



CHAPTER 5

RECOMMENDATION

The training program adopting participatory learning approach was set to educate women about cervical cancer. The results found that after the training program the knowledge of Participants' regarding cervical cancer, risk factors, severity, and importance of screening was significantly higher than at pre-training by statistical comparison ($P < 0.05$). In addition, as a result of the resolution plan set up by the participants and the implementation at the villages, the screening service rate during six months post-training period has increased from 6.6% to 14.6%. Finally, recommendation gaining from implementation of the project and suggestions for future work are as the following;

5.1 Recommendations gaining from the current training program

- The training program by participatory learning approach for the female village leaders and village health volunteers of Linfa Sub-district helped to improve their knowledge in cervical cancer, associated risk factors, level of severity and advantages of screening. Moreover, the training procedure allowed the participants to participate in setting up the resolution plan for promotion of cervical cancer screening within their local community. The monitoring of the implementation during 6 months post-training has indicated the good level of success. Therefore, it may be suggested that the similar training program by participatory learning approach should be adopted in greater extent to promote and encourage participation of community members in solving other health problems.

- The training program has resulted in an increase of screening service rate from 6.6% to 14.6% in six-month period. Therefore, the program should be implemented every year for screening service promotion aiming to cover all fertile women population in Linfa Sub-district.
- The participatory learning program should be implemented for development of other public health services.
- The participatory learning training program provided the participants a major role in distribution of cervical cancer knowledge and screening service promotion, however, the health staff should also provide ongoing supports for the sustainability of the project.
- For the training program to be successfully run and to achieve its best objectives, the persons organizing the program should pay close attention to the planning and preparation step, for example, liaison with relevant organizational units and preparation of staff, site and instruments. The inter-process monitoring and assessment should also be conducted for prompt response to any difficulties and problems occurring during the training session.
- The availability of the prospective participants should be one of the major considerations in selection of the training duration as most villagers are farmers and are not available during the farming season. One of limitations encountered in this project was during the post-training data collection period, which was the time of harvesting season when both the participants and the target women had limited capability in implementing the post-training plan.

5.2 Future work

- ◆ The similar training program should be organized and evaluated with other groups of women for clear comparison and conclusion of the project outcome.
- ◆ In future projects the pre-test might be conducted on a larger sampling group to obtain more reliable data.
- ◆ The satisfaction level of participants with the program might be evaluated quantitatively to increase statistical reliability of these data.
- ◆ The project implementation duration may be extended to one year for more effective monitoring and comparison of screening service rate. The persons receiving screening service may also be interviewed for their suggestion of a future program and their satisfaction with the current screening service.
- ◆ The participatory learning approach may be adopted in a program for prevention of other diseases.
- ◆ The social cultural aspect such as men influence in cervical cancer screening should be considered.
- ◆ The project should not emphasis only married women, all fertile women should be screened especially women who ever have sexual intercourse however the ethical issue such as Thai cultural should be considered.