1. Using a Brief Health Education/Promotion Intervention to Increase Female Intent for HPV Vaccination in the University Health Services Setting

Presenter(s): Paul Galvin, BSN, RN (Massachusetts General Hospital)

HPV infection is responsible for many cancers including cervical cancer, which is preventable through HPV immunization. The purpose of this study was to develop an effective, sustainable evidence based intervention that increases females’ intentions for HPV vaccination. A brief health education video intervention was created and delivered via internet using mobile technology. It included expert recommendation for HPV vaccination, loss-framed messages, and cues for self-efficacy. A paired samples t-test was conducted to evaluate the impact of the video intervention on students’ scores for their attitudes, intentions, and likelihood to accept the HPV vaccine in the future. There was a statistically significant increase in favorable attitudes from Time 1 (M= 3.1875, SD = .97386) to Time 2 (M = 4.0625, SD = 1.15298), t (63) = -8.473, p < .05 (two tailed). There was a statistically significant increase in intentions from Time 1 (M = 3.1250, SD = 1.30323) to Time 2 (M = 4.0313, SD 1.19149), t (63) = -6.085, p< .05 (two tailed). There was a statistically significant increase being likely to accept HPV vaccination in the future from Time 1 (M = 3.5156, SD 1.19512) to Time 2 (M = 3.9844, SD 1.16145), t (63) = -3.372, p <.05 (two tailed). As attitudes became more favorable, intentions increased, which was confirmed by being likely to accept the HPV vaccine in the future. Loss framed messages had the strongest influence on intentions. Further study is recommended using mobile technology and web-based applications grounded in the IMB model to promote HPV vaccination.

2. SUD Services for Prescription Opioid Use in 4 Year College and University Health Centers

Presenter(s): Brandon Johnson, MBA (Capella University)

The nonmedical use of prescription opioids (NMUPO) is a significant public health concern. NSDUH data suggest the population most affected by NMUPO is college-aged adults. The literature suggests approximately half of College and University Health Centers (CUHC) routinely screening for problem alcohol use. No data were available on how CUHCS address NMUPOs. The study examined numerous predictors of services offered by the CUHC to address NMUPO.

3. Mapping a Health Promotion Strategic Planning Process

Presenter(s): Polly Paulson, MPH, MA, MCHES (University of California, Davis)

Facilitating a strategic planning process requires developing a road map with doable, distinct steps and a commitment to methodically “working the process” to a successful conclusion. This poster will lay out where these discreet steps, efforts and processes intersect and stand alone for the lead (manager), executive level stakeholders and front-line staff. Work products resulting from this process include literature reviews, a catalogue of the critical health issues facing students and a multi-year implementation plan.


Presenter(s): Audrey Carr, BS, and Unab Khan, MD, MS (Brown University); Rebecca Allen, MD, MPH (Women & Infants Hospital; Brown University); Christina Raker, ScD (Women & Infants Hospital); Melissa Clark, PhD (University of Massachusetts Medical School)

Many college students access contraception through student health centers, but little is known about how college health providers approach contraceptive counseling. We surveyed 87 New England college health providers about contraceptive counseling practices and on site availability of contraceptives, especially intrauterine devices and subdermal implants. Results showed that while providers believed IUDs and implants were appropriate for this population, barriers to uptake included insufficient volume or experience, institutional policies, and student unfamiliarity with the methods.
5. Using Obesity Perceptions to Address Bias Among Health Educators

Presenter(s): Rhonda Rahn, PhD, CHES, Ledric Sherman, PhD, and Heather Clark, DrPH (Texas A&M University)

Health educators working on college campuses come into contact with a diverse student body, including overweight and obese students. The 2016 ACHA NCHA indicated 37.9% of college students were overweight or obese, with 2.5% of those having BMIs over 40. As student BMIs continue to increase, health educators working on college campuses must maintain unbiased opinions. Our study assessed perceptions regarding obesity in students majoring in health/non-health programs to increase awareness for practicing health educators.

