

Background

- Unintended pregnancies increase the risk of poor maternal and infant outcomes.
- Many unintended pregnancies occur among young women identifying as ethnic minorities with low socioeconomic status.¹
- Studies indicate that Hmong people lack knowledge about contraceptives.²⁻³
- Pharmacists can bridge this gap by providing contraceptive information, and in some cases, furnishing contraceptives to promote greater access.

Study Aims

- To evaluate the effect of an online, educational webinar on contraceptive knowledge among Hmong college students in California.

Methods

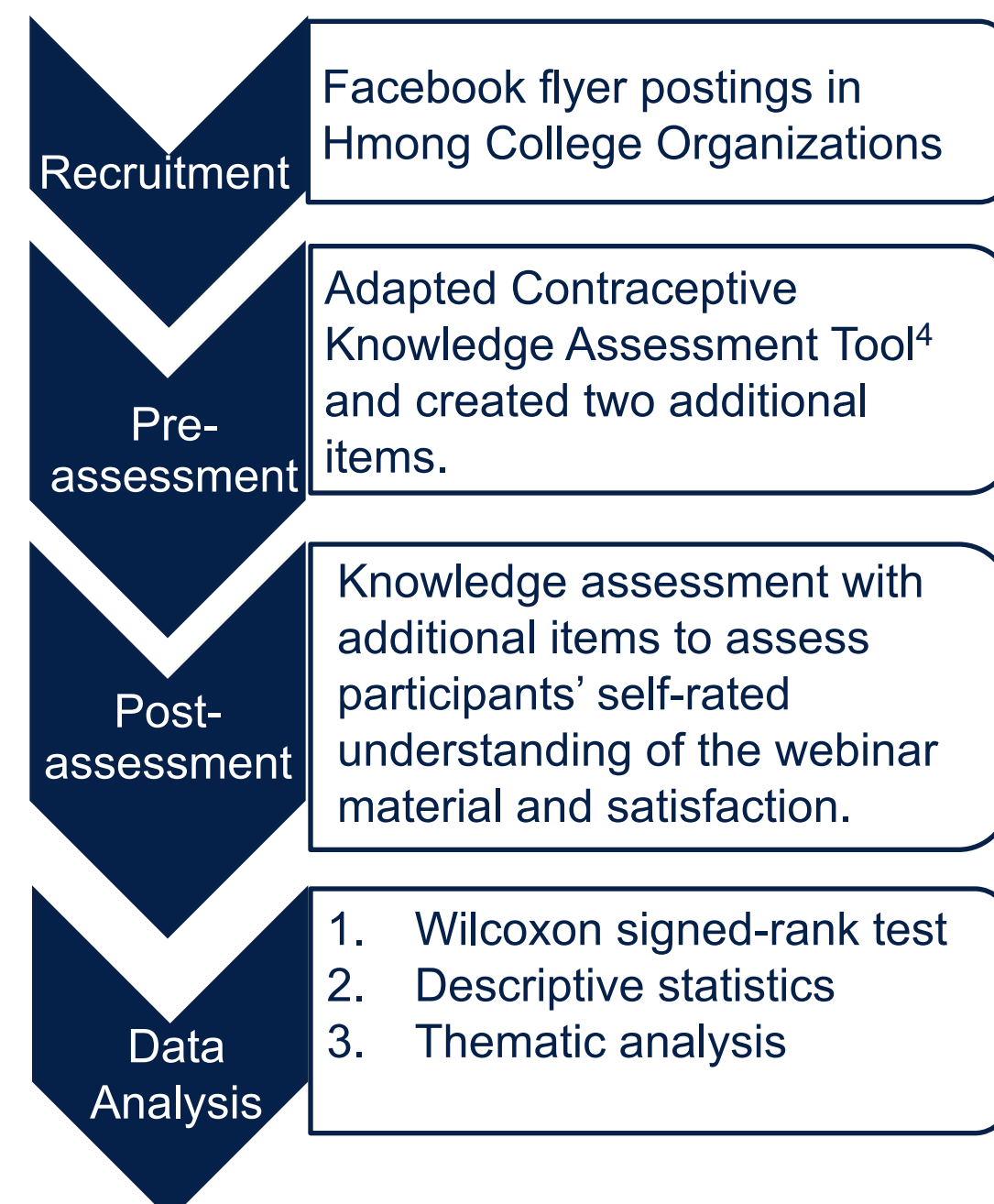


Table 1: Paired Pre-/Post-Assessment Scores Amongst Participants (N=5)

