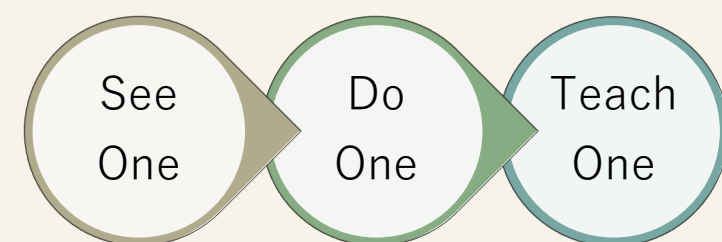


BACKGROUND

The Need for Nutrition Education/Innovation Programme (NNEdPro) Global Centre for Nutrition and Health in Cambridge, Remedy Clinic Study Group in Kolkata, and the Inner Wheel Club for Greater Calcutta launched the Mobile Teaching Kitchen (MTK) project as a nutritional education tool in two slums of Kolkata, India in February 2018 to improve awareness of diet diversity and disease prevention by using locally sourced foods and cooking skills.

Local volunteers trained in healthy cooking transferred core principles through cooking demonstrations of sustainable, nutritional, and affordable meals.

They followed a 'See One, Do One, Teach One' (SODOTO) model to transfer knowledge to their peers. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) of participants were assessed pre- and post-intervention. Participants were assessed and required to fill out self-assessment questionnaires.



OBJECTIVE

To investigate the relationship between demographic characteristics, namely, the level of education of the participants from the two slums (RG Kar Canal and Chetla), their occupation, and income status, with their KAP and 'Teach One' self-assessment.

METHODS

Design: Cohort Study

Participants: Slum-dwelling mothers (N=12, mean age =29.9 years, sd=8.6).

Measures: Final analyses include survey data. Use simple rating scale to score 'Teach One' self-assessment and KAP survey responses. *Measures of central tendency and variability.* Assesses the impact of the SODOTO model of intervention, as well as identify patterns between income, education, and occupation of the participants and their overall 'Teach One' assessment.

Procedure: Cohort selected by virtue of their location.



NNEdPro Global Centre for Nutrition and Health

Advancing and implementing nutrition knowledge to improve health, wellbeing and society

An Assessment of the Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices of Slum-dwelling Mothers pre- and post- 'SODOTO' model of Intervention in the Kolkata Mobile Teaching Kitchen (MTK) Project.

Authors: Sento Kai Kargbo, Jodie Weber, Luke Buckner, Ananya Ria Roy, Minha Rajput-Ray, Maria Korre, lanthi Tsimpli and Sumantra Ray.

Acknowledgements: Lydia Akaje-Macauley, Marjorie Lima do Vale, Jorgen Johnsen, Matheus Abrantes and the Kolkata MTK Team



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RESULTS

➤Participants who received no formal education had a lower mean score of 2.05 (sd=0.19) than their educated counterparts (primary IV or higher) who scored an average of 2.45 (sd=0.40).

➤Housewives [N=5] had a higher mean score of 2.36 (sd=0.17) than those who were domestic workers [N=7, mean score = 2.29, sd=0.50).

Table 1. Shows mean scores for 'Teach One responses and the level of annual income.

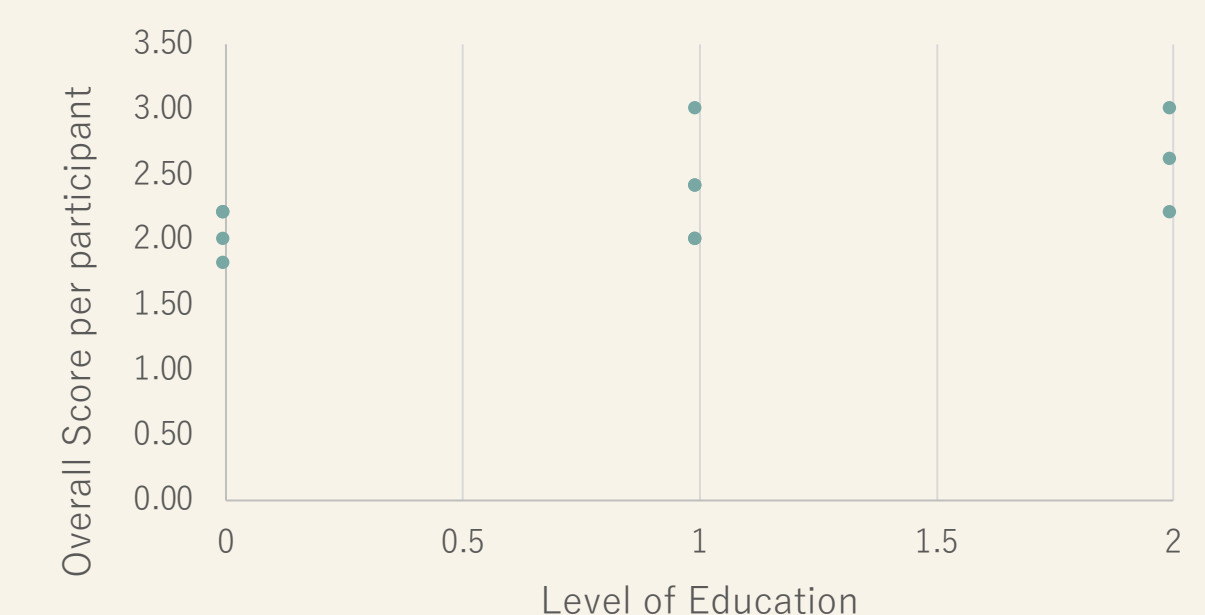
Annual Income (/=)	Mean Score	Standard Deviation
<2000	2.4	0.20
2000-4999	2.27	0.39
>5000	2.33	0.61

Table 2. Shows mean scores for KAP survey responses pre- and post-intervention.

	Mean Score	Standard Deviation
Pre-intervention	1.43	0.58
Post-intervention	1.83	0.43

$P = 0.005$

Figure 1. Chart showing scatterplot of the level of education against 'Teach One' response scores.



where

0= No primary education

1= Primary (up to IV)

2= Primary (higher than IV)

CONCLUSION

➤Analysis of KAP survey responses revealed overall improvements in nutrition-related knowledge, attitude, and practices among participants.

➤Results must be interpreted with caution given the small sample size.

➤Pilot work provides good direction to the types of data that may be collected and analysed in further work as this project is scaled over 2020/2021.