

Baseline Survey of Knowledge, Attitude and Perception (KAP) study on Monkeypox among men and women in selected states in Nigeria

Breakthrough ACTION RMEL Team and the NCDC

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Draft



Outline



Context



Methodology



Key findings



Conclusions and recommendations



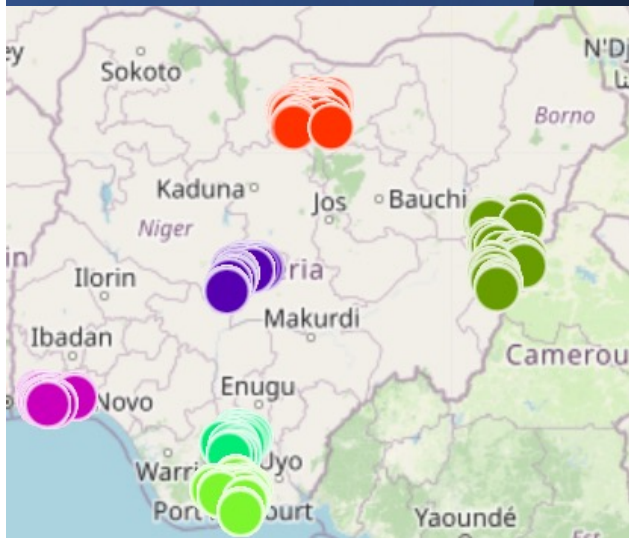
Q&A

Context:

- With funding from USAID, BA-N in collaboration with NCDC is supporting the GoN to implement a strategic national communication response for monkeypox outbreak in Nigeria
- Goal is to generate data to improve priority behaviors associated with preventing and/or controlling high-priority zoonotic disease like Monkey pox
- Baseline information on knowledge and attitude among the general population across states in Nigeria are either very scanty or not readily available
- Insights will be needed to tailor/develop appropriate strategies and messages that resonate with target audience, hence this data collection

