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Breast education improves adolescent girls' breast knowledge, attitudes to breasts and engagement with positive breast habits

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Conflict of interest statement

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest

Author contribution statement

NB, JWS and JS conceived the study idea. AO designed the study and collected the data. The first draft of the manuscript was written by AO. All authors commented on drafts of the manuscript and approved the final manuscript.

Keywords

Breast education, breast health, Adolescent girls, Breast cancer education, Bra fit, Health Education

Abstract

Word count: 332

Many females experience breast-related issues that are considered to negatively impact health and wellbeing. These include breast cancer, issues related to incorrect bra fit, and issues related to breast movement including an increased incidence of breast pain, breast sag and embarrassment, which can be a barrier to physical activity participation. Knowledge and awareness of these breast issues among females is low. Furthermore, these breast concerns are more prevalent in adolescent girls compared to adult females, with 87% of girls reporting \geq one breast concern. This study evaluated the short- and longer-term impact of a 50-minute breast education intervention on adolescent girls' (11 to 14 years) breast knowledge, attitudes to breasts and engagement with positive breast habits. A mixed methods, controlled, longitudinal, cohort design was employed, using two control schools (n: 412; receiving no intervention) and two intervention schools (n: 375; receiving the intervention) from privileged and less privileged areas. Adolescent girls in four schools completed a validated breast survey pre- and immediately post-intervention as well as three- and six-months post-intervention. Additionally, in one intervention school, six focus groups were conducted immediately and four-months after the intervention. The intervention was equally effective in the two intervention schools. Following the intervention, participants in the intervention schools significantly improved their breast knowledge, their attitudes to breasts and their engagement with positive breast habits, compared to participants in the control schools, $p < 0.01$ (with large effect sizes). These improvements were sustained six months post-intervention. Participants described the session as "informative", it made them "feel less embarrassed" about their breasts; they also reported wanting to do more exercise and to change their bra purchasing and bra wearing habits. These novel, positive findings provide insight into the benefits of teaching adolescent girls about breasts from a young age and can be used to inform effective breast education in schools. It is recommended that education on multiple breast topics should be introduced in schools, preferably being first introduced in primary schools, with a modular structure and progressive information.

Contribution to the field

Adolescent girls have many breast-related concerns; they experience embarrassment, confusion and avoid physical activity because of their breasts. Currently girls have limited opportunity to receive breast education, beyond the biological aspects of puberty taught in schools. This study provides the first comprehensive evaluation of the impact of an education intervention on multiple breast topics on adolescent girls' breast knowledge, attitudes to breasts and engagement with positive breast habits (e.g. checking breasts, wearing a sports bra). In addition, this was the first study to adopt a mixed-methods, controlled, longitudinal approach and utilise valid and reliable evaluation tools, overcoming limitations of previous research. The quantitative and qualitative findings of this study were positive, demonstrating that the intervention significantly improved 11-14 years old girls' breast knowledge, attitudes to breasts and engagement with positive breast habits. It also encouraged greater physical activity participation in participants. The findings may have the potential to impact policy change and inform education guidelines for schools.

Funding statement

There were no forms of financial support, funding, or involvement.

Ethics statements

Studies involving animal subjects

Generated Statement: No animal studies are presented in this manuscript.

Studies involving human subjects

Generated Statement: The studies involving human participants were reviewed and approved by Ethics Committee at St Mary's University, Twickenham. Written informed consent to participate in this study was provided by the participants' legal guardian/next of kin.

Inclusion of identifiable human data

Generated Statement: No potentially identifiable human images or data is presented in this study.

In review

Data availability statement

Generated Statement: The raw data supporting the conclusions of this article will be made available by the authors, without undue reservation.

In review

1 **Breast education improves adolescent girls' breast knowledge, attitudes to breasts**
2 **and engagement with positive breast habits**

3 **ABSTRACT**

4 Many females experience breast-related issues that are considered to negatively impact
5 health and wellbeing. These include breast cancer, issues related to incorrect bra fit, and
6 issues related to breast movement including an increased incidence of breast pain, breast sag
7 and embarrassment, which can be a barrier to physical activity participation. Knowledge and
8 awareness of these breast issues among females is low. Furthermore, these breast concerns
9 are more prevalent in adolescent girls compared to adult females, with 87% of girls reporting
10 \geq one breast concern. This study evaluated the short- and longer-term impact of a 50-minute
11 breast education intervention on adolescent girls' (11 to 14 years) breast knowledge, attitudes
12 to breasts and engagement with positive breast habits. A mixed methods, controlled,
13 longitudinal, cohort design was employed, using two control schools (n: 412; receiving no
14 intervention) and two intervention schools (n: 375; receiving the intervention) from privileged
15 and less privileged areas. Adolescent girls in four schools completed a validated breast survey
16 pre- and immediately post-intervention as well as three- and six-months post-intervention.
17 Additionally, in one intervention school, six focus groups were conducted immediately and
18 four-months after the intervention. The intervention was equally effective in the two
19 intervention schools. Following the intervention, participants in the intervention schools
20 significantly improved their breast knowledge, their attitudes to breasts and their engagement
21 with positive breast habits, compared to participants in the control schools, $p < 0.01$ (with large
22 effect sizes). These improvements were sustained six months post-intervention. Participants
23 described the session as "informative", it made them "feel less embarrassed" about their
24 breasts; they also reported wanting to do more exercise and to change their bra purchasing
25 and bra wearing habits. These novel, positive findings provide insight into the benefits of
26 teaching adolescent girls about breasts from a young age and can be used to inform effective
27 breast education in schools. It is recommended that education on multiple breast topics should
28 be introduced in schools, preferably being first introduced in primary schools, with a modular
29 structure and progressive information.

30 **Keywords:** Breast education, breast health, adolescent girls, breast cancer education, bra
31 fit, health education.

32 Word count: 7809

33 Number of tables: 5

34 Number of figures: 6

1 INTRODUCTION

2 There are negative factors associated with the breast that are considered influential to the
3 health and well-being of adult and adolescent females (1–4). These include breast cancer,
4 and issues related to independent breast movement and poor bra fit. Despite breast cancer
5 being recognised as an important and serious public health issue, studies indicate that women
6 have inadequate knowledge of breast cancer risk factors and symptoms of breast cancer (4,5).
7 In addition, the female breast is easily deformed by external forces such as gravity, due to its
8 highly malleable structure (6,7) and has been reported to move up to 4cm during walking, to
9 15cm when running without breast support (8). This breast movement can cause discomfort
10 and embarrassment (9), exercise-related breast pain (10,11), and may lead to breast sag
11 (ptosis) due to potential damage of the breast structure (6). These breast-related issues also
12 create a barrier to sports and physical activity participation, negatively affecting women’s
13 overall health and well-being (2,12). An appropriate, well-fitted breast support (such as a
14 sports bra) has been suggested to reduce breast movement (2,6,11). As the majority of
15 women are not knowledgeable about bra sizing and fitting, with 70% to 100% of women
16 reported to be wearing the incorrect bra size (13–16), evidence indicates that the breast-
17 related issues described above are more prevalent in adolescents compared to adult females
18 (1–3,9,17–19).

19
20 Adolescence is a challenging time for girls; breasts and breast development can be
21 embarrassing and confusing, negatively impacting body image, self-esteem (20), and physical
22 activity participation (17). A survey of 2089 school girls aged 11 to 18 years provided evidence
23 of the need for, and guidance on breast education for this group (17,18). The majority (87%)
24 of girls surveyed reported \geq one breast concern such as how to check for breast cancer, breast
25 bounce when exercising, breast pain, what boys think about girls’ breasts, and how to find a
26 bra that fits. One in four girls reported negative feelings about their breasts and more than half
27 of girls reported their breasts as a barrier to physical activity participation, compared to one
28 in five adult females (2). However, encouragingly 87% of girls reported wanting to know more
29 about their breasts, with 44% wanting to learn more about breasts specifically related to
30 physical activity.

31
32 Females experience numerous breast changes in their lifetime (21) and while most breast
33 conditions are benign, it is important for females to be breast aware; i.e. to know how their
34 breasts look and feel normally so they can detect any changes immediately and seek support
35 if required (22–24). Breast education interventions are recommended as effective public
36 health actions in the prevention and control of breast cancer (23,25,26). Adolescence has
37 been recommended as an ideal age to promote breast health and breast awareness, as it is
38 during adolescence that most future health-related lifestyles, behaviours, habits and attitudes
39 are formed (23,27,28). Furthermore, when surveying 2089 girls, the majority (72%) reported
40 wanting to know more about breast cancer, with 69% rating this topic as extremely important
41 (1). Increasing adolescent girls’ knowledge of the risks of breast cancer and benefits of early
42 detection may improve breast cancer outcome and survival, and encourage these behaviours
43 in adulthood when breast cancer risk is greater (18,29). Moreover, adolescent girls’ body
44 satisfaction and self-esteem may be improved by teaching them about breast sizes and
45 shapes and how breasts change over time (18).

46
47 In addition to education on breast cancer, education on other breast topics is required.
48 Education on breast support and bra fit has been suggested as an effective strategy to reduce
49 breast movement and its associated negative health consequences (2,6,11). However, the
50 bra market with its wide choice of brands, styles and sizes can be a confusing place for
51 adolescents, making the selection of appropriate, well-fitted bras difficult (18). The majority of
52 women are not trained in bra sizing and fitting nor have enough knowledge to make bra
53 purchasing decisions (16). Literature suggests that females should be educated on
54 professional bra fitting criteria to improve their ability to independently choose a well-fitted bra

1 (30–33). Improving bra fit can also reduce the negative health outcomes associated with
2 wearing ill-fitting bras such as deep bra furrows on the shoulders caused by excessive strap
3 pressure, neck and back pain, and upper limb neural symptoms (13,31). Well-designed and
4 correctly fitted sports bras are reported to be more effective in limiting breast movement than
5 standard fashion bras or crop tops, resulting in reduced breast pain, greater comfort and
6 enhanced sporting performance (6,9,11,30,34). However, studies have shown that adolescent
7 girls' knowledge of breasts, bra fit, and appropriate breast support is relatively low
8 (3,17,18,35). Furthermore, more than half of 2089 girls surveyed reported never wearing a
9 sports bra during exercise (11). A breast education initiative that promotes the benefits of
10 appropriate breast support (e.g. a sports bra) and incorporates training on bra selection and
11 fit may eliminate the breast as a barrier to physical activity participation in adolescent females
12 (17).

