

Malaria Household Knowledge and Behavior in Equatorial Guinea: Lessons to Be Learned

Maria Romay-Barja^{1,2}, Jorge Cano^{3,4}, Jose Maria Ugarte³, Jesus Roche³, Gloria Nseng⁵, Matilde Riloha⁵, Agustin Benito^{1,2} and Estefania Custodio^{1,6*}

¹Centro Nacional de Medicina Tropical, Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Madrid, Spain

²Red de Investigación Colaborativa en Enfermedades Tropicales, RICET, Madrid, Spain

³Centro de Referencia de Control de Endemias, Malabo, Equatorial Guinea

⁴Faculty of Infectious and Tropical Diseases, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom

⁵Ministerio de Sanidad y Bienestar Social, Malabo, Equatorial Guinea

⁶European Commission, Joint Research Center, Italy

Abstract

Background: Malaria continues to be a major public health problem in Equatorial Guinea, despite the control efforts made since 1990s. Upcoming control interventions should incorporate the behavioral and social aspects of malaria, for which is essential to have base-line and context-specific information.

Methods: A retrospective study was carried out to analyze the major outcomes of three cross-sectional surveys on malaria-related knowledge and behavior, conducted in Equatorial Guinea in 1996, 2001 and 2007. Results were described using frequencies, and major outcomes were compared between regions through logistic regression analysis adjusting by socio-economic and individual-related factors.

Results: The knowledge towards malaria was overall better in 2001 than in 1996 in rural Bioko, and the attitudes and practices concerning malaria treatment and prevention were more correct in Bioko Island than in mainland Equatorial Guinea in 2001. Results in the 2007 survey, showed limited knowledge but appropriate practices related to the management of children with clinical malaria in Bata.

Conclusion: Equatorial Guinea is a small but heterogenic country, with population showing distinct perception of malaria and its public health impact across regions. National malaria control strategies should have this diversity into account and sensitization campaigns should be tailored to context-specific misconceptions and different epidemiological patterns identified.

Keywords: Malaria; Social; Behavior; Equatorial Guinea; Knowledge; Community awareness

Introduction

Equatorial Guinea is a small country located in the Gulf of Guinea and consisting of an insular region and a mainland region. The whole country is categorized as a malaria high transmission area, with more than 1 case per 1000 population, and more than 80% of the cases due to *P. falciparum* [1]. Nowadays malaria is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality among children under five years of age, regardless of the control efforts made since late 1990 [2].

In the African continent, the increasing efforts and investments in malaria have contributed to a substantial decrease in the incidence of clinical cases although the disease remains a major public health problem in the Sub-Saharan region [1]. The WHO world malaria report 2014 estimated that 198 million cases of malaria and around 600,000 deaths occurred globally, with Africa accounting for 90% of the deaths. Furthermore, and despite the progress, malaria remains a major killer of children, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, where it takes the life of a child every 2 minutes [3].

Over the last 20 years, a set of interventions have been put in place in Equatorial Guinea with a geographic imbalance and Bioko Island, the largest island of the insular region, has capitalized most of them. During the 1990 decade several strategies were implemented, although with limited scope and primarily targeting Bioko rural populations [4-7]. In 2004, a large-scale control programme, the Bioko Island Malaria Control Programme (BIMCP), was launched with the major goal of achieving the elimination of malaria transmission in the island [8-11].

Meanwhile, in the mainland region of Equatorial Guinea the first

set of interventions did not start until 2001, even though large scale interventions began in 2007, with the implementation of a 5-year project, the Equatorial Guinea Malaria Control Initiative (EqGMCI) [10]. The EqGMCI was similar on its conception to the BIMCP although not all provinces were equally covered [11].

Despite all these efforts and programmes the most recent prevalence rates published for Bioko Island and the mainland region, 18% (in 2014) [12], and 52% (in 2011) [11] respectively, show how malaria remains a major health issue in Equatorial Guinea.

In the assessment of the potential ways of improving malaria control strategies, there is global agreement on the necessity of operational research that helps create context specific messages based in scientific evidence [13]. Furthermore, malaria control programs need to broaden the focus on the parasite and the mosquito vector to the social and behavioral factors associated with the disease. Malaria control efforts cannot longer afford to overlook the multidimensional human context

***Corresponding author:** Estefania Custodio, Centro Nacional de Medicina Tropical, Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Madrid, Spain, Tel: +39 339 864 7092; E-mail: estefania.custodio@rc.ec.europa.eu

Received: September 02, 2016; **Accepted:** September 24, 2016; **Published:** October 01, 2016

Citation: Romay-Barja M, Cano J, Ugarte JM, Roche J, Nseng Gloria, et al. (2016) Malaria Household Knowledge and Behavior in Equatorial Guinea: Lessons to Be Learned. J Infect Dis Preve Med 4: 134. doi: [10.4172/2329-8731.1000134](https://doi.org/10.4172/2329-8731.1000134)

Copyright: © 2016 Romay-Barja M, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

that creates and supports different notions related to malaria prevention and treatment [14].