6. Food Insecurity and Academic Success: Evaluation of a Campus-based Food Pantry

Presenter(s): Jamie Paola, BA, and Rita DeBate, PhD, MPH (University of South Florida)

Food insecurity and diet quality are critical issues impacting college student wellbeing and success. Although implemented at many universities across the country, evaluation data on the impact of campus food pantries is lacking. The current study reports findings from a process and impact evaluation of a campus-based food pantry.

7. A Quantitative and Qualitative Evaluation of a University Tobacco-Free Policy

Presenter(s): Sarah Powell, BS, Amy Gatto, MPH, and Rita DeBate, PhD, MPH, FAED, FAAHB (University of South Florida)

A college campus that implemented a tobacco-free policy continued to observe tobacco use on campus. To analyze this newly implemented tobacco-free policy at a large urban college a cross-sectional study was implemented. It included a campus wide survey as well as observational geospatial data of tobacco policy violations. The survey collected information regarding knowledge of the tobacco-free policy. The geospatial data was collected using ArcGIS Collector application, points of observed tobacco-free policy violations are mapped. The created map allows campus policy makers to visualize where tobacco policy enforcement needs strengthening. With the growing number of colleges creating tobacco-free policies, new and innovative evaluation techniques are needed to ensure the policies are resulting their desired effect: reduced smoking on campuses.
8. Factors Associated with Psychological Sense of Community Among Undergraduate College Students

Presenter(s): Stacey Griner, MPH, CPH, RDH, Cheryl Vamos, PhD, Erika Thompson, PhD, MPH, Kay Perrin, PhD, MPH, and Joe Puccio, MD (University of South Florida)

Mental health concerns are increasing among college students. Psychological sense of community (SOC) has been associated with improved mental health outcomes. Students who lived on-campus and student athletes had significantly higher SOC scores than those who lived off-campus and who were not athletes. Students in student government had lower SOC than those who were not. Findings can inform future interventions that promote students’ mental health and overall well-being during this critical period in the lifecourse.

9. Prescription Drug Use Between 18-20 year old Students Attending 2 and 4 Year Illinois Institute’s of Higher Education

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10. HIV Testing Intention Among Sexually Active College Students Who Have Never Been Tested

Presenter(s): Tyler G. James, MS, CHES, JeeWon Cheong, PhD, and Sadie J. Ryan, PhD (University of Florida)

College students presents a variety of risk behaviors that increase the risk of HIV transmission. Thus, it is imperative that at-risk students receive routine HIV tests. We administered a survey to 1,296 students in Spring 2016 and constructed a path analysis model to determine the effect of HIV knowledge, perceived susceptibility, and sexual networks on likelihood to test among students who had never been tested. We discuss implications for collegiate HIV testing programs.

11. Peer Support and Food Security in Deaf College Students

Presenter(s): Brianna Keogh, and Poorna Kushalnagar, PhD (Gallaudet University)

Food insecurity is a danger to college students all over the country, and it impacts their life in many ways. A protective factor that may reduce the impact of food insecurity on these college-related outcomes is peer support, which was reported as a significant and direct predictor of health. In this poster, we report results from a sample of deaf college students and describe the relationship between peer support and food security experiences.


Presenter(s): Alexandra Budenz, MA (Drexel University)

This mixed-methods study will collect qualitative interviews and Instagram data from 32 students using the University Counseling Center and using Instagram. The study has collected preliminary data, and participants have revealed that they are hesitant to disclose about their mental health on Instagram, because the platform is viewed as being “polished” to make people’s lives “seem perfect.” Participants have also reported that their experiences with Instagram can affect their self-concept, moods, and health behaviors.
13. Individual, Interpersonal, and Structural Factors Influencing College Student Healthcare Disengagement

Presenter(s): Meagan Sullivan, BS, BA, Tyler James, MS, CHES, and Guy Nicolette, MD (University of Florida)

The role of interpersonal relationships in healthcare utilization of college students is not well-established. A random sample of 1,450 students at a large university were administered a needs assessment survey. One hundred twenty-eight responses were qualitatively themed and indicated that sexual and reproductive healthcare (62%), general healthcare (16%), and mental healthcare (13%) were underutilized. Parents and stigma were predominant reasons why students disengaged from healthcare services. Future directions and applications of results are discussed.

