Community Awareness Campaign Report [Semester 6]

Group Number: B5 & B6

Contact Person (for follow-up): Jana Tarek (+201016118178)

Title of Health Issue Covered: Adrenal Gamble: Steroid-induced Adrenal Insufficiency

Key Messages Delivered to the Public:

We explained what the adrenal glands are, where they are located and their functions as well as the normal uses of corticosteroids in all their forms and how they can be misused. Most importantly, we made others aware of the symptoms of adrenal insufficiency and emphasised how crucial it is to recognise these manifestations in an individual known to be on steroids, because the condition can be life-threatening.

Campaign Locations:

Location & Date	Why chosen?	Estimated number of people	Type of audience
		reached	(e.g., children, elderly, general
			public)
SMH Waiting Area (7th April	To reach simple patients who are	50	Patients visiting the OPC
2025)	likely to be steroids		
	but may be uneducated about the		
	topic.		
Gym at GWSC (9th April 2025)	A group of people who abuse	15	Males at the gym
	steroids commonly are		
	those who regularly go to the		
	gym, especially males.		
GWSC (10th April 2025)	It is a popular community hub so	50	Mixed demographic, including
	it provides an opportunity to		children, adolescents,
	reach a diverse audience, as this		adults and the elderly, both male
	condition can affect individuals		and female.
	of any age or sex		

Materials and Methods Used:

Educational Materials Used	Brochures
(e.g., brochures, posters,	Banner (Infographic)
infographics):	Posters
	Types of corticosteroids commonly used

Interactive Tools	Water bottles (abels containing campaign logo & QR code to instagram page)	
(e.g., models, videos, games,	Spinning the wheel to answer a question (MCQ or True/False)	
giveaways):	Games: Connect 4, Hitting Cans with a ball	
	Gifts: Chocolates, Candy, Sticky Notes, Pens	
	Custom Word Search	
	Signing a banner to pledge to use steroids appropriately and always seek medical advice	
Approach Used to Communicate	One-to-one discussion	
(e.g., one-to-one discussion, group		
sessions):		
Language/Style Adaptations Made	Arabic (specifically Egyptian dialect)	
for the Target Audience:		

Observations and Feedback

• Public Reaction and Engagement:

The public responded positively to the campaign. Many passersby showed curiosity and approached our booth to learn more. Children and teenagers were especially interactive with the visual materials and activities. Overall, the atmosphere was welcoming and engaging, with participants expressing interest in the topic.

- Any Questions Frequently Asked by the Audience:
 - "Does this mean I should never use steroids?"
 - "Is this condition permanent?"
 - "When does the duration of steroid use become chronic?"
- Feedback Received (if any):

Several attendees expressed appreciation for the campaign and found the information new and valuable. Notably, we were approached by individuals who were currently using prescribed steroids and were unaware of the potential risks. They shared that their doctors did not provide sufficient education about safe usage or the possibility of adrenal insufficiency, and they were eager to learn how to protect themselves. This highlighted the importance of public awareness initiatives like ours.

Challenges Faced:

• Any Logistical, Communication, or Public Engagement Challenges:

One of the main challenges was the limited time we had for setup and preparation before the campaign started. Additionally, when the event took place in the sporting club, it was sometimes difficult to maintain the audience's attention, especially with ongoing activities and distractions around us. Another minor challenge was coordinating team members during peak times when multiple people approached the booth at once. Some of the team members (especially the non-Egyptians) found it difficult to avoid medical jargon as they were not aware of the proper Egyptian term.

How the Group Managed or Adapted to These Challenges:
 To overcome the time constraint, we prepared most of our materials in advance and divided responsibilities among group members to speed up setup on-site. We strategically positioned our booth in a high-traffic area to increase visibility and draw in more people.

 To maintain audience engagement despite surrounding distractions, some team members actively walked around the area to invite people to the booth, while others remained to answer questions and manage the display. The non-Egyptian members asked nearby Egyptian team members for help initially until they got the hang of it.

Lessons Learned

- What the Group Learned from the Campaign:
 - We learned the importance of simplifying medical information to make it accessible to a general audience, especially when discussing less commonly known conditions like steroid-induced adrenal insufficiency. The campaign also highlighted how essential it is to address public misconceptions and fill in the gaps left by healthcare professionals, as some individuals were unaware of the risks associated with long-term steroid use.
- Suggestions for Improvement in Future Campaigns:
 Prepare more interactive activities or visual aids to capture attention and sustain engagement, especially in open and busy venues.
 Consider printing feedback forms or using digital QR code surveys to gather more structured feedback from the audience

Visual Documentation:

• Attach 2–4 Photos from the Campaign (with captions):



Explaining to a patient in the waiting area of SMH



The team at GWSC on April 9th



The team at GWSC on April 10th



Setting up the booth at GWSC on April 10th

• Attach the soft copy of the brochures used in your campaigns.



This Community Awareness Campaign was prepared & reported by a student team of the Class of 2027, under the supervision of Dr Hosam Hamed (Semester 6 Chief Tutor), Prof. Rafik Barakat (Phase 2 Director), and Prof. Ahmed Negm (MMPME Program Director).

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