13
14 Education on sensitive topics (e.g. HIV/AIDS, cancer prevention) in school settings have been
15 shown to increase adolescents knowledge, and improve attitudes and behaviours (36–38),
16 demonstrating the benefits of school based health education. However, the curriculum in many
17 countries, including the UK and the US, do not offer compulsory breast education beyond the
18 biology of puberty (39,40). Clark et al. (38) and Horton (39) recommend that breast education
19 programmes address adolescents attitude barriers to breasts (e.g. embarrassment, negative
20 feelings about breasts), in addition to addressing knowledge limitations (41,42). Furthermore,
21 research suggests that breast education programmes should cover multiple topics, including,
22 but not limited to; breast awareness, breast sag, breast pain, breast size and breast changes,
23 appropriate breast support and bra fit (18). However, previous breast education studies have
24 focused on breast cancer and breast self-examination only in adolescent populations (35,41–
25 43). To date, only one education study has focused on other aspects related to the breasts
26 such as breast movement, bra fit and appropriate breast support, though this focused on an
27 athletic cohort (44).

28
29 Educating adolescent girls from a young age about a wide range of breast topics is likely to
30 reduce breast-related concerns, improve attitudes to breasts and breast issues, and promote
31 positive breast habits in adolescent girls (e.g. checking breasts, wearing a sports bra). It has
32 been reported that the most appropriate age at which breast topics should be introduced is 11
33 years, which is the average age of breast budding in all ethnic groups (8.5 to 13.3 years)
34 (45,46). Currently, breast education studies have focused on individual breast topics in
35 isolation and have primarily assessed improvements in knowledge. No studies have
36 incorporated education on multiple breast topics, or assessed attitudes to breasts (e.g.
37 embarrassment, feelings about breasts), and engagement with positive breast habits.
38 Furthermore, no qualitative data have been collected in breast education studies to provide
39 in-depth understanding of the impact of a breast education intervention (35,41–43). Therefore,
40 using a mixed methods design, the primary aim of this study is to evaluate the short- and
41 longer-term impact of a breast education intervention on adolescent schoolgirls' breast
42 knowledge, attitudes to breasts, and engagement with positive breast habits. Additionally, the
43 study aims to establish whether the intervention would be effective in schools of differing area-
44 level deprivation and socio-economic status. In addition to collecting quantitative data, focus
45 groups were used to obtain qualitative data to gain rich insight and in-depth understanding
46 into the effectiveness and importance of the breast education intervention (47–49). The unique
47 emotional and cognitive characteristics of early adolescence include a strong desire to be with
48 one's peers and a preference for group rather than one-on-one activities (50); making focus
49 groups a developmentally appropriate qualitative method for use with this population (51,52).

50 **METHODOLOGY**

51 **Study design and study population**

52 To evaluate the impact of the breast education intervention, a mixed methods, controlled,
53 longitudinal, cohort study was employed, utilising a valid and reliable breast survey (53)
54 together with focus groups.
55

1 Sample size calculation with the following: $\alpha = 0.05$; two-tailed test; power = 0.80; effect size
2 = 0.50 (medium) indicated that the study needed a minimum of 128 participants, with 64 in
3 each group. Following institutional ethical approval, two single-sex control schools (control
4 groups; n = 375) and two single-sex intervention schools (intervention groups; n = 412) were
5 recruited via a convenience sampling method. To increase the representativeness of the
6 sample (54) and establish the effectiveness of the intervention in areas of differing area-level
7 deprivation and socio-economic status (55), one intervention and control group (intervention-
8 1 and control-1) were recruited from privileged areas in London, UK, with the other intervention
9 and control group (intervention-2 and control-2) recruited from less privileged areas in London,
10 UK. All participating schools selected an opt-out method for parent/guardian consent, whereby
11 parents who did not wish their child to participate were required to return the consent form. All
12 adolescent girls who participated in the study also gave informed consent. In total, 787
13 adolescent girls aged 13.2 ± 0.8 (range 11 to 14) years took part in the study. Of these, 40.4%
14 were Black/African/Caribbean/Black British, 23% were Asian/Asian British, 18.7% were White,
15 9.3% were Mixed/multiple ethnic groups, 3% were from other ethnic backgrounds and 5.6%
16 did not report their ethnic group (Table 1).

17
18 *Table 1 near here*

20 **Breast education intervention**

21 The breast education intervention was developed externally by breast health experts based
22 on evidence obtained from the target population (17,18) and literature on effective pedagogy
23 for education on sensitive topics (35,56,57). The intervention was designed for adolescents
24 aged 11 to 14 years. The intervention consisted of group discussions and a PowerPoint slide
25 presentation covering a broad content including names for breasts, breast anatomy, causes
26 of and preventing breast bounce, breast pain and breast sag, breast size and breast changes,
27 appropriate breast support, bra sizing and bra fit, breast awareness and signs of breast
28 cancer. Short videos were also included demonstrating the breast movement in a daily bra
29 and a sports bra and explaining professional bra fit criteria. The education intervention was
30 designed to take approximately 50 minutes to deliver and was delivered by female PSHE
31 teachers and male science teachers. To promote consistency of delivery, a detailed lesson
32 plan and full instructions/activities were provided.

34 **Breast education intervention evaluation**

35 ***Breast survey***

36 Adolescent girls' breast knowledge, attitudes to breasts and engagement with positive breast
37 habits were measured using a 39-item valid and reliable breast survey (53,58) that was
38 designed in parallel with the development of the breast education intervention. The survey
39 was designed with consideration of adolescents' developmental stage and underwent
40 extensive evaluation to establish the validity and reliability of the survey, as detailed in Omrani
41 et al (2019) (53). The breast survey consists of two main domains (overall breast knowledge
42 and overall attitudes to breasts), two sub domains (overall bra fit knowledge and overall breast
43 awareness knowledge) and 10 individual subscales (Figure 1). Each subscale addresses a
44 specific breast concern which is consistent with the breast needs of adolescent girls (1,17,18)
45 and aligns with the content of the breast education intervention. Items utilised a Likert scale
46 format with four possible responses for knowledge items ("completely false", "sort of false",
47 "sort of true", and "completely true") and attitude and habit items ("fully disagree", "mainly
48 disagree", "mainly agree", and "fully agree" (53,58). Item scores ranged from one (lowest) to
49 four (highest), with negatively worded items reverse scored.

50
51 *Figure 1 near here*

52
53 To evaluate the short- and longer-term impact of the intervention, participants in all four groups
54 completed the breast survey one-week pre-intervention and immediately post-intervention (i.e.
55 5 to 15 minutes after the delivery of the breast education session), as well as three and six-

1 months post-intervention. Participants in the intervention groups completed the breast survey
2 electronically (47.6%) and participants in the control groups completed the breast survey on
3 paper (52.3%) due to computer access issues. To increase reliability, the items and format of
4 the electronic and paper-based surveys were identical (59). Participants were lost to follow-
5 up during the study (Figure 2), which is a common problem in longitudinal studies (60–62).
6 For this study, the loss to follow-up rate was 11.4% (n: 90; 88.6% follow-up/retention rate) in
7 which participants had missing data at one (n: 79) or two time points (n: 11), which is an
8 acceptable follow-up thresholds for longitudinal cohort studies (63). Hot-deck imputation,
9 which is a reliable and common method for handling missing data, was used to replace
10 missing data in this study to produce a more complete dataset that is not adversely biased
11 (64,65).

12
13 *Figure 2 near here*
14

15 **Focus groups**

16 Focus groups were used to obtain qualitative data; three focus groups (n: 23 in total) were
17 conducted in one intervention group immediately post-intervention, and three focus groups (n:
18 21 in total) were conducted with the same participants approximately four months post-
19 intervention. Of the participants, 52.1% were Black/African/Caribbean/Black British, 26% were
20 White, 13% were Asian/Asian British, and 8.9% were Mixed/multiple ethnic groups.

21
22 Each focus group consisted of adolescent girls from the same school year to maintain some
23 degree of homogeneity, capitalise on participants' shared experience (48,66), and build
24 rapport between group members (67). This also helped to approach discussions from different
25 perceptions and experiences as it increased the likelihood that girls were at different stages
26 of breast development. Of the 23 participants that took part in the focus groups immediately
27 post-intervention, eight participants were in year 7 (11 to 12 years), nine were in year 8 (12 to
28 13 years) and six were in year 9 (13 to 14 years). Focus groups four months post-intervention
29 were conducted in the following academic year; therefore, all participants were in a higher
30 year (n: 21; two participants were absent). All focus groups were conducted in a classroom
31 within the participants' school, and a semi-structured format was utilised. The duration of focus
32 groups ranged from 45-50 minutes and were audio recorded. Following each focus group, the
33 recordings were transcribed verbatim to maintain purity of data and enhance the truth value
34 of the research (68).

35 **Analysis**

36 **Breast survey - Comparison between intervention and control groups over time**

37 Gain scores (difference between post-tests and pre-test) were used to take account of chance
38 imbalances between groups and compare distinct groups in terms of their average gain over
39 time (69,70). To compare groups over time, a two-way mixed MANOVA assessed changes in
40 mean gain scores of the main domains (n: 2), sub-domains (n: 2) and individual subscale
41 scores (n: 10) between control and intervention groups. Three gain scores were calculated;
42 pre to immediately post-intervention, pre to 3-months post-intervention, and pre to 6-months
43 post-intervention. The significance level was set at 0.01 to control for type-I error and to correct
44 and compensate for the violation of homogeneity of variances. A significant multivariate
45 interaction effect was followed by testing simple effects in each of the variables separately
46 (simple effects for groups). The mean scores for each group in separate ANOVA's were
47 compared using the Bonferroni correction to compensate the inflated family-wise error rate (α)
48 due to multiple comparisons (71).

49 **Breast survey - Individual group analysis**

50
51 A one-way repeated measures MANOVA was performed to assess how the mean scores of
52 the main domains (n:2), sub domains (n:2) and individual subscales (n:10) changed over time
53 in each group. The significance level was set at 0.05. A statistically significant multivariate
54

1 interaction effect was followed by univariate analysis (one-way repeated measures ANOVAs)
2 to assess the effect of time of testing on each dependent variable separately. Again, to
3 compensate for family-wise error due to multiple comparisons, a Bonferroni correction was
4 applied. Partial η^2 was calculated for each test; with effect sizes considered small (0.01),
5 medium (0.06) and large (≥ 0.14) (59).

7 **Focus group analysis**

8 Focus group data were thematically analysed following the framework method (72,73). To
9 show commonality of themes among participants and establish the pattern of data, the
10 prevalence of certain themes were determined (74,75). The analysis was carried out using
11 both inductive and deductive approaches, concurrently, but with different dominance, hence,
12 it was “deductive-dominant” (76). This approach allowed comprehensive analysis of the data
13 and no data was excluded on the basis that it did not “fit” a certain theme. The analysis was
14 conducted by the lead author; however, to enhance credibility and validity of the findings, a
15 breast health expert with qualitative analysis experience verified the focus group transcriptions
16 and themes to triangulate the data (77). The breast health expert acted as a “critical friend”
17 who provided critical feedback, asked provocative questions and challenged interpretations to
18 encourage reflection, enhancing rigour of the qualitative research (78,79).