Knowledge and behavior are considered to be among the principal factors that influence vulnerability to malaria at individual, household and community levels, affecting the exposure and progression of the disease [15]. There is ample evidence on how malaria knowledge and behavior of the community can modulate the efficacy of the strategies to be implemented, as misconceptions or inappropriate behavior can interfere with the effectiveness of control measures [16].

Many of the interventions carried out in Equatorial Guinea included elements of Information, Education and Communication (IEC), and several operational research studies on malaria knowledge attitudes and practices were in place, but the majority of them have never been analyzed or published.

The Ministry of Health (MoH) in Equatorial Guinea is expected to include in its new long-term strategic plan to fight malaria 2016-2020, now in process of elaboration, actions aiming at increasing social awareness towards malaria and to promote adequate community behaviors related to the disease. Assembling the knowledge resulted from previous socio-behavioral studies conducted in the country may contribute to the design and implementation of more effective malaria control and prevention strategies.

Here we present the results of three cross-sectional surveys, which aimed at assessing the household knowledge and behavior related to malaria in Equatorial Guinea. These surveys were conducted in 1996, 2001 and 2007 and covered diverse geographic areas of the country.

Material and Methods

Study area and population

Equatorial Guinea is located in the Gulf of Guinea, with a surface area of 28,051 km² and a total estimated population of 720,000 [17]. Equatorial Guinea consists of two regions: a mainland region, which is bordering with Cameroon to the north and Gabon to the south and east, and an insular region consisting of two provinces, Bioko and Annobon Islands.

Bioko is the largest island and where is located the country's capital, Malabo. The mainland region, where the 75% of the nation's population lives, is divided into four provinces: Centro Sur, Kie-Ntem, Wele-Nzas and Litoral where Bata, the largest city of this region, is located. Bubi is the biggest ethnic group in Bioko Island while Fang is the predominant ethnic group in mainland region. Other groups like Combe and Anoboneses are also present in both regions.

The country's tropical climate creates an ideal setting for transmission of malaria and as such, malaria is endemic with year-round transmission in the mainland and the islands [18].

The World Bank classified Equatorial Guinea as a high income country due to the benefits of its large off-shore oil reserves, exploited extensively since 1997, which resulted in a gross national income per capita of US\$13,560 in 2012 [19]. However, despite extensive infrastructure investments in recent years, Equatorial Guinea is still ranked 144 in the 2014 United Nations Human Development Index [20].

Data collection

This study analyses the results of three cross-sectional household surveys on malaria knowledge and behavior conducted in Bioko Island

and mainland Equatorial Guinea between 1996 and 2007. Table 1 details the core characteristics of the surveys: region, area, date, sampling design, and number of households surveyed.

A first survey was conducted in rural communities of Bioko Island in May-August 1996. A random selection of 363 households from 30 communities was made from a census of rural communities where every household was identified by a single code associated with the head of household and respondents were adults of the household.

A second cross-sectional survey was carried out in 2001, targeting rural and urban communities and stratified by region; Bioko Island (October-November 2001) and mainland region (August-October 2001). For this survey, 477 households in 60 communities were randomly selected based on the II Population and Households Census 1994 [21], and respondents were adults present in the household at the time of the survey.

Finally, a third cross-sectional survey was undertaken in Bata (the largest city in mainland Equatorial Guinea) and surroundings, in May-July 2007. A simple random sample of 475 households was selected from a list of under-5 year old children registered within the influence area of a health center (La Libertad Health Center). This health center covered the primary health care of northern urban neighborhoods of Bata and nearby villages of the coastal area. Respondents of the 2007 survey were the caregivers of the selected children.

Age and sex of the interviewees as well as information on the household ownership of radio and/or TV, as indirect measures of socio-economic status, were collected in all three surveys. In the 1996 and 2001 surveys the level of studies attained by the respondents was also recorded as well as the average wake-up and bed- times for adults and children.

Data of three surveys were collected through semi-structured questionnaires by local trained personal. The questions focused on topics such as malaria transmission, malaria clinic and treatment, prevention and community control. The questionnaires were coincident in the main questions and these are analyzed in this study.

