



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



HANAA ALY



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التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



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جامعة عين شمس التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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HANAA ALY

Educational Program for Women with Genital Tract Infection

Thesis

**Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of the Doctoral
Degree in Maternal and Gynecological Nursing**

By

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2020**

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List of Abbreviations

AIDS	: Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
BV	: Bacterial vaginosis
CDC	: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CRH	: Corticotropin-releasing hormone
EMR	: Eastern Mediterranean Region
ESR	: Erythrocyte sedimentation rate
FP	: Family planning
GITs	: Genital tract infections
HBV	: Hepatitis b virus
HIV	: Human immunodeficiency virus
HPV	: Human papillomavirus
HSV	: Herpes simplex virus
IUD	: Intra-uterine device
MCH	: Maternal child health
MOH	: Ministry of Health
NAATs	: Nucleic acid amplification tests
PCR	: Polymerase chain reaction
PID	: Pelvic inflammatory disease
SES	: Socioeconomic status
STDs	: Sexually transmitted disease
STIs	: Sexually transmitted infections
Trich	: Trichomoniasis
WBCs	: White blood cells
WHO	: World Health Organization

Abstract

Genital Tract infections (GTIs) in women are prevalent worldwide and endemic in developing countries and involve a heavy toll on women. If untreated can lead to dangerous health outcomes such as infertility, ectopic pregnancy, Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID), chronic pelvic pain and increased susceptibility to the transmission of Human Immuno-deficiency Virus (HIV). **Aim:** To evaluate the effect of an educational program on women's awareness and practice regarding genital tract infection. **Methods:** A quasi-experimental study design was used at Bab El-sharia University Hospital, Al- Azhar University (Out-patient Gynecological Clinic). **Sample:** A purposive sample was used to recruit 170 women suffering from GTIs according to certain criteria: Having at least two of the symptoms of GTIs as abnormal vaginal discharge, burning, itching, backache, abdominal pain, dyspareunia etc., at reproductive age group (19- < 45 years). **Tools:** 1) A semi-structured questionnaire and, 2) Follow up cards for all cases. **Results:** Findings of the present study showed that the most (84.1%) of the studied women had inadequate practice regarding symptoms of GTIs preprograms compared with the most (92.9%) of them had adequate practice post-program intervention with a highly statistically significant difference ($P < 0.01$). Moreover, the most (84.7%) of them had unsatisfactory knowledge preprogram compared with most (89.4%) of them had satisfactory knowledge post-program intervention with a highly statistically significant difference ($P < 0.01$). All studied (100%) women responded positively to the effect of an educational program on their opinion to check and take care of their health. Finally, There was a positive correlation between total women's knowledge and their total reported practice regarding GTIs post-program intervention ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The implementation of the planned educational program was significantly effective as a method to improve the knowledge and practice of women in reproductive age as regards GTIs and its preventive measures. **Recommendations:** 1) Community based initiatives should be encouraged to promote awareness, prevention and early treatment of GTI, 2) Replication of the study on a larger sample and in different geographical areas in Egypt for generalization of findings.

Keywords: Genital tract infection, educational program, women in reproductive age.
