

# 5S Strategy Practices Kontra Dengue in the Selected Barangays of Santiago City in 2022: Basis in the Dengue Enhancement Program and Public Advocacy

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**Abstract:** *Dengue is a rapidly spreading vector-borne disease endemic in 100 countries, with complex factors contributing to its occurrence. In Santiago City, the City Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit (CESU) conducted a survey in 2022, revealing 603 cases of Dengue from 2018 to 2022. Thus, the researchers are determined to know the reasons behind the high incidence of dengue cases in Santiago City. The study aimed to determine the practices affecting respondents from barangays Rizal, Plaridel, and Patul to acquire Dengue disease. The data was collected using a survey questionnaire. The results showed no significant difference between the profile variables of respondents and the 5s practices against Dengue. Additionally, there was no significant relationship between the 5s practices against Dengue and the profile variables of the respondents. Profile variables such as age, sex, educational attainment, occupation, and place of work were found to be unimportant in the 5s practices against Dengue. Moreover, the study revealed that most respondents answered sometimes in 5s1 practices, such as searching and destroying breeding sites, participating in public activities, and being aware of the 5s strategy. They also answered sometimes in using mosquito nets before going to sleep, putting screens on windows and doors, and using electric rackets to kill mosquitoes. In 5s2 practices, respondents often sought early consultations for Dengue symptoms, rarely in fogging conducted by the barangay, and sometimes in contacting the health center for questions about fogging. In 5s5 practices, respondents often and always sustained their hydration by drinking enough water and eating fruits rich in water. The researchers concluded that the 5S practices kontra Dengue was not really practiced, improperly practiced or their neighbors do not practice the 5S strategies as it was reflected on the answer of the respondents and observation of the researchers. Furthermore, the researchers concluded that the local government unit's lack of attention in proper fogging and spraying in each barangay may contribute to the incidence of Dengue in Santiago City. Therefore, by spreading awareness through information dissemination and taking part in the shared responsibilities of the citizens and the government in doing the 5S Strategy Practices Kontra Dengue will lower the incidence of Dengue in Santiago City.*

**Keywords:** Dengue, City Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit (CESU), Santiago City, 5S practices kontra Dengue.

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