

were: newborn affected by maternal hypertensive disorders, newborn affected by maternal infection in the genital tract and newborn affected by isthmus-cervical incompetence. Thus, in the serious game, the player creates his Avatar (a nurse), who is faced with the cases, being instigated to choose the best conduct of care for the pregnant woman. Considerations: we believe that it is necessary to innovate in teaching strategies, through attractive and interactive processes, based on real situations that allow active learning, reverberating in a qualification of the Primary Health Care professional for adequate prenatal care.

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Assessment of knowledge gaps about ionizing radiation among public health specialists in Lithuania

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Background and Objective: Ionizing radiation is widely used in various areas of human life. Despite its benefits, it is an important risk factor to health. Taking into account the recent nuclear threats in Europe, the aim of this study was to assess the knowledge of Lithuanian public health specialists about ionizing radiation. **Methods:** This study included 300 public health specialists working in municipal public health offices of Lithuania. In 2020, an anonymous survey was conducted. Levels of knowledge about ionizing radiation were calculated. Respondents who could answer less than 5 questions of 13 correctly were assigned to "insufficient knowledge" group. Distribution of the respondents by the level of knowledge about ionizing radiation and sociodemographic groups was assessed.

Results: The level of knowledge about ionizing radiation was insufficient among the 94.0% of the respondents. Distribution of the respondents by the level of knowledge was similar among the respondents with different gender, age, type of place of residence, marital status, level of education, income ($p>0.05$). There were no respondents who could correctly indicate the most effective personal protection measures against penetrating ionizing radiation, internal exposure to ionizing radiation, there were no respondents who could correctly indicate medical procedures which cause the highest doses of ionizing radiation, also what happenings are accounted as nuclear and radiation accidents and incidents. Most of the respondents stated that they lacked information about radiation induced by various medical procedures, protective equipment, actions that have to be proceeded in case of accidents, accident prevention and consequences elimination plan, and information spreading in case of an accident.

Conclusions: 9 out of 10 public health professionals have an insufficient level of knowledge about ionizing radiation. This emphasizes the possible threat to the public health which should be assessed across the Europe.

Keywords: ionizing radiation, public health, knowledge, awareness

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Implementing Health-Promoting Schools - Focus on ergonomics: are we verifying the effectiveness of awareness educational programs? A pilot study on the experience with middle-school children

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Background and Objective: Ergonomics programs addressed to children and school-community fit the Health Promoting Schools (HPS) framework. Beyond the integration of ergonomics in curricula, important aspects regard the evaluation of the appropriateness and effectiveness of the programs. A correct evaluation of effectiveness is crucial to guide resource allocation, an essential step to implement and sustain the HPS approach. With the present pilot study, we aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of the program proposed to a sample of school children in the metropolitan area of Cagliari. **Methods:** The awareness educational program was designed along the lines of the National Institute of Work Accident Insurance (Italy) scheme and proposed to 260 middle-school children. The program is divided into three phases: i) assessment of students' background, ii) displaying of the training modules, iii) evaluation of conceptual understanding. For this purpose, we used pre- and post-intervention questionnaires.

Results: The results show a substantial improvement in the percentage of correct responses in the post-intervention, confirmed by the chi-square test, for questions regarding general concepts about ergonomics, backpack weight, and handling. On the other hand, some questions show a pre- and post-intervention continuity in terms of percentage of correct answers. We can divide them into two categories: a) questions to which the students already answered well (basic rules of polite postures); b) questions to which students often answered incorrectly, both before and after the intervention (illustrations; sequences). **Conclusions:** Effectiveness evaluation led us to a necessary re-evaluation of topics, form, and clearness of the questions posed, as well as of the teaching style. Adapting the program to the educational, environmental, and cultural context seems to be crucial for maximizing effectiveness. This pilot study demonstrates that the cultural gap relating to health and safety at school might be reduced with dedicated and tailored programs for school children and community.

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Exploring doctors' trade-offs between management, research, and clinical training in the medical curriculum: a discrete choice experiment in southern Africa

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Background and Objective: Public health requires doctors to fulfil roles that extend beyond that of a clinician. There is consensus that management and research training in medical curricula will reinforce evidence-based practices. The study aimed to establish how much clinical activity training time doctors in southern Africa would give up for time spent on research and management training, as well as possible teaching methods. **Methods:** A discrete choice experiment (DCE) was used. Five attributes were included: i) management content; ii) research content; iii) teaching method iv) placement; and v) clinical training hours in a week. Respondents were presented with 10 choice tasks generated from a D-efficient design. A resistance to change-beliefs scale assessed respondents' preference for tradition or change. Demographic information was collected to assess observed preference heterogeneity. Analysis of the DCE data was based on the Random Utility Maximization framework using variants of the multinomial logit model. Willingness to Give Up Time (WTGUT) was estimated for all attributes i.e., how many hours respondents would be willing to give up from the current 40 hours clinical training to be used for management and/or research training instead. The online pilot DCE survey was sent to 50 medical doctors in September 2022.

Results: Parameter estimates suggested face validity in terms of direction of preference. Relative to no management training, respondents preferred all other levels of content. There was a preference for students to learn how to use, not do, research. Relative to face-to-face teaching at the beginning of the curriculum, respondents preferred the hybrid method throughout all years. However, WTGUT estimates lacked face validity and respondents did not distinguish between clinical training levels.

Conclusions: Pilot study findings suggest the clinical training levels did not push individuals to their maximum. Revised levels will have to be included in the main study in 2023.

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The discrepancy of premortem clinical and post-mortem autopsy of lung pathologies in under-five deaths and the reasons of discrepancy among cases included in CHAMPS research, a case series study

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Background: In Ethiopia, modern medicine was started in 1886 G.C and health professionals have been treating patients using different diagnostics algorithms, but there is a limited practice of examining post-mortem autopsy results and thinking back on the certainty of the diagnosis made for the patients before death. Conducting diagnostic discrepancy studies is important to understand the gap that exists in the clinical diagnosis and modify the diagnostic algorithms to give better and appropriate treatment.

Methods: In this research, a formal, non-consecutive clinical case series study of under-five deaths included in the autopsy study between October 2019 and April 2022 was conducted. The premortem clinical diagnosis and post-mortem