

Unwanted Parents - A Perspective of Elderly from Old Age Homes of Pune City in India

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: The current research paper highlights various issues of the elderly after moving to the Old Age Home. This attempt to coverup the condition, adjustment, changed life style and perspective in association of such several issues of the elderly, which have essential effect on well-being of the elderly. **METHODS:** This study is based on primary data with 500 aged respondents interviewed from the 22 old age homes of Pune city of Maharashtra State, India. Multi-stage Random Sampling is adopted for the data collection process, which consists of Stratified random sampling, probability proportional to size (PPS) and Simple random sampling. **RESULTS:** Around five percent of the elderly are staying with their spouse in the old age home, and then 10 percent and 71 percent of elderly are staying away from their spouse and children respectively. In case of seven elderly persons out of ten, their close ones consulted to the institution before joining. The presence of lonely feeling is shared by 55 percent of the inmates, the result of left out by their children and other relatives. **DISCUSSION:** Family members don't have time, too busy to look after, or to interact with aged parents, and the consequences are - feeling of unimportant and conflicts within family members due to presence of aged person. This explanation is provided by more than 70 percent of the elderly for being at the old age home. The children and relatives are ready to pay to the old age institution but not ready to share one roof with them.

KEYWORDS: Elderly, Old age homes, Reasons for Joining, India

Urban Dengue Outbreaks: A Study on Key Breeding Containers of Dengue Vectors

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Dengue is currently one of the important arboviral diseases, with 2.5 billion people living in areas of risk and millions of cases occurring each year. Identifying the key containers is an important key to prevent dengue epidemics. This study aims to determine the type of containers in the dengue outbreak localities in Kepong district, Kuala Lumpur. **METHODS:** Larvae survey was done between January 2016 to December 2017 in 38 different outbreak localities. Sampling was carried out using pipette or dipper depending on container types in both indoors and outdoors. All larvae samples were collected and identified, and the type of breeding containers were recorded. **RESULTS:** A total of 227 containers were recorded as positive for dengue vector; outdoors (63%) were higher than indoors (37%). The result indicated five main breeding containers in this study were plastic containers (18.5%), water drums (15.9%), drains (15.0%), flower pots (12.3%) and pails (8.81%). **DISCUSSION:** This study provides information on key breeding containers of *Aedes* spp. This information served as a guidance for health service provider to educate residents in eliminating of artificial and natural containers of breeding sites indoors and outdoors.

KEYWORDS: dengue, key breeding container, aedes, larvae survey