



Applicant Information

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Abstract Details

Title:

Prevalence and Knowledge of Yaws Disease among Community Members in the Biakoye District

Category:

Communicable diseases (Malaria, TB, HIV, NTD)

Authors:

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Objectives:

This study aims to assess the prevalence of yaws in the Biakoye District and to evaluate the knowledge, attitudes, and preventive practices of the community members regarding yaws. By highlighting these factors, the research seeks to inform public health strategies for controlling the disease

Method:

A cross-sectional study using a quantitative approach was conducted and a secondary data review from 2018 to 2022 was done. Data were collected via the Kobo Collect app and analyzed using STATA17. Binary logistic regression was used to assess the relationship between variables

Results:

Yaws prevalence in Biakoye District has increased over the past five years, with a significant spike in 2021 and a rise in 2022, with a prevalence of 43.35 individuals per 10,000 within a period of five years (2018 to 2020). The study of 403 respondents found that 76.43% have heard of Yaws, with 32.09% attributed to germs and poor hygiene. A small fraction believes spiritual factors contribute to yaws. Participants aged 40-59 (aOR=3.35[95% C.I: 1.20, 9.35] p= 0.021) and 60-70 (aOR=18.70 [95% C.I: 2.84, 123.36] p= 0.002) were more likely to have a higher knowledge about yaws. Tertiary education participants were likely to have good knowledge and attitudes toward yaw's preventive strategies.

Conclusion:

The prevalence of yaws in the Biakoye District fluctuated from 2018 to 2022, with a significant rise in cases noted in 2021 and 2022. While most participants demonstrated good knowledge of Yaws, diverse beliefs regarding its cause and prevention were evident. Common preventive practices included good hygiene and environmental sanitation.

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