OP B1-4

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH (SRH) EDUCATION PROGRAMME AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN FELDA, PAHANG

Karimah Hanim Abd Aziz[1]*, Azriani Ab Rahman[1], Halim Salleh[1], Iskandar Firzada Osman[2], Mohamed Haniki Nik Mohamed[3] & Samsul Draman[4]

1. *Department of Community Medicine, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia*
2. *Family Medicine Specialist, Malaysia*
3. *Kuliyyah of Pharmacy, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia*
4. *Department of Family Medicine, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia*

*For any correspondence: karimahanim@yahoo.com

Introduction: The objective of the study was to assess the effectiveness of sexual and reproductive health education programme for early adolescents among secondary school students, in Felda, Pahang.

Methodology: A quasi-experimental pre-test and post-test design was used to assess the effectiveness of the education programme that was done among 100 secondary school students from two schools' Felda residential area using self-administered validated questionnaire. Students from intervention schools (n=50) received comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education programme conducted using established modules and experts for two days on top of their usual schools' educational syllabus on sexual and reproductive health, while those in control school (n=50) only received usual schools' educational syllabus regarding sexual and reproductive health. Data were gathered from both schools for three times; pre-intervention, immediately after the intervention and three months after the intervention, where their sociodemoghraphic and sexual knowledge, attitude and practice were assessed.

Results: Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics; chi-square; Fishers' exact test; independent t-test; and Repeated Measure ANCOVA (RM ANCOVA), showed significant differences between intervention and control group in knowledge component [F $(2,194)$ = 15.57; $p<0.001$] and attitude component [F $(2,194)$ = 8.06; $p<0.001$] where the intervention group showed higher mean score compared to control group after three months of intervention, even after controlling the covariate (household income). However, no significant difference were noted for the practice component [F $(1.74, 168.67)$ = 0.46; $p-0.614$] after three months of intervention even after controlling the covariate (household income).

Conclusion: The findings showed that the sexual and reproductive health (SRH) education programme conducted was effective in improving the SRH knowledge and attitude among early adolescents' schools students. Thus, it warrants the importance and the need of comprehensive SRH education programme to be implemented efficiently in schools.

Keywords: Sexual and reproductive health, effectiveness of sexual and reproductive education programme, early adolescents, knowledge, attitude, practice

OP B1-5

TRADITIONAL MEDICINE USE AMONG TYPE 2 LIBYAN DIABETICS AND ITS INFLUENCE ON MEDICATION ADHERENCE

Khadijah Shamsuddin[1], Sana Taher Ashur[1]*, Shamsul Azhar Shah[1] & Soad Bosseri[2]

1. *Department of Community Health, Faculty of Medicine, UKM Medical Centre, Malaysia*
2. *National Centre for Diabetes and Endocrinology, Tripoli, Libya*

*For any correspondence: drsana04@yahoo.com

Introduction: Medication adherence is essential for glycaemic control in T2DM. Yet, low levels of adherence are commonly reported. Besides, traditional medicine (TM) use is increasingly reported among patients with chronic diseases including diabetes. The aim of this study was to estimate the prevalence of low medication adherence and TM use among type 2 Libyan diabetics in health care settings and to examine if TM use influences medication adherence level.

Methodology: A cross sectional survey of 523 T2DM out patients at a diabetes centre in Tripoli, Libya was conducted using self-reported questionnaire. Medication adherence was measured using the MMAS-8© scale and TM use in the last year was self-reported.

Results: The mean age of respondents was 54.43 ± 10.04 years and 58.9% were females. One hundred eighty nine (36.1%) of them were low adherents to prescribed medications and 151 (28.9%) were using TM for diabetes. In crude analysis, sex, employment status, having other chronic diseases, number of other medications and TM use showed significant associations with adherence level ($p<$