Cervical Cancer Prevention Measures for Zambia, using the Social Ecological Model and Theory of Triadic Influence

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Outline

- Aim & Specific Objectives
- Central Research Questions
- Systematic Review
- Operationalization
- Research Plan

Aim and Specific Objectives

- This research will focus on finding optimal cervical cancer prevention procedures that can be practiced in Zambia

Specific objectives:

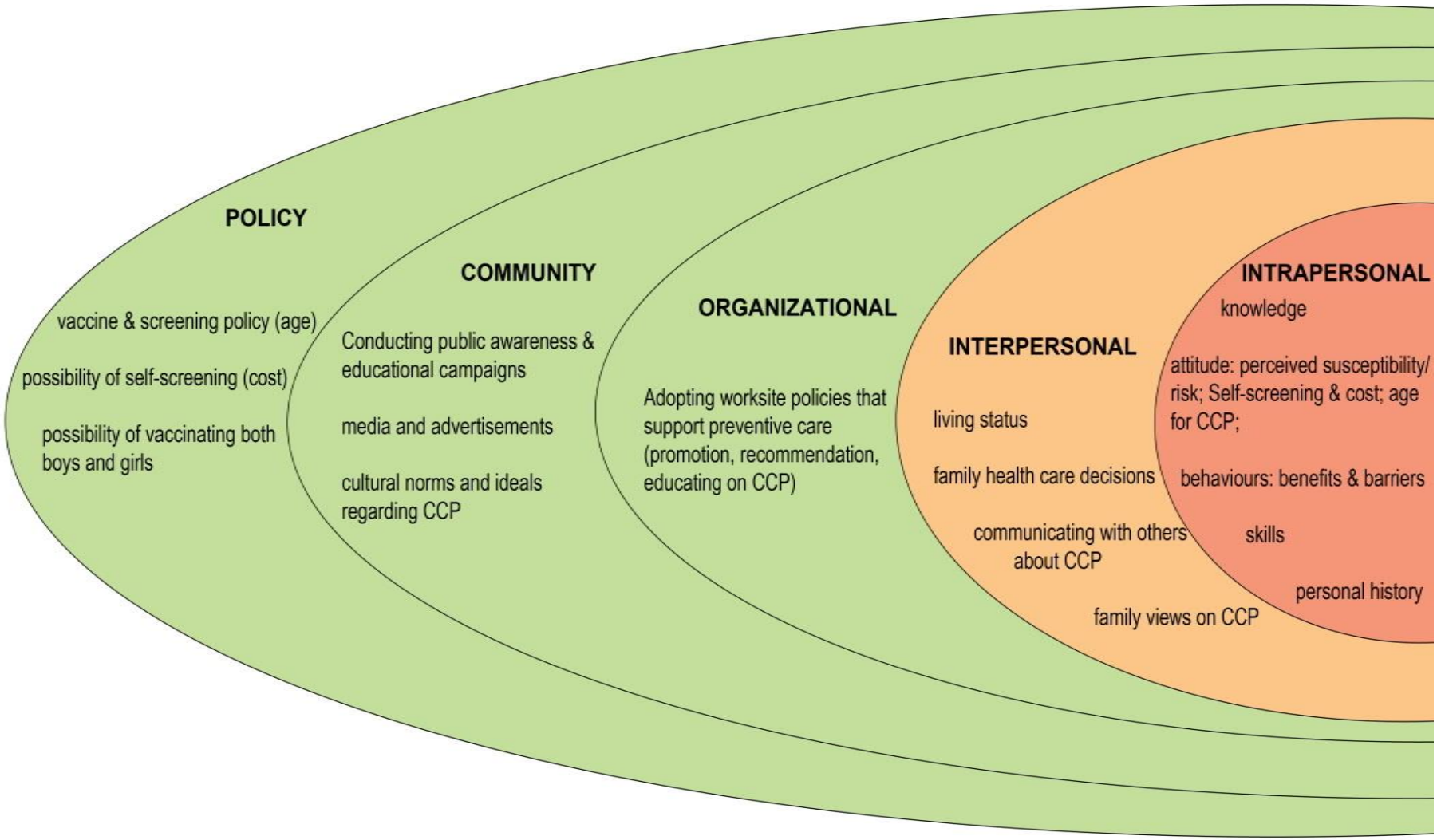
- Determine the views of Zambians on vaccination (boys & girls, age)
- Determine the views of Zambians on screening and self –screening (cost, age)
- Develop a cervical cancer prevention program based on the SEM/TTI that can be used in Zambia

