

Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices of Parents of Children less than 5 Years towards Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention in the Mokolo Health District, Cameroon

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ABSTRACT

Background: Seasonal malaria chemoprevention strategy (SMC) was introduced in the northern regions of Cameroon in 2016. The North and Far North regions of Cameroon, with a short seasonal transmission of malaria, record the highest morbidity and mortality rates in the country. We thus undertook this study to assess the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of mothers of under-five children toward this strategy in these regions. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study was carried out from October 10, 2017, to May 31, 2018. A two-staged cluster sampling was carried out, and 450 mothers were included in the study. Data collection was done with the aid of a questionnaire administered to parents of children aged 3–59 months in the Mokolo health district. The degree of association was evaluated using the *P*-value with a significance threshold value of $P \leq 0.05$ and odds ratio. **Results:** The average age of the parents was 31 years with a sex ratio of 0.71. 92.02% of parents were living as a couple, and 51.33% of the households had a low socioeconomic status. We noted that 63.11% of parents had satisfactory knowledge and 78.89% erroneous attitudes. Most of the parents (66.89%) had appropriate practices. Poor knowledge was associated with the liberal profession, low socioeconomic level, and living as a couple. Poor attitudes were associated with a primary level of education and low socioeconomic level, and poor practices were associated with the 35–45 years age group. **Conclusion:** From our results, majority of parents had insufficient knowledge, erroneous attitudes, and inappropriate practices toward the SMC. We thus recommend that information, education, and communication of the population toward this strategy be reinforced.

Key words: Cameroon, knowledge, attitudes and practices, malaria, Northern regions, seasonal malaria chemoprevention

INTRODUCTION

Malaria is a major public health concern in sub-Saharan Africa in general and particularly in Cameroon. Thus, in 2015, the National Malaria

Control Program documented almost 2 million cases and 3500 deaths with 70% in children <5 years.^[1] Due to the seasonal transmission in the North and Far North regions, there is a peak in morbidity and mortality in these two regions during the three rainy season months (July–September). In 2015,

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60% of malaria-related deaths in Cameroon were reported in this zone, and 50% were children under 5 years.^[2] To curb this type of transmission, the World Health Organization since 2012 recommended the seasonal malaria chemoprevention (SMC) in children aged 3–59 months. This strategy consists of the monthly administration of a complete treatment with sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP) and amodiaquine during the high malaria transmission season.^[3] The NMPC adopted this strategy in the northern regions of Cameroon in 2016, and since then, no study has been carried out on this subject.^[1] As with all community interventions, problems of adherence of the population might occur and are directly influenced by their perception toward the intervention. We thus carried out this study to assess the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of mothers of children aged 3–59 months on SMC in the health district of Mokollo in the Far North Region of Cameroon.

METHODS

This was an analytical cross-sectional study, carried out from October 10, 2017, to May 31, 2018, during the SMC campaign that took place from July to October 2017.

This study site was carried out in the Mokolo health district which is one of the 28 health districts in the Extreme North region. It extends through half of the Mayo-Tsanaga division (4393 km²). The climate is Soudano-Sahelian, with a long dry season of 9 months (October–June) and a short rainy season of 3 months (July–September).^[1]

This health district is composed of 16 health areas: Gadala, Goudour, Ldamang, Magoumaz, Mandaka-Chechem, Minawao, Mokolo I, Mokolo II, Mokong, Moutaz, OuroTada, Toufou, Tourou, Vouzod, Zamay, and Zileng.

Sampling was done through a two-staged cluster sampling. In the first stage, random drawing without replacement of two villages in each health area was done, and in the second stage, random drawing without replacement of the direction to follow with respect to the four cardinal points in each village was done.

The sample size was obtained using the following formula:

$$N = 2 \times (P(1-P) / (Z_{\alpha} / d)^2)$$
, where:
 P = 85% is the SMC coverage in the northern regions in 2016;^[4]
 D = margin of error of 0.05 i.e., 5%;
 $Z_{\alpha} = 1, 96$.

