



ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF COMMUNITY EXTENSION AND OUTREACH PROGRAMS BY THE COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGY: A CASE STUDY OF BARANGAY SAN ISIDRO, IGUIG, CAGAYAN

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ABSTRACT

This paper aimed to assess the impact of implemented community extension and outreach programs of the College of Radiologic Technology at Barangay San Isidro, Iguig, Cagayan. The primary objective is to assess how these programs have influenced health awareness, accessibility to medical services specifically diagnostic services, and overall well-being of the residents. Through a case study approach, data was collected using surveys and interviews involving community members within the community.

The study made use of descriptive research design. It was used to describe the profile of the respondents, the different projects and activities provided in its service community. In determining the distribution of the respondents' profile and the perceived overall effectiveness of the programs, frequency count and percentage distribution are used to employ interpreting the data obtained from the survey. To determine the awareness of the clients on the community extension and outreach programs as well as the perceived benefits of the outreach and extension programs, frequency count, percentage distribution and rank is used in terms of: 1. Awareness of outreach programs 2. Source of information 3. Frequency of exposure to outreach and extension programs and 4. Outreach and extension activities participated in. In assessing the perceived impact of the community extension and outreach programs, descriptive statistic is used to determine the weighted mean.

Results of the study revealed that respondents are middle-aged, female dominated, mostly high school graduate and unemployed with monthly income below poverty threshold and Itawes speaking people. Moreover, the results show that respondents are aware of the community extension and outreach programs through community meetings and have experienced it first-hand participating mostly in Health Education Seminars. Further, results revealed that the community extension and outreach programs were very beneficial to the clients specifically on enhanced knowledge of preventive health



measures on main community benefit, Health Education Seminar and Workshops for Community Benefit and Gained Knowledge About Health Issues or Preventive Care for personal benefit. More than this, the community extension and outreach programs were very effective in the community contributing significantly to improved access to diagnostic services, knowledge gained, influence on personal health practices and the overall health awareness of the community.

Key words: *Community Extension, Outreach Program, Impact Assessment, Health Education, Diagnostic Services*

INTRODUCTION

Community extension and outreach programs have long been seen as a vital component of academic institutions' social responsibility, enabling them to extend their services and knowledge to communities in need. The Medical Colleges of Northern Philippines – College of Radiologic Technology commits itself to transform lives of people and communities through its core functions along instruction, research and community extension. One of the aims of community extension and outreach programs is to teach people how to improve their lives, and its effect can be evaluated in terms of behavioral improvements and community development.

The community extension banner program of the Medical Colleges of Northern Philippines is dubbed as "Building a Healthy Community in Barangay San Isidro Through the Family Healthcare Program". It is intended to improve, promote and develop family health care in the community through education and empowerment of families to cultivate good personal health habits and maintain wholesome physical and psychosocial environment in pursuit of the vision and mission of the school in contributing to the upliftment of the quality of life of the community. The banner program constitutes the project of the College of Radiologic Technology "The Community Assistance in Clinical Diagnostic Procedure for Radiological Services for Detection, Prevention, and Cure of the Disease". This program aims to improve the health status of the residents through diagnostic procedures such as X-ray as well as medical check-ups and preventive health seminars. It was formulated in the year 2018 with an objective of initially eradicating cases of Tuberculosis within the community.

Barangay San Isidro, formerly Ugac West, is a barangay in the municipality of Iguig in the province of Cagayan which is a predominantly rural area that faces challenges such as limited access to medical facilities, low awareness of health services, and socioeconomic barriers that prevent residents from seeking necessary healthcare. The College of Radiologic Technology has initiated various community extension and outreach efforts, including free diagnostic screenings, health



education seminars, and provision of health materials, aiming to alleviate these challenges and improve health outcomes in the community.

With this understanding, there is a motivation to delve into and explore regarding the specific impact of these community extension and outreach initiatives in terms of changing health behaviors, improving knowledge about diagnostic radiologic services, and enhancing the overall quality of life for residents. The study endeavored to strengthen future extension and outreach activities and identified gaps will suggest strategies to maximize their impact in the future.

METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the methodology, including the research design, participants, research instrument, data-gathering procedure, data analysis, and ethical considerations of the study.

Research Design

This study will adopt a descriptive case study approach to assess the impact of community outreach programs. A case study design is suitable as it allows for an in-depth investigation into the specific context of Barangay San Isidro, providing detailed insights into the implementation and outcomes of the outreach programs conducted by the College of Radiologic Technology.

Respondents of the study

Stratified Random Sampling to ensure diversity in the sample, community members will be categorized into different strata based on factors like age, sex, occupation etc. This is to gather quantitative and qualitative data on their experiences, health awareness, and the impact of the community extension and outreach programs on their health and well-being.

