

Change in health practices and knowledge due to intervention considering co-variables and changes in health attitude, subjective norm and self-efficacy in Limpopo Province, South Africa

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The current research study investigates change in health practices and knowledge due to intervention considering co-variables and changes in health attitude, subjective norm and self-efficacy. A sample of 324 students from rural primary schools in Dikgale village participated in the study. A questionnaire was used to collect data. The main findings of the study includes; 1. Students in the experiment condition did not reflect more health related practices ($F(1.315)=0.20$; $p>887$) considering co-variables and changes in health attitude, subjective norm and self-efficacy. 2. Students in the experiment condition reflected more health related knowledge ($F(1.315)=115.72$; $p<0.001$) considering co-variables and changes in health attitude, subjective norm and self-efficacy. In addition, 53.8% of the differences between both groups seem related to the intervention. The results suggest that even if there can be changes in knowledge due to intervention, healthy practices may be difficult to change. Further interventions should be in place in communities like Dikgale because knowledge alone cannot decrease the prevalence of NCDs.

Biography

Shapule Modjadji is finalising PhD which is being currently edited for final submission with the University of Limpopo in South Africa. Also, she is currently working on producing two papers from this study. She have attended International Conference of Maths, Science and Technology education (ISTE) arranged by UNISA in 2013, Wits International Conference of Language and Literacy Education in August 2016.

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