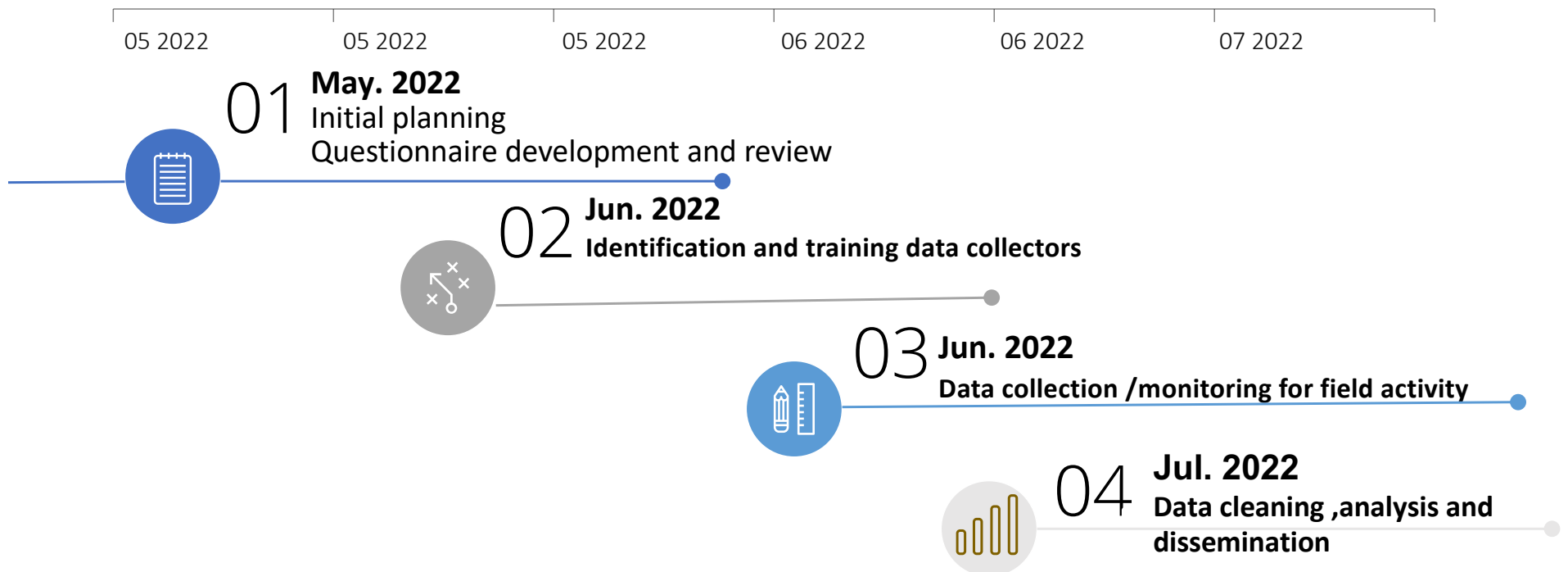
Methods

Study design and methods



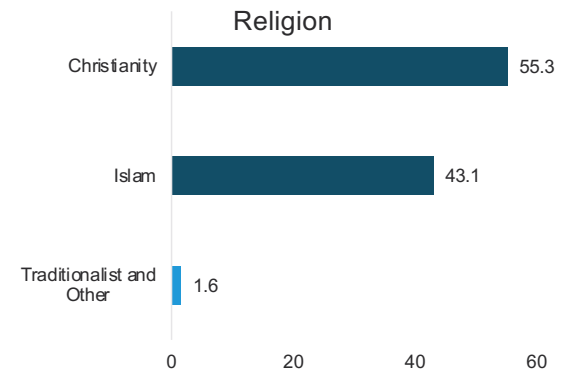
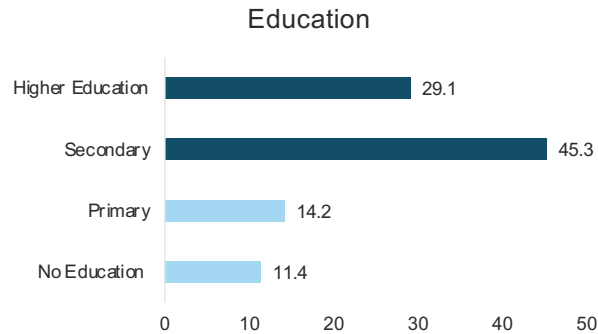
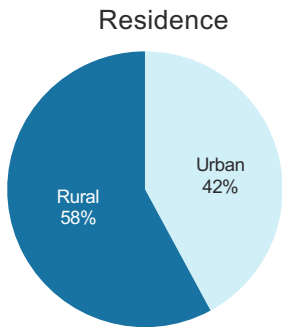
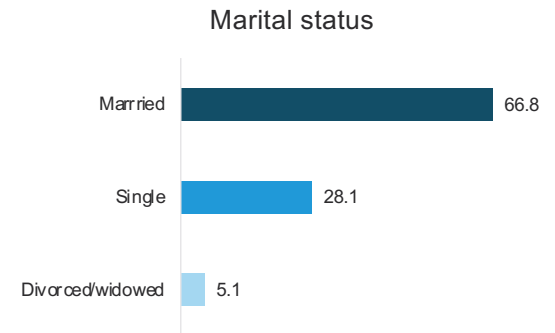
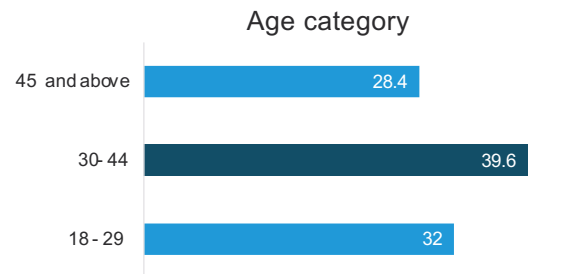
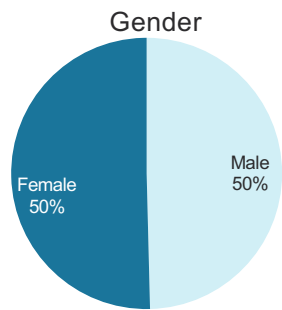
- Cross sectional study, conducted at household level
- Conducted in states with the highest number of reported cases in each of the six geopolitical zones in Nigeria
- Coverage includes 50% of the total LGAs (randomly selected after urban rural stratification) in each selected states- **Adamawa, FCT, Kano, Imo, River, and Lagos**
- Respondent included in study were screened for eligibility:
 - Men and women aged 18 years old and above
 - Able to provide oral permission to participate
 - Could communicate in English or a local language
- Minimum of 800 respondents to participate in the survey in each states
- Obtained PHP/NR determination from JHU IRB
- Only those that agreed to participate completed the questionnaire