In the first two surveys (1996 and 2001) the adults interviewed were questioned about their malaria clinic and treatment history, while in the survey conducted in Bata in 2007 these questions specifically targeted the children under their care.

Data processing and statistical analysis

Common questions to the three surveys were analyzed, and grouped by subject category as described in Figure 1. The answers on drugs intake were classified into the following broad categories: antimalarial, antipyretic, traditional medicine, vitamins and antibiotics.

The number of real answers for each of the questions analyzed in the 1996 and 2007 surveys was computed and percentages calculated based on these absolute frequencies (i.e. excluding missing).

The 2001 survey was designed to enable regional comparisons. Percentages were then used to summarize samples characteristics, and differences between regions were assessed by the Rao-Scott adjusted Chi-square test. The differences in responses between regions were assessed by logistic regression, with each of the outcome variables as the dependent variable and the region of study as the independent one. In order to account for the socio-demographic differences between regions, and only for the most relevant questions (Table 1) we further performed a multivariable logistic regression model including as

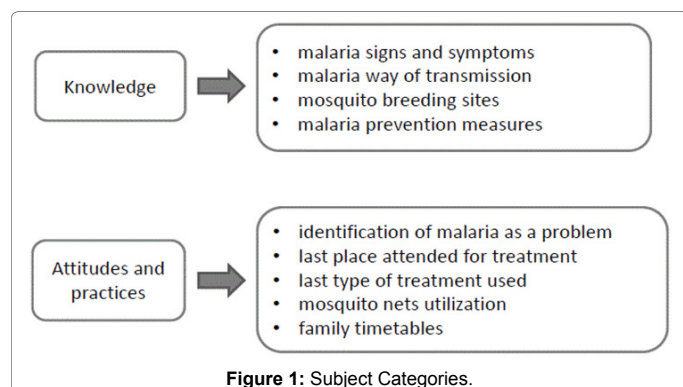


Figure 1: Subject Categories.

confounding variables the area of study (rural/urban), the sex and age of the interviewee, and the presence of radio and TV in the household (both introduced in the model independent of each other).

The adjusted odds ratios (AOR) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) were computed for the multivariable models.

P-values less than or equal to 0.05 were considered statistically significant for all statistical analysis.

Data analysis was performed using SPSS version 18.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, Illinois, USA).

Ethics, consent and permission

The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of Equatorial Guinea approved all three studies and questionnaires. Oral informed consent for participating in the study was obtained from all the interviewees.

Results

Bioko Island (1996)

In the 1996 survey, around 58% of the individuals selected among the rural households were women. Overall, 18% of the respondents had reached secondary education, and 37% reported to have radio in the house.

More than 90% of respondents identified “Fever” as a major symptom of malaria infection. Among the interviewees, “Mosquito bites” (89%) and the intake of some drinks (62%) and foods (26%) were reported the major causes of malaria. “Mosquito nets” was the most mentioned method for preventing malaria among the individuals interviewed (34%).

Malaria was perceived as a “Problem” and classified as a “Health problem” by the majority of the respondents. Nearly 38% of the interviewee stated to have selected a health facility to treat their last malaria episode, although antimalarial drugs were reported as the treatment of choice by over 80% of them.

Mosquito nets were used by less than 40% of the population, and individuals pointed to the unavailability of bed nets as the main reason for not using them. Other frequent responses were that they were “too hot”, or “insufficient number of bed nets to protect all members of the family.”

Bioko Island and mainland region in 2001

In the 2001 survey, the majority of the respondents in Bioko Island were women while in the mainland region 51% were males. The Bioko respondents were also younger, had a higher educational level, and

more access to TV and radio at home as compared to the mainland sample (Table 2).

Over 92% of the respondents in 2001 identified fever as a malaria-related symptom and mosquito bites as a cause of malaria transmission, and responses associating malaria transmission with drinks and foods were over 70% and 50% respectively, in both regions. The majority in both regions also associated water and puddles with mosquito breeding sites and pointed the mosquito nets as one of the best method of prevention (Table 3).

The perception of malaria as a ‘problem’ was eight times higher in Bioko and the use of “Antimalarial” drugs was also more frequently reported (85.1%) in Bioko than in the mainland region (65.4%), while the use of “Traditional medicine” was less reported in the island. However, the attendance to health facilities for malaria treatment was around 60% for both regions in this survey (Table 4).

The average wake-up time for adult and children was around 6.30 am and average bedtime around 8.30 pm for children and 9.30 pm for adults. These values did not show any change for the regions and years analyzed.

Bata (mainland region)

Respondents of the 2007 survey in Bata were mostly female, with a mean age of 28 years (standard deviation (SD): 9.9). Nearly 80% of them said to have a radio and/or a TV at home.

