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Knowledge and attitudes of elementary students about reproductive health (preliminary study on elementary school in Brebes district, Central Java, Indonesia)

👤 **Sri A. Nugraheni** (/article/search?authors=Sri A. Nugraheni)¹, Sri E. Wahyuningsih (/article/search?authors=Sri E. Wahyuningsih)¹,
 Ike J. Prihatini (/article/search?authors=Ike J. Prihatini)¹, Etik Sulistyowati (/article/search?authors=Etik Sulistyowati)¹

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📄 F Int J Community Med Public Health 2018; 5 (4) : 1298-1303; 10.18203/2394-6040.ijcmph20181205; Language: EN

Abstract

Background: Knowledge of elementary students about reproductive health in Indonesia still lack. There are so many students who did not know how to maintain good reproductive health. Efforts to give lessons reproductive health or sex education to elementary school age children today is still considering taboo, but this problem should be anticipated as soon as possible. To decrease maternal mortality rate and unmet-need needs innovation to educate students. Education about reproductive health is one of strategic ways to increase elementary students' knowledge and attitudes about reproductive health. This study conducted to evaluate effect of reproductive health education and provision of media on elementary students in Brebes.

Methods: This study utilized quasi experimental pre and post-test one group design. Population of these study 70 elementary students (3 Government ES) in Brebes.

Results: Based on the results of different test with Wilcoxon Matched Test obtained were significant differences between the respondents' knowledge and attitudes before and after reproductive health education and provision of media (p=0.001).

Conclusions: That means there were significant interventions in the form of education and provision of media to increase knowledge and attitudes of respondent about reproductive health. The results demonstrate that interventions can significantly improve knowledge and attitudes of respondents ($p < 0.005$; Delta: 19.82). Recommendation to improve risk of maternal mortality rate is a reproductive health education with early intervention in young elementary school age children as one of strategic actions to improving knowledge and minimize incidence of teenage pregnancy.

Keywords

Knowledge (/article/search?keywords=Knowledge), Attitudes (/article/search?keywords=Attitudes), Education (/article/search?keywords=Education), Elementary students (/article/search?keywords=Elementary students), Reproductive health (/article/search?keywords=Reproductive health)

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Original Research Article

Unmet need for family planning among women in rural Egypt

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ABSTRACT

Background: Although Egypt has a strong family planning program; the downward trend in the unmet need has been reversed recently. Thus the present study aimed to assess the magnitude of unmet need for family planning, its common reasons and the associated factors among women of reproductive age group.

Methods: this is a community-based cross sectional household survey study conducted in Awish El-Hagar village, Mansoura, Egypt during the year 2015-2016. Using an interviewer questionnaire; 394 rural women in childbearing period were surveyed via a systematic random sampling technique with the help of the outreach community health workers affiliated to Awish El-Hagar family medicine center.

Results: The overall prevalence rates of unmet need for family planning and contraceptive use were 11.2% and 69.5% respectively, while the total demand for family planning was 80.7%. Infrequent sex (27.3%), fear from the side effects (25%) and husband opposition (15.9%) were the most frequent reasons for non-use of family planning methods among unmet need women. Logistic regressions explored that risk factors for unmet need women were having husband disapproved family planning, having only girls, perception that having >3 children to be ideal, working, having husband with the main family planning decision maker, with no past history of unintended pregnancy and having only boys.

Conclusions: A considerable proportion of Egyptian women still have an unmet need for family planning that need to be addressed by more effective family planning and health education programs together with improving counseling strategies and enforcing the role of outreach workers.

Keywords: Unmet need, Family planning, Rural Egypt, Reproductive age, Household survey

INTRODUCTION

At any given time, more than half of women in reproductive age don't want to get pregnant and want to use any family planning (FP) method.¹ FP enables women and their partners to achieve their desired number of children and to space their births. It has many benefits to women's health, child health and economic development.²

The percentage of married women who don't want to get pregnant but are not using any form of contraception are

considered to be women with unmet need for FP.³ Globally, about 40% of all pregnancies were unintended where 81% of them were attributed to unmet needs for FP.^{5,6} In 2015, 12% of married or in-union women globally were estimated to have an unmet need for FP; that is they wanted to stop or delay childbearing but were not using any method of contraception.⁷

Although Egypt has a strong FP program and lower rates of unmet need than other countries in the region, the downward trend in the unmet need and upward trend in the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) in the least two

Original Research Article

The bacterial contamination of food handlers hands in Wad madani city restaurants, Sudan

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ABSTRACT

Background: Food handlers may cross-contaminate raw and processed food stuffs as well as inadequately cook and store foods. These contributory factors are due to a lack of food hygiene awareness or implementation.

