavani *et al.*2014) and their activities such as working with animal and in their sheds improper disposal of waste and excretory material from disease animal. Even though the zoonotic disease are having greatest importance as per as human health is concerned most of them are undiagnosed causing enormous, Suffering and death of thousands of children and adult annually (WHO 2006). In spite of different control schemes against various disease was organized by government including vaccination, organization of animal health camps compensation to livestock owner for infected animal are not very practical in most developing country.

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24941/ijcr.31711.07.2018>

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted on all the block of surapur district (Chhattisgarh) and its surrounding villages. The target population consists of livestock owner, pet owner, different veterinarian and paravet, physician and health worker. The main objective of this survey was to assess awareness about the zoonotic disease in the targeted population data was collected by questionnaire and interview by schedule method was employed to look on the perception of the public on zoonotic disease. A sample random sampling method was employed to select the respondents Evaluation method including a well designed interview and questionnaire. A semi stranded questionnaire supplemented with interview through schedule was administered to 200 livestock owner 20 pet owner. 15 veterinarian and 120 paravet. 50 Physician and 80 health worker of veterinary and health department of state government. A semi structured questionnaire which cover awareness knowledge and preventive measure of zoonotic disease Local language hindi was used for administration of questionnaire on livestock owner and pet owner and for veterinarian and physician. Hindi- English mix language was used. The questionnaire covered question consists of information about zoonotic nature of some infectious disease, their importance, way of spread, major clinical sign in animal and human, importance of hygiene in food borne zoonosis knowledge of proper disposal of waste material they was also asked whether they get infected form zoonotic disease in life.

Data collection and analysis: Data was collected by using questionnaire and interview to evaluate the percentage of awareness about the zoonotic disease among respondents. The link among human animal population and the surrounding environment is very close in many developing countries where animal provide transportation draught power fuel clothing and source of protein in the form of milk meat and egg. In the absence of proper care this linkage can lead to a serious risk to public health with huge economic consequences (WHO 2010) studying the perception of the community on the risk factor, route, transmission, mode of spread, preventive measures food hygiene of zoonotic disease is a crucial step toward the development and implementation of appropriate disease control strategies.

RESULTS

As per study carried out about the awareness of zoonotic disease among different member of communities and result present in table-1 indicates that knowledge regarding the zoonotic disease was very low. During interview as part of study with livestock owner and pet owner most of responded have never heard the word zoonosis and they were unaware about the fact of transmission of zoonosis between animal and human. In study it was observed that 100% veterinarian and 50% paravet have knowledge about zoonosis. About 60% physician and 50% health profession have aware of zoonotic importance of some infection disease. The different is overall awareness between two group that livestock pet owner and vet-medico practioner may be due to education level.

Knowledge and awareness about the common zoonotic disease

Rabies: About 100% respondent aware about zoonotic nature of rabies.

They all well known as that rabies was transmitted by dogbites. The awareness level of respondent about rabies indicate that its transmission through dog bite was well known fact.

Bovine Tuberculosis: About only 30% respondent known a that tuberculosis can be transmitted from cattle to human. The Awareness of respondent about zoonotic importance of tuberculosis is very low.

Anthrax: Anthrax was known as zoonotic disease transmitted to human from animal. About 70% respondent were aware of these fact.

Brucellosis: Brucellosis is another common disease of dairy animal, which is zoonotic in nature and can cause economic loss and health hazard to human. However only 30% livestock owner were aware about zoonotic nature of brucellosis. They well known as abortion at 3rd trimester was due to brucellosis

Avian Influenza: Almost all of the respondent well known about avian influenza. They were of aware of zoonotic nature of avian influenza they well known that disease was transmitted by poultry.

Swine Influenza: About 80% of respondent well known about swine influenza.

Food borne Zoonosis: About 70% of respondent aware about food borne zoonosis that is many disease is transmitted by animal product through consumption of milk, meat, blood as primary route for transmission of disease from animal to human.

Table 1. Percentage of Respondents having awareness about zoonosis

S.No.	Respondent Category	Number asked	% having awareness
1	Livestock owner	200	3
2	Pet owner	20	20
3	Veterinarian	15	100
4	Paravet	120	50
5	Physician	50	60
6	Health Care	80	50

DISCUSSION

In current study about 100% respondent including livestock owner pet owner, physician, and veterinarian have high level of knowledge about rabies they well known that rabies were transmitted to human by biting of dog similar finding was observed by T. Dawit 2013 i.e. 97.3% when that responded was asked about their disease transmitted to human through different species of animal like dog cattle. Sheep, goat, pig, and poultry all the respondent know that rabies was disease transmitted by dog and about 70% livestock owner pet owner aware of disease bird flu by poultry and about 80% respondent known that swine flu by pig. All the respondent from veterinary department were revealed that brucella is the disease that are transmitted form aborted cattle of the total respondent only 30% respondent were aware of zoonotic nature of brucella. Their is different in awareness about zoonotic nature of tuberculosis in different study group. All the employer of veterinarian department and 75% employer of medical department have high level awareness about zoonotic nature of tuberculosis where as in livestock owner and pet owner have only 30% respondent have awareness about zoonotic nature of

tuberculosis similar finding was observed by Amenu *et al.* (2010) when respondent were asked whether get infection from animal any time in their life then only 2% people respondent yes they get skin infection. The respondent was asked whether they get any infection while consuming meat and meat protein then only 70% of respondent replied that food poisoning might be occurred but none of them aware about zoonotic disease transmitted by meat. The livestock owner were asked about hygienic measure that they follow while milking, of the animal then livestock owner of private dairy farm replied that they wash udder of animal before milking with water and soap. where as farmer from village replied they wash only with water. Further all the respondent of farmer group having 3-4 animal were replied that they cleaned their shed of animal with ordinary water where as private dairy farm owner replied they cleaned the shed by water and disinfected. These result revealed that livestock owner have unaware about hygienic measures as one of preventive step for zoonosis. This lack of awareness may be due to lack of information about zoonosis hence veterinarian play important role in informing livestock owner about the way to reduce the risk of transmission of zoonotic disease. In addition proper disposal of infected milk or dairy product, aborted contaminated material and use of hygienic producer during milking and milk storage are extremely important step in successful control of zoonotic disease (Majali *et al.* 2009).

Conclusion

The control of zoonotic disease in livestock and other animal involve numerous strategies of which raising awareness in public is one of the important step. In present study only rabies was known to all the respondent among different zoonotic disease. The low awareness about other zoonotic disease in present study are might due to poor awareness campaign by medical and veterinary health professional of the state government. In many developed countries zoonotic disease have been eliminated because of different control programme, schedule vaccination of animal and human and also with awareness campaign for public. The one of big problem experienced during study is lack of knowledge and poor extension education. In study general conclusion is that there is high level of awareness in veterinarian but lack of communication with physician. So continued education, awareness campaign programme and collaboration between veterinary and human health cum professionals were considered to be important to bring awareness among the public about zoonotic disease. This will help us to approach and control zoonotic disease in an efficient and effective way as possible.

Acknowledgement

The author are highly thankful to deputy director of veterinary and medical officer of district allowing me to carry out this survey work. The author indebted to the student of veterinary Polytechnic Surajpur for working as, enumerator, for this study. The author also thankful to respondent to their time and willing to participate in this study.

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