19 **RESULTS**

21 **Breast survey - Comparison between intervention and control groups over time**

22 The mean gain scores were significantly higher in the intervention groups compared to the
23 control groups, $p < 0.01$, with mean gain scores ranging from 0.23 to 1.25 (out of a maximum
24 positive score of 4 or negative score of -4) in the intervention groups, and -0.08 to 0.03 in the
25 control groups (Table 2). There were no significant differences observed in the mean gain
26 scores between the control groups, or between the intervention groups, $p > 0.01$. Simple
27 effects analysis for groups confirmed the above results; for each dependent variable ($n: 14$),
28 the mean gain scores at each category of time were significantly higher in the intervention
29 groups compared to the control groups, $p < 0.01$. The mean gain scores did not significantly
30 differ between the control groups, or between the intervention groups, with the exception of
31 subscale three (“incorrect bra fit”) where mean gain scores were significantly higher in
32 intervention-1 compared to intervention-2 (pre to 6-months post-intervention), and subscale
33 five (“breast bounce and breast sag”) where mean gain scores were significantly lower in
34 intervention-1 compared to intervention-2 (pre to 3-months post-intervention) (Table 2).

35
36 *Table 2 near here*

38 **Breast Survey - Individual group analysis**

39 When examining the main domains (Figure 3), sub-domains (Figures 4 and 5) and subscales
40 (Table 3) that assessed knowledge, significant increases were observed in the intervention
41 groups scores pre to post-intervention. Mean increases ranged from 0.23 to 1.24, $p < 0.05$
42 with large effect sizes observed (Table 4). Mean knowledge scores then reduced over time,
43 although at all subsequent time points (3- and 6-months post-intervention) remained
44 significantly higher compared to pre-intervention, $p < 0.05$.

45
46 *Table 3 and 4 near here*

47 *Figure 3, 4 and 5, near here*

48
49 In the intervention groups, the mean scores for the main attitude domain (Figure 6) and
50 subscales that measured attitudes to breasts and positive breast habits (Table 3) significantly
51 increased pre to post-intervention. Mean increases ranged from 0.23 to 0.80, $p < 0.05$ with
52 large effect sizes observed (Table 4). Further significant increases in the mean scores were
53 observed immediately post-intervention to 3-months post-intervention, $p < 0.05$. Although
54 mean scores decreased from 3-months to 6-months post-intervention, scores remained
55 significantly higher compared to pre-intervention, $p < 0.05$. In the control groups, one-way

1 repeated measures MANOVA indicated no significant change in the mean scores over time in
2 any of the main domains, sub-domains or subscales, $p > 0.05$.

3 *Figure 6 near here*

4 5 **Focus group findings immediately post-intervention**

6 Participants were allocated a number from 1 to 23, with numbers 1 to 8 representing
7 participants in the year 7 focus group (Y7), numbers 9 to 17 representing those in the year 8
8 focus group (Y8) and numbers 18 to 23 representing participants in the year 9 focus group
9 (Y9). The abbreviations Y7, Y8, and Y9 are used to clarify the nature of focus groups.
10 Following the iterative analysis of data obtained from the focus groups, four core themes
11 emerged as explained below (Table 5).

12 13 **Theme 1. Immediate advances in knowledge**

14 Across all focus groups, participants confirmed that their breast knowledge had increased.
15 Prior to the education session, participants described their breast knowledge as “very poor”.
16 However, after the session participants described their breast knowledge as “very good” and
17 “much more than it was before”. Words and phrases repeatedly used by participants to
18 describe the session were “very good”, “informative”, “helpful”, “important”, “useful”,
19 “interesting”, “new experience”, “opened my eyes”, “really insightful”, and “appropriate”.
20 Participants felt that before the session they were “gullible” and easily believed “rumors” and
21 “myths” about breasts. However, the session made them recognize that “there’s a different
22 story” and “the myths are really stupid and do not make any sense” because they have “true
23 knowledge about breasts”. P23-Y9 said “Before, it [breast knowledge] was quite bad and now
24 it’s [breast session] like really opened my eyes and I know now a lot more”. This was supported
25 by P19-Y9, “There were stuff that I knew but not enough”.

26
27 Following further discussion amongst the groups, it became apparent that increased
28 knowledge about different breast sizes and shapes helped participants to recognize that
29 breast variation is normal:

30
31 If your breasts are like two different sizes or like one is big and then the other one is
32 small, you’re knowing that it doesn’t necessarily mean that you have an illness or
33 something like that, it can mean that it’s just natural and you haven’t done anything to
34 make your boobs like that, it is not an illness, it’s normal. (P15-Y8)

35
36 Participants also increased their knowledge about breast bounce, breast sag and breast pain,
37 and reported that this made them realize the importance of wearing appropriate breast
38 support:

39
40 I think that it is helpful to know that breasts move 15 cm [during exercise] because if
41 you don’t wear a sports bra, like it could be very painful because I had that experience
42 and I think it’s helpful to know that it moves 15 cm. (P3-Y7)

43
44 In addition, participants reported learning about bras, bra fitting, professional bra fitting criteria
45 and how bra sizes work; this enabled them to explain how a bra should fit properly:

46
47 When you wear a bra, like a bra or a sports bra, your breasts should be covered, you
48 have to fit like properly, and if it’s very tight or if it’s too tight, it may cause your breasts
49 to swell and feel like very sore, and then if it fits like properly it would, like, cause no
50 damage to your breasts. (P2-Y7)

51
52 A further topic that participants reported enhanced knowledge of following the session was
53 breast awareness and the importance of checking their breasts. P4-Y7 summarised the topic
54 by saying:

1 I think another helpful part of the session was where you can see where breast cancer
2 is, like where you check and look for stuff, under your armpits, on your breasts, under
3 your breasts (P8-Y7: under the collar bones). I think it was really helpful just to know.
4 If you don't have it, it's very helpful just in case to see if you have it.
5

6 ***Theme 2. Time for a positive change***

7 The session positively impacted participants' breast habits. All participants agreed that they
8 were going to make a positive change to their breast habits, for example, checking their
9 breasts, getting fitted for bras (either checking the fit themselves or having a professional bra
10 fit). Participants acknowledged being more breast aware and that they would now check their
11 breasts regularly. The following was a typical conversation about breast awareness that
12 occurred in all focus groups:
13

14 I'm going to check [breasts] more often, check for any changes or symptoms or check
15 for a lump and stuff like that because I know how important it is.
16

17 Participants also explained that as a result of learning about bra fitting and bra sizes, they will
18 now check if their bra fits properly. Moreover, they stated that they will wear appropriate breast
19 support (e.g. a sports bra) for physical activity, as illustrated in the following quotation:
20

21 Usually, I have sports bras at home, but I wouldn't use them but I'm going to now.
22 Whenever I'm like running and my breasts are going up and down, it hurts me a lot
23 because I didn't know about sports bras and stuff, but then I always went through pain
24 when they were going up and down, but now I know that I can use sports bras when I
25 do sports and it would not hurt as much as it did before. (P1-Y7)
26

27 In addition to making changes in their own breast habits, participants felt that the session
28 enabled them to pass on knowledge and advice to their peers and family members, as shown
29 below:
30

31 I think this session has given me more knowledge that I could pass on to people my
32 age, like find it useful for them, and now that I know this much, I think people would try
33 to appreciate it and that they would know more than they knew before. (P5-Y7)
34

35 ***Theme 3. Rethinking attitudes to breasts***

36 Learning about breasts and breast issues made participants feel more comfortable and less
37 embarrassed about their breasts and talking about breasts. The majority of participants
38 reported having a more positive attitude towards their breasts. Three participants did not report
39 any changes in their attitudes towards breasts because, encouragingly, they had a positive
40 attitude before, "I was fine before because that's part of my body, I should be proud of my
41 body" (P2-Y9). A sentiment shared by participants in all the focus groups was that they should
42 be proud of their breasts. They also commented that having increased knowledge about
43 breasts enabled them to "understand breasts more" and as a result they reported "feeling more
44 mature", "less embarrassed" and "more confident and comfortable talking about breasts". One
45 participant talked about her "flat chest" and that the session had changed her attitudes towards
46 her breasts:
47

48 People were just like having big breasts, and I was just there like why are you so flat
49 girl? [talking about herself], and then now I'm just like yep, you are flat, and you are
50 proud. (P3-Y7)
51

52 Seven out of nine participants in the Y8 focus group reported that their breasts had some
53 effects on their physical activity participation. They reported that "knowing about breasts" and
54 "doing the right things" can help them to be more physically active and increase their physical

1 activity participation. This topic was only discussed with girls in the Y8 focus group because
2 in the other focus groups there was not enough time to explore this topic.

3 Some people might not want to do it [physical activity] because they might be
4 embarrassed, especially in sports days when you are running and your boobs are just
5 like all over the place, like touching the floor and coming back. If you know how to
6 prevent that, like by wearing a sports bra, if you know that, you might not be
7 embarrassed. (P11-Y8)

8 9 **Theme 4. Girls' perception of the session**

10 Participants appreciated the importance of learning about breasts from a young age and
11 considered the session very helpful. Participants in the Y9 focus group emphasised the
12 importance of the session more than participants in other years:

13
14 I thought the session was really insightful because it taught me a lot of things about
15 breasts that I didn't really know about, because when first we did the questionnaire
16 [the breast survey] it talked about, how, what was in the breasts, I didn't know anything
17 about breasts to be honest with you, it really gave me information that I thought I would
18 never know about them. (P19-Y9)

19
20 The appropriate age to receive the breast session was also discussed with all focus group
21 participants. Overall, participants considered learning about breasts from a young age very
22 helpful because they can "notice any changes in breasts before it is too late". The following
23 quotation reflects this view:

24
25 I think that it was helpful because when like, if you are like our age, then you need to
26 be aware of this [breast awareness] before you get older. (P3-Y7)

27
28 P15-Y8 emphasised that in addition to learning about breast awareness from a young age, it
29 was important to know about breast changes at a young age in order to be aware of the
30 changes that occur during puberty:

31
32 Some of us are in the stage that we are transforming from a child to a teenager,
33 because we are changing, we don't really know what is happening and it can be very
34 confusing. Because in primary school we didn't really have that breast education, so
35 yeah, it's important to know at our age.