Methods: Study was conducted between (October to December 2017), 100 samples were collected randomly from hands of food handlers working in restaurants of Wad Madani city. A sterile quality swabs were used to collecting the samples from handlers after screened the hand of handler particularly around the fingers and palm. The swab was immediately sealed and transported to Al-bagea medical center laboratory for examination. One hundred questionnaires were designed to obtain information about food handlers knowledge and their personal hygiene. The data was analyzed by (SPSS v16th) system.

Results: The contaminated hands of food handlers by bacteria was 87%, the minimum colony forming unit (CFU) was (10×10^6 cfu/ml), 70% of handlers were educated and 55% of handlers were working in restaurants more than 5 years.

Conclusions: The study showed high level of education of food handlers and may be aware of the need for personal hygiene, they do not comprehend crucial aspects of hygiene such as cleaning of work surfaces and washing their hands by water and soap, so we need deep messages for health education of food handlers.

Keywords: Food handlers, Hands contamination, Bacteria, Wad madani, Sudan

INTRODUCTION

Food handler mainly refers to people who directly touch open food as part of their work. They can be employed or agency staff. However, it also includes anyone who may touch food contact surfaces or other surfaces in rooms where open food is handled.¹

Food handlers can contaminate the food by spreading bacteria on the surfaces that food will come into contact with, e.g. work tops and food packaging before it is used. And also contaminate other surfaces such as door handles that lead to transmission of bacteria to contaminate the other handler's hands who handle food directly.²

Personal hygiene

Human beings are a significant reservoir for human pathogens, contaminated their skin, nose, hair, *etcetera*. and the protective measures like gloves and masks were reduce the potential for contamination of fresh produce during handling or after cooking.³ The cleanliness and personal hygiene of worker or food handler that were handling the foods must be managed to minimize the risk of contamination.⁴

Restroom availability and hand washing stations use are critical to preventing contamination of produce by food handlers.⁵

Original Research Article

Physical fitness and body fatness are associated with mental health in Korean young adults: a cross sectional study

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ABSTRACT

Background: It has been recognized that body fatness and mental disorders have association, however very limited evidence have proved that physical fitness and mental health have association. Relationship between physical fitness and mental health in young adults has not been fully proved. The purpose of the study was to investigate the association between physical fitness, body fatness, and mental health in young adults.

Methods: A total of 149 (97 males and 52 females) college students were included. Physical fitness (sit-ups, push-ups, 1 mile run/walk), and body mass index (BMI) was measured, and psychological questionnaires including life satisfaction, self-efficacy, the beck depression inventory (BDI), and adult self report (ASR) were administered. The levels of physical fitness and BMI were classified into tertile groups and were analyzed.

Results: Female participants with the highest tertile of BMI had highest ASR score ($p < 0.05$). Participants with highest level of physical fitness showed higher level of self-efficacy in both males and females ($p < 0.05$). In both male and female, physical fitness was a significant predictor for self-efficacy (Male: $\beta = 0.35$, $p < 0.05$, Female: $\beta = 0.31$, $p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: In conclusion, physical fitness and body fatness were associated with mental health. Especially, physical fitness, independent of BMI, was proved as significant indicator for mental health in young adults.

Keywords: Physical fitness, Body mass index, Mental health, Depression, Self-efficacy

INTRODUCTION

The incidence suicide in young adults has been increased rapidly in South Korea, and physical inactivity and being obese are the causes of depression and anxiety.^{1,2} Levels of physical fitness, which may reflect the amount of physical activity participation, have decreased, and levels

of body fatness have dramatically increased in young adults from 2007 to 2011 in South Korea.^{3,4} Furthermore, it has been recognized that lower level of physical fitness and being overweight are also significantly associated with mental health in negative way.⁵⁻⁹ This fact suggests the importance of increase a level of physical activity and physical fitness in that it might be a positive influence on

Original Research Article

Sexual behavioural correlates of herpes simplex virus type 2 infections among pregnant women in South-western Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Background: Herpes simplex virus type 2 (HSV-2) is the most common cause of genital ulcer disease. It leads to lifelong latent infection and this raises concerns among women of reproductive age, considering the risk of neonatal transmission. This study was undertaken to identify the sexual behavioural correlates of HSV-2 infection as well as negative pregnancy outcomes.

