

Bidaise, S.

Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions of non-medically trained, adult Grenadian citizens towards specific Zoonotic Diseases.

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Abstract

Zoonotic diseases represent a leading cause of illness and death from infectious diseases in humans. The objective of this research study was to explore the knowledge, attitudes and perceptions of the local, adult, non-medically trained Grenadian population about certain zoonotic diseases. The study consisted of a quasi-experimental design consisting of 450 participants, selected using convenience sampling in the Grand Anse and the Carenage areas of St. George's, Grenada. A questionnaire was employed to collect data on the knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards five zoonotic diseases (Ringworm, Leptospirosis, Creeping Eruptions, Rabies and Salmonellosis). The overall level of distribution of Knowledge of zoonotic diseases was 38.6%. Knowledge of Ringworm (81.0%) was predominant among participants while Leptospirosis and Creeping Eruption demonstrated the greatest deficiency in participants' knowledge. Knowledge of zoonotic diseases was found to have an effect on the attitudes and perceptions of persons about the diseases. Education ($p=0.0000$) and income ($p=0.0000$) were found to be determinants of zoonotic disease knowledge while age ($p=0.56$) and gender ($p=0.97$) had negligible influence on the measure of knowledge, attitudes and perceptions.