

# Do behavioral-science-backed board games, health passports, and posters positively change girls' sexual and reproductive health behaviors and attitudes?

<b>Submission date</b> 03/06/2021	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
<b>Registration date</b> 15/06/2021	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Last Edited</b> 19/12/2023	<b>Condition category</b> Pregnancy and Childbirth	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

## Plain English Summary

### Background and study aims

Adolescent girls in Burkina Faso face a risk of unintended pregnancy due to a lack of contraceptive use, especially modern methods. The (re)solve project was designed to address contraceptive misperceptions and increase girls' perceptions of their pregnancy risk through a participatory game and a health passport aimed at easing girls' access to health facilities. Additional intervention components included posters in schools and health facilities advertising health-related consultations for girls and name tags identifying providers of youth-friendly health services. The aim of this study is to evaluate (re)solve's impact on girls' intentions to use contraception, among other outcomes.

### Who could participate?

Girls aged 14 to 18 years old at participating schools in Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dialasso, and staff aged 18 years and older who implemented the intervention

### What did the study involve?

Participating schools are randomly allocated to the intervention group or the control group. All girls in intervention schools are invited to participate in the intervention and the study; a subset of girls are randomly selected to be in the study. The interventions are a package of activities including a facilitated board game, a health passport, and exposure to nametags and posters at schools and health facilities. The control group do not receive any intervention. The study lasts from October 2019 - July 2020. The evaluation includes surveys and interviews with girls in the intervention group at the start and end of the intervention and with implementation staff and experts at the end of the study.

### What were the possible benefits and risks of participation?

The intervention may increase girls' intention to use contraception and positively change other contraceptive attitudes. The only risk was that sensitive questions on the survey may make a participant feel uncomfortable, but the participant could withdrawal at any time, or skip a

question. At the end of the study, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the researchers conducted interviews over the phone. There were additional risks to young girls with this new method - for example, a parent might overhear her conversation during the survey - but extra training and adjustments were made to mitigate these potential issues.

Where was the study run from?

32 schools in Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dialasso (Burkina Faso)

When did the study start and stop?

January 2019 to September 2020

Who funded the study?

The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (USA)

Who is the main contact?

Laura Hinson

lhinson@icrw.org

## Contact information

### Type(s)

Scientific

### Contact name

Dr Laura Hinson

### ORCID ID

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7860-9359>

### Contact details

2550 17th Street NW Unit 613

Washington

United States of America

20009

+1 (0)9195649996

lhinson@icrw.org

## Additional identifiers

### EudraCT/CTIS number

Nil known

### IRAS number

### ClinicalTrials.gov number

Nil known

### Secondary identifying numbers

19-0015B

# Study information

## Scientific Title

(re)solve in Burkina Faso: mixed-methods cluster-randomized trial to see if a school-based behavior change intervention positively changes girls' sexual and reproductive health behaviors and attitudes

## Study hypothesis

Does a behavior-change intervention targeting girls in 4eme and 3eme (equivalent of U.S. 9th and 10th grade) increase girls' intention to use contraception and positively change other contraceptive attitudes, as compared to girls who did not participate in the intervention?

## Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

## Ethics approval(s)

Approved 14/10/2019, ICRW Institutional Review Board (1120 20th Street NW STE 500, Washington DC 20036, USA; +1 (0)202 797 0007); kreitz@icrw.org), ref: 19-0015B

Approved 23/09/2019, Comite D'Ethique Institutionnel Pour la Recherche en Sciences de la Sante (CEIRSS, BP 7192 Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso; +226 (0)20 98 18 80; Rouamba\_noelw@yahoo.fr), ref: A014-2019

## Study design

Mixed-methods cluster-randomized control trial

## Primary study design

Interventional

## Secondary study design

Cluster randomised trial

## Study setting(s)

School

## Study type(s)

Prevention

## Participant information sheet

Not available in web format, please use the contact details to request a participant information sheet

## Condition

Prevention of unintended pregnancy

## Interventions

From a list of eligible schools with similar characteristics in Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dialasso, the researchers randomly allocate the intervention to 16 of 32 schools - 8 in one city, 8 in another. The remaining schools are control schools. All girls in intervention schools are invited to participate in the intervention and the study; a subset of girls are randomly selected to be in the study.

The interventions are a package of activities including a facilitated board game, a health passport, and exposure to nametags and posters at schools and health facilities.

The control group do not receive any intervention.

The study lasts from October 2019 - July 2020, with intervention-school girls participating at baseline (before intervention), midline (right after exposure to intervention) and endline (several months after intervention). Control-school girls participated at baseline and endline, quantitative only.

## **Intervention Type**

Behavioural

## **Primary outcome measure**

Percentage of girls with an intention to use contraception in the next 3 months, originally measured using a four-point Likert scale (1=Yes, definitely; 2=Yes, probably; 3=No, probably not; and 4=No, definitely not). The researchers collapsed this to a binary variable (No/Yes) and included the 12 girls at endline who responded that they preferred not to answer in the "No" category. Measured at baseline and endline.