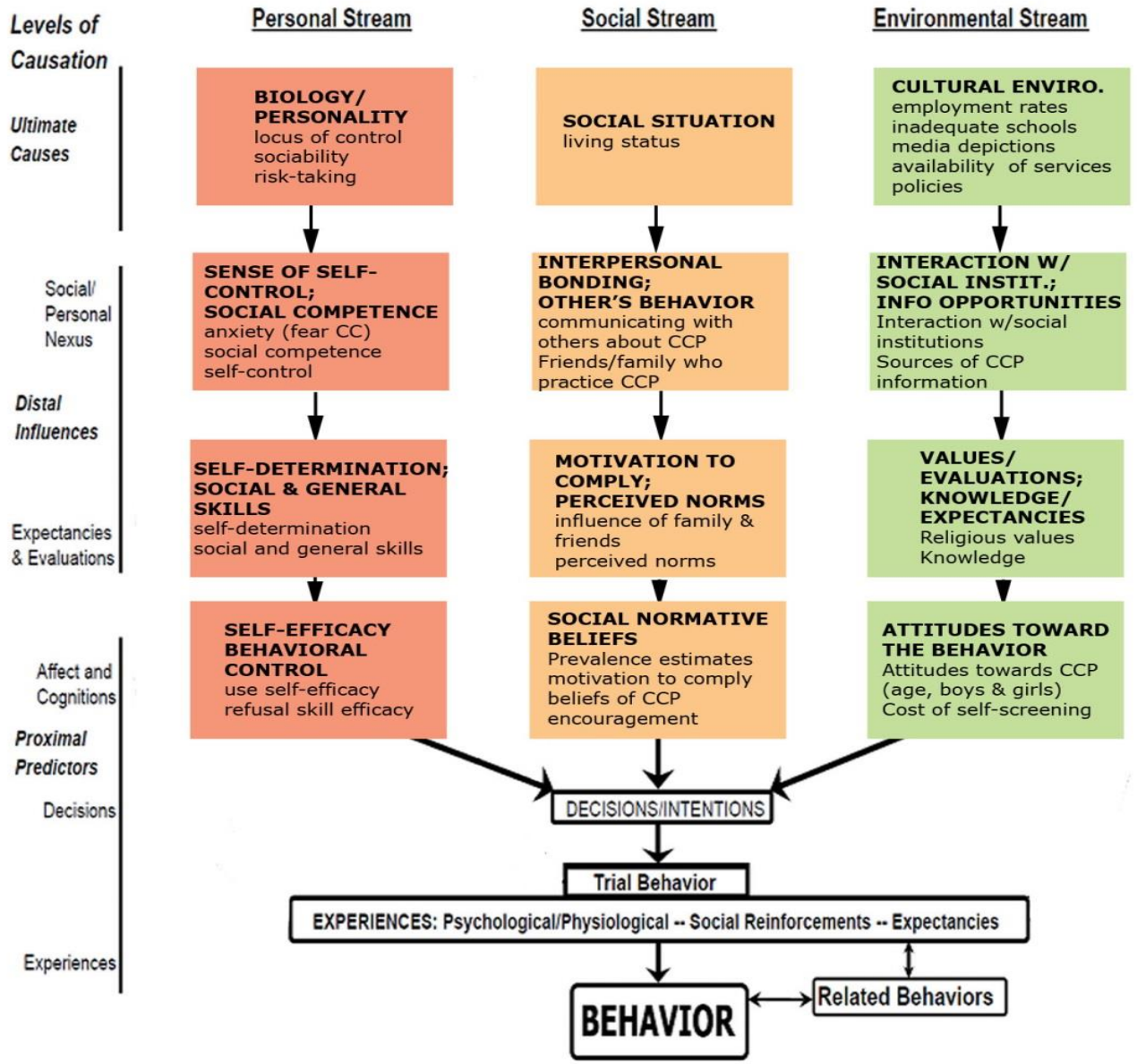
Central Research Questions

1. To what extent are screening & vaccination as determined by SEM and TTI different?

2. To what extent is the execution of the two respective prevention programs (SEM, TTI) feasible in Zambia?

SEM


POLICY
vaccine & screening policy (age)
possibility of self-screening (cost)
possibility of vaccinating both boys and girls
COMMUNITY
Conducting public awareness & educational campaigns
media and advertisements
cultural norms and ideals regarding CCP
ORGANIZATIONAL
Adopting worksite policies that support preventive care (promotion, recommendation, educating on CCP)
INTERPERSONAL
living status
family health care decisions
communicating with others about CCP
family views on CCP
INTRAPERSONAL
knowledge
attitude: perceived susceptibility/ risk; Self-screening & cost; age for CCP;
behaviours: benefits & barriers
skills
personal history