Study implementation lasted through 3 months



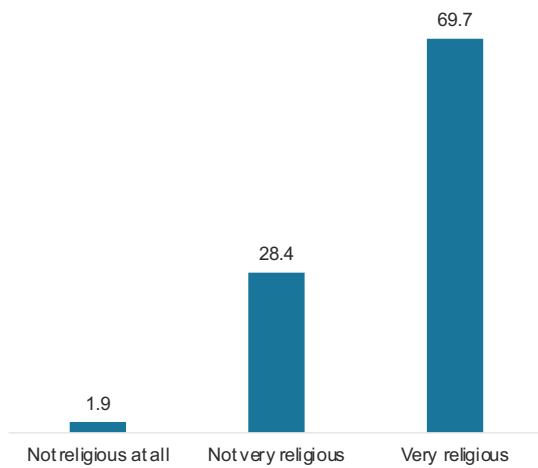
Results

Demographic characteristics of respondents n=5,217

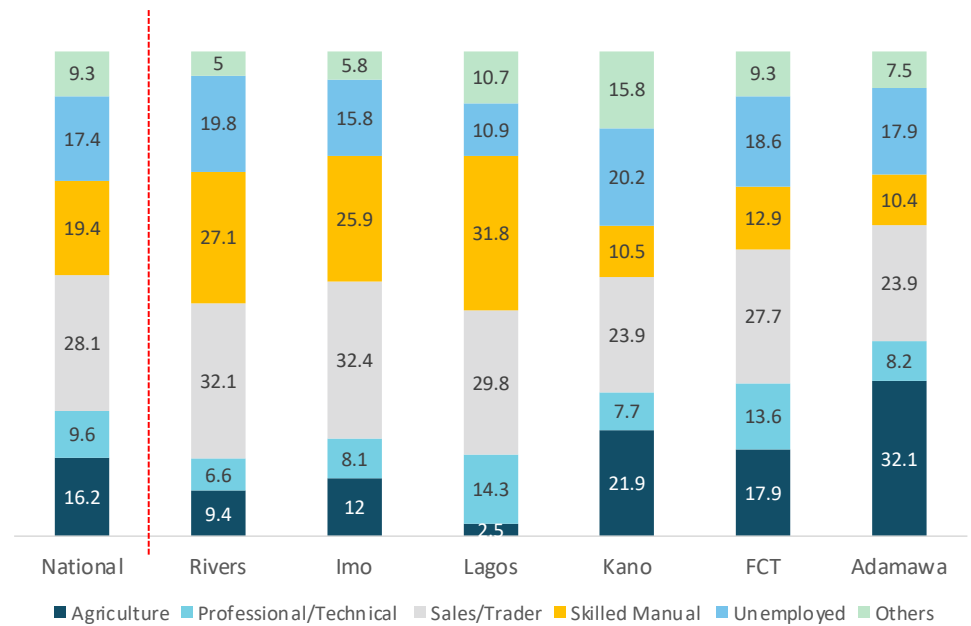


Demographic characteristics of respondents n=5,217

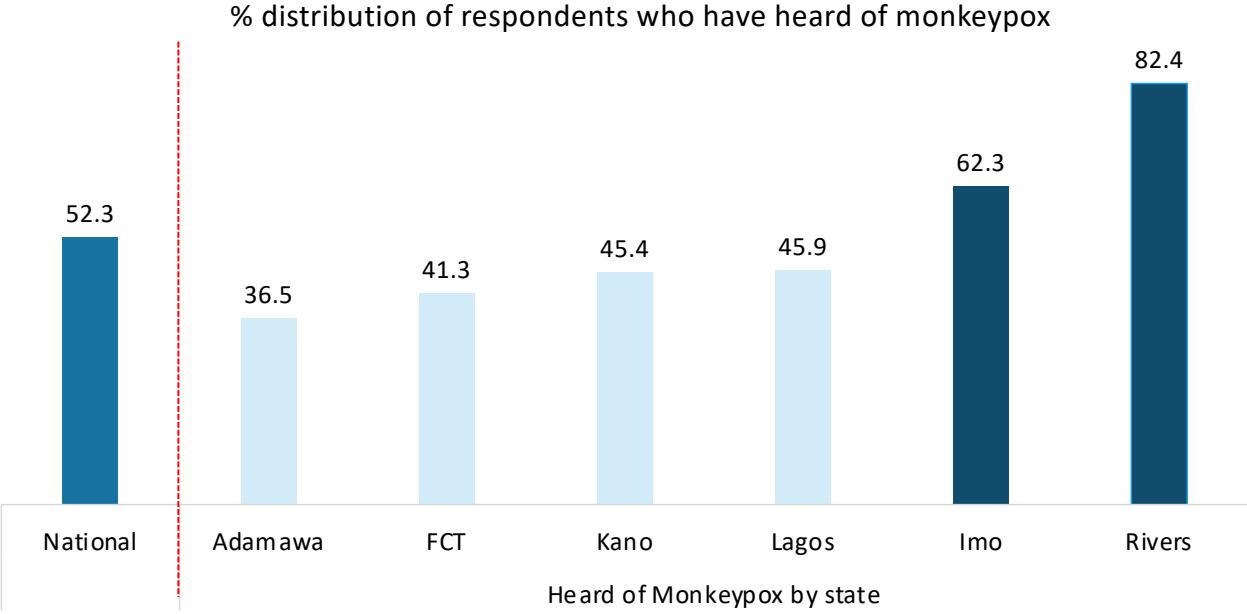
Religiosity



Occupation

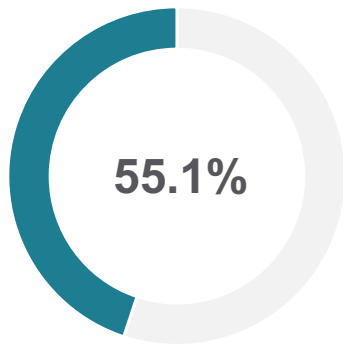


At the national level, about half of the respondents reported to have heard about monkeypox, this was least in Adamawa and FCT and most reported in Imo and Rivers states

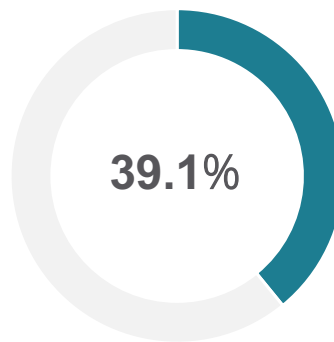


When asked what respondents have heard about monkeypox, what was most reported were: human to human transmission, symptoms, and how to prevent spread

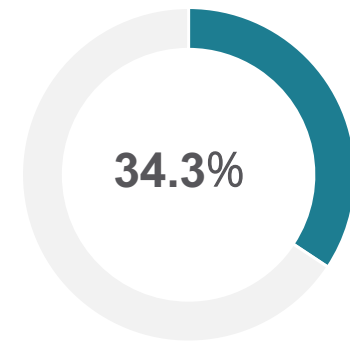
How it spreads from one person to another



