Assessing Genetic Literacy Awareness and Knowledge Gaps in the Indian Population

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03. Problem

- Low awareness of genetic testing among certain demographics in India.
- Disparities in access to personalized healthcare.

04. Methodology

Data Collection:
- Surveys: Conducted online, via phone, and in person.
- Participants: Diverse demographics including age, income level, and ethnicity.

Data Analysis:
- Statistical methods for quantitative data.
- Thematic analysis for qualitative data.

Educational Interventions:
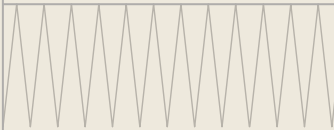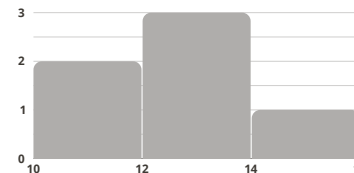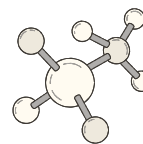- Pre- and post-intervention assessments.

01. Introduction

This study evaluates genetic literacy in India, identifying knowledge gaps to enhance educational outreach and healthcare equity

05. Analysis

Strengths include comprehensive data collection, effective educational interventions, and robust analysis. Weaknesses involve potential survey biases, limited reach to remote populations, and short-term assessment. Opportunities are in scaling programs nationally, policy integration, and using digital platforms. Threats include cultural resistance, limited resources, and sustainability challenges.

06. Conclusion

- Significant knowledge gaps were found, highlighting the need for targeted education to ensure equitable healthcare access and improved health outcomes.

02. Objective

- Evaluate genetic literacy in India.
- Identify knowledge gaps among different demographics.
- Develop and assess educational programs to improve genetic literacy.

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