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ADULT COUNSELING,  
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AN ANALYSIS OF MEDICAL STUDENTS' PERCEIVED SELF-EFFICACY TO  
COUNSEL AND SCREEN FOR ALCOHOL USE AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN  
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This study examined medical students' perceived knowledge and self-efficacy in counseling about the health risks and resources for management of alcohol use and alcoholism and screening for alcohol use and alcoholism among pregnant women. Third year medical students ( $n = 78$ ) from two Midwestern medical schools were compared on their perceived knowledge and counseling of the health risks related to consuming alcohol while pregnant, screening tools, self-help and group support and treatment programs as well as their perceived self-efficacy to screen for alcohol use among pregnant women using the T-ACE, CAGE, TWEAK, MAST and AUDIT. Their perceived knowledge, counseling and screening was also compared to various learning experiences during medical school. Medical students at a public university self-reported more knowledge about the health risks related to consuming alcohol while pregnant, self-help materials and group support and treatment programs. Medical students at a private university self-reported more knowledge about screening tools for alcohol use and alcoholism. Independently learning about the health risks was associated with medical students' perceived knowledge, while receiving feedback on performance was associated

with screening self-efficacy and role modeling was associated with counseling self-efficacy.