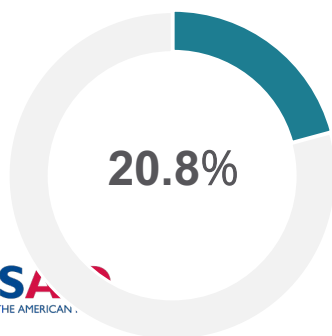
The symptoms and signs



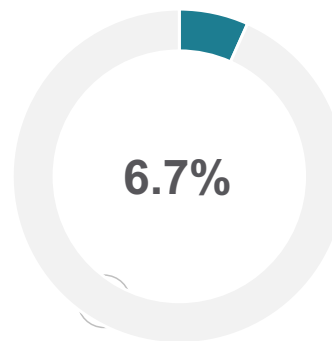
How to prevent it



Where it came from



Others

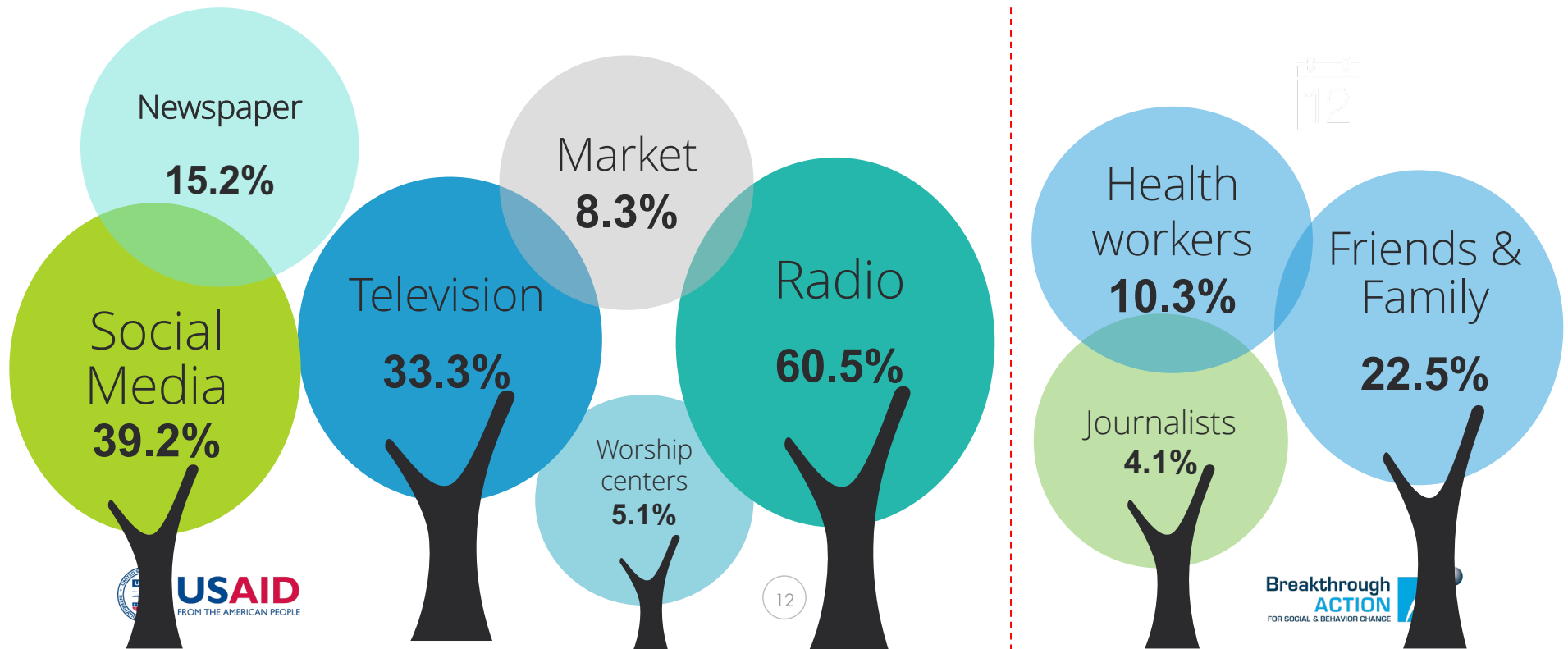


- Dreadful disease
- How its killing people
- Infection from monkey
- some countries have it

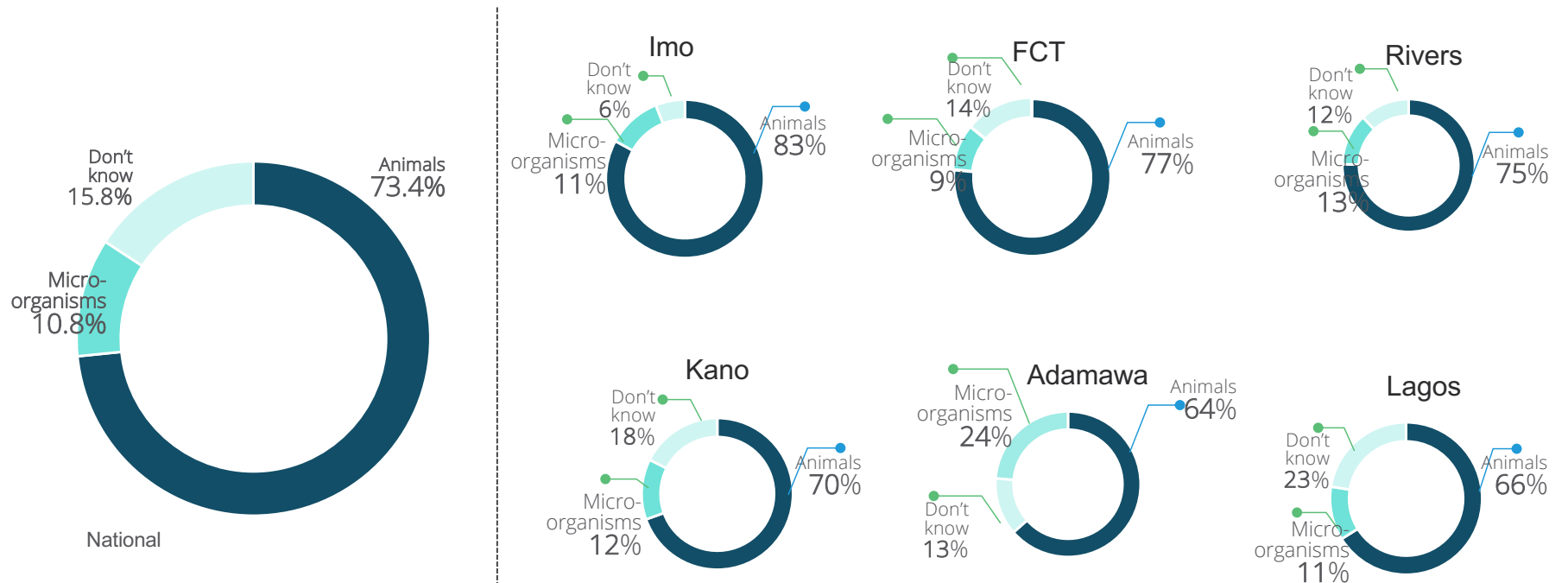


Radio , Tv , Social media are the most popular platforms for information heard about monkeypox

