

Knowledge Attitudes And Practices Study

Master's Thesis from the year 2017 in the subject Women Studies / Gender Studies, Hawassa University, language: English, abstract: Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is recognized internationally as a violation of human rights of girls and women constituting an extreme form of gender discrimination with documented health consequences. The aim of this study was to assess knowledge, attitude and practice of women towards FGM practice. A community based cross-sectional study design was applied. Both quantitative and qualitative were employed. A total of 278 women at reproductive age (15-49) were sampled for the study from six randomly selected kebeles of Angacha woreda. The survey data was analyzed by SPSS soft ware version 20. Descriptive statistics such as mean, percentage and frequency were used for analyzing data. Binary Logistic Regression Model was used to analyze determinant Associated Factors regarding FGM. In addition qualitative data were analyzed thematically and the result was presented in narration. The result showed that 55.4% of women had good knowledge about FGM practice however 44.6% had poor knowledge. The majority of the women (50.4%) had negative attitude while 49.6% of them had positive attitude towards FGM practice. Tradition and fear of marriage were the major reasons for the continuation of this practice. From study participants 92.4%of responded that FGM was being practiced in their community and 77.7% of participants were undergone themselves. This study revealed that 79.5% of women were encountered physical health problems related to FGM and 59.7% of women were encountered psychological and sexual problems related to FGM. Bivariate and Multivariate analyses were carried out to identify determinant factors of practice. Age, family income, knowledge and attitude were significantly associated factors for FGM practice. [...]

From the creator of the popular website Ask a Manager and New York's work-advice columnist comes a witty, practical guide to 200 difficult professional conversations—featuring all-new advice! There's a reason Alison Green has been called "the Dear Abby of the work world." Ten years as a workplace-advice columnist have taught her that people avoid awkward conversations in the office because they simply don't know what to say. Thankfully, Green does—and in this incredibly helpful book, she tackles the tough discussions you may need to have during your career. You'll learn what to say when • coworkers push their work on you—then take credit for it • you accidentally trash-talk someone in an email then hit "reply all" • you're being micromanaged—or not being managed at all • you catch a colleague in a lie • your boss seems unhappy with your work • your cubemate's loud speakerphone is making you homicidal • you got drunk at the holiday party Praise for Ask a Manager "A must-read for anyone who works . . . [Alison Green's] advice boils down to the idea that you should be professional (even when others are not) and that communicating in a straightforward manner with candor and kindness will get you far, no matter where you work."—Booklist (starred review) "The author's friendly, warm, no-nonsense writing is a pleasure to read, and her advice can be widely applied to relationships in all areas of readers' lives. Ideal for anyone new to the job market or new to management, or anyone hoping to improve their work experience."—Library Journal (starred review) "I am a huge fan of Alison Green's Ask a Manager column. This book is even better. It teaches us how to deal with many of the most vexing big and little problems in our workplaces—and to do so with grace, confidence, and a sense of humor."—Robert Sutton, Stanford professor and author of The No Asshole Rule and The Asshole Survival Guide "Ask a Manager is the ultimate playbook for navigating the traditional workforce in a diplomatic but firm way."—Erin Lowry, author of Broke Millennial: Stop Scraping By and Get Your Financial Life Together

A step-by-step guide to conducting research in medicine, public health, and other health sciences, this clear, practical, and straightforward text demystifies the research process and empowers students (and other new investigators) to conduct their own original research projects.

Food-borne diseases are an important cause of morbidity and mortality, and a significant impediment to socioeconomic development worldwide, but the full extent and burden of unsafe food is unknown. Precise information on the burden of food-borne diseases can adequately inform policy-makers, allowing them to allocate appropriate resources for food safety control and intervention efforts. In 2007, the World Health Organization (WHO) listed food safety as an increasingly important public health issue, hence governments all over the world are intensifying their efforts to improve food safety. A study conducted by WHO to estimate the global burden of food-borne diseases revealed that the most frequent cause of food-borne illnesses were diarrheal disease agents, particularly norovirus and campylobacter spp. Food-borne diarrheal disease agents caused 230,000 deaths, particularly non-typhoidal salmonella enterica that causes diarrheal and invasive diseases. Other major causes of food-borne deaths were salmonella enterica, salmonella typhi, taenia solium, hepatitis A virus and aflatoxin. Forty percent of the food-borne disease burden was amongst children under five years of age (WHO, 2015). To prevent food-borne illness, it is necessary to understand how food becomes unsafe and what proactive measures can be taken to ensure food safety. In this context, FAO commissioned Al Markaz for Development and Marketing Consultancies (Al Markaz) to conduct this study to identify Palestinian households' knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) on food safety and KAP gaps as well as to develop a proper educational program for households. This report presents the main findings of the study, based on a survey of a representative sample of household consumers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (WBGS).

Improve outcomes through evidence-based therapy. This practical, easy-to-use guide uses a five-step process to show you how to find, appraise, and apply the research in the literature to meet your patient's goals. You'll learn how to develop evidence-based questions specific to your clinical decisions and conduct efficient and effective searches of print and online sources to identify the most relevant and highest quality evidence. Then, you'll undertake a careful appraisal of the information; interpret the research; and synthesize the results to generate valid answers to your questions. And, finally, you'll use the Critically Appraised Topic (CAT) tool to communicate your findings.

