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Training process in epidemiological surveillance to prevent the spread of diseases transmitted by mosts

ABSTRACT

The training programs corresponding to the ecosocial theory are considered an important aspect for environmental protection that involves the participation of the individual in environmental actions, thus safeguarding their health and those around them, in this particular the present research was carried out with the objective of proposing a management plan for epidemiological surveillance to prevent the spread of diseases transmitted by mosquitoes in the Castor Nieves Ríos community, La Victoria, Aragua state, Venezuela. The positivist paradigm, quantitative approach, nonexperimental design, field research, descriptive level in the feasible project modality was assumed as a method. As for the population and sample, it was a simple random probabilistic type. Once the formula was executed, 56 families were obtained to whom the survey and the questionnaire were applied as a technique under the line of Research: Educational Management, Institutional Management. Regarding validity, it was carried out through the content through expert judgment. Reliability using the KR-20 coefficient method. Descriptive statistics were applied for the results. Conclusion: during the home visit, water tanks were detected, these being conducive to breeding sites for the vector, and 67% indicated weakness in the prioritization of risk groups. 100% indicated the need for a prevention action protocol in case cases related to this type of vector emerge again. Obtaining health risk prevention through the epidemiological surveillance management plan by following epidemiological prevention strategies.

Descriptors: Training plan, Epidemiological Surveillance, Mosquitoes.

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