14. TRANSforming Care in College Health

Presenter(s): Terri McGuire, MPH, MHS, PA-C, Desirée Francis, MPAS, PA-C, and Kelli Karacki, MS, PA-C (American University)

Discuss the process of developing a pilot program for administering hormone therapy and providing medical care for Transgender students at American University Student Health Center. Our practices have been informed by other trailblazing Student Health Centers, such as University of Maryland (UMD) – College Park and University of Pennsylvania. We are committed to continuing our learning and would like to possibly serve as a model for other health institutions moving forward.

15. The Association Between Discrimination and Mental Health Among College Students

Presenter(s): Monideepa Becerra, DrPH, MPH, CHES (California State University, San Bernardino)

This study assessed the relationship between psychological distress and discrimination among college students. A general education course was used to collected data for 282 students. Nearly 17% and 31% of students reported serious and mild-moderate psychological distress, respectively. Twenty percent reported facing discrimination. The prevalence of serious psychological distress was significantly higher among those who faced discrimination compared to those who did not (40% vs. 11%); further highlighting the need for health education measures.

16. Differences in Psychological Distress between International Students and Japanese University Students

Presenter(s): Ryo Horita, BA, MA, PhD, Akihiro Nishio, MD, PhD, and Mayumi Yamamoto, MD, PhD, MBA (Gifu University)

To provide effective support for international students, we conducted a mental health survey comparing international and Japanese university students. The Counseling Center Assessment of Psychological Symptoms (CCAPS) was utilized to analyze the data. Although the total CCAPS score of international students was significantly lower than the Japanese university students, the Family Distress score was higher among international students. Thus, customized mental care support should be systematized for globalization of universities.

17. Incidence and Risk Markers of Emergency Department Visits Due to Alcohol Intoxication Among Students in a Public University – A Longitudinal Data Linkage Study

Presenter(s): Duc Anh Ngo, MD, DrPH, and Christopher Holstege, MD (University of Virginia)

A study of 25,334 students who visited the Student Health Center clinic in 2013-16 academic years in a US university was conducted. The students’ first visit was linked to a subsequent emergency department (ED) visit with alcohol intoxication in the following year. Findings indicate a range of demographic, clinical, and campus-related factors were associated with higher risk of ED visits with alcohol intoxication. This underscores the need for better targeting of high risk student groups.
18. Quantifying Perceptions of Substance Abuse: Promoting Positive Change

Presenter(s): Ashley Lynch, Sydney Brown, and Sharon Thompson, EdD, MEd (Coastal Carolina University)

Drug overdoses from opioids have recently exponentially increased. Collaborations with The Addicts Mom and police resulted in a substance abuse perceptions survey. Results (n=491, Mean age = 33 years) indicate most agreed addiction is a disease (M = 4.31) and which may be overcome through willpower (M =3.20). Eleven-percent (11%) were unaware what an opioid was or where to seek help (25%). Initiatives that focus on education, resources, and awareness of sociocultural misperceptions are important.

19. Burden of Poor Sleep Health Among College Students

Presenter(s): Brittny Bol, BS, MPH(c) (California State University, San Bernardino)

We evaluated the prevalence of poor sleep health among college students. Descriptive and bivariate statistics were used to evaluate the relationship between sleep health and GPA as well as psychological distress. Significant relationships were noted between daytime fatigue/sleepiness and lower GPA as well as higher levels of psychological distress. Our study results demonstrate that poor sleep health is a major public health issue among college students and targeted interventions are needed.

20. College Students’ Knowledge About Sexually Transmitted Infections: What Don’t They Know?

Presenter(s): Alyssa Lederer, PhD, MPH, CHES, and Brittney Sheena, BS Candidate (Tulane University)

Young people ages 15-24 are disproportionately affected by sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and STIs are on the rise in the US. Accurate knowledge is important for STI prevention. Although some studies have determined that college students have insufficient STI knowledge, little is known about where their knowledge deficiencies lie. This poster presents what students reported learning after watching an STI educational program (N=289). Results should inform college health professionals’ sexual health programming and communication efforts.

