Appendix B

Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP) Survey

ID #	
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Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP) Survey



Instructions

All of your answers are confidential. The results of this survey will be used to adapt the training content and to evaluate the effectiveness of the overall training. Answer all of the questions to the best of your ability. Do not leave any questions blank. This is not a test. It is fine if you do not know the correct answers. If you have any questions about the survey, talk to the trainer.

Fill in the following information.					
Your name:*					
Country:					
Date:					

*Note: Your name is needed only so that we can give you an ID number, which will enable us to match your pretraining and posttraining surveys.

KAP Survey	
ID #	
Answer the following questions about your background and your experience in the health coprofession.	are
1. Are you a? (check one box)	
☐ Doctor/nurse practitioner/physician's assistant	
□ Nurse	
☐ Medical assistant/paramedic/nurse's assistant	
☐ Receptionist/clinic support staff	
Other (describe)	
2. Please mark your highest level of education. (check one box)	
☐ Less than secondary school diploma	
☐ Completed secondary school	
☐ Some university, but did not receive degree	
☐ University bachelor's degree	
☐ Graduate degree/professional degree	
3. Are you? (check one box)	
☐ Male	
☐ Female	
4. How many years have you worked at this health care facility? (if less than one year, write	0)
years	
5. How many years have you worked in the health care profession? (if less than one ye write 0)	ar,
years	
6. Have you ever attended a training course on the management of men's reproductive hear problems or concerns? (check one box)	ılth
□ Yes	
□ No	
□ Not sure	

KAP Survey
Read the following statements, and decide which of the organs/glands/reflexes listed below is being described. Write the letter of the organ/gland/reflex (A, B, etc.) on the line provided next to the statement. If you do not know the answer, write DK (do not know) on the line provided next to the statement.
A. Cowper's glands
B. Cremaster reflex
C. Epididymis
D. Hypothalamus gland
E. Bulbocavernosus reflex
F. Prostate gland
G. Scrotum
H. Urethra
I. Testes
J. Valsalva maneuver
K. Vas deferens
L. Seminal vesicles
7. A client may be asked to do this to check for an inguinal hernia.
8. This walnut-sized structure secretes fluid that makes up semen.
9. These are two pea-sized glands located at the base of the penis under the prostate gland that secrete a clear fluid during sexual arousal and before ejaculation.
10. These are the pair of glandular sacs that secrete some of the fluid that makes up the semen, the white, milky fluid in which sperm are transported.
11. This is important to check if a client has a history of erectile dysfunction.
12. This is one of two paired tubes that carry the mature sperm from the epididymis to the urethra.
13. This structure produces gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH).
14. This superficial skin reflex is elicited by stroking the skin of the inner aspect of the thigh in an upward motion, causing the contraction of a muscle and elevation of the testicle.
15. This is one of two highly coiled tubes against the back of the testes where sperm mature and are stored until they are released during ejaculation.
16. This is a protective skin covering that has a thin layer of muscle, known as the <i>dartos muscle</i> , underneath its surface.

KAP Survey _

Read the following statements, and decide whether you think each of Circle the response (T or F) that more closely matches your opinion you do not know the answer, circle DK (do not know).			
17. Ulcers (sores) on the mouth or lips could be a symptom of a sexually transmitted infection (STI).	T	F	DK
18. The cremaster reflex is the penile erection response to touch on the lower abdomen.	T	F	DK
19. Chronic health conditions, such as diabetes, will not affect a man's sexual functioning.	T	F	DK
20. Depression and stress can cause impotence in men.	T	F	DK
21. Prolonged, painful erections in the absence of sexual arousal are not a medical concern.	T	F	DK
22. A couple is not considered infertile until they have been trying to conceive for one year.	T	F	DK
23. Herpes can be cured with antibiotics.	T	F	DK
24. The PSA is a screening test for testicular cancer.	T	F	DK
25. The skin around a cancerous breast feels like the skin of an orange.	T	F	DK
26. Scrotal temperatures do not affect a man's fertility.	T	F	DK
27. All men should be screened for prostate cancer.	T	F	DK
28. Sperm require 12 days to travel through the epididymis.	T	F	DK
29. Peyronie's disease is a very common illness in men.	T	F	DK
30. Zinc is an important mineral for men's sexual functioning.	T	F	DK
31. When a service provider performs a genital examination, it is important to do the testicle examination at the beginning.	T	F	DK
32. Which of the following activities are part of every male genital that apply)	l examina	ation? (check all
☐ Assess the client's height, weight, and blood pressure.			
☐ Assure the client of confidentiality and privacy.			
☐ Inspect the pubis for hair distribution, infestation, infection, le	esions, ar	nd skin o	color.
☐ Inspect the pubis, genital folds, and anterior scrotal wall.			