Data Gathering Tool

As the primary data collection technique, the researchers used a specially designed questionnaire incorporating a scaling approach for easy analysis. The questionnaire will be divided into two main sections to gather comprehensive data from the participants. The first section will collect demographic information, including the participant's sex, age, highest educational attainment, occupation, monthly income and language spoken. This section aims to provide a contextual background for the data analysis and to identify any demographic patterns that may influence the outcomes.

The second section of the questionnaire will focus on evaluating the awareness of the clients on the community extension and outreach programs in terms of awareness of outreach programs, source of



information, frequency of exposure to outreach programs and outreach activities participated in. This section aims to explore and evaluate the level of knowledge and understanding that the community members have regarding the extension and outreach programs conducted by the College of Radiologic Technology. The third section focuses on the perceive impact of the community extension and outreach programs of the college. The fourth section of the questionnaire focuses on the perceived benefits of the outreach programs in terms of perceived benefits, main community benefits, most beneficial services and personal benefit. This section aims to assess and understand the community members' perceptions of the positive outcomes and advantages resulting from the outreach programs offered by the College of Radiologic Technology. The last section focuses on the perceived overall effectiveness of the extension and outreach programs implemented by the College of Radiologic Technology. This aims to assess and understand how effective the programs implemented in terms of its impact on access to diagnostic services, health knowledge gained, influence on personal health practices and improvement in community health awareness.

Data Gathering Procedure

The researcher questionnaire will be validated by the selected validators. The survey questionnaire will then be facilitated by the researchers at Barangay San Isidro, Iguig. Following data collection, the data will be tallied, tabulated, examined, and discussed.

Data Analysis

The study made use of descriptive research design. It was used to describe the profile of the respondents, the different projects and activities provided in its service community. In determining the distribution of the respondents' profile and the perceived overall effectiveness of the programs, frequency count and percentage distribution are used to employ interpreting the data obtained from the survey. To determine the awareness of the clients on the community extension and outreach programs as well as the perceived benefits of the outreach and extension programs, frequency count, percentage distribution and rank is used in terms of: 1. Awareness of outreach programs 2. Source of information 3. Frequency of exposure to outreach and extension programs and 4. Outreach and extension activities participated in. In assessing the perceived impact of the community extension and outreach programs, descriptive statistic is used to determine the weighted mean.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This section presents the findings and discussion of the data gathered in response to the problem statement and study objectives. The findings are organized and presented in the order of the problems and objectives.



TABLE 1.1. DISTRIBUTION ON THE PROFILE OF THE CLIENTS IN TERMS OF SEX

CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Female	31	62.0
Male	19	38.0
TOTAL	50	100.00

The table shows the distribution of the profile of the respondents in term of sex with the total frequency of 50 and total percentage of 100.0. The category of female has a frequency of 31 and a percentage of 62.0. On the other hand, the category of male has the lowest frequency of 19 and percentage of 38.0.

The higher representation of females in the study could suggest that women may be more engaged or more likely to participate in community health programs, possibly due to greater health awareness, more frequent visits to healthcare services, or a higher level of interest in health-related outreach activities. This gender distribution may reflect broader social patterns or community dynamics in Barangay San Isidro, where females may be more actively involved in community health initiatives.

A related study supporting these findings by Naud (2019) highlights that women are more likely to participate in social activities, including health-related initiatives, than men. This increased participation is attributed to factors such as greater health awareness, more frequent healthcare visits, and a higher level of interest in health-related outreach activities. This data is important for understanding the demographic engagement in the outreach programs and could be used to tailor future community health interventions to address any gender disparities in participation, ensuring that both male and female community members are equally represented and served by the outreach programs.

TABLE 1.2. DISTRIBUTION ON THE PROFILE OF THE CLIENTS IN TERMS OF AGE

CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
18 - 24 years old	5	10.0
25 - 34 years old	4	8.0
35 - 44 years old	16	32.0
45 - 54 years old	9	18.0
55 years old and above	16	32.0
TOTAL	50	100.00

The table shows the distribution of the profile of the respondents in terms of age with the total frequency a of 50 and total percentage of 100.00. The category of 35-44 years old and 55 years old and above has frequency of 16 and a percentage of 32.0. On the other hand, the category of 25-34 years old has the lowest frequency of 4 and a percentage 8.0.



This indicates that the outreach programs are predominantly attended by individuals in the 35-44 years old and 55 years old and above age groups, each of which constitutes a significant portion of the respondent population. These age groups may be more likely to participate in health-related outreach programs due to factors such as greater health concerns, more frequent healthcare visits, or increased awareness of the importance of preventive health measures as individuals reach middle age or beyond. On the other hand, the 25-34 years old group has the lowest participation rate, accounting for only 8% of the respondents. This may reflect various factors, such as a lower perceived need for health services among younger individuals, who might feel less urgency for preventive health care or might have fewer health issues compared to older age groups. Understanding the age distribution of participants can help tailor future community outreach programs. For instance, strategies to increase engagement among younger adults such as targeted health education, outreach on lifestyle diseases, or convenient service delivery options may be necessary to ensure that all age groups are equally represented and benefit from the programs.

