

Assessment Of Knowledge Attitude And Practice Towards Vct

Social and Administrative Aspects of Pharmacy in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: Present Challenges and Future Solutions examines the particularities of low- and middle-income countries and offers solutions based on their needs, culture and available resources. Drawing from the firsthand experience of researchers and practitioners working in these countries, this book addresses the socio-behavioral aspects of pharmacy and health, pharmacoeconomics, pharmaceutical policy, supply management and marketing, pharmacoepidemiology and public health pharmacy specific to low- and middle-income countries. While some practices may be applied appropriately in disparate places, too often pharmacy practice in low- and middle-income countries is directly copied from successes in developed countries, despite the unique needs and challenges low- and middle-income countries face. Examines key issues and challenges of pharmacy practice and the pharmaceutical sector specific to low- and middle-income countries Compares pharmacy practice in developed and developing countries to highlight the unique challenges and opportunities of each Provides a blueprint for the future of pharmacy in low- and middle-income countries, including patient-centered care, evidence-based care and promoting the role of the pharmacist for primary health care in these settings Hospitality and Tourism - Synergizing creativity and innovation in research contains 116 accepted papers from the International Hospitality and Tourism Postgraduate Conference 2013 (Shah Alam, Malaysia, 2–3 September 2013). The book presents trends and practical ideas in the area of hospitality and tourism, and is divided into the sections below: - Hospitality and tourism management - Hospitality and tourism marketing - Current trends in hospitality & tourism - Technology, advancement and innovation in hospitality and tourism - Green hospitality and tourism - Food service and food safety - Relevant areas in hospitality and tourism Hospitality and Tourism - Synergizing creativity and innovation in research will be useful to postgraduate students, academia and professionals involved in the area of hospitality and tourism.

Master's Thesis from the year 2015 in the subject Theology - Miscellaneous, grade: 3.0, , language: English, abstract: Family planning is a means to control and decide the size of the family and spacing of children by using different methods. Addressing family health issues in the church allows the church to meet the needs of its members holistically. In Ethiopia the prevalence of family planning has 34% increase within the past 14 years. Church based cross-sectional study conducted to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of family planning among married evangelical women in selected evangelical churches and the views of the church leaders in Gulele sub-city, Addis Ababa with the objectives to evaluate the knowledge, attitude and practice of family planning among evangelical married women and to understand/ describe the influence of the church doctrine/ teachings on marriage in shaping the views and usage of family planning services by the members. All of the married women are aware of family planning, the majority, that is, 64 (39.0%) responded they do not know what the Bible says about family planning, 109 (66.5%) answered that using contraceptives is not sin whereas 51 (31.1%) affirmed its sinfulness. 127 (77.4%) replied health related issues like family planning must be included in the church. Out of the 164 respondents only 117 (71.3%) have ever used family planning methods. The different denominations in the study show more of a similar attitude towards family planning regardless of some doctrinal differences among them. All of the leaders agree on the need of planning in order to keep the wellbeing of the family. Family issues like family health are not as such given due attention in the six evangelical denominations. There is an overall awareness and positive attitude of family planning by the married women and the church leaders. However, the perception of the leaders about

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contraceptives is rather shallow.

Evidence-based practice depends on well-designed, well-executed research. Now in its second edition, this highly respected guide to dietetics research has been written and edited by the foremost experts in the field. As a guide, this book is invaluable to new and experienced researchers alike. As a reference, *Research: Successful Approaches* provides practical observations that will make research accessible to all readers.

Conducting research in higher education concerning environmental issues is very important. Since it increases the knowledge, attitude and awareness of the communities of the higher institution towards the environmental issues in general and solid waste management in particular. So, it is my pleasure to notify about this work as, it is very important which makes us familiar with the knowledge and attitude of the students and teachers towards solid waste management. This book was conducted in the higher education for understanding the knowledge and attitude of the students and teachers towards solid waste management, in the study area. Hence, understanding the knowledge and attitude of students and teachers enables to enhance the awareness, knowledge and attitude of the respondents (study populations) about the environmental issues in general and solid waste management in particular. And also, it is important to suggest the possible ways of enhancing the knowledge, attitude and awareness about the environmental issues in the general and solid waste management issues in particular. **MAKE THE ENVIRONMENT CLEAN AND GREEN!**

Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection (HIV) and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndromes (AIDS) continue to be major global health priorities. Although forced displacement is believed to fuel HIV/AIDS epidemic in countries affected by conflict, factors associated with forced displacement and HIV risk in conflict-affected populations are not well understood. The aims of this study were therefore (1) to describe factors that influence risk for HIV infection in a Utah-based Burundi refugee population and (2) explore relationship between Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behavior/Practices (KABP) in order design targeted HIV/AIDS prevention interventions for the population. Results were controlled for known confounders. Attitude towards HIV/AIDS ($b = 0.5071$, $p > 0.001$) was a significant predictor of HIV/AIDS knowledge. Behavior/ practices were strongly associated with knowledge, attitudes, self-efficacy, gender, and household size. Overall, men were more knowledgeable than women and had higher self-efficacy. Women had more positive attitudes and scored higher behavior/practices.

Global monitoring indicates that only 39% of all infants worldwide are exclusively breastfed. Therefore, the study seeks to assess knowledge, attitude and practices of Exclusive Breast Feeding (EBF) among working nursing mothers in the Sekyere South District of the Ashanti Region. A descriptive cross-sectional study design was used. The study population considered working nursing mothers who were attending welfare clinic with a baby for immunization and growth monitoring and whose last child was between six to twelve months. A simple random sampling method was used to choose two health facilities from each of the five sub-districts from where the sample was selected

"Despite global progress in understanding the epidemiology of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), knowledge about the epidemic in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) remains limited and subject to much controversy. In the more than 25 years since the discovery of HIV, no scientific study has provided a comprehensive, data-driven synthesis of the spread of HIV/AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) in the region. Consequently, the effectiveness of policies, programs, and

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resources intended to address the spread of HIV/AIDS has been compromised. This report aims to fill the knowledge gap by providing the first-ever comprehensive scientific assessment and data-driven epidemiological synthesis of HIV's spread in MENA. It is based on a literature review and analysis of thousands of largely unrecognized publications, reports, and data sources extracted from scientific literature or collected from sources at the local, national, and regional levels. The resulting collection of data provides a solid foundation on which efforts to stem the spread of HIV/AIDS can be based. 'Characterizing the HIV/AIDS Epidemic in the Middle East and North Africa' will be of particular interest to policy makers, researchers, development practitioners, and specialists in public health and epidemiology."

Digestive System Diseases—Advances in Research and Treatment: 2013 Edition is a ScholarlyEditions™ book that delivers timely, authoritative, and comprehensive information about Peritoneal Diseases. The editors have built Digestive System Diseases—Advances in Research and Treatment: 2013 Edition on the vast information databases of ScholarlyNews.™ You can expect the information about Peritoneal Diseases in this book to be deeper than what you can access anywhere else, as well as consistently reliable, authoritative, informed, and relevant. The content of Digestive System Diseases—Advances in Research and Treatment: 2013 Edition has been produced by the world's leading scientists, engineers, analysts, research institutions, and companies. All of the content is from peer-reviewed sources, and all of it is written, assembled, and edited by the editors at ScholarlyEditions™ and available exclusively from us. You now have a source you can cite with authority, confidence, and credibility. More information is available at <http://www.ScholarlyEditions.com/>.

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%

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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. [...]

The construction industry is amidst a digital transformation that is focused on addressing well-documented issues and calls for significant improvements and changes through increased productivity, whole-life value, client focus, reduction of waste, and being more sustainable. The key aspect to driving change and transformation is the education and upskilling of the required workforce towards developing the required capacities. Various approaches can be taken to embed digital construction within education and through collaborative efforts in order to drive change and facilitate improvements. The Handbook of Research on Driving Transformational Change in the Digital Built Environment focuses on current developments in practice and education towards facilitating transformation in the built environment. This book provides insight, from a practice perspective, in relation to the client's understanding, digitally enabled collaboration, interoperability and open standards, and maturity/capability. Covering topics that include digital transformation and construction, digitally enabled infrastructure, building information modelling, collaborative digital education, and the digital built environment, this book is an ideal reference source for engineers, professionals, and researchers in the field of digital transformation as well as doctoral scholars, doctoral researchers, professionals, and academicians.