36
37 In general, participants felt that they learnt about breasts at the right age, however, some
38 participants thought that breast education should start earlier, in primary schools (e.g. year 6),
39 as illustrated in the following quotations:

40
41 I feel like when you are learning about sex education at the end of year six in primary
42 school, I think you should learn about this [breasts] as well because the sooner that I
43 had more information at that time, I wouldn't be as worried as I am now. (P12-Y8)

44 45 **Focus group findings four months post-intervention**

46 Due to the focus groups taking place four months post-intervention, all participants had
47 transitioned into the beginning of the next school year. However, for ease of interpretation, the
48 participants continue to be referred to by their initial focus group number (Y7, Y8, and Y9).
49 Three key themes emerged, as detailed below.

50 51 **Theme 1. Knowledge retention**

52 Overall participants reported that they remembered "most stuff" from the session, but had
53 forgotten some details (e.g. breast cancer symptoms). Participants demonstrated their longer-
54 term knowledge improvement, describing what they had learned about breast sizes, bras, and

1 bra purchasing. Professional bra fitting criteria were also discussed in all the focus groups and
2 participants were able to correctly recall the criteria. All participants also correctly remembered
3 that wearing a well-designed sports bra can help to reduce breast bounce, breast sag and
4 breast pain. Participants in all the focus groups were also able to recall what they learned
5 about breast awareness including some of the signs and symptoms of breast cancer.
6 However, while participants remembered “most of the stuff” from the breast session, half of
7 the participants reported that they have forgotten some details with comments such as “I kind
8 of forgot some of it”, “I forgot some of the signs of breast cancer”. Participants suggested that
9 the session should be delivered “more often”, for example, “twice a year”:

10
11 I think you should have them a bit more often, because I think if people, if they learn
12 about it once a year, people might forget it (P9-Y8: yeah, like twice a year) because I
13 forgot quite a bit of it (P10-Y8: yeah). (P13-Y8)

14 15 ***Theme 2. Applying the knowledge gained***

16 Participants explained how the breast knowledge gained in the session had helped them to
17 have a more positive attitude towards breasts and how it had positively affected their breast
18 habits. For example, participants reported that they checked their breasts after the session,
19 with half continuing to check their breasts regularly and the other half checking “sometimes”
20 and “occasionally”:

21
22 I check my breasts every month. I checked my breasts yesterday, I was having a
23 shower and just looked at them in the mirror (P6-Y7: yeah that’s what I do). (P7-Y7)

24
25 In addition to checking breasts, participants reported practising other positive breast habits.
26 P1-Y7 shared her experience about a recent bra purchasing with her mother:

27
28 There was this time I wanted to go and try to buy a bra, it didn’t fit me but I knew it
29 didn’t fit me because of the knowledge that I already had so that was quite useful and
30 because my mum didn’t know that so now I can teach my mother.

31
32 Half of participants reported changing their bra size following the breast session with two thirds
33 of participants also reporting that they started to wear a sports bra when playing sports:

34
35 I didn’t know if my bra size was right, and then afterwards, I checked it [checked it
36 herself] and I got a new bra basically (P13-Y8 and P11-Y8: yeah, me too). (P15-Y8)

37
38 Participants commented that as a result of the breast education intervention, they can now
39 easily talk about their breasts concerns with their mother. P5-Y8 said that approximately two
40 months after the session, she had a breast problem, she felt “comfortable” and “talked about
41 it [breasts]” with her mum. Additionally, participants stated that they tried to use their
42 knowledge to “teach others” about breasts:

43
44 I talked to my sister about it because she was like kind of being unconformable and
45 stuff, so I talked to her and I was like they [breasts] are ok and I told her if anything
46 goes wrong, she should go and talk to someone about it. (P10-Y8)

47
48 In addition to making positive changes to their breast habits, all participants confirmed that
49 they now had a more positive attitude towards their breasts and feel “better” and “more
50 confident” about their breasts. Most of participants reported feeling “proud” about their breasts;
51 stating they were “not embarrassed” and “not ashamed of their breasts” anymore. One
52 participant summarised this by saying:

53
54 I feel like I’m bigger, braver. Before I knew about this [breasts], I felt like more a child.
55 Well, I am a child, I’m 12 now, but I feel like I’m a grown up, and I have a lot of

1 possibilities, I can do this, I can do that and I know how to take care of my breasts.
2 (P2-Y7)

3 Participants recurrently talked about their past experiences in which they “got bullied” or
4 “mocked” because of their very small or large breasts in primary school, mostly in year 6. They
5 also considered changing with boys in the same changing room “very uncomfortable”. There
6 was an agreement among participants that learning about breasts in primary school would
7 help them to deal with these issues better:

8
9 If I knew about breasts, I would not feel as insecure because you just know that it’s not
10 always going to look like that, it will change. (P12-Y8)

11
12 In one of the focus groups (Y8), participants discussed the impact of the session on their
13 sports and physical activity participation. They reported that the knowledge from the session
14 has helped them to “feel more comfortable” when exercising as demonstrated in the following
15 quotation:

16
17 I’m taking more care when I’m exercising, like we talked about it before, when I
18 exercise, I actually wear a sports bra because it actually does help. Because I used to
19 find exercise or like going to the gym a bit uncomfortable because my breasts just hurt,
20 but I didn’t really understand why, but then afterwards [after the session] I was like ok
21 I actually need to wear a sports bra. (P9-Y8)

22 23 **Theme 3. The intervention moving forward**

24 Despite four months having passed since the session was delivered, participants still
25 considered the session very important and useful. Having learned about breasts and applied
26 the knowledge over the four-month period, participants had a greater insight into the
27 importance of the session compared to immediately post-intervention. All participants
28 recurrently talked about how important it was to learn about breasts and breast cancer “from
29 an early age” because “by learning it at a young age, it can stay in your mind”, “you can notice
30 any changes in your breasts quickly and get it checked out before it’s too late”.

31
32 Participants perceived the session as very important and suggested that “everyone should
33 know about it [breasts] because everybody has breasts”. They frequently stated that “some
34 people still feel uncomfortable about their breasts; this session would be useful for them”.

35
36 Participants in the Y9 focus group reported that they received the session “too late” because
37 their breasts “have started to sag” and “a lot of girls are developing early”. Many participants
38 thought that the best age for learning about breasts is in “year 6 (10 to 11 years)”. Participants
39 in the Y9 focus group also provided some insight into the concept of peer-led education and
40 educating parents/guardians about breast health, commenting “I feel like they should get older
41 kids [e.g. year 10 girls] to come to primary schools and educate the kids. (P21-Y9)”

42
43 In addition, half of participants reported that “boys should learn about breasts too”, as
44 highlighted in the quotation below:

45
46 I feel like everyone should be educated on this if that makes sense, not only us
47 because a lot of times the people who are doing the mocking aren’t the girls, it’s the
48 guys, and I feel like it’s because they don’t understand. (P8-Y7)

49 50 **DISCUSSION**

51 **Impact of the intervention on breast knowledge**

52 The quantitative results of this study indicated that the breast education intervention was
53 successful in improving adolescent girls’ breast knowledge in multiple breast topics.
54 Significant increases in the mean scores of all knowledge related domains, sub-domains and
55 subscales were observed in the intervention groups following the intervention. Additionally,

1 the results indicated that that the intervention was equally effective in the two intervention
2 groups, despite the differences in their area-level deprivation and socio-economic status.
3 Furthermore, when comparing the mean gain scores, these were significantly higher in the
4 intervention groups, compared to the control groups. Comparison to other breast education
5 studies with relatively similar scoring systems (e.g. score range 1 to 3 and 1 to 8) indicated
6 that the mean increases in the current study were comparable, if not larger. For example, the
7 mean increase in knowledge observed in studies by Tanjasiri et al. (80) and Clark et al. (38)
8 were 0.17 (maximum score = 3) and 0.80 (maximum score = 8), respectively. In the current
9 study, the mean increases ranged from 0.23 to 1.24 (maximum score of 4). Therefore, the
10 breast education intervention was deemed successful and effective in increasing girls'
11 knowledge of breast topics with very large effect sizes. The findings from the focus groups
12 also supported the quantitative results, revealing that the intervention increased participants'
13 breast knowledge over time, establishing the short- and longer-term positive impact of the
14 intervention. Across all focus groups, participants confirmed that they learned many new
15 things about breasts and breast health.

16
17 In both intervention groups, participants increased their breast variation, bra fit and sports bra
18 knowledge following the intervention. Knowledge of breast sizes and shapes have practical
19 implications for independently choosing a well-fitted bra, due to the fact that breasts' size,
20 shape, and position change throughout the menstrual cycle and throughout life (80). Across
21 the focus groups, participants reported having more knowledge about bras, bra fitting and how
22 bra sizes work, and they were able to correctly explain how a bra should fit properly using the
23 professional bra fitting criteria. This knowledge is important due to negative health outcomes
24 associated with wearing an ill-fitted bra, namely deep bra furrows, neck and back pain,
25 exercise-related breast pain, discomfort and poor posture (11,13,81). Increased knowledge of
26 sports bras is also important because well-designed sports bras are more effective in limiting
27 breast motion and associated breast pain and discomfort when compared to standard fashion
28 bras or crop tops (6,9,30,34).

29
30 Participants in the intervention groups also significantly increased their knowledge of breast
31 awareness and "breast cancer symptom", with focus group participants recognising the
32 importance of early breast cancer detection. These findings reflect those of previous school-
33 based breast cancer education studies (26,82). This finding has significant health implications
34 because improving knowledge of breast cancer and its symptoms can promote early detection,
35 hence improving breast cancer outcome and survival (23,29,83).

36 37 **Impact of the intervention on attitudes to breasts**

38 Quantitative and qualitative findings demonstrated that the breast education intervention was
39 equally effective in improving adolescent girls' attitudes to breasts in both intervention groups
40 over the six-month period. Mean increases of 0.23 to 0.59 were observed in the "attitudes to
41 breasts" domain and subscale in the intervention groups, with partial η^2 ranging from 0.12 to
42 0.39 (large effect sizes). These findings are consistent with health promotion literature
43 suggesting that an effective health education intervention can also improve attitudes to health
44 issues (28). For example, studies have identified that breast cancer education can result in
45 significant improvements in attitudes to breast self-examination and early breast cancer
46 detection (41,84).

47
48 The quantitative and qualitative findings of this study provide evidence that the delivery of
49 breast education that focuses on breast sizes, shapes, and how breasts change over time
50 (subscales 1 & 4) can empower girls to accept and feel comfortable with the breast changes
51 they undergo during puberty. Participants reported feeling "better", "proud", "more
52 comfortable" and "less embarrassed" about their breasts following the intervention. Fostering
53 positive attitudes to breasts and breast issues might increase adolescent girls' health and well-
54 being by promoting body satisfaction and self-esteem because well-being and self-esteem are
55 empirically related (85).

