Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP) study for the evaluation of the impact of schoolchildren's awareness of malaria using the MOSKI KIT® tool in Dakar, Senegal

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Abstract

In 2018, WHO highlighted the need to optimize access to malaria prevention measures in children. Sanofi, in 2013 co-developed with its partners the educational tool MOSKI KIT® to raise awareness of malaria control among school children in a fun way and provide teachers with an adapted support. The objective of this study was to measure the evolution of the knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) of schoolchildren after awareness-raising with the MOSKI KIT® tool. The study took place in three primary schools in Dakar, two in suburban areas and one in urban areas. The population consisted of pupils in elementary cycle 2 (CE2) and middle cycle 1 (CM1). For each stratum and each level, two groups (one with the complete MOSKI KIT®, including the MOSKI IMAGES®, MOSKI CARDS® and MOSKI GAME®, and the other with the MOSKI IMAGES® alone) were selected by drawing lots. Awareness was raised by the teachers. A KAP survey of the schoolchildren, an in-depth interview of the teachers and a survey of the families to assess the transfer of knowledge were carried out. A total of 516 schoolchildren were included. The mean scores of knowledge increase in the full and partial package group were 2.4 ± 0.2 [CI 2-2.8] and 2 ±0.2 [CI 1.6-2.4], respectively, p = 0.03. The full MOSKI KIT® also led to a better acquisition of WTP than the MOSKI IMAGES® alone in urban than in suburban areas and in the fourth versus third grade. The transfer of knowledge, confirmed by 64% (160/251) of the parents, was more important in the group sensitized with the complete MOSKIT KIT® (40% versus 32%). MOSKI KIT® has made it possible to increase the already existing malaria KAPs among schoolchildren in Dakar. The latter constitute community relays for malaria awareness. A medium-term study would confirm the impact of the MOSKI KIT® in the retention of awareness messages and evaluate a possible beginning of behavioural change in relation to malaria.

Recent Publications

1. MANGA I (2021) Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) to assess the impact of school children's awareness of malaria using the MOSKI KIT® tool: study case of some Dakar schools in Senegal. Malar J. 2021. 20:310
2. MANGA I (2021) Audit des décès dus au paludisme survenus à l'hôpital regional de Tambacounda en 2017. Médecine d'Afrique Noire. 2021, vol 68, N°1.
3. NDIAYE M (2021) Genetic diversity of two vaccine candidate dimorphic antigens (erythrocyte binding antigen-175; merozoid surface protein-3) of Plasmodium falciparum from uncomplicated and severe malaria patients in Senegal. GJRA, VOLUME - 10, No. 2277 – 8160. doi: 10.36106/gjra
4. LELO S (2019) Epidemiological Profile of Intestinal Parasitic Infections Among Children Living in Koranic Schools: A Cross Sectional Survey. International Journal of Infectious Diseases and Therapy. Vol. 4, No. 4, 2019, pp. 67-71. doi: 10.11648/j.ijidt.20190404.13
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5. NDIAYE JLA (2018) Evaluation of Two Strategies for Community-Based Safety Monitoring during Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention Campaigns in Senegal, Compared with the National Spontaneous Reporting System. Pharm Med. https://doi.org/10.1007/s40290-018-0232.



Biography

A doctor by training, he specialized in parasitology and mycology. He is a teacher-researcher at the Faculty of Medicine, Pharmacy and Dentistry of the Cheikh Anta Diop University in Dakar, Senegal, where he conducts research on malaria and intestinal parasitosis as part of a team. Deep-seated mycoses are also an area he would like to explore in the future.

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