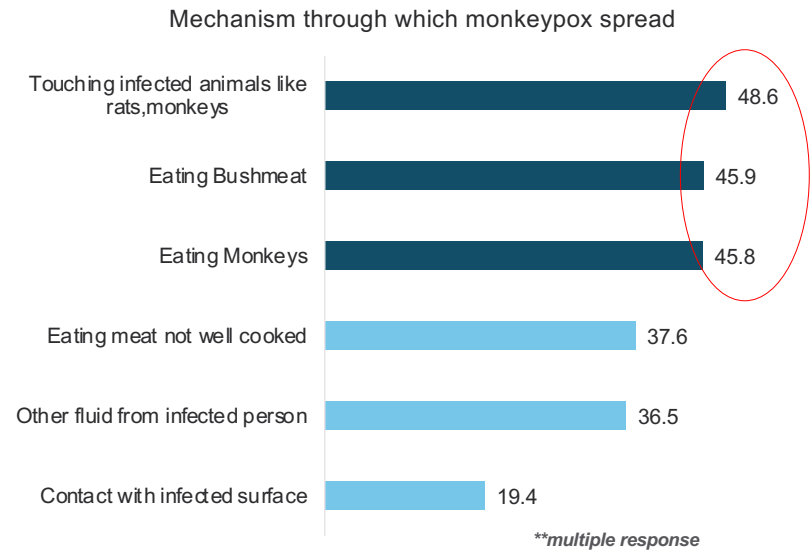
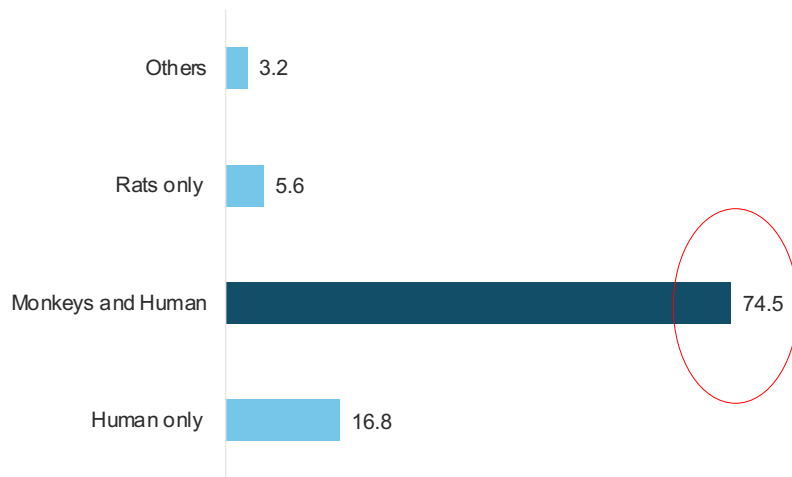
Friends and family were the most reported human source through which information was heard



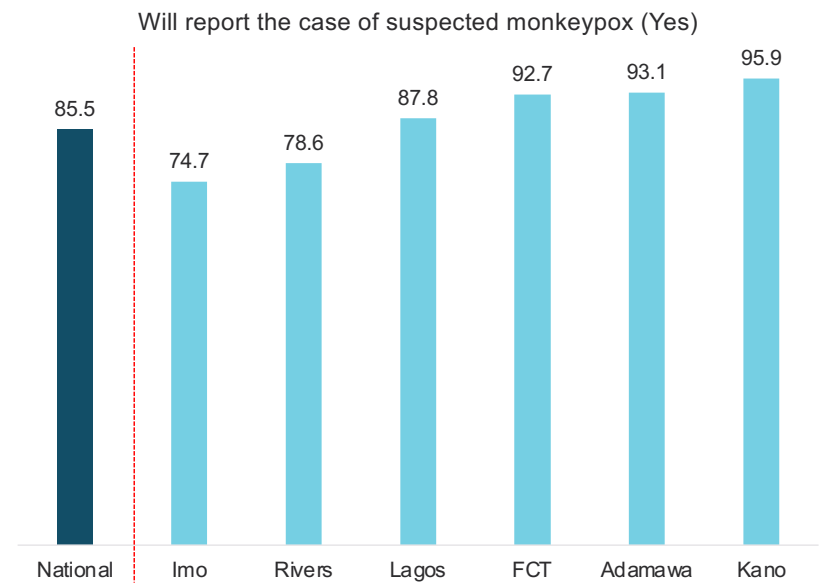
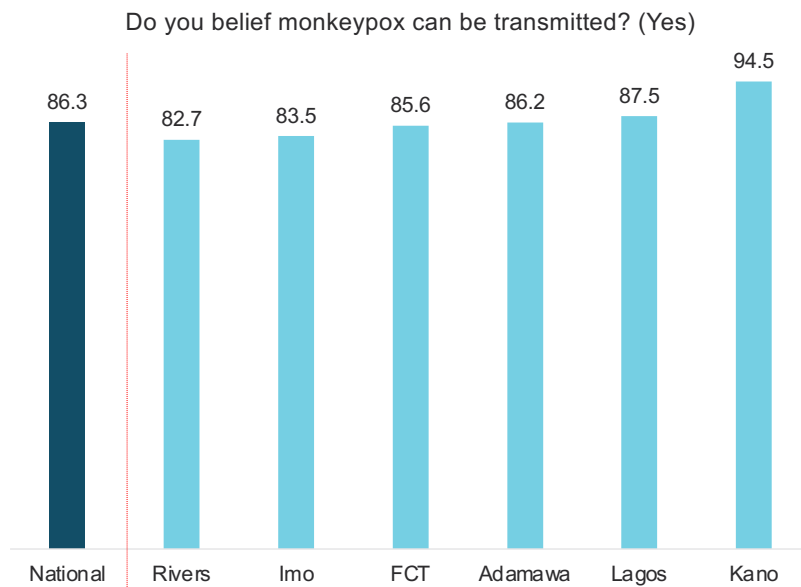
Across the 6 states, 73%, reported animals to be the “cause” of monkeypox. However about 16% reported they “do not know”!