21. Application of WILD 5, a Wellness Intervention at Beloit College, Wisconsin Student Population

Presenter(s): Tara Girard, RN, BSN (Beloit College)

41 Beloit College students, enrolled in the WILD 5 Wellness Program, a 30-day wellness intervention. This program consists of daily activities focusing on exercise, mindfulness, sleep hygiene, social connectedness and nutrition. Pre- and post-data analysis showed the WILD 5 Wellness Program was effective in improving mental wellness in this college student population. College students generally are at risk for mental illness symptoms. College health professionals should consider offering integrated wellness interventions to college students to improve mental wellness and alleviate mental illness symptoms.

22. Peer Review for an Acupuncture Service in a University Health Center

Presenter(s): Richard O’Keefe, MD,MA (Columbia University); Kimberly Wilson, Doctoral Candidate, Masters in Acupuncture (Pacific College of Oriental Medicine)

How do university health centers include ancillary services in their peer review program? AAAHC requires peer review and traditionally, peer review assesses allopathic clinician work. Health centers are collaborating with integrative practitioners yet there is limited information available regarding peer review for these practitioners. This poster outlines the introduction and outcome of a peer review program for an acupuncture service in a large urban university health center.
23. Impact of Academic Wellness Courses on Student Retention and Graduation

*Presenter(s): Emily Matson, MPH, MCHES (University of Minnesota)*

The University of Minnesota School of Public Health offers four online academic wellness courses that reach 4,000 undergraduate students each year. Courses focus on topics related to stress, substance use, sexuality, physical activity, sleep, and nutrition. Using institutional data, propensity score matching analyses were conducted to match course enrollees with non-enrollees on multiple covariates to determine if there was a correlation to student retention and graduation. Longitudinal results and student demographics will be shared.

24. Drinking, Thinking, and Protective Strategies

*Presenter(s): Stephanie Winkeljohn Black (Penn State Harrisburg)*

This longitudinal study tested whether students’ levels of brooding (depressive symptom) and worry (anxiety symptom) predicted protective behavior strategies when drinking (e.g., counting drinks) (controlling for alcohol consumption, sex, depression, and anxiety) in a sample of residential and non-residential college students. Analyses indicated that brooding predicted fewer PBS and that anxiety predicted more PBS. Prevention and intervention programming should be tailored to address students’ worry, anxiety, and brooding tendencies to promote PBS more effectively.

25. College Students in Distress: Can Social Media be a Source of Social Support?

*Presenter(s): Lauren Reining, BA, MA, and Tammy Toscos, BS, MS, PhD (Parkview Health); Michelle Drouin, BA, PhD (Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne, and Parkview Health)*

We examined the resources that N = 662 undergraduates cited as sources for social support when they faced stress or problems, with a focus on social media (SM). Most preferred to speak with friends, and SM was cited as both a source of social support and a stress inducer. Moreover, students, especially those high in depression/anxiety, preferred to share their problems via SM anonymously and with others who share their same stressors or problems.

26. Trauma Screening and Assessment of Students Presenting for Counseling Services at Salt Lake Community College

*Presenter(s): Scott Kadera, PhD, Sarah Blair, MSW, and Valerie Leavitt, MSW (Salt Lake Community College)*

All students presenting for counseling services during Fall 2016 and Spring 2017 semesters were screened for PTSD using the PC-PTSD Screen. If positive, they were invited in session to be more fully assessed for PTSD using the PCL-5 and a clinical interview. Out of a total of 306 students screened, 39% were positive on the screen, and almost 1 out of 4 (24%) met diagnostic criteria for PTSD after further assessment. About a third (32%) of all students had concerns about a past trauma, whether they met criteria for PTSD or not. Results highlight the importance of trauma-informed care with the use of universal screening and assessment of all new clients for PTSD, as recommended by SAMHSA.

