

**HEALTH PERCEPTION AND BLOOD LEAD LEVELS AMONG
AUTO-MECHANICS IN IMUS CITY, CAVITE**

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*Health perception and blood lead levels
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ABSTRACT

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The study entitled "Health Perception and Blood Lead Levels among Auto mechanics in Imus, City Cavite" was conducted from May 2018 to September 2018. Generally, the study aimed to determine the relationship between the health perception form and the baseline information of blood lead levels of selected participants from Hayag Motors, Brgy. Malagasang II- B, Imus City, Cavite.

The procedure of the study started from the distribution and completion of title approval from Cavite State University and certification from the Ethics Review Board of Cavite State University, distribution of letters of consent and selection of participating clients, selection of the laboratory diagnostic center, making of health perception form and pre-testing among the participants, preparation of research materials, extraction of blood among selected clients, the blood collected were sent at the selected laboratory, Hi-Precision Diagnostics Laboratory at Central Mall, Dasmariñas City, Cavite followed by the, statistical treatment of data using the Pearson Correlation Test and Spearman correlation coefficient test.

The study also shows that the blood lead levels of auto-mechanics were normal or within the reference range provided by the HP Diagnostics. Furthermore, the Pearson correlation coefficient with age had no significant relationship with blood lead levels, length of exposure was significant with the blood lead levels, the signs and symptoms

had no correlation with blood lead levels, and health awareness does not have a significant relationship with blood lead levels.

The study concluded that the health perception of the respondents about lead toxicity in terms of age with the mean age of 40 they were slightly aware about lead toxicity, the length of occupation has significant relationship with blood lead levels, the respondents were slightly aware of their health status, health awareness, and health practices but these had no significant relationship about lead.

The study also revealed that the results of blood lead test were normal or below toxic levels and that the relationship between the health perception form and blood lead levels was significant only in the length of exposure thereby concluding that as the length of exposure increases, blood lead level also increases.

The future researchers may also gather more respondents who have different occupations that are most exposed to lead. They may also employ interventions on the quantitative measurement of their data and consider equal numbers of respondents per age. Lastly, the researchers can improve the study by not only employing baseline information but also considering other laboratory tests like blood chemistry tests and using also of urine as a specimen for lead testing to lead to more precise results.

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