

## 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 software 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. [...]

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.

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).

Family planning is a key component of reproductive health and is one of the effective interventions in reducing maternal and infant mortality. Despite family planning activities having started in the 1960s in Zambia, the contraceptive utilization rate is still unacceptably low and the unmet need for family planning among married women is high. The available family planning methods are poorly used due to several factors that include poor knowledge of each method and the perceived disapproval from husbands. Given the critical roles that Zambian men play in family decisions, men's support and involvement are essential for family planning to become more widespread. If organized family planning programmes are to reach out to men, a better understanding of their reproductive intentions is essential. In this study, the author explores the knowledge, attitude and practice of family planning among married men of Lusaka District of Zambia. The factors that contribute towards their attitude and practice have also been explored. These factors can be exploited by policy makers in order to improve family planning utilization in Zambia and other African countries.

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