From this formula, a minimum sample size of 430 parents of children of 3–59 months was obtained.

Data collection was carried out with the aid of pre-tested questionnaires given to parents of children aged 3–59 months. Each questionnaire was made up of five main parts with a total of 48 opened and closed-ended questions with an average

time of 25 min. The questions were divided as follows: Demographic characteristics (17 questions); knowledge (10 questions); attitudes (10 questions); practices (10 questions), and recommendations (1 question).

The socioeconomic level of homes was evaluated using three parameters: Level of education of family head; profession of family head, and monthly income of the family (FCFA). This score was inspired by studies done in India by Guru *et al.*^[5]

The questionnaire was drawn up in the French language, but for reasons of comprehension, the questions were asked by the investigator in the local languages (Mafa, Foufouldé, Toupouri, etc.) with the aid of a translator; the results in the local language were then translated into French and filled into a form.

We covered the 16 health areas in the Mokolo health district, following the procedure indicated above. We then proceeded from the residence of the SMC distributor, taking one compound out of two until the administration of 14 questionnaires per village. In cases where we did not have up to 14 homes in a given direction, another draw was done until 14 questionnaires had been filled. In a given direction, compounds without children or without parents were systematically skipped on to the next compound. In compounds having many homes with children aged 3–59 months, we systematically interviewed the parents of the youngest child. In each home, only one parent was interviewed, and if both parents were present, the one to be questioned was drawn by coin flip.

The data collected were entered on the CS PRO 6.3 software, and analysis done using the Statistical Package for the Social Science 21 software. The results were expressed in the form of totals, frequencies, averages, and standard deviations. The Chi-square test was used to determine the association between two variables.

The degree of association was evaluated using the *P*-value and odds ratio (OR), with a confidence interval of OR at 95% and significance threshold of $P \leq 0.05$.

Ethical clearance for our study was obtained from the Institutional Research Board of the Faculty of Medicine and Biomedical Sciences. We equally obtained administrative authorizations, and informed consent from each parent was interviewed. Each parent who took part in this study benefited from an information, education, and communication (IEC) session on SMC.

Data collected during this study were secured and were put into a database to which only the investigators had access.

RESULTS

Characteristics of the study population

A total of 462 parents were questioned among which 12 were excluded due to unfinished interviews and 450 were finally retained.

The average age of parents was 31 years \pm 5.7 with extremes at 18 and 53 years, and the sex ratio was 0.71. Most of the parents (73.33%) were aged between 25 and 35 years, and 92.02% were living as a couple at the time of the survey. Most of them had a primary level of education (61.33%) and were practicing a liberal profession (89.11%), and more than half (51.33%) of the homes had a low socioeconomic level.

Knowledge of parents on SMC

Of the 450 parents questioned, 64.00% could properly define SMC and 49.33% had a third party as a source of information. More than half of the parents knew the modalities for SMC (the target [58.44%]; the distribution site [59.11%]; and the distribution period [54.00%]). Meanwhile, less than a quarter of them knew the number of cycles per campaign (23.11%) and the campaign duration (24.22%). Most of the parents could state at least an advantage (65.78%), and an adverse effect (AE) (70.67%) of SMC [Figure 1].

Parents' attitudes toward SMC

Of the 450 parents who took part in the study, 53.55% thought that SMC was a curative measure against malaria and 73.78% thought that SMC was the best malaria control method and that the other methods should be abandoned. 90.44% were satisfied with the SMC, and 70.00% of them thought SMC was not harmful to children [Figure 2].

Parents' practices toward SMC

Of the 450 parents questioned, 92.67% gave four cycles of SMC to their children during the last campaign and 79.56% gave the 3 recommended doses. 54.67% of parents accepted to give SMC to their children because it was cheap, efficacious, and available at home. 54.83% of parents administered the medication on the 2nd and 3rd days by themselves, and 55.33% had a proper attitude toward handling adverse drug effects [Figure 3].