A related study supporting these findings by Cianciara (2023) highlights that older adults are more likely to engage in health-related initiatives due to increased health concerns and a greater emphasis on preventive care as they age. Conversely, younger adults, particularly those aged 25-34, often exhibit lower participation rates in such programs. This trend may be attributed to a perceived lower need for health services among younger individuals, who might feel less urgency for preventive health care or might have fewer health issues compared to older age groups.

TABLE 1.3. DISTRIBUTION ON THE PROFILE OF THE CLIENTS IN TERMS OF HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
No Formal Education	1	2.0
Elementary	15	30.0
High School Graduate	23	46.0
College Undergraduate	4	8.0
College Graduate	7	14.0
TOTAL	50	100.00

The table shows the distribution of the profile of the respondents in terms of educational attainment with the total frequency a of 50 and total percentage of 100.00. The category of high school graduate has frequency of 23 and a percentage of 46.0. On the other hand, the category of no formal education has the lowest frequency of 1 and a percentage 2.0.

This indicates that most of the participants in the outreach programs have completed at least high school education. The significant proportion of high school graduates suggests that individuals with at



least a basic level of formal education may be more likely to engage in community health programs. Higher educational attainment may be linked to better health literacy, greater awareness of health services, and more proactive health behavior, such as seeking out health screenings and other community health services. On the other hand, the very low representation of individuals with no formal education (2%) could suggest that people with limited or no formal education might face challenges in accessing or participating in community outreach programs, potentially due to factors such as limited health awareness, lower levels of information accessibility, or social barriers. Understanding the educational background of the participants is important for designing future outreach programs. For instance, outreach efforts may need to be tailored to ensure that individuals with lower educational levels or no formal education are equally able to benefit from the programs, perhaps through simplified communication strategies or targeted health education initiatives.

A related study supporting these findings by Raghupathi (2020) found that adults with higher education levels are more engaged in health-related initiatives due to better health literacy and increased awareness of health services. Conversely, individuals with no formal education may face challenges in accessing or participating in community outreach programs. Barriers such as limited health awareness, lower levels of information accessibility, and social factors can impede their involvement according to Bolbanabad (2023).

TABLE 1.4. DISTRIBUTION ON THE PROFILE OF THE CLIENTS IN TERMS OF OCCUPATION

CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Farmer	13	26.0
Barangay official	4	8.0
Housekeeper	11	22.0
Unemployed	19	38.0
Others	3	6.0
TOTAL	50	100.00

The table shows the distribution of the profile of the respondents in terms of occupation with the total frequency of 50 and total percentage of 100.0. The category of unemployed community members has a frequency of 19 and a percentage of 38.0. On the other hand, the category of work outside the community has the lowest frequency of 3 and percentage of 6.0.

This suggests that a significant portion of participants in the outreach programs are unemployed individuals from the community. The higher percentage of unemployed respondents may reflect the economic realities of the area, where many residents may have limited access to formal employment opportunities. It could also indicate that unemployed individuals may be more available or motivated to engage in health-related outreach activities, especially if they face greater challenges in accessing



healthcare services. On the other hand, the low representation of individuals working outside the community (6%) could be due to factors such as employment obligations, geographic distance, or time constraints, which may limit their ability to participate in local outreach programs. This group may also have access to healthcare services through their places of work or through resources outside the community, which might reduce their perceived need to engage in community-based health initiatives.

TABLE 1.5. DISTRIBUTION ON THE PROFILE OF THE CLIENTS IN TERMS OF MONTHLY INCOME

CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
₱1,000.00 - ₱3,000.00	24	48.0
₱3,001.00 - ₱5000.00	12	24.0
₱5,001.00 - ₱7000.00	9	18.0
₱7,001.00 - ₱9000.00	4	8.0
₱9,001.00 - ₱11000.00	1	2.0
TOTAL	50	100.00

The table shows the distribution of the profile of the respondents in terms of monthly income with the total frequency of 50 and total percentage of 100.0. The category of earning 1,000-3,000 php monthly has a frequency of 24 and a percentage of 48.0. On the other hand, the category of earning 9,001-11,000 php monthly has the lowest frequency of 1 and percentage of 2.0.

Most respondents (48.0%) fall within the income bracket of PHP 1,000-3,000 per month. This suggests that a significant portion of the community has relatively low monthly earnings, which might indicate a lower socio-economic status for most households in the barangay. Given the concentration in this income range, outreach and community programs could be particularly beneficial in addressing the financial challenges faced by these individuals. The low monthly income levels may suggest a need for more targeted outreach programs focused on improving economic stability, health awareness, and access to radiologic services. The College of Radiologic Technology's involvement could help alleviate some of the community's challenges by offering medical assistance, information, and health interventions tailored to those in the lower income brackets.