Most of the respondents identified fever (93.9%) and weakness (89.2%) as malaria-related symptoms. However, mosquito bite, as a way of transmission, was reported only by 68.1% of the respondents, and mosquito nets as a prevention measure by 66.2%.

More than 90% of the caregivers considered malaria a serious problem for the community, and 70% of them declared having taken their children to a health facility for seeking malaria treatment. Over 96% said to have used “Antimalarial” drugs and “Antipyretic” as the first treatment of choice to treat the latest malaria episode of the children in their care.

Finally, 75.3% of children were reported to have slept under a bed net the night before to the survey.

Discussion

This study analyses the malaria household knowledge and behavior of three surveys conducted in 1996, 2001 and 2007, in different geographic areas of Equatorial Guinea. The outcomes of these three cross-sectional surveys suggest that the knowledge towards malaria in rural Bioko in 1996 was quite appropriate but not the main practices related to treatment and prevention. In year 2001, the knowledge, attitudes and practices in general seems more correct in Bioko Island than in mainland region. Results in the 2007 survey, showed limited knowledge but appropriate practices related to the management of children with clinical malaria in an area of the capital of the continental region (Bata).

These differences in household knowledge and behaviour might be at some extent related to the imbalance by regions of the interventions implemented in the country at the time the surveys were conducted. Thus, appropriate knowledge regarding malaria signs, symptoms and transmission was high (above 90% of correct responses) in the three surveys, but highest in Bioko Island in 2001 where more control interventions against malaria have been implemented since early 1990s. This may be among the underlying reasons for the good social

Region	Year	Area	Sampling design	No. Households
Bioko Island	1996	Rural	Multistage random selection	363
Bioko Island	2001	Urban/Rural	Multistage random selection	269
Continental Region				208
Continental Region	2007	Bata Area*	Simple stage random selection	475

*Health Area of La Libertad Health Center (rural villages and urban neighborhoods)

Table 1: Characteristics of the cross-sectional KAP surveys.

Variables	Bioko Island	Bioko Island and Continental Region			Continental Region
	1996	Bioko Island 2001 All	Continental Region 2001	p	Bata City 2007
	N=363	N=269	N=208		N=475
	%	%	%		%
Area					
Urban	0.0	63.2	33.7	**	97.3
Rural	100.0	36.8	66.3		2.7
Sex					
Female	57.8	97.0	49.0	**	93.7
Male	42.1	3.0	50.9		6.3
Age Group(Years)					
15-25	13.5	43.5	7.2	**	49.4
26-35	21.5	36.8	38.5		29.1
36-45	27.1	17.1	26.9		14.9
>46	37.8	2.6	27.4		6.6
Educational Level Attained					
Primary School of -	82.5	35.7	62.3	**	-
Secondary School or+	17.5	64.3	37.7		-
Radio In House					
No	63.3	28.6	35.1		22.5
Yes	36.7	71.4	64.9		77.5
Television In House					
No	-	42.4	93.3	**	14.6
Yes	-	57.6	6.7		85.4

**Differences between regional sample characteristics diverse at the significant level (p<0.001) in year 2001,by Rao Scott adjusted Chi Square test
 "-." No data collected for that variable in that year

Table 2: Sample characteristics by year and region

acceptance of the BIMC Programme launched in 2004 and its rapid malaria prevalence reduction in the first two years [22], and it is consistent with observations in other endemic areas of Africa [23–26].

Unfortunately, knowledge on malaria-related morbidity, transmission and control measures seems to have decreased recently in Bioko Island according to a study conducted in 2009, where only 65% of the respondents recognized fever as a malaria symptom and 55% identified bed nets as a preventive measure of malaria [27]. This might be partially explained by a decline on the perception of malaria risk among the population due to the dramatic reduction of malaria prevalence in the island [28]. Other factors that could be related to this phenomenon are the intense demographic transitions experienced in the island, and the huge migration pressure from neighbouring countries and mainland Equatorial Guinea. It is important to maintain the sensitization and education of target groups during the life of the control projects and beyond, and to develop mechanisms that oversight the impact of such interventions on people’s knowledge and social acceptability of the interventions.

The association of malaria transmission with food or beverages intake was surprisingly consistent in the three surveys studied and

coincident with what has been reported in other areas [29]. These misconceptions should be further explored to be taken into account in future IEC interventions in Equatorial Guinea.

The overall lower knowledge registered in Bata in 2007, even though they were under the area of influence of a health centre, showed how the understanding of malaria could vary from community to community [30]. Health education interventions should be designed according to the existing knowledge and adapted to each region.