Methods: The cross-sectional study was conducted between March and August 2013, in the antenatal clinic of the University College Hospital Ibadan. A total of 270 pregnant women aged 20 to 44 years were enrolled and their serum samples were tested for HSV-2 IgG using type specific third generation ELISA (DIAPRO Milano Italy). Pretested validated questionnaire were used to obtain bio-data, sexual behaviour and obstetrics history of the participants. Data analyses was done using SPSS version 20.

Results: The seroprevalence of HSV-2 type specific IgG was 33.3% (90/270). Logistic regression analysis showed that multiple lifetime sexual partners, early age at sexual debut, previous history of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and having spouses whose work keep them away from home, were independent risk factors for HSV-2 infection. Obstetrics complications such as intrauterine foetal death, congenital malformations and spontaneous abortion were also strongly associated.

Conclusions: The predictors of HSV-2 infection in this study may be important in selecting candidates for screening tests and developing strategies towards effective health promotion campaign.

Keywords: HSV-2, Pregnant women, Sexual risk behaviour, Vertical transmission

INTRODUCTION

Herpes simplex virus type 2 (HSV 2) is the primary cause of genital herpes, the most common sexually transmitted disease in the world and the commonest cause of genital ulcer disease.¹⁻³ The occurrence of genital herpes among pregnant women is associated with several complications particularly the transmission of the virus to their newborn.⁴⁻⁷ Compared with recurrent HSV-2 infection, the risk of transmission from mother to newborn can

increase 10-fold in maternal primary infection in pregnancy, particularly the third trimester.^{2,5}

The maternal disease is associated with definite risks for neonatal meningoencephalitis or disseminated herpes.^{1,2} Studies have shown that about one fourth of HSV-infected neonates develop disseminated disease and one third have meningoencephalitis.^{5,8-10} Even with antiviral therapy, neonatal meningoencephalitis kills about 50% of affected babies and leaves the survivors with permanent

Original Research Article

Barriers to effective uptake of malaria prevention interventions in Ibadan, South West Nigeria: a qualitative study

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ABSTRACT

Background: Although control measures have achieved considerable success, malaria is still a major public health problem in Nigeria and sub-Saharan Africa. The malaria burden is more among vulnerable groups like pregnant women and under-five aged children. This study explored barriers affecting uptake of current malaria prevention interventions in Ibadan, Southwest Nigeria.

Methods: The study was conducted using qualitative research methods between May and August 2016 among community residents in Ibadan, Oyo state-Nigeria. Six focus group discussions (FGDs) and 16 in-depth interviews (IDI) were conducted with community members who were purposively selected and consented to participate in the study. The participants were grouped into six homogenous focus groups which included; pregnant women, mothers of under-five children, husbands, fathers, civil society members, and health staff such as hospital manager, nurses, pharmacist, medicine vendors, doctors, state program staff and national program staff. Data were transcribed, manually coded and analysed using content and thematic method. The Biomedical Research Ethics Committee (BREC), University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa and Oyo state Ministry of Health Ethics Committee, Nigeria both approved the study.

Results: Knowledge on malaria causality and symptoms, prevention strategies, beliefs, fear of side effects from current malaria preventive measures, corruption and difficulty in obtaining nets, and poor environmental hygiene were some of the themes which emerged as barriers to the effective uptake of malaria prevention intervention.

Conclusions: Strategies at the community level are urgently needed to address and improve within socio-cultural context uptake of current malaria prevention interventions.

Keywords: Barriers, Malaria prevention, Nigeria

INTRODUCTION

Malaria is a prevalent tropical disease, with high morbidity, mortality, and economic and social impact.¹ The latest World Health Organization (WHO) report released in 2017 showed that there were 216 million cases of malaria in 2016. The estimated number of

malaria deaths was 4,45,000 in 2016.² These epidemiological rates showed no reduction in the malaria burden when compared to previous years. The burden of malaria is mainly borne in Africa among pregnant women, their unborn babies and children under five years of age as the vulnerable groups with adverse health outcomes.^{2,3} In Nigeria, malaria is endemic with all year



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"Model Taman Kespro Terpadu sebagai Barrier Informasi Anak Sekolah Dasar di Kabupaten Brebes (suatu model kerjasama listas sektor sebagai upaya pencegahan kesalahan paparan informasi terkait organ reproduksi pada anak Sekolah Dasar)"

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Dengan ini menyatakan penelitian tersebut telah memenuhi persyaratan etik dan setuju untuk dilaksanakan dengan memperhatikan prinsip-prinsip yang dinyatakan dalam Pedoman Nasional Etik Penelitian Kesehatan (PNEPK) Departemen Kesehatan RI 2007.

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