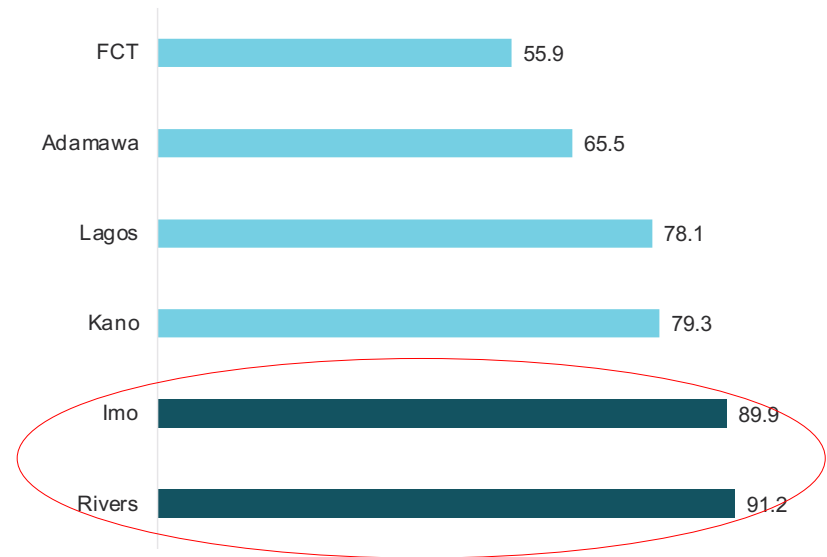
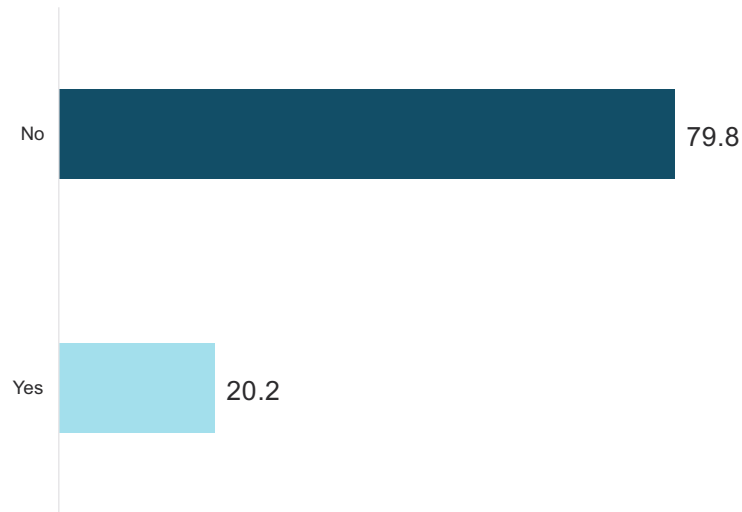
Three-quarter of respondents believe monkeypox affects monkeys and humans mostly. Two out of every five respondents believe consumption of bushmeat , monkeys, touching infected animals are spread mechanisms



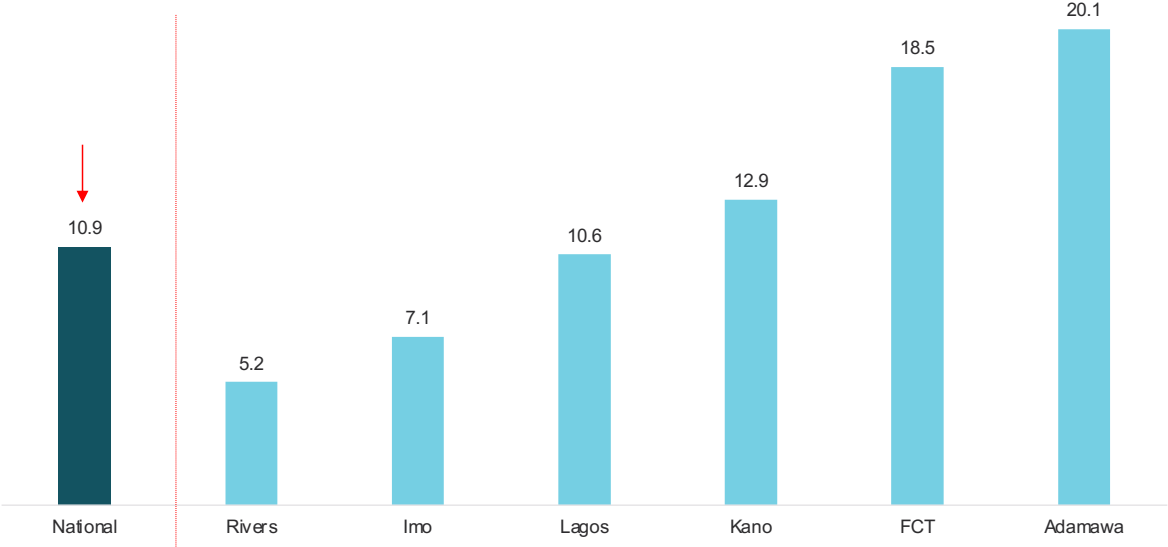
At least four out of every five respondents believe monkeypox is transmittable, and would report a suspected case of monkeypox



Majority of the respondents (4 out of 5) said they will not associate with persons suspected to be infected with monkeypox. This is highest in Rivers and Imo states

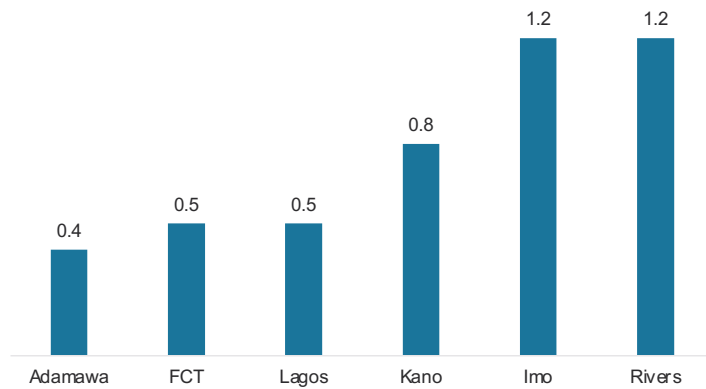


At the National level, one in every ten respondents reported knowing someone who has been infected with monkeypox



