**Data**

The study was conducted at five (5) hospitals: Harare Hospital n=21 (18.75%), Parirenyatwa Hospital n=62 (55.36%), Howard Hospital n=11 (9.82%), Gweru Hospital n=9 (8.04%) and Mpilo Hospital n=7 (6.25%) with post and pre service students. The clinical site for two (1.79%) participants were not captured

**Sample**

Complete information was obtained from 112 of the 206 students enrolled for the training program, a 54.36% response rate.

Laboratory n=6 (5.36%), Medical n=41(36.61%), Nursing/midwifery n=54 (48.21%), Pharmacy n=3 (2.68%) and other n=8 (2.68%).

Female n=58 (51.79%), Male n= 41 (36.61%) and Other n=13 (11.61%)

Postgraduate n=1 (0.89%) and Pre service n=111 (99.11%)

**Statistical Analysis**

Data analysis was carried out using Stata/MP 13.0 for Windows. The study collected paired data: pretest scores before the training and posttest scores after the training. The analysis explores the relationships between the initial score and change in score (posttest minus pretest).

Out of the 206 participants, 112 (54.36%) completed both the pretest and posttest questionnaires. 94 (45.64%) participants did not complete the posttest questionnaire and were excluded from the analysis.

Self-perceived competency

**Results**

**Paired T Test**

Mean pretest score

Mean posttest score

The effect size – divide the mean difference between pretest and post test scores by the standard deviation of the pretest scores

The value of p

*The mean pretest score for Module 1 Multiple choice questions is \_, whilst the mean posttest score is \_. These data was subjected to the t test for paired samples, with the results showing a statistically significant gain (t = \_; n = 112; p = \_). The effect size is \_, which means that the posttest scores are slightly more than a standard deviation better than the pretest scores. This is considered a high effect size.*