Factors associated to poor knowledge, attitudes, and practices of parents

Among the factors analyzed, the 25–35 years of age group, primary level of education, living as a couple, the liberal profession, and low socioeconomic level were associated to poor knowledge of parents [Table 1].

Among the factors analyzed, the 25–35 years age group, primary level of education, the liberal profession, and low socioeconomic level were associated to poor attitudes of parents [Table 2].

Among the analyzed factors, only the 35–45 years age group

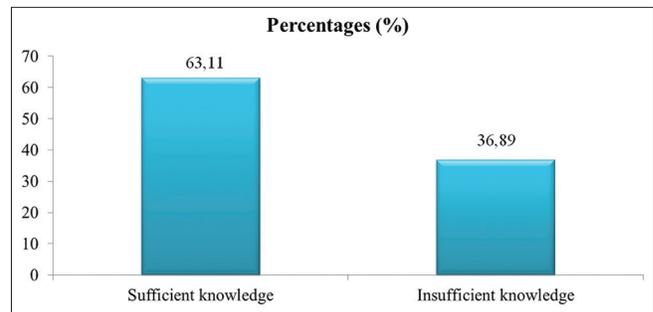


Figure 1: Distribution of parents according to their level of knowledge

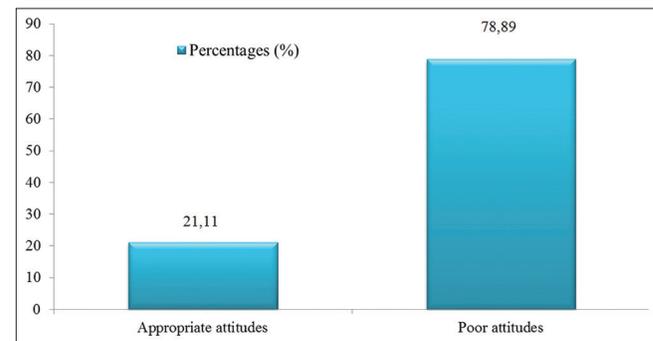


Figure 2: Distribution of parents according to their attitudes

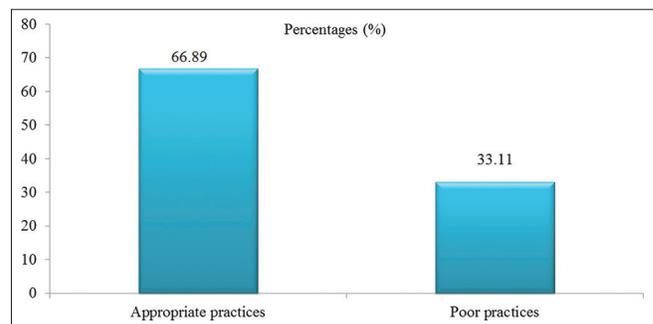


Figure 3: Distribution of parents according to their practices

was associated with poor practices of parents [Table 3].

Insufficient knowledge of parents on SMC was associated with erroneous attitudes [Table 4]. There was no association between the level of knowledge and practices of parents [Table 5]. There was no association between the attitudes and practices of parents [Table 6].

After multivariate analysis with logistic regression, the liberal profession, low socioeconomic level, and living as a couple stood out as factors associated to poor knowledge [Table 7], the primary level of education and low socioeconomic level were factors associated with erroneous attitudes of parents [Table 8]; and the 35–45 years of age group was a factor associated with inappropriate practices of parents [Table 9].