1
2 The quantitative results suggested that participants' attitudes to sports related breast issues
3 (measured by subscale-9) significantly improved as a result of the breast education
4 intervention. These findings are of importance because previous research has identified that
5 the breast had a negative impact on sport and exercise participation in adolescent girls (17).
6 In line with previous research (17), focus group participants reported that breast pain and
7 embarrassment associated with breast bounce had an impact on their physical activity
8 participation. However, participants also reported that learning about these issues and the
9 benefits of wearing appropriate breast support helped them to "do the right things".

10 11 **Impact of the intervention on breast habits**

12 The intervention was successful in fostering positive breast habits among adolescent girls in
13 the intervention groups, with mean increases ranging from 0.45 to 0.80 in subscale 10
14 ("positive breast habits"), with large effect sizes observed. An important outcome was
15 participants' engagement with breast awareness activities as a result of the intervention.
16 Focus group participants reported checking their breasts and were able to explain what
17 changes they looked for and where they looked for changes. Furthermore, participants
18 reported talking to someone, especially their mothers, about their breast concerns, which is
19 consistent with breast awareness recommendations that any breast changes should be
20 reported (23,86). These findings highlight the benefits of teaching girls about breast
21 awareness as these behaviours can positively transfer to adulthood when breast cancer risk
22 is greater (23,29).

23
24 The majority of the focus group participants reported checking their bra fit and/or changing
25 their bras because "it wasn't the right size". The findings of the current study indicated that
26 participants applied their knowledge in the areas of bras and bra fitting to real life scenarios,
27 which enabled them to make an informed decision to change their bras and independently
28 choose a well-fitted bra.

29
30 Another crucial finding of the study was that many participants in the focus groups reported
31 starting to wear a sports bra during sports and exercise. Engaging with sports bra use is a
32 positive change as sports bras are recommended for reducing breast movement and issues
33 associated with this movement such as exercise-related breast pain, breast sag, and
34 embarrassment (6,11), which are all common breast concerns in adolescent girls (18). As
35 discussed by the focus group participants, "doing the right things when doing sports", such as
36 improving bra fit and the level of breast support worn (e.g. wearing a sports bra), can
37 encourage greater physical activity and sports participation. Research has identified that
38 greater breast knowledge is positively related to sports bra use and, consequently, positively
39 related to levels of physical activity (2).

40 41 **The intervention moving forward**

42 Although mean scores in the intervention groups remained significantly higher at all time points
43 compared to pre-intervention, it is acknowledged that the mean scores started to decrease
44 three- and six-month post-intervention, which is common in education interventions on
45 sensitive topics (e.g. sex and breast cancer education) (82,87). A modular structure with
46 progressive information might be helpful to improve the long-term preservation of knowledge,
47 adherence to health behaviour, and stability of attitudes (88,89). This is consistent with the
48 data obtained in the focus groups suggesting a modular design for breast education, for
49 example, "twice a year".

50
51 As discussed above, whilst the breast education intervention improved adolescent girls'
52 attitudes to breasts, the focus group participants suggested that past experiences (e.g. feeling
53 uncomfortable in a mixed gender changing room) may impact attitudes and feelings at an
54 older age. Introducing breast education in primary schools might reduce embarrassment and
55 foster a more positive attitude to breasts and breast issues at a younger age. In addition, the

1 focus group participants suggested it might be beneficial to teach boys about breasts. Future
2 research is recommended to investigate whether teaching boys about breasts and breast
3 issues in primary school settings would help normalise this topic for boys.

4
5 Peer-led education was suggested by the focus group participants as a strategy to teach girls
6 about breasts and breast issues. The importance and effectiveness of peer-led education has
7 been highlighted in education programmes on sensitive topics such as sex and HIV education
8 (90–92), breast cancer and breast self-examination education (93,94). Such an approach
9 might be appropriate for delivering breast education in schools, particularly given the budget
10 constraints and time pressures within schools.

11
12 On a few occasions, participants stated that they used their knowledge gained in the breast
13 session to “teach others” about breasts, for example, their mothers, sisters, or cousins which
14 is referred to as “intergenerational transmission of knowledge” (82). This evidence reveals that
15 teaching adolescent girls about breasts could result in transmission of the knowledge, thus
16 allowing women with limited health information sources to obtain new knowledge about
17 breasts and promoting positive breast habits. It represents a potentially valuable and cost-
18 effective tool for increasing knowledge of multiple breast topics and positive breast habits
19 among women (82).

20 21 **Strengths and limitations**

22 This study had a large sample size with a low attrition rate, and the groups (schools) were
23 recruited from both privileged and less-privileged areas in London, UK, which increases the
24 generalisability of the study findings. The study did not assess differences in intervention
25 effectiveness by individual-level socio-economic status, school-level variables, ethnicity, or
26 biological age. It is recommended that future studies explore differences in intervention
27 effectiveness accounting for these factors. No objective measures were collected to evaluate
28 physical activity participation or ability to check breasts and bra fit. However, focus groups
29 were conducted to provide further evidence and in-depth understanding of the impact of the
30 intervention on breast habits to confirm the survey results.

31 32 **CONCLUSION**

33 This study provides the first comprehensive evaluation of the impact of an education
34 intervention on multiple breast topics not only on adolescent girls’ breast knowledge, but also
35 on attitudes to breasts and engagement with positive breast habits. The intervention was
36 equally effective in two intervention groups of differing area-level deprivation and socio-
37 economic status and significantly improved girls’ breast knowledge, attitudes to breasts, and
38 engagement with positive breast habits. These improvements were sustained over a six-
39 month period, establishing the longer-term impact of the breast education intervention. Focus
40 group findings supported the quantitative results and provided in-depth insight into the positive
41 impact of the intervention, and of adolescent girls’ desire to receive breast education in
42 schools. Breast education represents a powerful tool to address breast issues in adolescent
43 populations, which can empower them to take responsibility for their breast health, that is a
44 major practical benefit of the intervention. Incorporating breast education in schools’
45 curriculum should be considered by policy makers. To educate and empower adolescent girls,
46 it is recommended that a modular structure be adopted, with progressive information so that
47 it can be tailored according to the age and breast needs of adolescent girls.

48
49 **Authors’ Contributions Statement:** NB, JWS and JS conceived the study idea. AO
50 designed the study and collected the data. The first draft of the manuscript was written by
51 AO. All authors commented on drafts of the manuscript and approved the final manuscript.

52
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1 **Figure 1.** Breast survey items (n = 39), subscales (n = 10) and summary measures. The
 2 subscales are collapsed into an overall breast knowledge, overall attitudes to breasts (main
 3 domains), overall bra fit, and overall breast awareness (sub domains)

4 * = Measures breast knowledge (n: 11)

5 † = Measures attitudes to breasts and engagement with positive breast habits (n: 3)

6

7 **Figure 2.** Flow chart of study participants in control and intervention groups at four time
 8 points

9 *Study final sample size: Missing data was dealt with using hot-deck imputation

10 **Participants missed a particular follow-up, and then returned in the study at the next follow

11

12 **Figure 3.** Mean and standard deviation of the main domain “overall breast knowledge” in four
 13 groups over time (range 1 to 4)

14 **Figure 4.** Mean and standard deviation of the sub-domain “overall bra fit” in four groups over
 15 time (range 1 to 4)

16 **Figure 5.** Mean and standard deviation of the sub-domain “overall breast awareness” in four
 17 groups over time (range 1 to 4)

18

19 **Figure 6.** Mean and standard deviation of the main domain “overall attitudes to breasts” in
 20 four groups over time (range 1 to 4)

21

22

23 **Table 1.** Participants’ mean age (\pm standard deviation) and ethnicity (%) in four groups

24

| Variable | Intervention-1 n: 129 | Control-1 n: 121 | Intervention-2 n: 246 | Control-2 n: 291 |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Age (years) | 13.3 \pm 0.3 | 12.3 \pm 0.2 | 13.4 \pm 0.9 | 13.3 \pm 0.9 |
| Ethnicity | | | | |
| White | 62.8% | 19.8% | 8.5% | 7.2% |
| Asian/Asian British | 20.2% | 62% | 8.5% | 20.3% |
| Mixed/multiple ethnic groups | 11.6% | 9.9% | 6.9% | 10.0% |
| Black/African/Caribbean/Black British | 3.1% | 0.0% | 63% | 54.6% |
| Other ethnic group | 1.6% | 1.7% | 2% | 5.2% |
| Did not report their ethnic group | 0.8% | 6.6% | 11% | 2.7% |

Table 2. Mean and standard deviation (SD) gain scores for the main domains, subdomains and individual subscales for four groups at all time points