Levels of Causation
Ultimate Causes
Social/ Personal Nexus
Distal Influences
Expectancies & Evaluations
Affect and Cognitions
Proximal Predictors
Decisions
Experiences
Personal Stream
Social Stream
Environmental Stream
BIOLOGY/ PERSONALITY
locus of control
sociability
risk-taking
SOCIAL SITUATION
living status
CULTURAL ENVIRO.
employment rates
inadequate schools
media depictions
availability of services
policies
SENSE OF SELF-CONTROL; SOCIAL COMPETENCE
anxiety (fear CC)
social competence
self-control
INTERPERSONAL BONDING; OTHER'S BEHAVIOR
communicating with others about CCP
Friends/family who practice CCP
INTERACTION W/ SOCIAL INSTIT.; INFO OPPORTUNITIES
Interaction w/social institutions
Sources of CCP information
SELF-DETERMINATION; SOCIAL & GENERAL SKILLS
self-determination
social and general skills
MOTIVATION TO COMPLY; PERCEIVED NORMS
influence of family & friends
perceived norms
VALUES/ EVALUATIONS; KNOWLEDGE/ EXPECTANCIES
Religious values
Knowledge
SELF-EFFICACY BEHAVIORAL CONTROL
use self-efficacy
refusal skill efficacy
SOCIAL NORMATIVE BELIEFS
Prevalence estimates
motivation to comply
beliefs of CCP
encouragement
ATTITUDES TOWARD THE BEHAVIOR
Attitudes towards CCP (age, boys & girls)
Cost of self-screening
DECISIONS/INTENTIONS
Trial Behavior
EXPERIENCES: Psychological/Physiological -- Social Reinforcements -- Expectancies
BEHAVIOR
Related Behaviors

Systematic Review

- UA Discovery Service, Web of Science, PubMed, Proquest, Medline and Ovid
- Search terms:
  - Social Ecological Model AND Screening
  - Social Ecological Model AND Vaccination
  - Social Ecological Model AND Vaccine
  - Social Ecological Model AND Immunisation
- TTI all articles selected
- Other criteria specified e.g. English, 2000-2015
- Data Extraction Form
- Results: 40/290 SEM and 46/131 TTI

Systematic Review - results

Field/Topic	Item(s)	SEM		TTI	
		N	%	N	%
Location	USA	25	62.5	17	37.0
Participants*	Women	14	26.9	1	1.6
	Students	-	0.0	22	34.9
Aim	Form/evaluate interventions	12	30.0	14	30.4
	Determine behavior cause	7	17.5	19	41.3
Disease	Breast cancer	6	15	-	0.0
	Substance abuse	-	0.0	23	50.0
Intervention	Screening	29	72.5	2	4.3
	Substance Abuse/Risk Behavior	5	12.5	20	43.5
Study design (1º)	Cross-sectional	5	12.5	16	34.8
Study design (2º)	Simple overviews	12	30.0	4	8.7
Sampling*	Judgmental	14	26.9	17	27.0
	Convenience	11	21.2	20	31.7
Data collection*	Secondary data	15	28.8	12	19.0
	Questionnaires	13	25.0	41	65.1
Outcomes*	Screening practiced	19	36.5	2	3.2
	Risk behavior practiced	1	1.9	40	63.5
Pos. predictors	Pos. influences & surroundings	18	45.0	21	45.7
	Knowledge/awareness	18	45.0	5	10.9
Neg. predictors	Neg. personal beliefs	15	37.5	17	37.0
	Neg. influences & surroundings	13	32.5	28	60.9

