



Differences in experimental and control condition in health practices and knowledge due to intervention in Limpopo Province

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Abstract:

The present study explores the differences in experimental and control condition in health practices and knowledge due to intervention. A sample of 324 students from seven rural primary schools in Dikgale village participated in the study. A questionnaire was used to collect data. The results of the current study revealed that students in the experiment condition reflected more health related knowledge ($F(1,315)=115.72$; $p<0.001$) due to intervention. However, these students showed a low level of good practices ($F(1,315)=0.20$; $p>0.887$) towards healthy food after the intervention. The results suggest that even if there can be changes in knowledge due to intervention, healthy practices may be difficult to change. Further interventions should be in place in communities like Dikgale because knowledge alone cannot decrease the prevalence of NCDs.

Biography:

Shapule Modjadji is finalising PhD which is being currently edited for final submission with the University of Limpopo in South Africa. Also, she is currently working



on producing two papers from this study. She has attended International Conference of Maths, Science and Technology education (ISTE) arranged by UNISA in 2013, Wits International Conference of Language and Literacy Education in August 2016.

Recent Publications:

1. Change in health practices and knowledge due to intervention considering co-variables and changes in health attitude, subjective norm and self-efficacy in Limpopo Province, South Africa, Shapule Modjadji and MJ Themane.