

# Malaria Social and Behavior Change Evidence Discussion Series

## Discussion Guide

May 5, 2021

Welcome to the sixth Breakthrough ACTION malaria social and behavior change (SBC) evidence discussion. We will be discussing the article [Social group and health-care provider interventions to increase the demand for malaria rapid diagnostic tests among community members in Ebonyi state, Nigeria: a cluster-randomised controlled trial](#). Please use the following questions to guide your reading.

**Situation:** *Study authors cite data suggesting diagnostic testing for malaria is very low in Nigeria, and that the majority of febrile patients seek care from the informal private sector. What evidence did the authors collect and use to come to these conclusions? How was this evidence collected?*

**Behavioral objectives:** Which behaviors did this study's interventions set out to influence?

**Communication objectives:** What knowledge, attitudes, social norms, or environmental factors did this study interventions set out to influence, and how were they influenced?

**Impact:** Which behavioral or health outcomes were measured and how were they measured?

**Study design:** What kind of study design was used (cross-sectional, longitudinal, pre-post, etc.)? What steps were taken to avoid bias?

**Study analysis:** How confident can we be that behaviors being practiced are a result of the SBC, and not as a result of confounding factors?

**Generalizability:** Were people surveyed in this study representative of Ebonyi as a whole? Can lessons learned in this study be applied beyond this Nigerian State?

For more articles showing the positive impact that SBC has on malaria outcomes, and to download [infographics](#) and [fact sheets](#), visit the [Malaria SBC Evidence Database](#).



U.S. President's Malaria Initiative

