

VALIDATING CRITICAL CONTROL POINTS USING VIDEO VIGNETTES FOR A FOOD HYGIENE INTERVENTION

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BACKGROUND

- Evidence associated with infant and young child (IYC) feeding in low-income settings points to the need for context-specific interventions.
- This raises concerns about the transferability of findings to new populations.
- Limited methods tested to measure transferability of interventions.
- The USAID Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Partnerships and Learning for Sustainability (WASHPaLs) #2 project trialled a validation process to identify the critical control points of preparing and feeding IYC complementary food as the first step of a formative study in Southern Malawi.



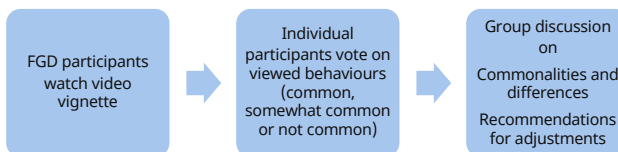
FIGURE 1. Map of Malawi showing location of Chiradzulu District and district outline with TAs.

METHOD

Quasi-experimental mixed methods study was conducted in two Traditional Authorities of Chiradzulu (Figure 1).

- Video vignettes were developed based on a woman cooking, feeding, storing, reheating, and cooling food for her young child and handling clean up, capturing risky practices identified in the Hygienic Family^a program (Figure 2 and 3).
- Focus group discussions (FGDs) (n=8) were conducted using video vignettes (Figure 4) with a purposive sample of caregivers and household influencers.

Figure 3. FGD process for critical control point validation



RESULTS

There were four key findings from this validation method:



Following the video vignettes caregivers and influencers confirmed similar points of risk in the food preparation process compared to the Hygienic Family Trial.



Participants were highly conversant in the benefits of hygienic practices around food preparation, IYC and hand hygiene.



Recommendations provided from FGDs reflected some gaps in understanding of best practices for handwashing and food hygiene.



FGD responses made it clear that knowledge did not necessarily equate to practice at household level.

CONCLUSIONS

- Findings from the video vignette FGDs provided a first step in validating common poor IYC food hygiene practices.
- This process alone did not fully capture contextual nuance between knowledge and practice.
- Targeted household observations to better ground truth the accounts shared in the FGDs were still incorporated as a next step.
- This process confirmed similarities in day-to-day practices and behaviours with previous studies without the need for extended observations at household level, providing a more time and cost-effective validation process.

REFERENCES: (A) CHIDZIWSANO ET AL, 2019 DOI: 10.3390/IJERPH16122146
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FIGURE 3: Excerpts from video vignettes used in FGDs to validate critical control points from previous work in new study sites.

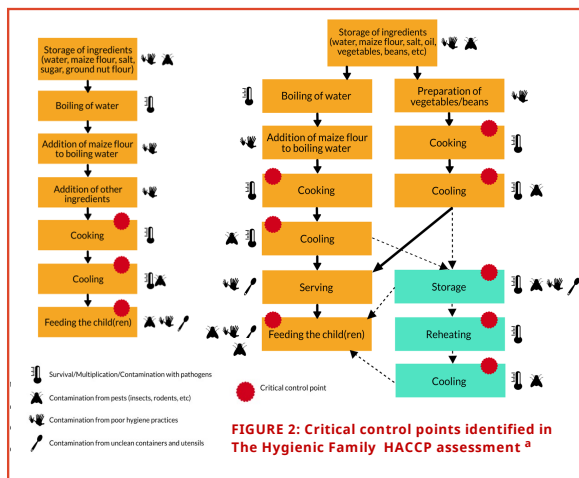


FIGURE 2: Critical control points identified in The Hygienic Family HACCP assessment^a



GLOBAL WATER STRATEGY

ACTION RESEARCH INITIATIVE