The perception of malaria as a community problem was very high across the three surveys compared to what it has been reported in other places in Africa where malaria is perceived as a relatively minor problem and health is far down on community main concerns [31]. These levels of household awareness are important in order to have a positive attitude towards the prevention of the disease. It would be necessary to study the actual perception of malaria in the different regions of the country for the design of future interventions.

Regarding treatment-seeking behaviour, our results show that home treatment was the main option only in rural Bioko in 1996. In the other surveys, health services were the preferably places to treat

Variables	Bioko Island		Bioko Island and Continental Region				Continental Region			
	1996 Rural		Bioko Island 2001 All		Continental Region 2001		Bioko Island versus Continental Region		Bata Area 2007	
	N=363		N=269		N=208		p	AOR(95%CI)±	N=475	
	n ^a	%Yes	n ^a	%Yes	n ^a	%Yes			n ^a	%Yes
Signs & Symptoms										
Fever	347	90.5	268	96.6	208	94.2	*	3.1(0.8-11.0)	441	93.9
Headache/Nausea	347	90.5	267	97.0	208	97.6			354	77.7
Weakness	347	90.5	268	99.6	206	93.7			397	89.2
Itching	347	90.5	260	56.5	208	94.4			226	27.4
Cough	-	-	257	61.5	206	51.0			359	81.9
Pain to Urinate	-	-	259	52.1	202	32.2			221	18.5
Malaria Transmission										
It's caused by mosquito bites	296	88.5	268	98.9	206	92.2	*	3.1(0.7-14.0)	367	68.1
It's caused by some drinks	329	61.7	263	70.0	201	72.6	*		300	43.0
It's caused by some food	328	25.6	259	56.4	202	54.5	*		297	40.7
Mosquito breeding sites										
Water/Puddles	316	67.4	268	96.6	186	93.5	*	1.8 (0.8-6.0)	347	62.5
Grass	316	44.0	267	100.0	207	98.1			117	3.4
Forest	316	0.6	256	44.1	204	56.9			280	40.7
Rubbish/dirtiness	316	40.3	267	97.4	206	96.6			117	47.9
Mosquito prevention measures										
Mosquito bed nets	294	34.0	255	98.4	205	94.1	*	2.3 (0.5-9.6)	370	66.2
Making smoke	294	24.5	268	95.5	208	74.0	*		-	
Cleaning the house	294	12.2	247	95.5	208	94.7	*		-	

**Differences in the frequency of responses by region in 2001 diverse at the significant level (p<0.05) by bivariate regression model

^afrequency of response excluding missing

Table 3: Crude and adjusted analysis of knowledge towards malaria by region in year 2001

Variables	Bioko Island		Bioko Island and Continental Region				Continental Region			
	1996		Bioko Island 2001		Continental Region 2001		Bioko Island versus Continental Region		Bata Area 2007	
	N=363		N=269		N=208		p	AOR(95%CI)±	N=475	
	n ^a	%Yes	n ^a	%Yes	n ^a	%Yes			n ^a	%Yes
Attitude towards malaria										
Malaria is a problem	352	96.0	269	99.3	208	95.7	*	8.1(1.0-63.9)	410	95.2
Type of problem										
A health problem	321	77.6	269	87.0	208	90.9	*	0.7 (0.3-1.5)	426	92.5
An economic problem	321	13.4	269	29.7	208	39.9	*		380	70.0
A social problem	321	8.1	269	9.7	202	2.9	*		389	74.0
Last place of treatment										
Home/Pharmacy	331	50.2	269	28.3	208	36.5	*	1.7 (1.0-2.9)	278	48.2
Dispensary/Hospital	331	57.5	269	65.4	208	59.1			342	70.2
Traditional healer	331	7.6	269	0.7	208	3.4	*		208	2.9
Last type of treatment										
Antimalarial	324	80.2	269	85.1	208	65.4	*	2.7 (1.5-5.1)	85	96.5
Antipyretic	324	21.6	269	48.7	208	54.3	*		157	98.7
Traditional medicine	324	17.0	269	3.3	208	26.4	*	0.1 (0.6-1.7)	157	0.6
Vitamins	324	2.2	269	36.1	208	20.7	*		-	
Antibiotics	324	0.6	269	2.2	208	3.4	*		-	
Using Mosquito nets										
Yes	363	29.2	269	41.3	208	26.4	*	1.0 (0.6-1.7)	442	75.3

**Differences in the frequency of responses by region in 2001 diverse at the significant level (p<0.05) by bivariate regression model

^a- data not collected in the 2007 survey frequency of response excluding missing

Table 4: Crude and adjusted analysis of attitudes and practices to treat and prevent malaria by region in year 2001

malaria morbidity. This finding contrasts with the observed in most sub-Saharan African countries, where treatment is mostly sought out of the public health services [24,25,32,33]. However, in a recent survey conducted in rural and urban communities of Bata district, a 75.2% of caretakers also reported to have sought malaria treatment for their children in a health service [34].

