

**PREVALENCE OF COMMON SKIN INFECTIONS
AND KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE
ON PERSONAL HYGIENE AMONG ORPHANS
OF BOYS AND GIRLS TRAINING SCHOOLS,
MAYANGONE TOWNSHIP, YANGON**

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M.B.,B.S

**Master of Public Health (MPH)
University of Public Health, Yangon**

2022

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**A thesis submitted to
the Postgraduate Academic Board of Studies,
University of Public Health, Yangon
as the partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Master of Public Health (MPH)**

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ABSTRACT

This is a cross-sectional descriptive study among (160) students who were 12 to 18 years old orphans living in Boys and Girls training schools of Mayangone Township, Yangon. This study aimed to determine the prevalence of skin infections and knowledge, attitude and practices of personal hygiene among orphans. By using of pretested structured questionnaires, data collection was done by Kobo Collect data collection tool in mobile device to assure data quality and validity. In this study, (65.63%) of the orphans were 15 to 18 years of age. Male and female ratio was nearly 1:1. About half of the orphan (51.88%) were attending middle school. The overall knowledge, attitude and practice were categorized by using Bloom's cut-off point. Regarding knowledge on personal hygiene, (45.63%) had good knowledge, (61.54%) had positive attitude and (33.13%) had good practice respectively. Most common skin infection was scabies that was (7.5%) of study population. Among 136 out of 160 (93.33%) known most of the infection due to poor personal hygiene was skin infection. Only (1.48%) had known trachoma is due to poor personal hygiene. The main source of information on personal hygiene were learnt from their training school teachers (60.38%) and (28.3%) had from the course of the general knowledge subject at school. There were statistically significant associations between gender and knowledge level regarding proper personal hygiene ($p=0.027$) and age group and practice level on personal hygiene ($p=0.028$). There was also statistically significant association between knowledge and practice level ($p=0.003$) and also between knowledge and attitude level ($p=0.045$). The findings of this study highlighted that the knowledge, attitude and practice on personal hygiene among orphans at only Yangon Region. Thus, this condition pointed out that more health education programs are needed to improve knowledge, attitude and practice about personal hygiene and related infections due to poor personal hygiene.