of 85.2% (95.0% CI 81.9% to 88.4%) participants affirmed that they could move with a deformed leper to the market or church. 71.5% (95.0% CI 67.5% to 75.5%) participants stated that they could offer a job to a deformed leper.

### SP5-23 IS KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE CORRELATING WITH PRACTICES? A KAP STUDY ON DENGUE FEVER

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**Introduction** Dengue/Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is an emergent disease in India. It is endemic in some parts of country and contributes annual outbreaks of dengue/DHF.

**Methods** A cross sectional study was conducted in Aligarh, India, in peri urban area from October to November 2010 to assess knowledge, attitude and preventive practices on dengue. Randomly 120 adults were recruited by using Cochran’s formula. Standardised oral questionnaire was used to collect information on demographic and dengue related KAP after taking informed consent. Knowledge and practices were graded good, fair and poor using Bloom’s cut-off point and attitude was classified as positive, neutral and negative using Likert’s scale. Reliability of questionnaire was analysed by using Cronbach’s α Coefficient. The data collected was analysed by software SPSS version 17.0.

**Results** 42% respondents had low knowledge, 44.2% had positive attitude and 10.2% respondents followed good practices. Significant positive correlation was found between knowledge and practice (p<0.05), but no significance was found between attitude with knowledge or practice.

**Conclusion** The results suggested that good attitude does not translates into good practices, therefore health promotion activities should be strengthened for improving knowledge, ensuring people are receptive to the messages and making it easier for them to adopt desired change of behaviour.

### SP5-24 FAMILY, SCHOOL AND SOCIAL LIFE OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS WITH ILLNESS/DISABILITIES IN KAGOSHIMA, JAPAN

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**Backgrounds** According to the 2008 report by Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare, the number of households receiving public assistance was nearly 1.2 million, and elderly households accounted for 46% of them, followed by households headed by individuals with illness/disabilities (36%).

**Aim** The present study investigated family, school, and social life of public assistance recipients because of their illness/disabilities in Kagoshima, Japan, to identify predictive characteristics of high-risk group of public assistance recipients and to seek preventive measures against welfare dependence.