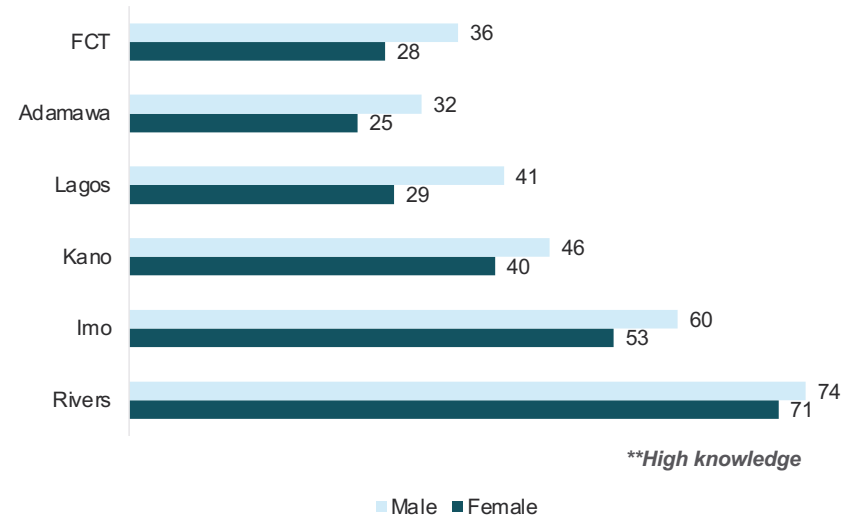
While knowledge is low across states, more males scored higher on knowledge compared to females across all states

Mean scores on monkeypox knowledge related questions across states



**Three knowledge related questions

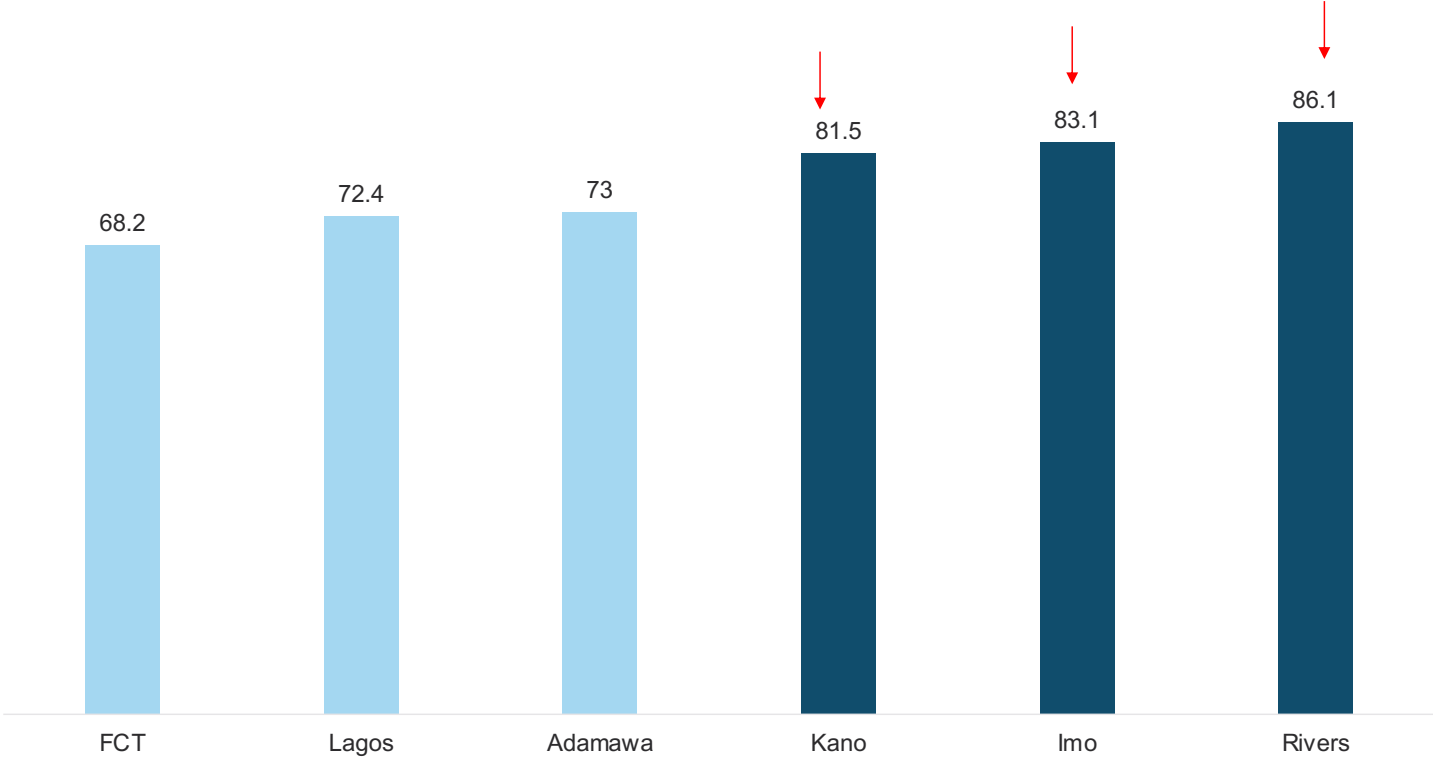
Gender distribution for reported knowledge on monkeypox