## **Secondary outcome measures**

Measured with quantitative surveys at baseline, midline and endline for the intervention group and baseline and endline for the control group:

1. Percentage of girls who have gone to a health facility for sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services or information ("Have you ever visited a health facility recently for puberty or menstruation information?")
2. Percentage of girls who strongly agree or agree that contraception causes infertility ("Modern contraception can cause infertility")
3. Percentage of girls who strongly agree or agree that contraception is the best option ("If I am having sex and want to avoid pregnancy modern contraception is best option")
4. Percentage of girls who strongly agree or agree that they have the confidence to both get and use contraception ("I feel confident in my ability to get a contraceptive method, if I wanted to avoid pregnancy" and "I feel confident in my ability to use a contraceptive method, if I wanted to avoid pregnancy")
5. Percentage of girls who strongly agree or agree that health care workers do not like to give contraceptive advice to unmarried girls ("Health care workers do not like to give advice to young unmarried girls about family planning")
6. Percentage of girls who strongly agree or agree that unmarried girls should not and do not use contraception and that those around them do not use contraception (a combination of three questions: "Most unmarried girls my age do not use modern contraception to avoid or delay pregnancy," "Most girls think that unmarried girls should not use modern contraception," and "The people most important to me do not think I should use a modern contraception method").

The researchers collapsed those that had a "Yes", "No", "Don't know", and "Prefer not to answer" response into a binary variable with cases responding "Don't know" or "prefer not to answer" classified as "No". They collapsed variables that were originally collected using a four-point Likert scale (1=Strongly agree; 2=Agree; 3=Disagree; and 4=Strongly disagree) into a binary variable (0=Disagree and 1=Agree).

## **Overall study start date**

10/01/2019

**Overall study end date**

30/09/2020

## Eligibility

**Participant inclusion criteria**

For girls in the quantitative study and qualitative study:

1. At baseline:
  - 1.1. Is in 4eme and 3eme grade at a participating school
  - 1.2. Is between 14 and 18 years old
  - 1.3. Is unmarried
2. At mid or endline: participated in baseline

For the qualitative study with adults:

1. Implemented (re)solve activities or was trained to implement (re)solve activities (facilitator and PYY facility staff) or has some knowledge, expertise or authority on girls sexual and reproductive health and/or has been involved with intervention
2. 18 years of age or older

**Participant type(s)**

Mixed

**Age group**

Mixed

**Lower age limit**

14 Years

**Sex**

Both

**Target number of participants**

2400 for the quantitative study across 32 clusters (schools). For the qualitative study, roughly 41 interviews with girls at endline, 35 with implementation staff at endline, and 14 with key informants.

**Total final enrolment**

2072

**Participant exclusion criteria**

1. Unwilling to participate or consent
2. Parental consent not obtained

**Recruitment start date**

01/11/2019

**Recruitment end date**

01/08/2020

# Locations

## Countries of recruitment

Burkina Faso

## Study participating centre

32 schools in Ouagadougou

Ouagadougou

Burkina Faso

-

## Study participating centre

16 schools in Bobo-Dioulasso

Bobo-Dioulasso

Burkina Faso

-

# Sponsor information

## Organisation

International Center for Research on Women

## Sponsor details

1120 20th Street NW STE 500

Washington DC

United States of America

20036

+1 (0)202 797 0007

christine.galavotti@gatesfoundation.org

## Sponsor type

Research organisation

## Website

<https://www.icrw.org/>

## ROR

<https://ror.org/03v351c14>

# Funder(s)

## Funder type

Charity

## Funder Name

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

## Alternative Name(s)

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Gates Foundation, BMGF, B&MGF, GF

## Funding Body Type

Private sector organisation

## Funding Body Subtype

Trusts, charities, foundations (both public and private)

## Location

United States of America

# Results and Publications

## Publication and dissemination plan

The researchers plan to submit at least one manuscript of the main evaluation for publication in a peer-reviewed journal.

## Intention to publish date

01/08/2021

## Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are/will be available upon request from Laura Hinson (lhinson@icrw.org).

Type of data that will be shared: quantitative (Stata) and qualitative (verbatim transcribed and translated from French Word documents).

When the data will become available and for how long: upon publication (or around October 2021), 5 years.

By what access criteria data will be shared including with whom, for what types of analyses, and by what mechanism: the researchers are open to share the data with individuals who have a research plan.

Whether consent from participants was obtained: Yes

Comments on data anonymisation: All data is de-identified and anonymous

Any ethical or legal restrictions: None

Any other comments: None

## IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request

## Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
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[Results article](#)

11/12/2023

19/12/2023

Yes

No