A related study by E.A. Harris et al. (2019) supports these findings, highlighting the how outreach and extension programs that focus on health education and improving access to medical services can significantly enhance health outcomes in underserved populations. The study suggests that tailoring outreach programs to the specific needs of low-income communities, particularly through localized services and educational initiatives, can help address gaps in health awareness and access to essential services.



TABLE 1.6. DISTRIBUTION ON THE PROFILE OF THE CLEINTS IN TERMS OF LANGUAGE SPOKEN

CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Ilocano	9	18.0
Itawes	36	72.0
Tagalog	5	10.0
TOTAL	50	100.00

The table shows the distribution of the profile of the respondents in terms of language spoken with the total frequency of 50 and total percentage of 100.0. The category of Itawes has a frequency of 36 and a percentage of 72.0. On the other hand, the category of Tagalog has the lowest frequency of 5 and percentage of 10.0.

The fact that 72.0% of respondents speak Itawes as their primary language indicates that Itawes is the dominant language in Barangay San Isidro. This suggests that most of the population identifies with the Itawes language and culture. As a result, community outreach programs by the College of Radiologic Technology should prioritize offering services and information in Itawes. This will ensure better communication, understanding, and participation among most of the residents, leading to more effective engagement with the community. With only 10.0% of the respondents speaking Tagalog, this group is significantly smaller compared to the Itawes-speaking population. While Tagalog is the national language of the Philippines and may still be understood by a portion of the community, a substantial portion of the population might feel more comfortable or prefer communication in their local dialect, Itawes. Offering outreach programs solely in Tagalog could create barriers for those who are more proficient in Itawes, potentially limiting the program's effectiveness.

TABLE 2.1. AWARENESS OF THE CLIENTS ON THE COMMUNITY EXTENSION AND OUTREACH PROGRAMS OF THE COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGY IN TERMS OF AWARENESS OF OUTREACH PROGRAMS

CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Aware	45	90.0
Not Aware	5	10.0
TOTAL	50	100.00

The table shows the awareness of the clients on the community extension and outreach programs in terms of awareness with the total frequency of 50 and total percentage of 100.0. The category of Aware has a frequency of 45 and a percentage of 90.0. On the other hand, the category of Not Aware has the lowest frequency of 5 and percentage of 10.0.



The data from the table shows that a significant majority (90%) of the clients in Barangay San Isidro are aware of the community extension and outreach programs offered by the College of Radiologic Technology. With a frequency of 45 out of 50, this suggests that the programs have been effectively communicated to the community, and most individuals are familiar with their availability. However, there is a small portion (10%) of the population, represented by 5 individuals, who are not aware of these programs. This could indicate gaps in communication, which may be due to various factors such as limited access to information, language barriers, or other challenges in reaching certain groups within the community.

Overall, the high level of awareness (90%) demonstrates that the outreach efforts are generally successful. To enhance the effectiveness of future programs, the College might consider exploring the reasons behind the 10% who are not aware, possibly addressing any barriers to communication or ensuring that outreach is as inclusive and accessible as possible.

TABLE 2.2. AWARENESS OF THE CLIENTS ON THE COMMUNITY EXTENSION AND OUTREACH PROGRAMS OF THE COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGY IN TERMS OF SOURCE OF INFORMATION

CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Community Meetings	47	94.0
Social media	1	2.0
Others	2	4.0
TOTAL	50	100.00

The table shows the awareness of the clients on the community extension and outreach programs in terms of source of information with the total frequency of 50 and total percentage of 100.0. The category of Community meetings has a frequency of 47 and a percentage of 94.0. On the other hand, the category of Social Media has the lowest frequency of 1 and percentage of 2.0.

The data presented indicates that many clients (94%) in Barangay San Isidro become aware of the community extension and outreach programs through community meetings. With a frequency of 47 out of 50, this suggests that face-to-face communication in community settings is the most effective source of information for the residents. This reflects a strong engagement through traditional methods, where community meetings serve as a central avenue for disseminating important program details and fostering interaction. In contrast, social media is the least common source of information, with only 2% (1 out of 50) of respondents citing it as their primary means of learning about the programs. This implies that social media is not as widely utilized or trusted by the community, possibly due to limited access to technology or the preference for in-person communication in this rural setting. The findings suggest that while social media could be a valuable tool for expanding outreach, community meetings remain



the dominant and most effective channel for program awareness in Barangay San Isidro. The College of Radiologic Technology may want to prioritize strengthening community meeting-based outreach efforts while exploring opportunities to expand the use of digital platforms for greater inclusivity, particularly for those who may be more digitally connected.

A related study by H.Y. Shin et al. (2020) supports these findings highlighting that face-to-face communication, such as community meetings, is highly effective in disseminating health information in rural areas.