The preference for health facilities was also accompanied by a high reported use of antimalarial drugs in both regions and for all periods. The lower utilization of traditional medicine reported in Bioko Island in 2001 may be associated with the population awareness promoted by IEC campaigns conducted within the project initiatives at that time [6]. A reduction in reliance on traditional remedies due to enhanced population knowledge on malaria causes and treatment has recently been described in Nigeria [35]. However, in the mainland region, the 26% use of traditional medicine reported in 2001 would be suggesting different treatment preferences in this region. A recent study conducted in Bata district in 2013 showed a similar pattern [34] as well as the existence of other factors that may contribute to the still high prevalence of malaria in the area despite these apparent appropriate behaviours. This study showed a median delay in seeking care for children of 2.8 days. Being treated at home first and the socioeconomic level of the household were determinants of this delay [36].

The reported use of mosquito nets by adults was below 42% in Bioko Island in 1996 and 2001, lower than the reported frequency in neighbouring countries [23], but consistent with the 41% reported in 2004 [37]. Inaccessibility to cost-free bed nets was reportedly the main reason given for not using them in our surveys. In Bioko Island, the ownership of bed nets increased to 97% in 2008, thanks to scaling-up distribution of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) by BIMCP initiative, but abruptly dropped to 65% in 2009 [27]. Cost-free, or partially subsidized, access to ITNs has been recognised essential to tackle malaria [22,35,38] and should be taken into account in the implementation of future strategies accompanied by sensitization campaigns to ensure regular and proper use of them.

In the survey conducted in Bata city, the reported use of mosquito nets in children was over 70%, contrasting with the findings of the aforementioned study conducted in 2009 in the mainland region, in which only 26% of children under five were documented to have slept the previous night under a bed net [11]. This might be due to the fact that the 2007 survey was conducted in an area where bed nets distribution and awareness campaigns was recently carried out, reinforcing the importance of ensuring free access to ITNs.

According to the reported wake-up and bedtime habits, we could conclude that despite mass introduction of individual (e.g. ITNs) and community protective measures (e.g. indoor residual spraying, IRS), population could still be highly exposed to mosquito bites due to these habits, as malaria mosquitoes in Bioko exhibit an early evening indoor biting pattern with a peak time of activity at midnight [5]. This exposition risk may be becoming even higher over the last few years, after a study has shown an adaptive shift toward outdoor host seeking in *Anopheles gambiae* s.s. populations in some areas of Bioko Island. Moreover, diverse local habits could expose population to mosquito bites differently, as was shown in some vacation areas and Combe communities of Bioko Island [38].

We must acknowledge some limitations to this work. The cross-sectional design of the surveys does not allow for a causality assessment and, therefore, conclusions presented here are just the most plausible hypothesis, according to our knowledge and related

to the control strategies implemented towards malaria in Equatorial Guinea at that time.

Conclusions

Equatorial Guinea is a small but heterogenic country, with population showing distinct knowledge and perception towards malaria prevention across regions. Control initiatives in Equatorial Guinea should account for the socio-geographic and economic differences between Bioko Island and mainland Equatorial Guinea, as well as their past history in malaria control interventions that may have resulted in a regional imbalance in malaria related knowledge and behaviors.

We identified consistent and context-specific misconceptions related to the disease that should be updated by forthcoming research and be addressed in future IEC activities.

Concerted efforts are still needed to scale-up protective measures at national level as well as to maintain a high level of social awareness of the risk of malaria over time.

Finally, the IEC campaigns to be designed and implemented in the coming years should be tailored to the different epidemiological contexts currently existing within the country.

Competing Interest

The authors have declared that they have no competing interest.

Authors' Contributions

MRB, EC conceived and designed the analysis of the data. JC, JMU, JR designed, coordinated and carried out the surveys. GN Coordinated the EG Malaria Programmes and participate in surveys' coordination. AB participated in surveys' coordination and reviewed the manuscript. MRB performed the data analyses and wrote the manuscript. EC participated in the data analysis. JC, EC reviewed and corrected the manuscript. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgements

The authors thank the study participants for volunteering, the data collectors for the fieldwork efforts, and the MoHSW of Equatorial Guinea. This study was funded by the Spanish International Cooperation Agency for Development (AECID) and the VI PN I+D+I 2008-2011 (National Plan of Research +Development +Innovation) of the Institute of Health Carlos III, ISCIII through its RETICS program (RICET-RD12/0018/0001).