_r KAP Survey
32. Which of the following activities are part of every male genital examination? (check all that apply) (continued)
☐ Palpate the scrotal contents.
☐ Teach the client how to perform testicular and genital self-examinations.
☐ Palpate for an inguinal hernia.
☐ Check the cremaster reflex.
☐ Palpate the prostate gland.
☐ Order infertility tests.
☐ Schedule a follow-up visit.
Read the following case studies, and respond to the questions to the best of your ability.
Case Study 1
A 34-year-old man comes to your health care facility. He complains of testicular pain and nothing else. During the genital examination, you notice that his testes appear a bit swollen. When you ask the client when the swelling first appeared, he says that he noticed it two days ago. The client also tells you that the pain is not getting any worse, but it is not getting any better.
33. What are the possible causes of this client's testicular pain? (check all that apply)
□ STI
☐ Physical trauma to the testes
☐ Hydrocele
☐ Incarcerated scrotal hernia
☐ Prostate cancer
☐ Testicular torsion
34. Which sexual and reproductive health screening tests or laboratory analyses are necessary and appropriate for this client, based on his age and condition? (check all that apply) □ PSA □ Infantility tests
☐ Infertility tests
☐ HIV antibody test ☐ STI testing for chlomydia and/or generates
☐ STI testing for chlamydia and/or gonorrhea ☐ Rectal specimen
☐ Rectal specimen ☐ None of the above
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Case S	Study 2
	Louis is a 66-year-old man who lives in Tunis. He comes to your health care facility accompanied by his wife. Louis's major complaint is that he has not been able to urinate since yesterday, and now his abdomen feels full and painful. He says that he has been healthy all of his life and has never been to a service provider. Louis admits that for the past few months, he has had trouble emptying his bladder. He also has difficulty initiating a urinary stream. When the urine does come out, the stream is less forceful than usual. Louis also says that he feels like his bladder does not empty completely. He is uncomfortable.
35. WI	nat are the possible causes of this client's complaint? (check all that apply)
	STI
	Prostatitis
	Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH)
	Bladder infection
	Prostate cancer
	Side effect of medication
ate	nich sexual and reproductive health screening tests or laboratory analyses are appropri for this client, based on his age and condition? (check all that apply) PSA
	Infertility tests
	HIV antibody test
	STI testing for chlamydia and/or gonorrhea
	Rectal specimen
	None of the above

strongly disagree with each one. Check the answer that most closely matches your opinion about the statement.

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- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

KAP Survey ————————————————————————————————————
38. I would feel comfortable speaking to a male client about any sexual and reproductive health issues he may have.
☐ Strongly agree
☐ Agree
☐ Disagree
☐ Strongly disagree
39. I would feel uncomfortable telling a male or female client to inform all partners (including a spouse) about a diagnosed STI.
☐ Strongly agree
☐ Agree
☐ Disagree
☐ Strongly disagree
40. I have sufficient knowledge about male fertility to counsel a couple who are having difficulty conceiving.
☐ Strongly agree
☐ Agree
☐ Disagree
☐ Strongly disagree
41. I can effectively ask specific and appropriate questions to take a male sexual and reproductive health history.
☐ Strongly agree
☐ Agree
☐ Disagree
☐ Strongly disagree
42. I would feel comfortable talking to a male client about his sexual history and behaviors.
☐ Strongly agree
☐ Agree
☐ Disagree
☐ Strongly disagree

KAP Survey
 43. I would feel comfortable asking open-ended male sexual and reproductive health questions to get the necessary information to make a diagnosis. Strongly agree Agree Disagree
☐ Strongly disagree
44. I know all the necessary steps to effectively perform a male genital examination. ☐ Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Disagree ☐ Disagree
☐ Strongly disagree
 45. I would feel comfortable explaining to a male client what I am doing while performing a male genital examination. Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
46. I can easily make a male client feel comfortable during a genital examination.
☐ Strongly agree
☐ Agree
☐ Disagree
☐ Strongly disagree
Thank you so much for your time.
If you have any comments, questions, or suggestions, feel free to write them below.