

## **How Community Health Workers participated in Malaria Control and Prevention in selected Township**

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### **Abstract**

A cross-sectional study was conducted by trained research assistants with structured questionnaire. Total 38 community health workers (CHWs) were participated in focus group discussion. Thirty (78.9%) were males, 8 (21.9%) were females. Mean age of CHWs  $35.23 \pm 12.38$  years. Three were daily wagers and 35 were farmers. 18 knew malaria from television, 10 knew it from newspaper and magazine, 10 heard from friends. All CHWs replied that biting of mosquito was main cause of malaria. 37 CHWs reported malaria was preventable if people avoided the biting of mosquito. 32 (84.2%) CHWs demonstrated utilization of insecticide treated net. 27 (71%) CHWs revealed using mosquito coil and spraying method. 29 (76.3%) CHWs took part in environmental sanitation. 23 (60.52%) involved spraying. 19 (50%) enjoyed taking part in mosquito controlling activities. 13 (34.2%) – spraying for malaria prevention. Qualitative data analysis reported they advised to provide health education, to sleep under insecticide treated bed nets, to control mosquito proliferation. They gave opinion to provide insecticide treated bed nets, impregnated drugs and anti malarial drugs.