27. Reducing Over-Prescribing for UTIs in a Health Sciences Campus Student Health Service

*Presenter(s): Anika March, MSN, FNP (Columbia University)*

While routinely evaluating antibiotic resistance patterns for UTIs in a Health Sciences Campus Student Health Service, it was noted that there was a high number of negative urine cultures. Under closer examination, it was also noted that the majority of these patients were prescribed antibiotics based on symptoms alone. Our study is designed to look for ways to reduce overprescribing for UTIs while still following accepted published guidelines and adhering to principles of high value care.
28. Development of a Comprehensive Dental and Oral Health Survey for College Students

*Presenter(s):* Lori Dewald, ATC, MCHES, F-AAHE (Walden University); Jamillee Krob, DHEd, MPH, RDH (Malone University)

The purpose of this study was to develop a first of its kind, comprehensive dental and oral health survey for college student populations. The survey with 44 questions was pilot tested with undergraduate students between the ages of 18 and 25. There were 122 participants who returned the survey completed. From this pilot study, the survey did not yield any needed adjustments and this survey was found to be valid and reliable in assessing the dental and oral health habits of undergraduate college students. In this poster session we are presenting and offering the survey for ACHA members to use on their campuses.

29. Waynefit Wellness Initiative: Bridging the Gap Between Healthy Campus 2020

*Presenter(s):* John Roncone, PhD (University of Akron)

The college campus community is a vital asset to the health and wellness of individuals. This poster provides an example (model) of a health initiative, which was successful at an Ohio regional campus, highlighting the main aspects of the program, participants involved, including what resources on campus were available. A Conceptual Framework, known as the Help Philosophy, as well as using Healthy Campus 2020 as a guide for success will also be shared.

30. Increasing Health Literacy of College Students

*Presenter(s):* Kerstin Holl Gillespie, BSN, RN, DNP (Pacific Lutheran University)

At a Northwest university, weekly health information emails designed to improve literacy and awareness of age-appropriate health-related topics were disseminated to college students who opted-in to the emails. Outcomes were measured via pre- and post-email surveys administered to a select subgroup. Email data analytics determined the number of students who opt-in to the emails, number of emails opened, and number of times links within the emails were utilized to access the health information.
31. Assessment of Awareness and Comparison of the Perceived Effectiveness of Designated Tobacco Use Areas to a 100% Tobacco-Free Campus Policy Among Faculty, Staff, and Students

Presenter(s): Gretchen Macy, EdD, MPH, CSCS, Cecilia Watkins, PhD, April Murphy, PhD, CSW, and Brittney Dearing Gates, BA (Western Kentucky University); Melinda Ickes, PhD (University of Kentucky)

Few studies have examined the effectiveness of designated tobacco-use areas and campus support for non-comprehensive policies versus tobacco-free campuses. Over half (57%) of participants rated support for the designated tobacco-use campus policy as very positive/positive and 84% felt the designated tobacco use policy was very beneficial/beneficial to the campus. Of all participants, 74% felt that a 100% tobacco-free policy would be very beneficial/beneficial to the campus with significant differences among the groups (x2= 83.08; p=.000).


Presenter(s): Mary Ann Chiasson, DrPH (Public Health Solutions); Samantha Garbers, PhD, and Michael McNeil, EdD (Columbia University)

www.WhichMethod.org is an interactive website for contraceptive choice that allows women to actively engage in a complex decision-making process without prior knowledge of contraceptive methods. Women can decide when, where and how to use WhichMethod, to feel comfortable, safe, and unrushed. The assessment identifies contraceptive methods that are medically appropriate and best fit the user’s preferences and priorities through individually-tailored feedback which can be saved and shared with her healthcare provider.

33. The Mental Health and Help-Seeking Intentions of College Students

Presenter(s): Logan Edwards, PhD, MSED, CHES (University of Wisconsin-Whitewater)

Mental disorders account for nearly half of the disease burden for young-adults in the U.S., and half of all chronic mental illness begins by age 14, and three-quarters by age 24. However, few young people seek help for mental health problems. My poster presents various ways for college educators and campuses to cultivate positive attitudes and cultures of mental health/well-being using new promotion/intervention strategies in their schools, classrooms, and respective campus environments.

34. Implementation of an HIV & Hepatitis C Screening Program in Appalachian Ambulatory Care Settings

Presenter(s): Carmen Burrell, DO (West Virginia University)

This poster will discuss the experience of implementing an HIV & Hepatitis C screening program in the urgent care & student health settings, including the usage of electronic medical record algorithms, logistical pitfalls, and preliminary screening results.