References

1. WHO (2015) World malaria report 2015. Geneva.
2. WHO (2014) World Health Statistics. Geneva
3. Bhatt S, Weiss DJ, Cameron E, Bisanzio D, Mappin B, et al. (2015) The effect of malaria control on *Plasmodium falciparum* in Africa between 2000 and 2015. *Nature* 526: 207–211.
4. Roche J, Benito A, Ayecaba S, Amela C, Molina R, et al. (1993) Resistance of *Plasmodium falciparum* to antimalarial drugs in Equatorial Guinea. *Ann Trop Med Parasitol* 87: 443–449.
5. Cano J, Berzosa PJ, Roche J, Rubio JM, Moyano E, et al. (2004) Malaria vectors in the Bioko Island (Equatorial Guinea): estimation of vector dynamics and transmission intensities. *J Med Entomol* 41: 158–161.
6. Molina R, Benito A, Roche J, Blanca F, Amela C, et al. (1993) Baseline entomological data for a pilot malaria control program in Equatorial Guinea. *J Med Entomol* 30: 622–624.
7. Roche J, Guerra-Neira A, Raso J, Benito A (2003) Surveillance of in Vivo Resistance of *Plasmodium Falciparum* to Antimalarial Drugs from 1992 to 1999 in Malabo (equatorial Guinea). *Am J Trop Med Hyg* 68: 598–601.
8. Kleinschmidt I, Sharp B, Benavente LE, Schwabe C, Torrez M, et al. (2006) Reduction in infection with *plasmodium falciparum* one year after the introduction of malaria control interventions on Bioko Island, Equatorial Guinea. *Am J Trop Med Hyg* 74: 972–978.