Table 1: Factors associated with poor knowledge of parents

Associated factors	Insufficient knowledge <i>n</i> (%)	Sufficient knowledge <i>n</i> (%)	OR (95% CI)	<i>P</i>
Age (years)				
15–25	6 (3.6)	36 (12.7)	0.25 (0.10–0.62)	0.002
25–35	134 (80.7)	196 (69)	1.88 (1.98–2.98)	0.006
35–45	22 (13.3)	49 (17.3)	0.73 (0.42–1.26)	0.26
≥45	4 (2.4)	3 (1.1)	2.31 (0.51–10.46)	0.46
Sex				
Male	66 (39.8)	121 (42.6)	0.89 (0.6–1.31)	0.55
Female	100 (60.2)	163 (57.4)	1.12 (0.76–1.66)	0.55
Level of education				
Illiterate	25 (15.1)	38 (13.4)	1.14 (0.66–1.98)	0.62
Primary	125 (75.3)	151 (53.2)	2.68 (1.76–4.09)	0.000
Secondary	16 (9.6)	92 (32.4)	0.22 (0.12–0.35)	0.000
Higher	0	3 (1.1)	0	0.18
Marital status				
Single	6 (3.61)	29 (10.21)	0.52 (0.21–1.3)	0.16
Living as a couple	160 (96.39)	255 (89.79)	3.02 (1.23–2.46)	0.011
Profession				
Liberal profession	162 (97.59)	239 (84.15)	7.62 (2.69–21.62)	0.000
Non-liberal profession	1 (0.60)	13 (4.58)	0.13 (0.01–0.97)	0.019
Unemployed	1 (0.60)	18 (6.34)	0.09 (0.011–0.67)	0.003
Pupil/Student	2 (1.2)	14 (4.93)	0.235 (0.05–0.053)	1.05
Socioeconomic level				
Low (<5)	103 (62.05)	128 (45.07)	1.99 (1.34–2.94)	0.0005
Average (5–10)	47 (28.31)	96 (33.8)	0.77 (0.5–1.17)	0.22
High ≥ 10	16 (9.64)	60 (21.13)	0.4 (0.22–0.71)	0.001

OR: Odds Ratio, CI: Confidence interval

DISCUSSION

In our study, the average age of parents was 31 years with a sex ratio of 0.71. This female predominance in our study is explained by the societal framework of the northern regions where women stay at home to take care of domestic chores and the children's education while the men go out to fend for the needs of the family. 73.33% of parents were aged between 25 and 35 years, and 92.22% were living as a couple at the time of the study.^[6] This is due to the fact that early marriages and stigma attached to divorce are common in this community. More than half of them (61.33%) attained a primary level of education. This is explained by the fact that the Cameroon government and its partners made primary education free and obligatory since many years.^[6,7] Most of the parents (89.11%) practiced a liberal profession,^[6] mainly agriculture, and 51.33% of these parents had a low socioeconomic level.^[8] This may be due to the fact that most parents did not further their education after the primary level

nor did they undergo any professional training. This obliges them to turn to the informal sector. More than half of the parents (63.11%) had sufficient knowledge on SMC.^[7] This result could be ameliorated if both parents were involved in the process. Actually, health agents are more interested in mothers of children for the institution of SMC. More than a third (78.89%) of parents had poor attitudes toward SMC. These erroneous and sometimes hostile attitudes toward SMC were due mainly to three factors. Parents did not understand the principle of prevention and therefore found it absurd that free medication was given to healthy children but was made to pay for the treatment of sick children. The occurrence of AEs in seemingly healthy children made them think that SMC made the children sick. Moreover, a good number of parents due to insufficient knowledge thought that the management of AE was to be paid for. More than half (66.89%) of the parents had appropriate practices toward SMC.^[7] These still inadequate results can be explained by the fact that, with SMC being a quite recent measure, most