TABLE 2.3. AWARENESS OF THE CLIENTS ON THE COMMUNITY EXTENSION AND OUTREACH PROGRAMS OF THE COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGY IN TERMS OF FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE TO OUTREACH PROGRAM

CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Always	32	64.0
Occasionally	16	32.0
Rarely	2	4.0
TOTAL	50	100.00

The table shows the awareness of the clients on the community extension and outreach programs in terms of frequency of exposure with the total frequency of 50 and total percentage of 100.0. The category of Always has a frequency of 32 and a percentage of 64.0. On the other hand, the category of Rarely has the lowest frequency of 2 and percentage of 4.0.

The data reveals that the majority of clients in Barangay San Isidro (64%, or 32 out of 50) are frequently exposed to the community extension and outreach programs, as indicated by the "Always" category. This suggests that these clients have consistent access to or participation in the programs, which may be a sign of effective and regular outreach efforts by the College of Radiologic Technology. This high level of exposure could contribute to greater awareness and engagement with the programs, ensuring that the community benefits from the services offered. In contrast, only 4% (2 out of 50) of respondents' report "Rarely" being exposed to these programs. This suggests that a small portion of the population has limited interaction with or access to the outreach efforts. The low frequency of exposure in this category may be due to factors such as insufficient communication, physical or logistical barriers, or a lack of personalized outreach to certain groups within the community.

Overall, the findings indicate that most of the population is regularly exposed to the outreach programs, but efforts should be made to increase engagement with the smaller group who are rarely exposed. This could involve enhancing outreach methods, reaching more residents through tailored strategies, and ensuring that all segments of the community have equal access to the programs offered.



TABLE 2.4. AWARENESS OF THE CLIENTS ON THE COMMUNITY EXTENSION AND OUTREACH PROGRAMS OF THE COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGY IN TERMS OF OUTREACH ACTIVITIES PARTICIPATED IN

CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	RANK
Health Awareness Seminars	35	1
Diagnostic Radiologic Services (X-Ray)	14	3
Outreach Programs for Youth And Senior Citizens	19	2
Distribution Of Health Materials (Brochure/Pamphlets)	6	5
Medical Consultations/Health Check-Ups	13	4

The table shows the awareness of the clients on the community extension and outreach programs in terms of frequency of activities the client participated in. The category of Health Awareness Seminars has a frequency of 35 and ranked 1 among the different activities. On the other hand, the category of Distribution of Health Materials has the lowest frequency of 6 and ranked last.

The most participated outreach activity is the Health Awareness Seminars, with 35 clients with the highest frequency. This indicates that health education is a key focus for the community, and these seminars are highly valued or well-attended. It suggests that the community is very interested in gaining knowledge about health-related topics, which may also foster better understanding and engagement in health practices. The second most popular activity is the Outreach Programs for Youth and Senior Citizens, with 19 clients participating. This shows that these specific age groups are being reached effectively, but there might be room for further engagement with other groups, such as adults in the workforce. The third activity is Diagnostic Radiologic Services (X-Ray), with 14 clients participating. This indicates a moderate level of engagement with the diagnostic services provided by the college, but it also suggests that further outreach efforts may be necessary to increase participation, possibly by addressing any logistical or awareness barriers. Medical Consultations and Health Check-Ups rank fourth, with 13 clients participating. While this still reflects some level of engagement, it is one of the lower-ranking activities, potentially indicating that more awareness or more frequent opportunities for these services are needed to increase participation. The least popular activity is the distribution of health materials (brochures and pamphlets), with only 6 clients participating. This suggests that while informational materials may be helpful, they might not be as effective in engaging the community compared to more interactive and hands-on activities like seminars and consultations. It could be valuable to rethink the strategy for distributing and presenting such materials to ensure better outreach.

Overall, the data suggests that health awareness seminars are the most impactful and attended activity, followed by outreach programs for specific groups (youth and senior citizens). To enhance the



effectiveness of the community extension and outreach programs, it would be beneficial to increase awareness and accessibility of diagnostic services, health check-ups, and the distribution of educational materials, ensuring broader participation from all segments of the community.

A related study by Bugshan et al. (2022) supports these findings highlighting that health awareness seminars are effective in increasing community engagement and participation in health-related activities. A systematic review published in *Life Sciences in Public Health* found that health awareness campaigns significantly enhance knowledge and awareness levels within communities, leading to improved health outcomes.