35. Efficacy of College Mandated Alcohol Focused Interventions on Drug Use: A Systematic Review

Presenter(s): Benjamin Montemayor, MS, Melinda Ickes, PhD, MEd, and Melody Noland, PhD, MS (University of Kentucky)

The rate of college students who use and abuse alcohol and drugs has risen over the past two decades. Some colleges nationwide implement mandated student intervention courses for those who are found in violation of their campus substance use policy. Reviewed interventions included marijuana and other drug use among college students. There were mixed results on the efficacy of these interventions, while some revealed short and long-term behavior change, others revealed no change.
36. Differences in Male University Students Mental Health Literacy and Help-Seeking Intention

Presenter(s): Gregor Rafal, BS, CPH, Amy Gatto, MPH, and Rita DeBate, PhD, MPH (University of South Florida)

University students with higher mental health literacy (MHL) have more positive attitudes toward seeking help and to receive professional help. Survey results reveal poor MH attitudes and beliefs, high MH stigma, and low help-seeking intentions, with statistically significant differences between graduate and undergraduate students and for STEM/non-STEM majors. This original research showed male college students may be at risk for developing poor coping mechanisms and self-destructive behaviors due to low MHL and high MH stigma.

37. A Contraceptive Educational Intervention Among Community College Students

Presenter(s): Rosalyn Schroeder, MPH, MSc (University of California, San Francisco)

Community colleges serve 45% of U.S. undergraduates and are important means of access to higher education and career advancement, especially for low-income youth. These students are at a high risk of unintended pregnancy, which can prevent degree completion. We developed visual youth-friendly tools to teach young people about different contraceptive methods with Bedsider. This study measured their impact on students’ knowledge and attitudes toward contraception among diverse students at community colleges in California and Oregon.

38. Rape Myth Acceptance in College Students: 2010 and 2017

Presenter(s): Sarah Beshers, PhD, and Margaret Divita, PhD, MS (SUNY-Cortland)

Rape myth acceptance (RMA) among undergraduates at a northeastern university was examined by anonymous online survey in 2010 (n = 434, 78% response) and 2017 (n = 513, 75% response). The instrument was an updated version of the Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale. 2017 students were less accepting of rape myths overall (average 2.0 versus 2.4, p < .001). Differences in RMA were related to type of rape myth and characteristics of the respondents.

39. Stress, Violence, and Discrimination at the Intersection of Gender Identity and Race/Ethnicity

Presenter(s): Lisa Lindley, DrPH, MPH, CHES, Ali Weinstein, PhD, and Fareshta Jan (George Mason University)

We conducted a secondary analysis of ACHA-NCHA-IIb, Spring 2015 data, comparing white cisgender (n=42,696) students’ experiences with stress, violence, and discrimination to those of non-white cisgender students (n=25,560), white transgender students (n=187), and non-white transgender students (n=115). Students’ experiences with stress, violence, and discrimination were significantly associated with their gender identity and race/ethnicity; as were their odds of suicide ideation (past year). Results may help inform efforts to improve campus climate for transgender students.

40. Evaluating Graduate Student Health Insurance: A Case Study

Presenter(s): Tristan Ford, BS (Johns Hopkins University)

In summer 2017, the Provost’s office at Johns Hopkins University convened a committee to review graduate student healthcare concerns. A key goal of this committee was to review whether the current health insurance model met graduate student needs and to propose tangible actions that would meet student expectations. This poster examines the process Johns Hopkins went through in evaluating their own policies as told from the perspective of the elected graduate student health representative.
41. Understanding Male University Students Mental Health Literacy, Intention to Seek Care, and Predictors of Seeking Care -- An Explanatory Sequential Design

Presenter(s): Amy Gatto, MPH, Gregor Rafal, BS, and Rita DeBate, PhD, MPH (University of South Florida)

University students with higher mental health literacy (MHL) are more likely to receive professional help. A cross-sectional study of males attending a large university (n=1242), 32 key informant interviews, and regression analysis were conducted to assess MHL, help-seeking behaviors, and constructs predicting help-seeking. Results revealed poor attitudes and beliefs, high stigma, and low help-seeking intentions. The findings informed practices focused on increasing MHL and help-seeking behaviors as primary prevention for male college students.