Table 2: Factors associated with poor attitudes of parents

Associated factors	Poor attitudes <i>n</i> (%)	Appropriate attitudes <i>n</i> (%)	OR (95% CI)	<i>P</i>
Age (years)				
15–25	29 (8.17)	13 (13.68)	0.56 (0.27–1.12)	0.101
25–35	268 (75.49)	62 (65.26)	1.63 (1–2.66)	0.045
35–45	53 (14.93)	18 (18.95)	0.75 (0.41–1.35)	0.34
≥45	5 (1.41)	2 (2.11)	0.66 (0.12–3.47)	0.62
Sex				
Masculine	145 (40.85)	42 (44.21)	0.87 (0.55–1.37)	0.55
Feminine	210 (59.15)	53 (55.79)	1.14 (0.72–1.81)	0.55
Level of education				
Illiterate	49 (13.8)	14 (14.74)	0.92 (0.48–1.76)	0.81
Primary	241 (67.89)	35 (36.84)	3.62 (2.25–5.81)	0.000
Secondary	65 (18.31)	43 (45.26)	0.27 (0.16–0.44)	0.000
Higher	0	3 (3.16)	0	0.000
Marital status				
Single	22 (6.2)	13 (13.68)	0.41 (0.2–0.86)	0.015
Living as a couple	333 (93.8)	82 (86.32)	2.40 (1.15–4.95)	0.015
Profession				
Liberal profession	330 (92.96)	71 (74.74)	4.46 (2.4–8.26)	0.000
Non-liberal profession	5 (1.41)	9 (9.47)	0.13 (0.04–0.41)	0.000
Unemployed	12 (3.38)	7 (7.37)	0.43 (0.016–1.15)	0.086
Pupil/Student	8 (2.25)	8 (8.42)	0.25 (0.09–0.068)	0.003
Socioeconomic level				
Low (<5)	198 (55.77)	33 (34.74)	2.36 (1.47–3.79)	0.0002
Average (5–10)	111 (31.27)	32 (33.68)	0.89 (0.55–1.44)	0.6532
High ≥ 10	46 (12.96)	30 (31.58)	0.34 (0.19–0.54)	0.000

OR: Odds Ratio, CI: Confidence interval

parents do not yet have the reflex to appropriately administer the SMC nor do they have the reflex to run to health facilities in case of the occurrence of AE.

As concern associated factors, the liberal profession, low socioeconomic level, and living as a couple were associated to poor knowledge. Actually, most parents were farmers (liberal profession), a profession which sometimes made them unavailable during the rainy season for the IEC sessions. Living as a couple is a factor associated to poor knowledge. To better understand this, it is a proper highlight that 58.45% of people living as a couple were women, 73.43% were aged between 25 and 35 years, 61.35% of these people attained a primary level of education, and 89.91% practiced a liberal profession. Moreover, parents of both the sexes were included in our study, but some fathers were not included in the IEC on SMC.

Poor attitudes were associated with a primary level of education and a low socioeconomic level. This may be due to the fact that parents not having proper education or having

a low income found it absurd to give medication to healthy children and refuse to treat the sick ones freely.

CONCLUSION

At the end of our study, we conclude that the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of parents of children aged 3–59 months toward SMC in the Mokolo health district are, respectively insufficient, erroneous, and inappropriate.

We thus recommend that IEC toward SMC be reinforced, and health facilities in the area should systematically organize counter visits to ensure the effective administration of the drugs by the parents.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We express our sincere thanks and appreciations to all the parents who accepted to participate in this study.