| Measure | Time point | Intervention-1 | | Control-1 | | Intervention-2 | | Control-2 | |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------|------|-----------|------|----------------|------|-----------|------|
| | | Mean | SD | Mean | SD | Mean | SD | Mean | SD |
| Main domains | | | | | | | | | |
| Overall breast knowledge | Pre to immediately post-intervention | 0.71* | 0.30 | 0.00 | 0.20 | 0.81* | 0.37 | 0.00 | 0.36 |
| | Pre to 3-months post-intervention | 0.60* | 0.28 | 0.00 | 0.22 | 0.72* | 0.38 | -0.02 | 0.32 |
| | Pre to 6 months post-intervention | 0.54* | 0.30 | 0.01 | 0.32 | 0.58* | 0.39 | -0.03 | 0.34 |
| Overall attitudes to breasts | Pre to immediately post-intervention | 0.44* | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.24 | 0.36* | 0.39 | -0.02 | 0.47 |
| | Pre to 3-months post-intervention | 0.59* | 0.50 | 0.06 | 0.43 | 0.54* | 0.50 | -0.03 | 0.55 |
| | Pre to 6-months post-intervention | 0.47* | 0.56 | 0.03 | 0.37 | 0.45* | 0.60 | -0.01 | 0.56 |
| Sub domains | | | | | | | | | |
| Overall bra fit | Pre to immediately post-intervention | 0.76* | 0.36 | 0.00 | 0.28 | 0.74* | 0.43 | 0.00 | 0.41 |
| | Pre to 3-months post-intervention | 0.64* | 0.36 | 0.00 | 0.31 | 0.67* | 0.45 | -0.03 | 0.39 |
| | Pre to 6-months post-intervention | 0.57* | 0.36 | 0.01 | 0.39 | 0.47* | 0.46 | -0.02 | 0.42 |
| Overall breast awareness | Pre to immediately post-intervention | 0.72* | 0.41 | 0.00 | 0.29 | 0.74* | 0.52 | -0.01 | 0.51 |
| | Pre to 3-months post-intervention | 0.59* | 0.39 | -0.01 | 0.37 | 0.69* | 0.51 | 0.02 | 0.49 |
| | Pre to 6-months post-intervention | 0.50* | 0.45 | -0.03 | 0.41 | 0.51* | 0.54 | 0.00 | 0.53 |
| Subscales | | | | | | | | | |
| S1-Breast variation and correct bra fit | Pre to immediately post-intervention | 0.79* | 0.51 | 0.03 | 0.39 | 0.76* | 0.50 | 0.01 | 0.54 |
| | Pre to 3-months post-intervention | 0.71* | 0.50 | 0.03 | 0.43 | 0.69* | 0.52 | -0.03 | 0.49 |
| | Pre to 6-months post-intervention | 0.70* | 0.49 | 0.07 | 0.47 | 0.57* | 0.57 | -0.03 | 0.52 |
| S2-Bra purchasing | Pre to immediately post-intervention | 0.46* | 0.54 | -0.06 | 0.36 | 0.44* | 0.65 | -0.08 | 0.67 |
| | Pre to 3-months post-intervention | 0.29* | 0.59 | -0.06 | 0.41 | 0.44* | 0.65 | -0.08 | 0.67 |
| | Pre to 6-months post-intervention | 0.23* | 0.62 | -0.05 | 0.51 | 0.41* | 0.67 | 0.00 | 0.67 |
| S3-Incorrect bra fit | Pre to immediately post-intervention | 1.05* | 0.70 | 0.02 | 0.77 | 1.05* | 0.80 | -0.03 | 0.78 |
| | Pre to 3-months post-intervention | 0.96* | 0.72 | -0.04 | 0.78 | 0.99* | 0.80 | -0.02 | 0.87 |
| | Pre to 6-months post-intervention | 0.80*† | 0.76 | -0.04 | 0.85 | 0.39* | 0.93 | -0.04 | 0.81 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|------|--------|------|-------|------|
| S4-Breast anatomy and breast pain | Pre to immediately post-intervention | 0.70* | 0.46 | -0.02 | 0.38 | 0.91* | 0.52 | 0.00 | 0.53 |
| | Pre to 3-months post-intervention | 0.58* | 0.47 | 0.04 | 0.43 | 0.76* | 0.53 | -0.02 | 0.51 |
| | Pre to 6-months post-intervention | 0.57* | 0.46 | 0.04 | 0.48 | 0.69* | 0.51 | -0.07 | 0.52 |
| S5-Breast bounce and breast sag | Pre to immediately post-intervention | 0.82* | 0.59 | 0.03 | 0.59 | 1.09* | 0.59 | -0.05 | 0.59 |
| | Pre to 3-months post-intervention | 0.70* | 0.60 | 0.08 | 0.61 | 1.00*† | 0.61 | 0.01 | 0.70 |
| | Pre to 6-months post-intervention | 0.67* | 0.62 | 0.09 | 0.69 | 0.94* | 0.70 | 0.02 | 0.75 |
| S6-Sports bras | Pre to immediately post-intervention | 0.50* | 0.55 | 0.05 | 0.42 | 0.74* | 0.55 | -0.07 | 0.63 |
| | Pre to 3-months post-intervention | 0.44* | 0.53 | -0.03 | 0.53 | 0.68* | 0.57 | -0.05 | 0.57 |
| | Pre to 6-months post-intervention | 0.33* | 0.57 | 0.04 | 0.58 | 0.54* | 0.65 | -0.05 | 0.61 |
| S7-Breast awareness | Pre to immediately post-intervention | 0.60* | 0.45 | 0.00 | 0.32 | 0.65* | 0.56 | -0.02 | 0.53 |
| | Pre to 3-months post-intervention | 0.46* | 0.44 | 0.03 | 0.42 | 0.59* | 0.56 | 0.03 | 0.54 |
| | Pre to 6-months post-intervention | 0.40* | 0.48 | -0.04 | 0.47 | 0.48* | 0.59 | -0.02 | 0.60 |
| S8-Breast cancer symptoms | Pre to immediately post-intervention | 1.25* | 0.70 | 0.04 | 0.54 | 1.09* | 0.75 | -0.02 | 0.83 |
| | Pre to 3-months post-intervention | 1.07* | 0.69 | -0.02 | 0.74 | 1.03* | 0.74 | -0.03 | 0.90 |
| | Pre to 6-months post-intervention | 0.91* | 0.74 | 0.00 | 0.73 | 0.59* | 0.85 | 0.00 | 0.86 |
| S9-Attitudes to breasts | Pre to immediately post-intervention | 0.23* | 0.59 | -0.03 | 0.33 | 0.31* | 0.52 | -0.06 | 0.63 |
| | Pre to 3-months post-intervention | 0.45* | 0.53 | -0.10 | 0.57 | 0.37* | 0.62 | -0.07 | 0.68 |
| | Pre to 6-months post-intervention | 0.28* | 0.63 | -0.01 | 0.48 | 0.33* | 0.73 | -0.04 | 0.69 |
| S10-Positive breast habits | Pre to immediately post-intervention | 0.69* | 0.72 | 0.05 | 0.38 | 0.44* | 0.51 | -0.01 | 0.63 |
| | Pre to 3-months post-intervention | 0.79* | 0.72 | 0.04 | 0.61 | 0.80* | 0.69 | 0.00 | 0.74 |
| | Pre to 6-months post-intervention | 0.74* | 0.71 | 0.10 | 0.61 | 0.57* | 0.80 | 0.01 | 0.73 |

S = subscale

* denotes significant difference compared to control group, $p < 0.01$

† denotes significant difference compared to intervention group, $p < 0.01$

Table 3. Mean and standard deviation (SD) scores for the 10 individual subscales for four groups at all time points

| Subscale | Time point | Intervention-1 | | Control-1 | | Intervention-2 | | Control-2 | |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------|------|-----------|------|----------------|------|-----------|------|
| | | Mean | SD | Mean | SD | Mean | SD | Mean | SD |
| Knowledge subscales | | | | | | | | | |
| S1-Breast variation and correct bra fit | Pre intervention | 3.09 | 0.48 | 3.21 | 0.39 | 2.97 | 0.49 | 3.17 | 0.45 |
| | Immediately post-intervention | 3.89* | 0.17 | 3.24 | 0.40 | 3.74* | 0.26 | 3.19 | 0.48 |
| | 3-months post-intervention | 3.81*† | 0.19 | 3.25 | 0.46 | 3.66*† | 0.27 | 3.14 | 0.39 |
| | 6-months post-intervention | 3.79*‡ | 0.21 | 3.28 | 0.44 | 3.54*†‡ | 0.34 | 3.12 | 0.48 |
| S2-Bra purchasing | Pre intervention | 3.28 | 0.52 | 3.45 | 0.41 | 3.05 | 0.61 | 3.32 | 0.57 |
| | Immediately post-intervention | 3.75* | 0.23 | 3.39 | 0.46 | 3.57* | 0.37 | 3.24 | 0.55 |
| | 3-months post-intervention | 3.58*† | 0.37 | 3.39 | 0.41 | 3.50*† | 0.39 | 3.24 | 0.46 |
| | 6-months post-intervention | 3.51*‡ | 0.37 | 3.40 | 0.45 | 3.47*†‡ | 0.45 | 3.32 | 0.50 |
| S3-Incorrect bra fit | Pre intervention | 2.72 | 0.71 | 2.65 | 0.70 | 2.58 | 0.77 | 2.72 | 0.73 |
| | Immediately post-intervention | 3.78* | 0.38 | 2.68 | 0.72 | 3.63* | 0.47 | 2.70 | 0.74 |
| | 3-months post-intervention | 3.69* | 0.33 | 2.61 | 0.69 | 3.57* | 0.39 | 2.71 | 0.67 |
| | 6-months post-intervention | 3.53*†‡ | 0.38 | 2.61 | 0.70 | 2.97*†‡ | 0.69 | 2.69 | 0.61 |
| S4-Breast anatomy and breast pain | Pre intervention | 3.12 | 0.44 | 2.99 | 0.38 | 2.81 | 0.48 | 3.08 | 0.44 |
| | Immediately post-intervention | 3.82* | 0.21 | 2.97 | 0.37 | 3.73* | 0.29 | 3.09 | 0.43 |
| | 3-months post-intervention | 3.71*† | 0.25 | 3.03 | 0.37 | 3.58*† | 0.28 | 3.05 | 0.41 |
| | 6-months post-intervention | 3.69*‡ | 0.19 | 3.02 | 0.47 | 3.50*‡ | 0.33 | 3.00 | 0.43 |
| S5-Breast bounce and breast sag | Pre intervention | 2.98 | 0.56 | 2.98 | 0.50 | 2.51 | 0.56 | 2.78 | 0.59 |
| | Immediately post-intervention | 3.81* | 0.25 | 3.02 | 0.52 | 3.61* | 0.39 | 2.73 | 0.62 |
| | 3-months post-intervention | 3.68*† | 0.29 | 3.06 | 0.54 | 3.52* | 0.36 | 2.80 | 0.57 |
| | 6-months post-intervention | 3.66*‡ | 0.29 | 3.07 | 0.57 | 3.45*‡ | 0.46 | 2.81 | .60 |
| S6-Sports bras | Pre intervention | 3.31 | 0.49 | 3.33 | 0.45 | 2.99 | 0.52 | 3.25 | 0.50 |
| | Immediately post-intervention | 3.81* | 0.25 | 3.37 | 0.44 | 3.74* | 0.31 | 3.18 | 0.54 |
| | 3-months post-intervention | 3.75* | 0.27 | 3.29 | 0.49 | 3.68* | 0.33 | 3.20 | 0.45 |
| | 6-months post-intervention | 3.65*‡ | 0.29 | 3.38 | 0.47 | 3.54*†‡ | 0.42 | 3.19 | 0.50 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|------|------|------|---------|------|------|------|
| S7-Breast awareness | Pre intervention | 3.32 | 0.46 | 3.49 | 0.34 | 3.11 | 0.59 | 3.36 | 0.47 |
| | Immediately post-intervention | 3.92* | 0.12 | 3.47 | 0.41 | 3.76* | 0.25 | 3.32 | 0.40 |
| | 3-months post-intervention | 3.79*† | 0.19 | 3.52 | 0.40 | 3.70*† | 0.23 | 3.39 | 0.36 |
| | 6-months post-intervention | 3.72*‡ | 0.20 | 3.44 | 0.42 | 3.60*‡ | 0.36 | 3.33 | 0.50 |
| S8-Breast cancer symptoms | Pre intervention | 2.39 | 0.62 | 2.61 | 0.63 | 2.32 | 0.62 | 2.37 | 0.66 |
| | Immediately post-intervention | 3.63* | 0.44 | 2.65 | 0.56 | 3.40* | 0.56 | 2.34 | 0.67 |
| | 3-months post-intervention | 3.46*† | 0.46 | 2.58 | 0.60 | 3.35*† | 0.47 | 2.36 | 0.72 |
| | 6-months post-intervention | 3.30*‡ | 0.42 | 2.60 | 0.63 | 2.91*†‡ | 0.64 | 2.39 | 0.71 |
| Attitude and habits subscales | | | | | | | | | |
| S9-Attitudes to breasts | Pre intervention | 3.09 | 0.56 | 3.16 | 0.45 | 2.88 | 0.68 | 2.98 | 0.65 |
| | Immediately post-intervention | 3.32* | 0.55 | 3.13 | 0.48 | 3.20* | 0.61 | 2.91 | 0.51 |
| | 3-months post-intervention | 3.54*† | 0.35 | 3.05 | 0.51 | 3.26*† | 0.57 | 2.91 | 0.42 |
| | 6-months post-intervention | 3.37*† | 0.39 | 3.14 | 0.54 | 3.22* | 0.60 | 2.93 | 0.58 |
| S10-Positive breast habits | Pre intervention | 2.50 | 0.68 | 2.41 | 0.63 | 2.43 | 0.65 | 2.72 | 0.66 |
| | Immediately post-intervention | 3.20* | 0.52 | 2.47 | 0.60 | 2.88* | 0.56 | 2.74 | 0.60 |
| | 3-months post-intervention | 3.30*† | 0.49 | 2.46 | 0.59 | 3.24*† | 0.53 | 2.74 | 0.44 |
| | 6-months post-intervention | 3.09* | 0.56 | 2.52 | 0.62 | 3.00*† | 0.65 | 2.75 | 0.59 |