TABLE 3. PERCEIVED IMPACT OF THE COMMUNITY EXTENSION AND OUTREACH PROGRAMS OF THE COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGY AS ASSESSED BY THE CLIENTS

STATEMENTS	MEAN	DESCRIPTION
1. The Extension and Outreach Programs provided useful and relevant information to the community.	3.84	STRONGLY AGREE
2. The Extension and Outreach Programs have improved my understanding of health and radiologic services.	3.69	STRONGLY AGREE
3. The Community Extension and Outreach activities have positively impacted on the health and well-being of our barangay.	3.65	STRONGLY AGREE
4. I have become more conscious about preventive health measures.	3.63	STRONGLY AGREE
5. I have used the information or services provided in the outreach and extension activities to improve my health and lifestyle.	3.63	STRONGLY AGREE
6. It enhanced community involvement in health-related activities.	3.73	STRONGLY AGREE
7. It strengthened the relationship between the community and healthcare providers.	3.73	STRONGLY AGREE
8. I seek more regular health check-ups.	3.69	STRONGLY AGREE
9. I start practicing healthier lifestyles (e.g., better diet, more exercise)	3.75	STRONGLY AGREE
10. I like to participate in health screenings and educational activities	3.63	STRONGLY AGREE
11. The Extension Programs have helped increase my access to diagnostic healthcare services.	3.71	STRONGLY AGREE
12. The involvement of College of Radiologic Technology students and faculty in these programs has been beneficial to both the students and the community.	3.76	STRONGLY AGREE
CATEGORICAL MEAN	3.70	STRONGLY AGREE

The table shows the perceive impact of the community extension and outreach programs of the College of Radiologic Technology as assessed by clients with the categorical mean of 3.70 with a description



of strongly agree. The statement "The Extension and Outreach Programs provided useful and relevant information to the community." has the highest mean of 3.84. On the other hand, the statements "I have become more conscious about preventive health measures", "I have used the information or services provided in the outreach and extension activities to improve my health and lifestyle.", "I like to participate in health screenings and educational activities" has the lowest mean of 3.63.

The data indicates a generally positive perception of the community extension and outreach programs by the College of Radiologic Technology in Barangay San Isidro, as evidenced by the categorical mean score of 3.70, which corresponds to the description of "strongly agree." This suggests that, overall, clients strongly agree that the programs have made a meaningful impact on the community. The statement with the highest mean of 3.84, "The Extension and Outreach Programs provided useful and relevant information to the community," reflects that clients feel the information shared through these programs is highly beneficial and pertinent to their needs. This indicates that the College has successfully tailored its outreach and extension content to address relevant health issues in the community, which has been well received by the residents.

However, the statements with the lowest mean scores—"I have become more conscious about preventive health measures," "I have used the information or services provided in the outreach and extension activities to improve my health and lifestyle," and "I like to participate in health screenings and educational activities," all scoring 3.63—suggest that while the programs provide valuable information, there may be some barriers to fully translating this awareness into actionable behavior. The slightly lower scores on these statements could indicate that while the community is receiving information, there may be room for improvement in encouraging behavioral changes, such as increased participation in health screenings or adopting preventive health measures. It could also suggest that logistical or motivational factors are affecting the full engagement of the community in the programs.

Overall, the perception of the community outreach programs is highly positive, with clients appreciating the useful information provided. To further improve the effectiveness of the programs, the College might consider exploring ways to enhance participants' motivation and support for applying the information in their daily lives, particularly in terms of preventive health practices and active participation in health-related activities.

A related study by Odongo (2024) supports these findings highlighting that while health communication campaigns can effectively raise awareness, translating this awareness into behavior change often encounters challenges. A study published in *Health Communication* discusses how health communication campaigns can raise awareness but may face challenges in translating this awareness into behavior change due to various factors, including socioeconomic barriers and misinformation.



TABLE 4.1. PERCEIVED BENEFITS OF THE OUTREACH PROGRAMS OF THE COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGY IN TERMS OF PERCEIVED BENEFITS

CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Very Beneficial	49	98.0
Somewhat Beneficial	1	2.0
TOTAL	50	100.00

The table shows the perceived benefits of the outreach and extension programs of the College of Radiologic Technology with the total frequency of 50 and total percentage of 100.0. The category of very beneficial has a frequency of 49 and a percentage of 98.0. On the other hand, the category of somewhat beneficial has the lowest frequency of 1 and percentage of 2.0.

The data shows that most clients in Barangay San Isidro perceive the outreach and extension programs of the College of Radiologic Technology as highly beneficial. With 98% (49 out of 50) of respondents rating the programs as "very beneficial," the community recognizes the significant positive impact these programs have on their health and well-being. This strong perception indicates that the outreach activities are well-received and align with the needs and expectations of the residents, reinforcing the effectiveness of the programs. However, there is a small minority (2%, or 1 out of 50) who consider the programs to be "somewhat beneficial." While this represents a very small proportion of the respondents, it could suggest that for this individual, the programs did not fully meet their expectations or needs. It may be useful for the College to explore the reasons behind this low rating, possibly addressing any specific concerns or areas for improvement to ensure that all members of the community can derive maximum benefit from the outreach efforts.

Overall, the overwhelming perception of the programs as "very beneficial" highlights the success of the College's community outreach initiatives, but there remains an opportunity for continued refinement to further enhance the benefits for all participants.

