

ABSTRACT

Yellow fever is among the vector borne diseases listed in the International Health Regulation by the World Health Organization. According to estimation of IHR, the numbers of yellow fever cases have increased over the past due to the declining population immunity, deforestation, urbanization, population movements, and climate change. There are an estimated 200 000 cases of yellow fever, causing 30 000 deaths worldwide each year with 90% occurring in Africa. There is no specific anti viral treatment for yellow fever. It can be prevented by an effective vaccine. In the current study we assessed the prevention of international students TUMS against using KAP study.

Cross-sectional analytical study was performed among all International students of the University. Overall 140 questionnaires were distributed among the students out of which 124 were filled representing response rate of 88.5%. The Questionnaires were checked for missing data. More than 60% of students came from Asian countries and about 34% from Africa. About 67% of them study in clinical science, 17% in public health courses and the rest in basic sciences. The level study of students was 41% in medical doctor and dentistry, 24% in PhD, 24% MSc/MPH and 13% in Bachelor sciences. Among African students 68% of them stated that they were vaccinated against disease while on 13% of Asian student were vaccinated. The knowledge, attitude of African students were significantly higher than Asian students. Only 20% of the students have been vaccinated against yellow fever. As yellow fever can be distributed by travelers to other countries, the results of this study can be useful of universities which have international students from endemic areas.