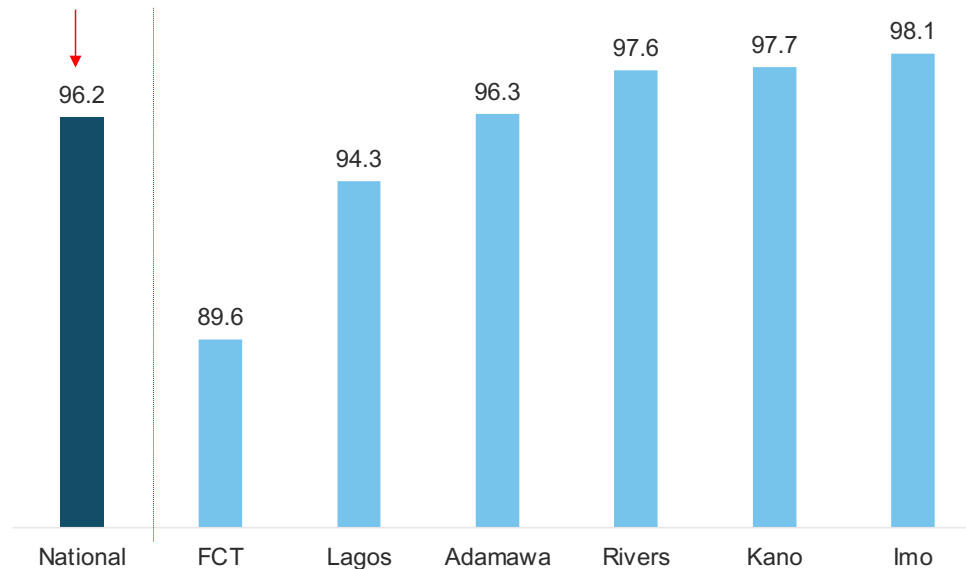
**High knowledge

Male Female

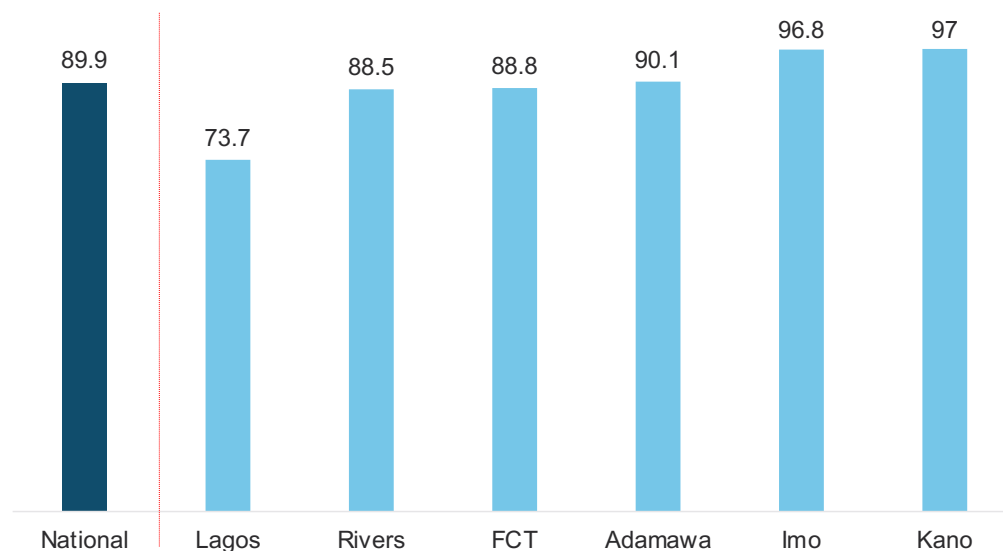
Most respondents believe that vaccines can protect from certain disease (68-86%). This is highest in Kano , Imo and Rivers



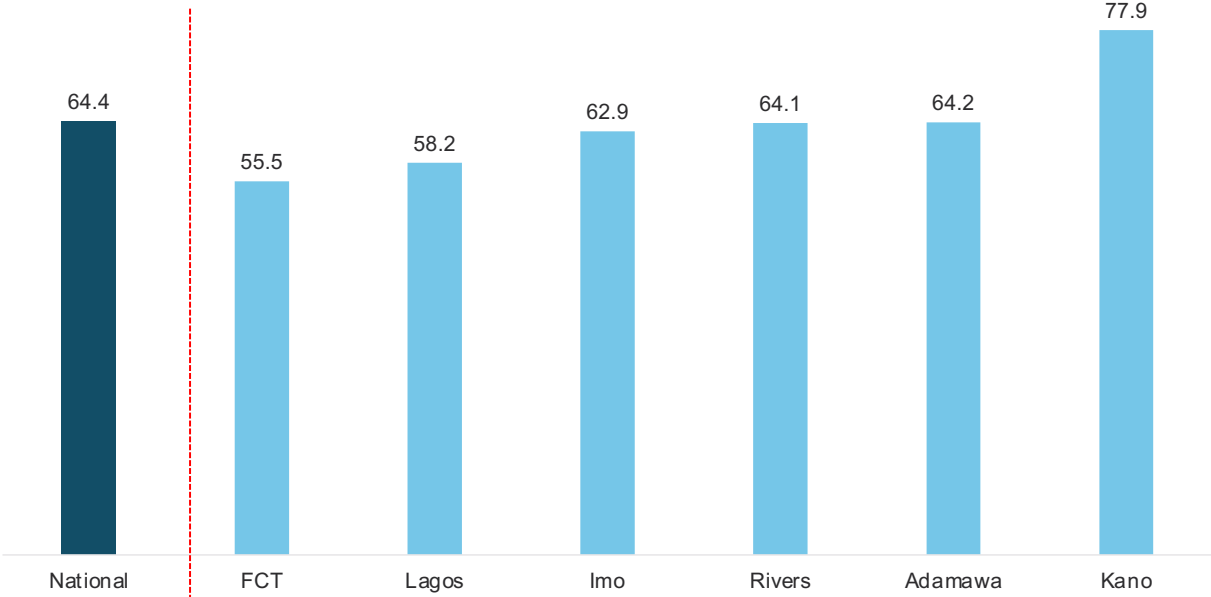
9 out of every 10 respondents supports persons diagnosed with monkeypox should be admitted to treatment center



Majority (90%) Supports persons who have direct contact with a person who has been diagnosed with monkeypox must be quarantined for some weeks



At least half of the respondents said they are willing to take an approved vaccine for monkeypox, more males seems to also report willingness compared to females



***More males reported willingness for vaccination from additional analysis*



Summary

- While a little more than half of respondents reported awareness for monkeypox, there is still a wide gap in knowledge.
- Majority of respondents (more than 60%) attended attained at least a secondary or higher education, except for state like Adamawa.
- Level of stigmatization is high (79%) for persons suspected to be infected
- Human to human transmission was most reported information heard about monkeypox
- Radio, Social media, television , friends and family are the most reported source for information on monkeypox
- Expression of willingness to get vaccinated should there be a vaccine for monkeypox is higher among males compared to the females

Acknowledgement

- The State health promotion officers for their support in the mobilization of respondents and data collection for the study across the six states.
 - Adamawa
 - Lagos
 - Kano
 - FCT
 - Rivers
 - Imo

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