

Summary of research No.4

Prevention Program of Hepatitis C Virus in the Slum Areas

Background: Hepatitis C is a blood-borne infection that affects the liver and caused by hepatitis C virus, it constitutes an epidemic in Egypt, which is having the highest prevalence in the world.

Aim: To evaluate the effect of a prevention program of hepatitis C virus in the slum areas.

Research Design: A quasi-experimental design was used to conduct this study.

Setting: The study was conducted at the three family medicine centers at three different slum areas in Greater Cairo: 1) Kalat Al Kabsh, 2) Ard Aziz Ezzat ,in embaba, and 3) Ezbet Om Bayoumi, in Shubra Al Khaimah.

Sample: A purposeful sample of 100 clients representing 5% of last year clients attending the three family medicine centers of the pre-mentioned settings, as the following criteria; age from 20 to 59 years male and female residents in the selected slum areas.

Tools: For data collection, a structured interviewing questionnaire was developed. It consisted of 5 main parts designed in Arabic language, to assess the socio-demographic characteristics and client's knowledge, attitude, and practices toward controlling of HCV transmission, as well to assess client's source of information.

Results: The results revealed that 100 clients participating in this study male respondent accounted for 30% and females for 70%. They ranged from 20 to 59 years old with a mean of 31.2 ± 6.08 , years .The majority of clients 93% have low socioeconomic score. Clients' knowledge were 23% of them satisfactory pre intervention while post intervention they became 85% have satisfactory knowledge. Regarding their total attitude 56% of them were negative attitude pre program while, post program they became more than tow third 68% have positive attitude toward HCV. Also 55% of them ,their total practices were "Not Don" pre program while, post program their total practices regarding HCV were improved " Don" for the majority of them with highly statistical significant difference pre/post prevention program($P<0.001$). Also the result revealed that the main source of HCV information were television 83%, Word of mouse 85%, and radio 67%.

Conclusion: The present study concluded that, implementation of the prevention program of HCV had an efficient efficacy on improving clients' knowledge about HCV , attitude regarding HCV , and their practices toward HCV in the slum areas, with highly statistically significant differences in all the tested items between pre/post program implementation ($p<0.001$)