42. Evaluating Outcomes of the Honest, Open, Proud Intervention in College Students with Mental Illness

Presenter(s): Carol Hundert, BS, and Colleen Conley, PhD (Loyola University-Chicago); Patrick Corrigan, PsyD (Illinois Institute of Technology)

Honest, Open, Proud (HOP) is a peer-led group-based intervention designed to reduce the self-stigma of mental illness. HOP is efficacious with community samples of adults; the current study adapts HOP for college students. This longitudinal RCT includes four time points across three college campuses. Outcomes include self-stigma, internalizing symptoms, institutional attachment, and relationship satisfaction with peers. A serial mediation model is proposed. Results will improve understanding of college student mental health.

43. “I Always Ask. I Always Bring it Up”: College-Attending Young Men’s Sexual and Reproductive Health Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices. Preliminary Qualitative Interview Data

Presenter(s): Erica Gollub, DrPH, MPH, and Carol Roye, EdD, MS (Pace University); Marcia Robinson, DNP, MSN (Columbia University)

Although men make up half the equation in unplanned pregnancies, their involvement in contraceptive practice remains low. An estimated 60% of men aged 15-44 years have a need for contraception, and one-third reported no recent condom use during sex. We report here initial data from in-depth phone interviews of knowledge, attitudes and practices of college-attending young men, from a private university in suburban New York. The aims of our study are to:

1. Assess knowledge and attitudes of young men regarding male and female contraceptive methods;
2. Assess communication practices with sexual partners regarding use of contraception and disease prevention, including dual method approaches; and
3. Assess pregnancy and disease protection behavior with sexual partners.

The vast majority of men indicated that they did not speak seriously with other men about sex and protection, and did not take advice from male friends. Most of our small sample (n=10) indicated some form of conversation with sexual partners, with more in-depth discussion occurring with regular partners, rather than casual partners. The overall level of information about female contraceptive methods among the young men was apparently low; and there was a general lack of interest. These findings differ with some of the existing literature and certainly needs further exploration. These initial findings point to areas for further exploration, in particular suggesting ways in which college attending men are a distinct group of men whose knowledge, behaviors and practices do not resemble other samples of young men that have been studied. Programs designed to educate and promote male participation in sexual health decision-making need to be tailored to specific findings of that population.
44. Polytobacco Use, Substance Use, and Depression Among College Students

*Presenter(s): Melinda Ickes, PhD, Amanda Wiggins, PhD, Joanne Brown, DNP, Megan Berger, BS, and Vilma Bursac, BS (University of Kentucky)*

Tobacco use continues to be of concern in the college population, including polytobacco use. Little is known about concurrent substance use and mental health outcomes among polytobacco users. Current polytobacco users were more likely to use drugs and non-users had better mental health compared to cigarette and polytobacco users. Health programs should target tobacco prevention, which may complement substance use prevention. Professionals working to manage depression should integrate tobacco use risk into counseling efforts.

45. Determinants of Emotional Health in Senior Undergraduate Students

*Presenter(s): Kaustav Misra, PhD, Meredith Hengy, Emma Eldred, and Julie Learst (Saginaw Valley State University)*

Multiple determinants were analyzed through Tobit regression analysis in Stata to identify whether or not they significantly affect the self-rated emotional health of a college senior. A 1996 college senior data survey from the HERI was used, and specific variables were selected. Many determinants were found to have a significant relationship (positive or negative) with self-rated emotional health in college seniors including self-rated academic ability, self-rated physical health, self-rated self-confidence socially, the education major, having a part time job off of campus, race, hours per week spent studying/completing homework, GPA, and the engineering major.

46. The Current Landscape of On-Campus Pharmacies in the United States

*Presenter(s): Cody Traweek, PharmD, MHA; Jennifer Davis, PharmD and Adriane Irwin MS, PharmD, BCACP, CDE (Oregon State University)*

The objective of this research is to survey the current landscape of on-campus pharmacies and pharmacy services in the United States. The last formal study of pharmacies located on college campuses was conducted in 1985, prior to several decades of regulatory and technological advancements that govern pharmacy practice today. On-campus pharmacies represent a niche area of pharmacy that can be essential to combating campus-wide epidemics or to provide critical treatment resources for various disease states.