TABLE 4.2. PERCEIVED BENEFITS OF THE OUTREACH PROGRAMS OF THE COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGY IN TERMS OF MAIN COMMUNITY BENEFITS

CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	RANK
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Increased Access to Diagnostic Health Services (X-Rays)	19	5.5
Enhanced Knowledge of Preventive Health Measures	35	1
Early Detection of Health Issues Through Diagnostic Services	15	7
Improved Awareness of Radiologic Technology and Its Role in Healthcare	31	2
Empowerment Of Community Members to Take Charge of Their Health	19	5.5
Provision Of Free or Affordable Health Services	21	4
Strengthened Relationship Between the College of Radiologic Technology and The Community of Barangay San Isidro	26	3

The table shows the perceived benefits of the extension and outreach programs in terms of main community benefits. The category of enhanced knowledge of preventive health measures has a frequency of 35 and ranked 1 among the different activities. On the other hand, the category of early detection of health issues through diagnostic services has the lowest frequency of 15 and ranked last.

The highest perceived benefit is the enhanced knowledge of preventive health measures, with 35 respondents ranking it first. This indicates that the community values the educational aspect of the outreach programs, which likely empowers them to make informed decisions regarding their health and adopt preventive measures. The strong perception of this benefit suggests that the program has effectively raised awareness and educated the community about the importance of prevention in healthcare. The second highest benefit is improved awareness of radiologic technology and its role in healthcare, with 31 respondents ranking it second. This shows that the outreach programs have successfully highlighted the importance of radiologic services, helping the community better understand how diagnostic imaging contributes to overall health and medical care. This knowledge is crucial for demystifying radiologic procedures and encouraging more people to take advantage of such services when needed. At rank three, 26 respondents identified the strengthened relationship between the College and the community as a major benefit. This suggests that the outreach programs not only provide healthcare services but also foster trust and collaboration between the institution and the residents. Such relationships are essential for sustained engagement and future program success.

The provision of free or affordable health services ranks fourth, with 21 respondents recognizing it as a significant benefit. This highlights the importance of making healthcare accessible, particularly for those in lower-income communities who might otherwise lack access to essential services. By offering



affordable care, the College's outreach programs are helping to alleviate financial barriers to healthcare. Increased access to diagnostic health services, particularly X-rays, shares a rank of 5.5 with another category, with 19 respondents perceived it as a key benefit. This shows that while diagnostic services like X-rays are important, they may not have been as impactful as other benefits, possibly due to limited participation or awareness of the availability of such services. It could be beneficial to increase awareness and access to these diagnostic services in future outreach efforts. Empowering community members to take charge of their health also shares the rank of 5.5, with 19 respondents acknowledging this benefit. While this is a positive outcome, the lower ranking suggests that there may still be challenges in fully engaging community members in managing their health proactively. Further initiatives focused on empowerment and self-management of health may help strengthen this aspect. The lowest-ranked benefit is early detection of health issues through diagnostic services, with 15 respondents identifying it as a perceived benefit. This suggests that while diagnostic services are available, the community may not be fully aware of their importance in early health detection, or there may be limited participation in screenings for early health issues. Increasing awareness and emphasizing the importance of early detection could improve this benefit in future programs.

Overall, the outreach and extension programs by the College of Radiologic Technology in Barangay San Isidro have been positively perceived, with enhanced knowledge of preventive health measures and improved awareness of radiologic technology being the most significant benefits. While some benefits, such as increased access to diagnostic services and early health detection, are perceived as less impactful, these areas provide opportunities for improvement. To further strengthen the impact of the outreach programs, the College may consider increasing participation in diagnostic services and emphasize the importance of early detection and health empowerment among community members.

TABLE 4.3. PERCEIVED BENEFITS OF THE OUTREACH PROGRAMS OF THE COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGY IN TERMS OF MOST BENEFICIAL SERVICES

CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	RANK
Free Health Check-Ups	37	2
Health Education Seminars or Workshop	38	1
Radiological Diagnostic Services (E.G., X-Rays, Ultrasound)	11	4
Distribution Of Health-Related Materials (E.G., Pamphlets, Brochure	10	5
Assistance In Medical Referrals or Follow-Ups	13	3

The table shows the perceived benefits of the extension and outreach programs in terms of most beneficial services. The category of health education seminars and workshop has a frequency of 38



and ranked 1 among the different activities. On the other hand, the category of Distribution of health-related materials has the lowest frequency of 10 and ranked last.

The most beneficial service, according to the respondents, is health education seminars or workshops, with 38 participants ranking it first. This indicates that the community highly values the educational aspect of the outreach programs. Health education seminars and workshops likely provide residents with valuable knowledge on various health topics, empowering them to make informed decisions about their health and well-being. Close behind in second place are free health check-ups, with 37 respondents identifying it as the most beneficial service. This highlights the importance of providing accessible healthcare services to the community, particularly for individuals who may not have the financial means to seek medical care otherwise. Free health check-ups ensure that more people have access to necessary health assessments, which can help in the early detection of potential health issues. At rank three, 13 respondents acknowledged the benefit of assistance in medical referrals or follow-ups. This suggests that the community values the continuity of care and support in navigating the healthcare system. Providing referrals and follow-up assistance ensures that residents who require further medical attention are not left without support and are guided through the process of obtaining the care they need.