S = subscale

* = Significant difference compared to pre-intervention, $p < 0.025$

† = Significant difference compared to previous time-point, $p < 0.025$

‡ = Significant difference between immediately to 6-months post-intervention, $p < 0.025$

Table 4. Effect sizes (Partial η^2 *) related to change over time in the intervention groups

| Measure | Partial η^2 | |
|--|------------------|----------------|
| | Intervention-1 | Intervention-2 |
| Main domains | | |
| Overall breast knowledge | 0.78 | 0.71 |
| Overall attitudes to breasts | 0.39 | 0.31 |
| Sub-domains | | |
| Overall bra fit | 0.73 | 0.60 |
| Overall breast awareness | 0.64 | 0.53 |
| Subscales | | |
| S1- Breast variation and correct bra fit | 0.63 | 0.54 |
| S2- Bra purchasing | 0.22 | 0.25 |
| S3- Incorrect bra fit | 0.56 | 0.45 |
| S4- Breast anatomy and breast pain | 0.57 | 0.61 |
| S5- Breast bounce and breast sag | 0.53 | 0.60 |
| S6- Sports bras | 0.32 | 0.44 |
| S7- Breast awareness | 0.51 | 0.44 |
| S8- Breast cancer symptoms | 0.61 | 0.45 |
| S9- Attitudes to breasts | 0.19 | 0.12 |
| S10- Positive breast habits | 0.42 | 0.33 |

S = subscale

Table 5. Themes for the six focus groups

| Themes | |
|--|---|
| <u>Immediately post-intervention:</u> | <u>~ Four months post-intervention:</u> |
| <u>1. Immediate advances in knowledge</u> | <u>1. Knowledge retention</u> |
| <u>2. Time for a positive change</u> | <u>2. Applying the knowledge gained</u> |
| <u>3. Rethinking attitudes to breasts</u> | <u>3. The intervention moving forward</u> |
| <u>4. Girls' perception of the session</u> | |

