

English abstract for paper

Effect of Educational Program on Mother's Knowledge and Practice Regarding Hepatitis C Virus in Rural Areas

Abstract:

Abstract Background: Hepatitis C virus is an emerging global epidemic; some nations have been more drastically affected than others. Egypt bears the highest incidence in the world. Awareness of the disease is still low, despite the alarming prevalence of the disease in the country. **Aim:** study educational program effects on mother's knowledge and practice regarding Hepatitis C in the rural areas. **Design:** A quasi-experimental. **Settings:** study was in Senover village in El-Fayoum city. **Subjects:** A purposive sample conducted at 90 homes which are near to the MCH of Senover village, were chosen randomly. **Tools:** *tool I* was a structured interview questionnaire divided into 3 parts to assess socio-demographic characteristics of mothers, mothers knowledge, and reported practices about hepatitis C. *Tool II* was a daily life-style assessment scale to assess the mothers' health-habits and behavior. **Results:** The results of this study showed that 68.2% of mothers had insufficient knowledge about HCV disease, 86.4% had negative practices toward the disease, statistically significant differences in improving knowledge and practices regarding preventive measures after application the educational program were found. Also, mothers acquired sufficient knowledge and an increase in positive daily life-style practices was observed. **Conclusion:** The educational program improved mothers' knowledge and practices and improved the daily life-style which in-turn will reduce the prevalence of hepatitis C virus in the future. **Recommendations:** continuous educational programs among all family members regarding the preventive measures of HCV disease; especially in the rural areas.

Keywords: *hepatitis C virus, life-style practices, mothers, rural areas*

مقدم البحث

توقيع مقدم البحث

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English summary for paper (4)

**Effect of Educational Program on Mother's Knowledge and Practice
Regarding Hepatitis C Virus in Rural Areas**

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Introduction:

Hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver which could cause many pathways such as infectious agents. Also, viral hepatitis infection often is asymptomatic; a chronic infection could progress to scarring liver, and advanced to cirrhosis. Worldwide, chronic hepatitis caused by the hepatitis C virus (HCV) is widespread throughout the world and affects approximately 180 million people. In Egypt, according to the CDC report, about 8-10 million persons have viral hepatitis; the major route of exposure appears to be due to inadequate infection control practices.

Aim of the study:

The aim of this study was to study educational program effects on mother's knowledge and practice regarding Hepatitis C in the rural areas.

Subjects and Methods:

Research design: Quasi-experimental design was used.

Settings: The study was conducted in Senover village in El-Fayoum city.

Sample:

A purposive sample conducted at 90 homes which are near to the MCH of Senover village, were chosen randomly.

Tool of Data Collection: -: Two tools were used for this study

Tool (I): Structured interview questionnaire related to literature review composed of 78 questions with choices answers divided into three parts:

Part 1: Socio. Demographic characteristics as age, economic characteristics, place of residence, family income, number of family members and their past history.

Part 2: The mother's knowledge related to HCV as causes, mode of transmission, signs and symptoms, HCV risk factors, the stages of hepatitis and The factors increasing the prognosis of the disease.

Part3: The mothers reported practices related to HCV as sharing personal items such as toothbrushes, razors and nail clippers.

Tool (II): Daily life-style assessment scale to assess the mothers' daily health habits and behavior as sporting, toilet hygiene, and the scale modified to be suitable for this study.

The scale contains 115 items classified as exercise, nutrition, personal care, safety measures, dealing with drugs, social and environmental, emotional, perception and religious aspects.

Results:

The study results revealed the following:

- 68.2% of total studied sample had insufficient knowledge related to HCV disease. Mothers' knowledge improved after application the education program to 90% sufficient knowledge associated with statistically significant difference in total knowledge pre-post program $P < 0.001$.
- 86.4% of total studied sample had negative practices related to preventive measures of HCV. Mothers' practices improved to 89.0% positive practices after application the education program. There was statistically significant difference in total mothers practice pre-post program; $P < 0.001$.
- The nutrition and safety measure as daily life style for the mothers had the majority interest.
- Mothers' knowledge improved of all items after application the education program; this improvement was statistically significant difference in to their daily life style pre-post program $P < 0.001$.
- Out of 77.8% of mothers reported positive practices and knowledge after implementation the educational program, with highly statistically significant differences, $P < 0.001$. Improved to mother's knowledge and life-style after implementation the educational program, with highly statistically significant differences, $P < 0.001$.

Conclusion:

Based on the finding of this study, the following can be concluding: After the application of the educational program; mothers' knowledge, practices, and life-style to reduced hepatitis C were improved. Research hypothesis is accepted.

Recommendations:

- Adequate and variable scientific books or pamphlets with simple explanations including materials related to HCV knowledge and preventive practices should be available in the rural area.
- Continuous application educational program to enhance their life-style practices to reduced Hepatitis C Virus especially in rural areas.
- Conducting further research about health education programs among the mothers related to preventive measures of HCV disease.

توقيع مقدم البحث

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