

International Conference on
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Evidence of sociocultural factors influencing intimate partner violence against young women (15-24 years) in sub-Saharan Africa, a systematic scoping review protocol

Maria Suzana Bata, Kuzwayo N F and Taylor M
University of Kwazulu Natal, South Africa

It is concerning that despite the world conference on human rights and the declaration on the elimination of all forms of violence against women, intimate partner violence against women around the world continues to rise. There is consensus that women who are subjected to IPV are more likely to acquire negative health outcomes which include unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections including HIV, injuries, murders and consequences for community and countries' economy. Young women are the group at increasingly risk for IPV and its consequences since they are facing a transitional time of physical and cognitive changes and experimentation also is often the time that they initiate relationships and engage in risky behaviors, such as substance and alcohol abuse and sexual risk behaviors. The theoretical model of IPV suggests that IPV is a result of the interaction between personal, situational and sociocultural factors. The proposed scoping review aims to map literature on the factors influencing Intimate partner violence against young women in Sub-Saharan Africa context. The search strategy for this scoping review study will involve electronic databases, two-stage mapping strategy, parallel screening and data extraction by two reviewers. study access of quality of the included studies using the mixed methods appraisal tool (MMAT) and NVIVO version 10. The study anticipates finding relevant studies reporting evidence on the factors influencing intimate partner violence against young women in Sub-Saharan Africa. The evidence obtained from the included studies, when summarized will help guide future Research in the field.

Biography

Maria Suzana Bata is a PhD student at University of Kwazulu Natal. As part of her studies is conducting a research entitled: Sociocultural factors influencing intimate partner violence among young women aged 15-24 in Maputo city (Mozambique). As a first objective of this research she proposes to conduct a scoping review to document evidence in sociocultural factors of intimate partner violence against young women (aged 15-24) in a context of Sub Saharan Africa. She has Master in maternal health and she acts as lecturer at High Instituto of Health Science, lecturing disciplines of maternal and reproductive health.

suzybata@gmail.com

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Decision-making and practice on infant feeding: A case study of women in a prevention of mother to child transmission programme in Gauteng province, South Africa

K C Modibedi

Anova Health Institute, South Africa

HIV/AIDS poses a great challenge on the fetus as they are exposed to the risk of infection during pregnancy and around the time of delivery. Mixed feeding has been identified as a problem that contributes to a high rate of Mother to Child Transmission (MTCT). The problem of MTCT gave rise to the initiation of the prevention of mother to child programme (PMTCT) which is a strategy to reduce HIV transmission to the baby and its success depends on adherence to exclusive feeding. Mothers are to make decisions on what infant feeding methods to practice once they are in the programme. A qualitative, explorative research approach was conducted among 32 mothers on PMTCT programme at Phedisong Clinic 4. An Interview guide developed in English and translated into Setswana was used in five focus groups. Data were analyzed using thematic content analysis and open coding where by themes and sub themes were identified. Different circumstances such as socio-economic status, health status and pre-feeding history led the mothers to choose the initial infant feeding method. During decision making a number of factors influenced them: family, pamphlets, TV advertisements and health care workers. Decision making of infant feeding practices for mothers is influenced greatly by their circumstances. Most mothers expressed fears and anxiety about having to breastfeed, concerned that they would infect their babies with HIV from their breast milk and this makes it difficult to make decisions on infant feeding practices. Most mothers make decisions of infant feeding during the prenatal period where mothers are still planning to have their babies. Mixed feeding was the common mode of feeding. Stigma is also a great concern as it pressurized mothers to choose a certain infant feeding because they do not want to be discriminated against and expose their HIV status. Health care providers need to provide accurate, extensive and continuous counseling which should start as early as possible to increase adherence and enable the mothers to choose the right infant feeding method for their infants.

Biography

K C Modibedi is an experienced R/N, Nurse Educator, worked at hospital setting and at Chris Hani Baragwanath Nursing College as a lecturer for community nursing science for 10 years, she acquired her Degree in nursing education, nursing administration, Assessor, and moderator and majored in community nursing science. Continued to have Masters in Public Health and has 5 years' experience in the public health sector, she currently is working at an NGO, Anova health Institute where she is a programme manager for the MSM project. She is very passionate about access to health by all key population groups for HIV/AIDS. She has publications in 3 journals and is still producing research work under Key population context, at the same time running a programme to provide services to key population group and closing the gap within the public health sector.

charlotte.modibedi@gmail.com

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Psychosocial support by community health workers of children living in homes with chronically ill family members

Deila Engle
South Africa

Background: Increasing health care costs and overburdened health services created a need for chronically ill persons to be supported and cared for at home by the family and community care workers. The emotional needs of children in late middle childhood (9-13 years) living in homes with chronically ill family members, needed exploration to identify the problem and explore methods to address it through a cooperative enquiry process. Research was conducted in a suburb in the Western Cape Metropole.

Objectives: Utilize Participatory Action Research (PAR). Develop and refine a psychosocial support programme for children in late middle childhood living in homes with chronically ill family members. Involve community members, CHWS and other stakeholders with problem identification. On-going literature study on foundation theories to develop a conceptual foundation; explore the levels of experience and training of community health workers in home based care and psychosocial support; identify households with chronically ill family members and children in late middle childhood to determine their resources, needs and challenges; Mapping and drawing exercises with children (9-13 years) from selected households; A retrospective timeline workshop with adolescents (15-18 years) from selected households; Develop a psychosocial support programme in consultation with the stakeholders and co-researchers; Train community health workers in basic psychosocial support techniques and basic counselling; On-going reflection and support with co-researchers; Finalise a psychosocial support programme.

Methodology: Stakeholder meetings, semi-structured interviews, body mapping and drawing exercises and retrospective timeline exercises and feedback meetings. Thematic data analysis through triangulation, crystallization, discussions and reflection with stakeholders.

Results/outcome: Co-learning for all participants and awareness of the emotional needs of children. Need to empower CHWS through a psycho social programme to support children between the ages of 9-13years.

Conclusion: A psychosocial programme was developed for community health workers with activity bag and workbook.

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