Figure 1.3.10

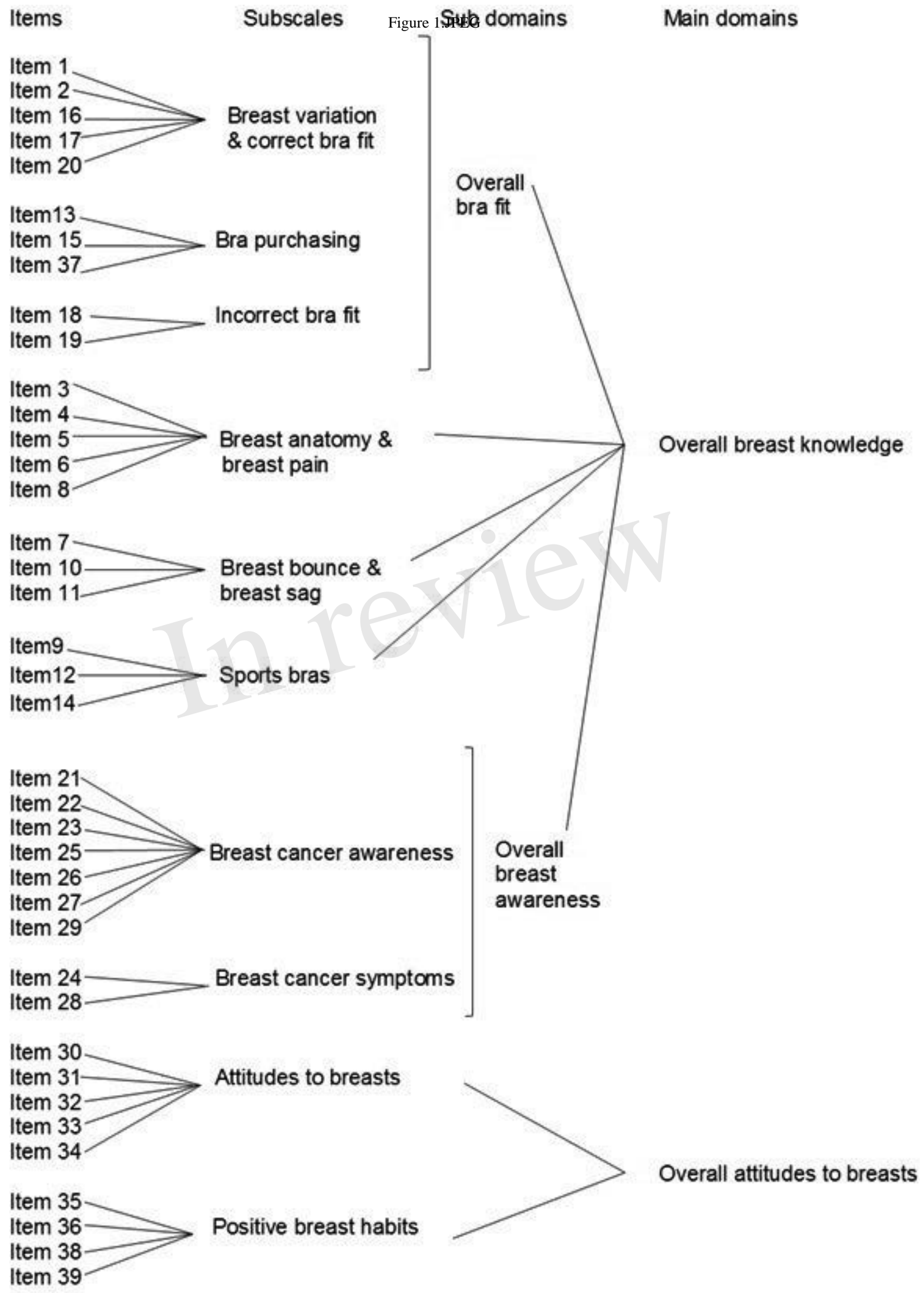


Figure 2.JPEG

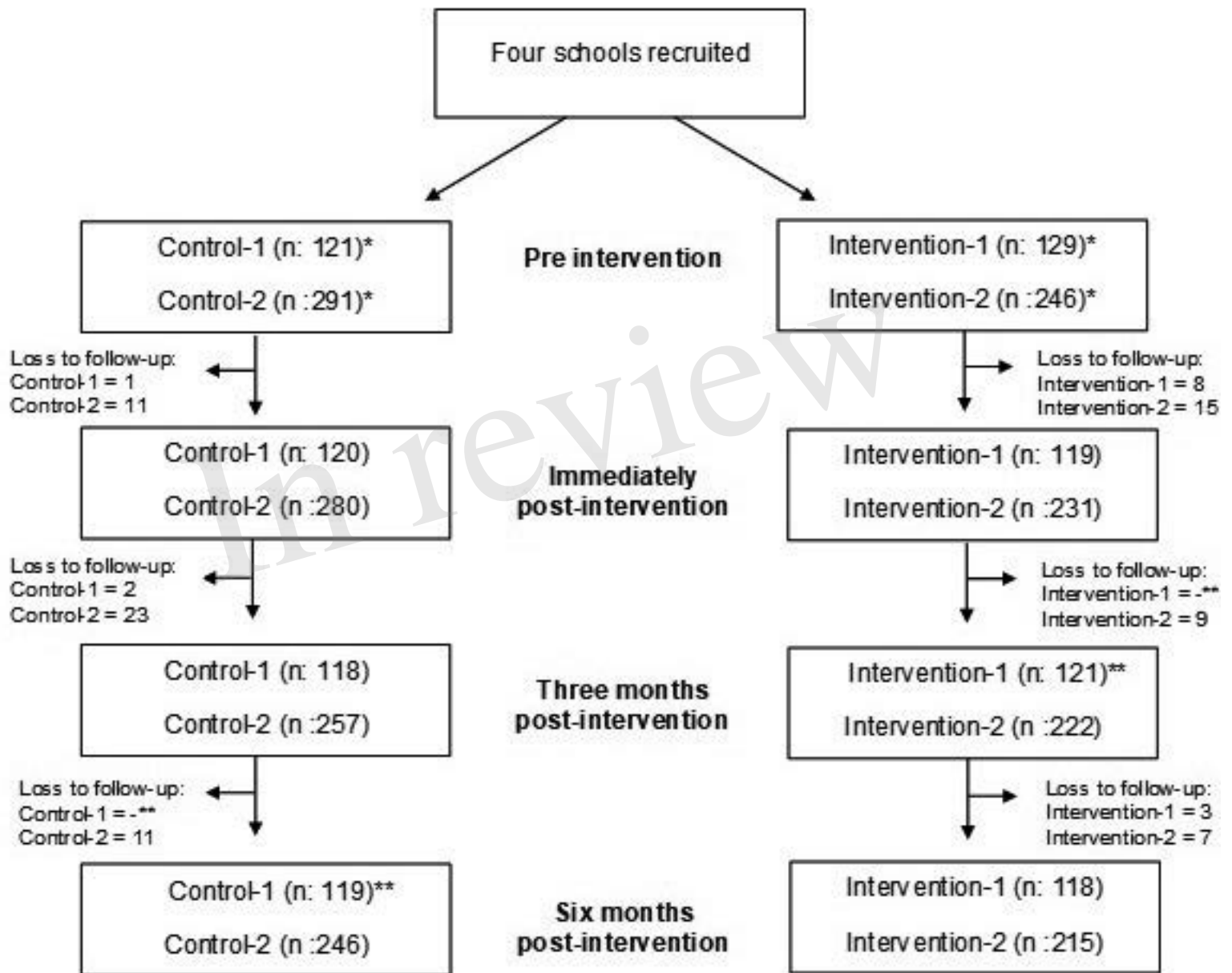


Figure 3.JPEG

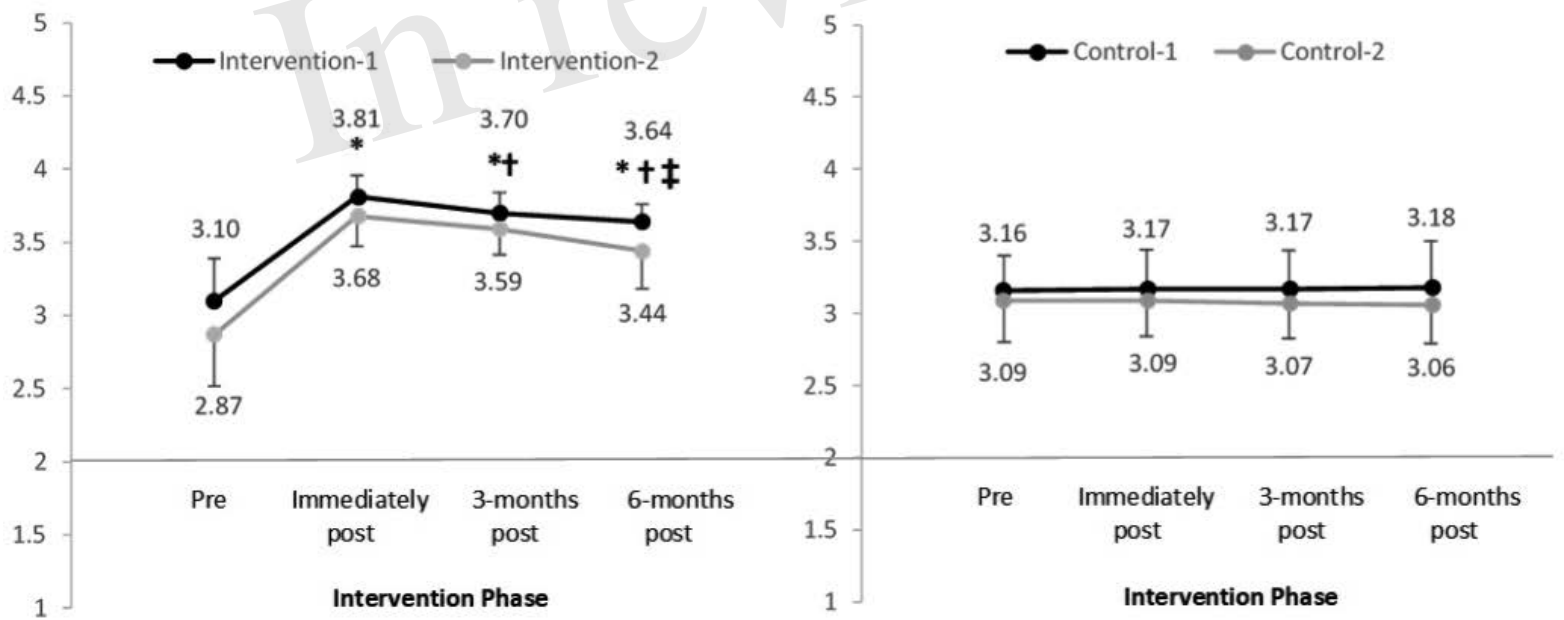


Figure 4.JPEG

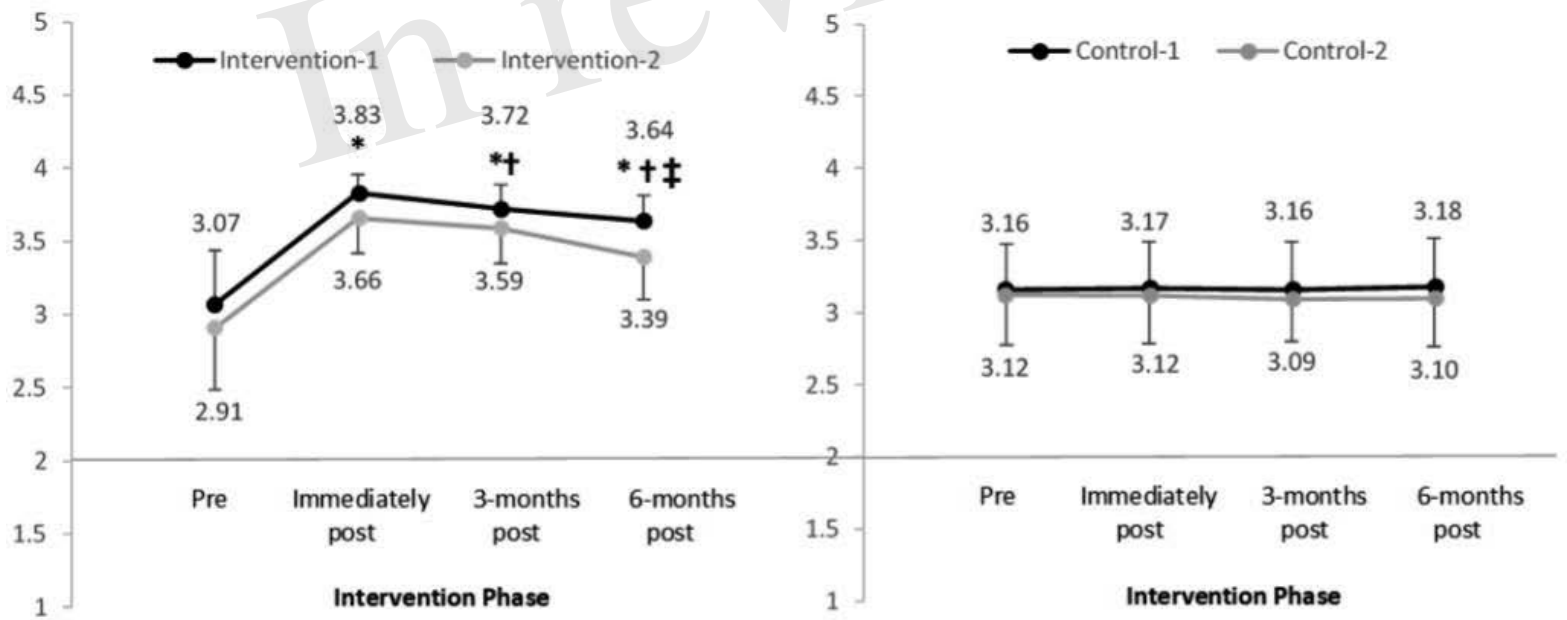


Figure 5.JPEG

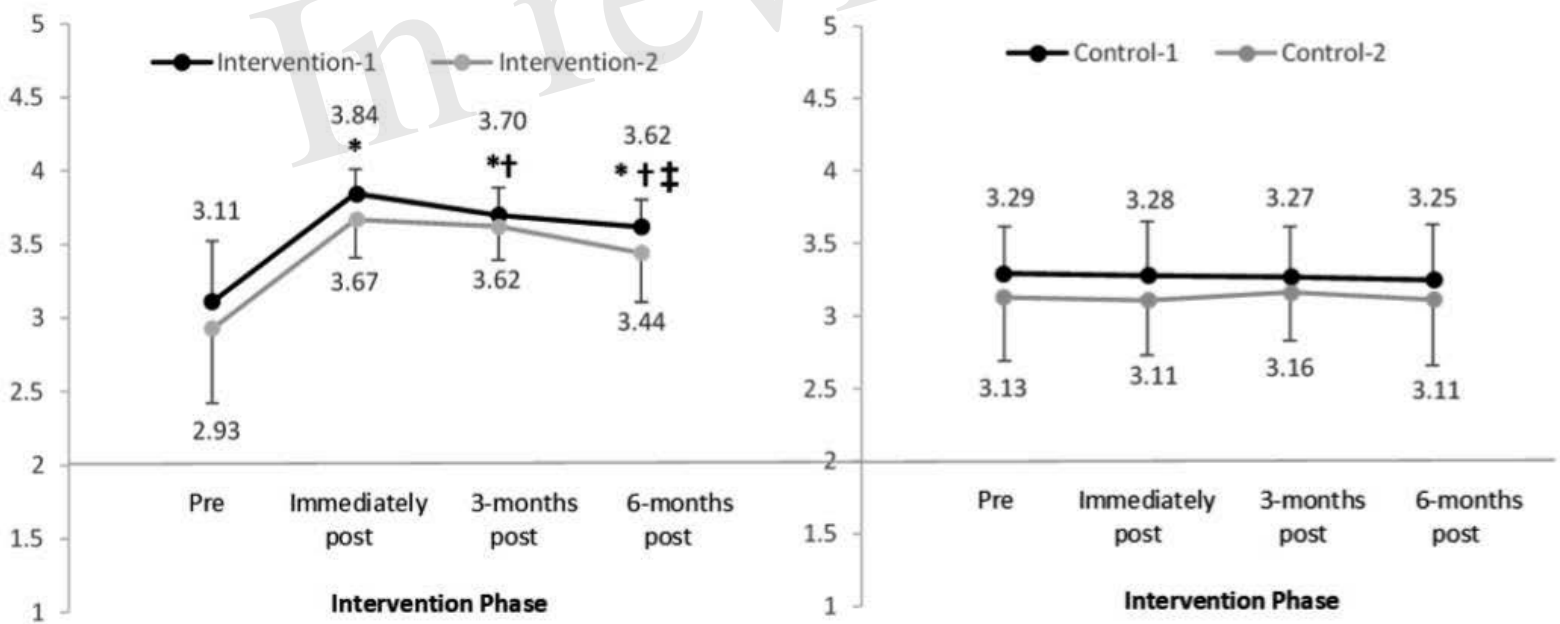


Figure 6.JPEG