Medical education ? the art and science behind medical teaching and learning ? has progressed remarkably. Teaching and learning have become more scientific and rigorous, curricula are based on sound pedagogical principles, and problem-based and other forms of active and self-directed learning have become the mainstream. We have progressed from the role of problem-identifier to that of solution-provider. This book provides a balanced overview of the "why" of medical education, emphasizing the need for change and adaptation, and the "how", by demonstrating the way concepts and theories of medical education can be of immediate benefit to the medical teacher. In this improved second edition, student assessment, curriculum, outcome-based education, clinical teaching, and problem-based learning receive more emphasis with the addition of new chapters, essential updates, and consolidation. The tone is more pragmatic, with implementable examples and incorporation of newer evidence and better practices. However, one thing has not changed: the book still targets medical teachers without a formal background in education. Contents: Historical Overview of Medical Education; Global and Regional Perspectives in Medical Education; Change Process and Role of Leadership; Learning Concepts and Philosophies; Curricular Design and Planning; Educational Outcomes; Teaching and Learning Methodology: General, Clinical, PBL; Assessment of Students; Program

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Evaluation; Research in Medical Education; Glossary and Further Resources.

Introduction Diabetes is one of the leading causes of deaths with a global prevalence (age standardized) of 8.5% among adult population. India is no exception, home to 69.2 million people with diabetes resulting in premature mortality and morbidity due to several complications. In India, majority of initial diagnosis is made by general practitioners due to uneven distribution of specialists. The quality of care depends on their awareness, expertise, attitude and perception regarding diabetes. Aim This study aims to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice regarding diabetes and its management among general practitioners in India. Methodology A total 2251 general practitioners were contacted who enrolled for Certificate Course in Evidence Based Diabetes Management (CCEBDM) in year 2017-18. This is one of the biggest diabetes capacity building program for general practitioners in the India and was recognised by International Diabetes Federation for three years i.e. 2014-16. An online data collection tool (survey monkey) was used to collect the data from the sample using a close ended questionnaire comprising questions on diabetes knowledge, attitude and practice. Data was entered and stored in MS excel and analysed using statistical software for social studies (SPSS version 22.0). Proportion and percentage was used for frequency distribution and Chi square (uab532) test and ANOVA was used to assess the relation between various categorical variable. P value of 0.05 was used as the level of significance. Result A total 1426 (male 67% and female 33%) completed the online questionnaire. The mean age of the sample was 36 years (SD 8.67) and 51.4 percent were having experience less than 5 years. Average number of patients and patients with diabetes treated by the study group was 571.6 and 127.9 per month respectively. Sixty two percent of the general practitioners were practicing in cities while others practiced in small towns (22.4%) and rural areas (15.6%). It was found that only 39.5% general practitioners were having good knowledge about the diabetes while 57.4% had moderate level of knowledge and 3.1% had poor knowledge. Analysis showed that general practitioners practicing in cities (0.05) and with higher education (

Assessment of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Towards Immunization Assessment of Knowledge, Attitude and Communication Practice of the Health Personnel in Health Card Programme Survey and Assessment of Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice of Vietnamese Adolescents Toward Reproductive Health Issues An Assessment of Knowledge, Attitude and Perceptions of Solid Waste Management Within a Community Its Implication for Energy Recovery Assessment of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Family Planning among Married Evangelical Women in six Evangelical Churches in Gulele Sub city, Addis Ababa GRIN Verlag Study conducted in Bangladesh.

Master's Thesis from the year 2015 in the subject Medicine - Public Health, language: English, abstract: Tuberculosis is an infection caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis and most of the time affects lung (pulmonary tuberculosis). When it is not treated effectively it will develop resistance to medication and it will results in drug resistance tuberculosis. Globally, 3.5% of new and 20.5% of previously treated tuberculosis cases was estimated to have had Multi-Drug Resistance Tuberculosis in 2013. One of the factors of an increase for Multi drug resistance tuberculosis is the health professionals' Knowledge, attitude and practice towards MDR TB prevention. Hence, this study will have contributed an input for further studies.

A cross-sectional study was conducted on 1-30 January 2009 to assess the current stat of knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) regarding malaria prevention towards population in Paksong district, Champasack province, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR). Four hundred and one subjects age 16-60 were recruited in this study and a structure questionnaire was used to gathers the data. Chi-square was used for analyze association between independent and dependent variables. The result shows that 59.1% of

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respondents had good knowledge, 33.2% had good attitude while only 5.7% had good practice regarding malaria prevention. The study found that education, occupation, monthly family income, length of stay, marital status and ever hearing of malaria were significantly associated with knowledge on malaria prevention (p

Significantly revised and updated, this second edition of the bestselling Handbook of Nutrition and Food welcomes contributions from several new authors, including Elaine B. Feldman and Johanna Dwyer, notable leaders in nutritional science. Retaining the high level of scientific research, accessible language, and attention to detail of the original

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