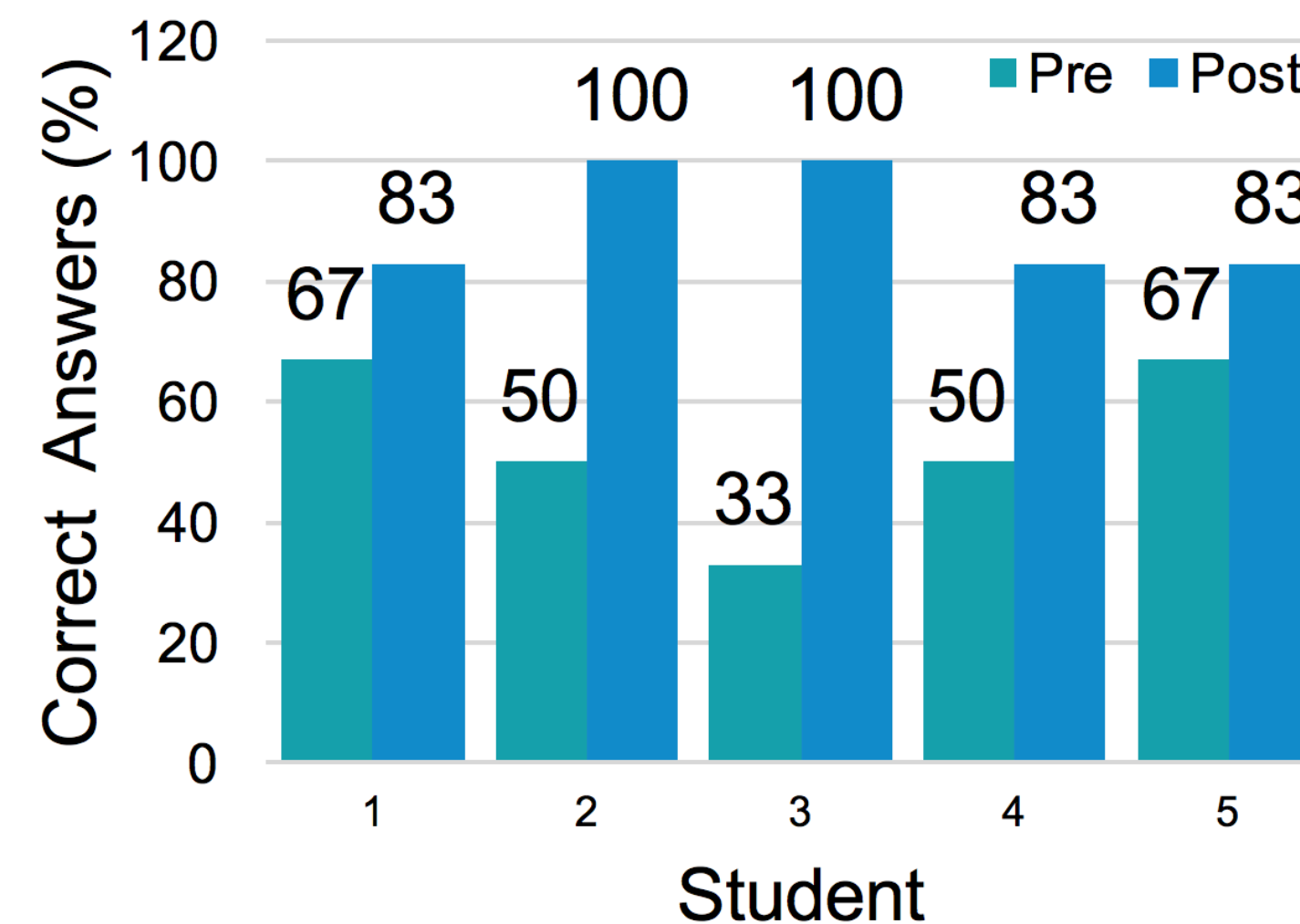


Table 2: Participants' Self-rated Understanding of Webinar Topics (N=7)

Webinar content area	Mean Rating (SD)*
The webinar helped me clearly understand contraceptive safety.	4.1 (1.4)
The webinar helped me clearly understand contraceptive efficacy.	5 (0.0)
This webinar helped me clearly understand emergency contraceptives.	4.7 (0.5)

*Students rated agreement on a 5-point scale, where 5 = strongly agree

Results

- Of the 13 participants who watched the webinar, 5 (38%) completed both the pre- and post-surveys.
- There were significant differences in paired pre/post scores among participants (p=0.04) (Table 1).
- Mean confidence rating amongst all participants to identify the different types of contraceptives was 8.57 (Where 10 = extremely confident).
- Participants highly rated their understanding of contraceptive safety, efficacy, and emergency contraception (Table 2).
- All participants recommended the webinar to others.

Discussion

- We demonstrated a significant change in contraceptive knowledge following a 1-hour webinar designed and delivered by a pharmacy student.
- Due to the small sample size, we plan to recruit additional participants to confirm these findings.
- Administration of a delayed knowledge assessment would be useful to identify long-term retention of knowledge.

References

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Primary author contact: Ashley.Her@ucsf.edu