Systematic Review - conclusion

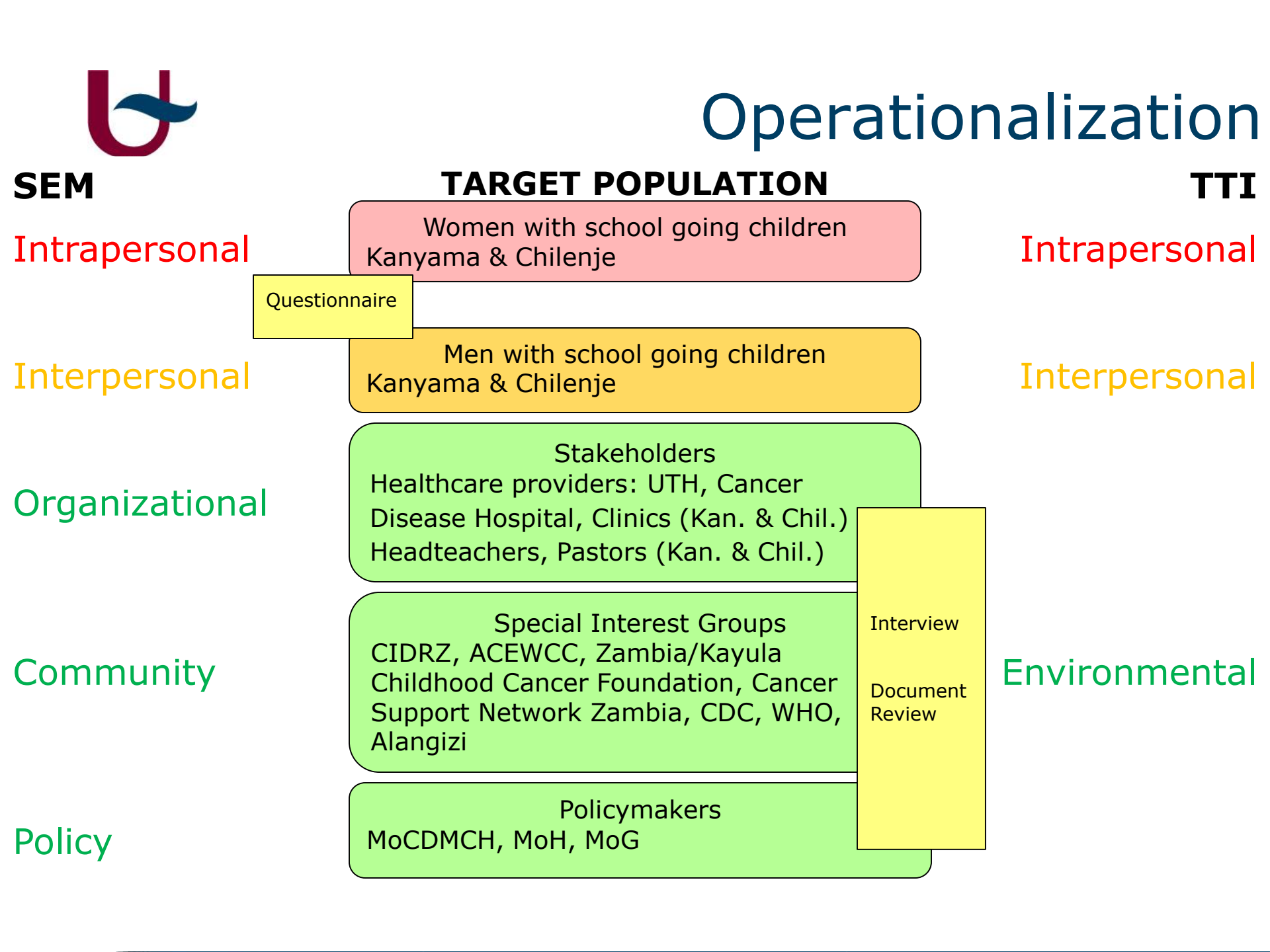
Similarities: Theoretical concepts & composition

Differences: Structure & variable interaction

Recommendations:

- Consider depth of information (causation levels TTI)
- Consider source of information (society levels SEM)
- Consider availability & ease of obtaining data (conceptualize TTI)
- Consider resources & time (longitudinal study TTI)

Operationalization



Research Plan

- Initiation – Autumn 2014
- Conceptual Framework – June 2015
- Instrument development & data collection plan – December 2015
- Final data – June 2016
- Analysis – December 2016
- Report – Summer 2017

Thank You!