This report provides information about new diagnostic approaches, new therapeutic regimens and better understanding of the distribution of the disease with high-quality mapping. The roles of human and animal reservoirs and the tsetse fly vectors that transmit the parasites are emphasized. The new information has formed the basis for an integrated strategy with which it is hoped that elimination of HAT will be achieved. The report also contains recommendations on the approaches that will lead to elimination of the disease. Human African Trypanosomiasis (HAT) is a disease that afflicts

populations in rural Africa, where the tsetse fly vector that transmits the causative trypanosome parasites thrives. There are two forms of HAT: one, known as gambiense HAT, is endemic in West and Central Africa and causes over 95% of current cases; the other, known as rhodesiense HAT, is endemic in East and southern Africa and accounts for the remainder of cases. The presence of parasites in the brain leads to progressive neurological breakdown. Changes to sleep-wake patterns are among the symptoms that characterize the disease, also known as "sleeping sickness". Eventually, patients fall into a coma and die if not treated. Different treatments are available against parasites present in the haemolymphatic system (first stage) and those that have entered the brain (second stage). Currently, lumbar puncture is required to select the appropriate drug.

Cancer is a leading cause of death and disability in low- and middle-income countries. A cancer transition is increasing preventable risk, illness, impoverishment from illness, and death in poor populations. This book presents innovative strategies for strengthening health systems in response to the challenge of cancer and other chronic illnesses.

Despite the widespread use of tobacco among patients with mental illness, research shows that assessment and treatment of tobacco use and dependence is not a high priority for most psychologists in clinical settings. Tobacco users experience significantly higher rates of morbidity and mortality due to known tobacco-related illnesses (e.g., cardiovascular disease, pulmonary illnesses, and cancer). Indeed, mental health professionals have an opportunity to integrate empirically-supported tobacco cessation interventions that will help patients reduce their risk of tobacco-related illnesses and improve their quality of life. Previous data suggests that psychologists have not widely incorporated tobacco cessation interventions into their clinical practice, and efforts are needed to increase clinical attention to this important public health issue. The US Public Health Service has published a clinical practice guideline, Treating Tobacco Use and Dependence (TTUD), for all health care providers, to help promote the use of evidence-based tobacco cessation practices. The purpose of this investigation was twofold. First, to examine baseline descriptions of tobacco cessation knowledge, attitudes, and clinical practices of Kentucky master's level and newly licensed psychologists. Second, to evaluate the impact of a self-study continuing education program based on the TTUD guideline, Providers Practicing Prevention: Treating Tobacco Use and Dependence (PPP), on master's level and newly licensed psychologists in Kentucky. Two questionnaires were administered (PRE and POST) posing parallel questions that assessed the impact of the intervention on clinicians' knowledge, attitudes, and clinical practice adherence to the TTUD. Participants' included 24 master's level clinicians with autonomy and 9 newly licensed doctoral level psychologists. Baseline results indicated relatively few clinicians had knowledge of the TTUD guideline, believed in their ability or the ability of the TTUD guideline to be effective, or actively practiced tobacco cessation within their respective practices. Post PPP program, results revealed the self-study intervention significantly increased clinicians' objective and subjective knowledge of tobacco cessation, attitudes regarding tobacco cessation, and intention to practice evidence-based tobacco cessation interventions. While the evaluation of the program was based on a small sample and used only self-report measures, these results suggest that the program has potential value in promoting tobacco cessation efforts.

More than 99% of all human rabies deaths occur in the developing world and although effective and economical control measures are available the disease has not been brought under control throughout most of the affected countries. Given that a major factor in the low level of commitment to rabies control is a lack of accurate data on the true public health impact of the disease this report of a WHO Expert Consultation begins by providing new data on the estimated burden of the disease and its distribution in the world. It also reviews recent progress in the classification of rabies viruses rabies pathogenesis and diagnosis rabies pre- and post-exposure prophylaxis the management of rabies patients and canine as well as wildlife rabies prevention and control.

This pocketbook is a concise companion for health care professionals who manage patients with acute lung infections.

The main purpose of this study was to assess knowledge, attitude and practices among young adults aged 18-25 years towards Leptospirosis within highly endemic postal zones in Kingston and St. Andrew, Jamaica.

The Kit is for students in undergraduate and graduate classes in the social and health sciences and for individuals in the public and private sectors who are responsible for conducting and using surveys.

Studies that assess and analyse people's nutrition-related knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) are a useful method for gaining such an insight into peoples' personal determinants of their dietary habits. The manual offers guidance and practical steps for planning and conducting a KAP survey, and for analysing and reporting the survey findings

Parenting Matters Supporting Parents of Children Ages 0-8 National Academies Press

Decades of research have demonstrated that the parent-child dyad and the environment of the family—which includes all primary caregivers—are at the foundation of children's well-being and healthy development. From birth, children are learning and rely on parents and the other caregivers in their lives to protect and care for them. The impact of parents may never be greater than during the earliest years of life, when a child's brain is rapidly developing and when nearly all of her or his experiences are created and shaped by parents and the family environment. Parents help children build and refine their knowledge and skills, charting a trajectory for their health and well-being during childhood and beyond. The experience of parenting also impacts parents themselves. For instance, parenting can enrich and give focus to parents' lives; generate stress or calm; and create any number of emotions, including feelings of happiness, sadness, fulfillment, and anger. Parenting of young children today takes place in the context of significant ongoing developments. These include: a rapidly growing body of science on early childhood, increases in funding for programs and services for families, changing demographics of the U.S. population, and greater diversity of family structure. Additionally, parenting is increasingly being shaped by technology and increased access to information about parenting. Parenting Matters identifies parenting knowledge, attitudes, and practices associated with positive developmental outcomes in children ages 0-8; universal/preventive and targeted strategies used in a variety of settings that have been effective with parents of young children and that support the identified knowledge, attitudes, and practices; and barriers to and facilitators for parents' use of practices that lead to healthy child outcomes as well as their participation in effective programs and services. This report makes recommendations directed at an array of stakeholders, for promoting the wide-scale adoption of effective programs and services for parents and on areas that warrant further research to inform policy and practice. It is meant to serve as a roadmap for the future of parenting policy, research, and practice in the United States.

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