9. Kleinschmidt I, Schwabe C, Shiva M, Segura JL, Sima V, et al. (2009) Combining Indoor Residual Spraying and Insecticide-Treated Net Interventions. *Am J Trop Med Hyg* 81: 519–524.
10. Rehman AM, Coleman M, Schwabe C, Baltazar G, Matias A, et al. (2011) How Much Does Malaria Vector Control Quality Matter: The Epidemiological Impact of Holed Nets and Inadequate Indoor Residual Spraying. *PLoS ONE* 6:e19205.
11. Rehman AM, Mann AG, Schwabe C, Reddy MR, Roncon Gomes I, et al. (2013) Five years of malaria control in the continental region, Equatorial Guinea. *Malar J* 12: 154.
12. Bradley J, Monti F, Rehman AM, Schwabe C, Vargas D, et al. (2015) Infection importation: a key challenge to malaria elimination on Bioko Island, Equatorial Guinea. *Malar J* 14: 46.
13. Guyant P, Corbel V, Guérin PJ, Lautissier A, Nosten F et al. (2015) Past and new challenges for malaria control and elimination: the role of operational research for innovation in designing interventions. *Malar J* 14: 279.
14. Dlamini SV, Liao C-W, Dlamini ZH, Siphepho JS, Cheng P-C, et al. (2015) Knowledge of human social and behavioral factors essential for the success of community malaria control intervention programs: The case of Lomahasha in Swaziland. *J Microbiol Immunol Infect* s1684.
15. Bates I, Fenton C, Gruber J, Laloo D, Lara AM, et al. (2004) Vulnerability to malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS infection and disease. Part 1: determinants operating at individual and household level. *Lancet Infect Dis* 4: 267–277.
16. Heggenghogen HK, Hackethal V, Vivek P (2009) The Behaviour and social aspects of malaria and its control: an introduction and annotated bibliography. Geneva
17. UNdata (2014) | country profile | Equatorial Guinea
18. Guerra-Neira A, Rubio JM, Royo JR, Ortega JC, Auñón AS, et al. (2006) Plasmodium diversity in non-malaria individuals from the Bioko Island in Equatorial Guinea (West Central-Africa). *Int J Health Geogr* 5: 27.
19. World Bank (2014) Equatorial Guinea | Data
20. Human Development Report Media Package (2014) Human Development Reports
21. Departamento de Estadística de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial. Ministerio de Planificación y Desarrollo Económico; 1997. II Censo de Población y Vivienda 1994. Guinea Ecuatorial.
22. Kleinschmidt I, Schwabe C, Benavente L, Torrez M, Ridl FC, et al. (2009) Marked Increase in Child Survival after Four Years of Intensive Malaria Control. *Am J Trop Med Hyg* 80: 882–888.
23. Moyou-Somo R, Essomba P, Songue E, Tchoubou NN, Ntambo A, et al. (2013) A public private partnership to fight against malaria along the Chad-Cameroon pipeline corridor: I. Baseline data on socio-anthropological aspects, knowledge, attitudes and practices of the population concerning malaria. *BMC Public Health* 13: 1023.
24. Oguonu T, Okafor HU, Obu HA (2005) Caregivers's knowledge, attitude and practice on childhood malaria and treatment in urban and rural communities in Enugu, south-east Nigeria. *Public Health* 119: 409–414.
25. Hlongwana KW, Mabaso ML, Kunene S, Govender D, Maharaj R (2009) Community knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) on malaria in Swaziland: A country earmarked for malaria elimination. *Malar J* 8: 29.
26. Bennett A, Smith SJ, Yambasu S, Jambai A, Alemu W, et al. (2012) Household Possession and Use of Insecticide-Treated Mosquito Nets in Sierra Leone 6 Months after a National Mass-Distribution Campaign. *PLoS ONE* 7: e37927.
27. Garcia-Basteiro AL, Schwabe C, Aragon C, Baltazar G, Rehman AM, et al. (2011) Determinants of bed net use in children under five and household bed net ownership on Bioko Island, Equatorial Guinea. *Malar J* 10: 179.
28. Maheu-Giroux M, Castro MC (2013) Do malaria vector control measures impact disease-related behaviour and knowledge? Evidence from a large-scale larviciding intervention in Tanzania. *Malar J* 12: 422.
29. Deressa W, Ali A (2009) Malaria-related perceptions and practices of women with children under the age of five years in rural Ethiopia. *BMC Public Health* 9: 259.
30. Yimer F, Animut A, Erko B, Mamo H (2015) Past five-year trend, current prevalence and household knowledge, attitude and practice of malaria in Abeshge, south-central Ethiopia. *Malar J* 14: 230.
31. WHO (2014) The behavioural and social aspects of malaria and its control.
32. Dunyo SK, Afari EA, Koram KA, Ahorlu CK, Abubakar I, et al. (2000) Health centre versus home presumptive diagnosis of malaria in southern Ghana: implications for home-based care policy. *Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg* 94: 285–288.
33. Nuwaha F (2002) People's perception of malaria in Mbarara, Uganda. *Trop Med Int Health* 7: 462–470.
34. Romay-Barja M, Jarrin I, Ncogo P, Nseng G, Sagrado MJ, et al. (2015) Rural-Urban Differences in Household Treatment-Seeking Behaviour for Suspected Malaria in Children at Bata District, Equatorial Guinea. *PLoS One* 10: e0135887.
35. Fatungase KO, Amoran OE, Alausa KO (2012) The effect of health education intervention on the home management of malaria among the caregivers of children aged under 5 years in Ogun State, Nigeria. *Eur J Med Res* 17: 11.
36. Romay-Barja M, Cano J, Ncogo P, Nseng G, Santana-Morales MA, et al. (2016) Determinants of delay in malaria care-seeking behaviour for children 15 years and under in Bata district, Equatorial Guinea. *Malar J* 15: 187.
37. Custodio E, Descalzo MA, Villamor E, Molina L, Sanchez I, et al. (2009) Nutritional and socio-economic factors associated with Plasmodium falciparum infection in children from Equatorial Guinea: results from a nationally representative survey. *Malar J* 8: 225.
38. Nkuo Akenji TK, Ntonifor NN, Ching JK, Kimbi HK, Ndamukong KN, et al. (2005) Evaluating a malaria intervention strategy using knowledge, practices and coverage surveys in rural Bolifamba, southwest Cameroon. *Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg* 99: 325–332.

Citation: Romay-Barja M, Cano J, Ugarte JM, Roche J, Nseng Gloria, et al. (2016) Malaria Household Knowledge and Behavior in Equatorial Guinea: Lessons to Be Learned. *J Infect Dis Preve Med* 4: 134. doi: [10.4172/2329-8731.1000134](https://doi.org/10.4172/2329-8731.1000134)

Submit your next manuscript and get advantages of OMICS Group submissions

Unique features:

- Increased global visibility of articles through worldwide distribution and indexing
- Showcasing recent research output in a timely and updated manner
- Special issues on the current trends of scientific research

Special features:

- 700+ Open Access Journals
- 50,000+ editorial team
- Rapid review process
- Quality and quick editorial, review and publication processing
- Indexing at major indexing services
- Sharing Option: Social Networking Enabled
- Authors, Reviewers and Editors rewarded with online Scientific Credits
- Better discount for your subsequent articles

Submit your manuscript at: <http://www.omicsonline.org/submit>