Table 3: Factors associated with poor practices of parents

Associated factors	Poor practices <i>n</i> (%)	Appropriate practices <i>n</i> (%)	OR (95% CI)	<i>P</i>
Age (years)				
15–25	29 (9.63)	13 (8.72)	1.11 (0.56–2.21)	0.75
25–35	211 (70.10)	119 (79.87)	0.591 (0.36–0.94)	0.03
35–45	55 (18.27)	16 (10.74)	1.858 (1.02–3.35)	0.04
≥ 45	6 (1.99)	1 (0.67)	3.01 (0.35–25.23)	0.29
Sex				
Masculine	121 (40.20)	66 (44.30)	0.845 (0.56–1.25)	0.41
Feminine	180 (59.80)	83 (55.70)	1.182 (0.79–1.75)	0.41
Level of education				
Illiterate	40 (13.29)	23 (15.44)	0.83 (0.48–1.46)	0.56
Primary	191 (63.46)	85 (57.05)	4.01 (2.63–6.11)	0.07
Secondary	68 (22.59)	40 (26.85)	0.79 (0.5–1.24)	0.32
Higher	2 (0.66)	1 (0.67)	0.99 (0.089–11)	0.99
Marital status				
Single	19 (6.31)	16 (10.73)	0.56 (0.27–1.12)	0.10
Living as a couple	282 (62.67)	133 (29.56)	0.46 (0.89–3.58)	0.10
Profession				
Liberal profession	273 (90.7)	128 (85.91)	1.6 (0.87–2.92)	0.12
Non-liberal profession	7 (2.33)	7 (4.7)	0.48 (0.16–1.4)	0.17
Unemployed	12 (3.99)	7 (4.7)	0.84 (0.032–2.18)	0.72
Pupil/Student	9 (2.99)	7 (4.7)	0.62 (0.22–1.71)	0.35
Socioeconomic level				
Low (<5)	156 (51.83)	75 (50.34)	1.06 (0.71–1.57)	0.77
Average (5–10)	100 (33.22)	43 (28.86)	0.97 (0.79–1.88)	0.88
High ≥ 10	45 (14.95)	31 (10.30)	0.67 (0.4–1.11)	0.12

OR: Odds Ratio, CI: Confidence interval

Table 4: Investigation of association between knowledge and attitudes of parents

Level of knowledge	Poor attitudes <i>n</i> (%)	Appropriate attitudes <i>n</i> (%)	OR (95% CI)	<i>P</i>
Appropriate knowledge	11 (11.58)	155 (43.66)	0.17 (0.08–0.32)	0.00
Poor knowledge	84 (88.42)	200 (56.34)	5.91 (5–11.47)	0.00

OR: Odds Ratio, CI: Confidence interval

Table 5: Investigation of association between the level of knowledge and practices of parents

Level of knowledge	Poor practices <i>n</i> (%)	Appropriate practices <i>n</i> (%)	OR (95% CI)	<i>P</i>
Appropriate knowledge	96 (65.8)	186 (61.8)	2.04 (1.35–3.06)	0.41
Poor knowledge	51 (34.2)	115 (38.2)	0.84 (0.55–1.26)	0.41

OR: Odds Ratio, CI: Confidence interval

Table 6: Investigation of association between the attitudes and practices of parents

Attitudes of parents	Poor practices <i>n</i> (%)	Appropriate attitudes <i>n</i> (%)	OR (95% CI)	<i>P</i>
Appropriate attitudes	62 (20.60)	33 (22.15)	0.91 (0.56–1.46)	0.70
Poor attitudes	239 (79.40)	116 (77.085)	1.09 (0.68–1.76)	0.70

OR: Odds Ratio, CI: Confidence interval

Table 7: Factors associated with poor knowledge of parents

Factors	OR	(95% CI)	P
25–35 years of age group	0.28	0.11–0.67	0.01
Primary	0.24	0.13–0.44	0.00
Liberal profession	39.25	5.79–6.07	0.00
Living as a couple	13.41	3.19–56.34	0.00
Low socioeconomic level	8.56	8.65–22.41	0.00

OR: Odds Ratio, CI: Confidence interval

Table 8: Factors associated with poor attitudes of parents

Factors	OR	95% CI	P
Primary	2.56	1.56–4.21	0.00
25–35 years of age group	0.43	0.42–2.00	0.06
Liberal profession	0.36	0.14–0.93	0.04
Low socioeconomic level (<5)	1.74	1.03–2.93	0.04

OR: Odds Ratio, CI: Confidence interval

Table 9: Factors associated with poor practices of parents

Factors	OR	95% CI	P
35–45 years of age group	3.73	1.91–7.26	0.00

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