Radiological diagnostic services, such as X-rays and ultrasound, rank fourth, with 11 respondents identifying it as a beneficial service. While diagnostic services are important for early detection and health assessment, the relatively lower ranking suggests that the community may not be fully utilizing these services or may not yet fully appreciate their value. Increasing awareness of the importance of diagnostic services could lead to greater participation and impact. The distribution of health-related materials, such as pamphlets and brochures, ranks lowest, with 10 respondents identifying it as a beneficial service. This suggests that while informative materials are a useful tool, they may not be as impactful as the other services, such as health education workshops or check-ups. This could be due to the preference for interactive and direct forms of learning, such as seminars or workshops, over passive materials.

Overall, the most beneficial services identified by the community in Barangay San Isidro are health education seminars or workshops, followed closely by free health check-ups. These services are valued for their direct impact on the community's health and well-being. While diagnostic services and health-related materials are still recognized as beneficial, they appear to be less impactful in comparison to the other services. The College of Radiologic Technology could consider expanding the reach and impact of diagnostic services and exploring more engaging methods of distributing health-related materials to enhance their effectiveness.



TABLE 4.4. PERCEIVED BENEFITS OF THE OUTREACH PROGRAMS OF THE COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGY IN TERMS OF PERSONAL BENEFIT

CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Beneficial	50	100.0
TOTAL		100.00

The table shows the perceived benefits of the extension and outreach programs in terms of personal benefit. With a frequency of 50 and a percentage of 100, the outreach programs and extension programs have proved beneficial for the clients.

The data indicates that the community extension and outreach programs by the College of Radiologic Technology have had a universally perceived personal benefit for the clients in Barangay San Isidro. With a frequency of 50 and a percentage of 100%, every respondent in the community views these programs as beneficial to their personal health and well-being. This overwhelming positive perception suggests that the outreach and extension programs have successfully addressed the needs of the community members, providing valuable services that have directly impacted their health. Whether it's through increased access to healthcare, education on preventive measures, or diagnostic services, the programs appear to have resonated with the community and contributed to enhancing their quality of life.

Given the universal acknowledgment of the benefits of these programs, it underscores the importance of continuing and possibly expanding these initiatives to ensure that all residents continue to receive the support they need. This level of acceptance and appreciation suggests that the College has established a strong relationship with the community, one built on trust and the provision of relevant, impactful services. The College may consider building on this success by exploring further opportunities for engagement, tailoring future programs to further meet the evolving health needs of Barangay San Isidro.

TABLE 4.5. PERCEIVED BENEFITS OF THE OUTREACH PROGRAMS OF THE COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGY IN TERMS OF SPECIFIC BENEFITS GAINED

CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	RANK
Access To Free Diagnostic Health Services	24	2
Gained Knowledge About Health Issues or Preventive Care	29	1
Received Early Detection or Diagnosis of a Health Condition	17	4
Improved Personal Health Practices (E.G., Diet, Exercise, Regular Check-Ups)	19	3
Increased Awareness About Radiologic Technology	14	5



The table shows the perceived benefits of the extension and outreach programs in terms of specific benefits gained. The category of gained knowledge about health issues or preventive care has a frequency of 29 and ranked 1 among the different activities. On the other hand, the category of increased awareness about radiologic technology has the lowest frequency of 14 and ranked last. The most frequently cited benefit, with 29 respondents ranking it first, is the gained knowledge about health issues or preventive care. This suggests that outreach programs have been highly effective in educating the community on important health topics and preventive measures. It emphasizes the value of health education in empowering individuals to take proactive steps in managing their health. The second most beneficial service, with 24 respondents ranking it second, is access to free diagnostic health services. This benefit highlights the importance of providing affordable or free healthcare, especially in underserved communities. Access to diagnostic services, such as X-rays and screenings, plays a critical role in early detection and prevention of health issues, making it a highly valued aspect of the outreach programs. Improved personal health practices, such as better diet, exercise routines, and regular check-ups, ranked third, with 19 respondents acknowledging this benefit. This suggests that the outreach programs have had an impact on encouraging healthier lifestyles among the community members. By promoting health-conscious behaviors, the programs may contribute to long-term improvements in public health outcomes.

Early detection or diagnosis of a health condition is ranked fourth, with 17 respondents recognizing this benefit. This highlights the role of the outreach programs in providing critical health screenings that can lead to the early identification of health issues. Early detection is essential for effective treatment and prevention of more serious conditions, but the slightly lower ranking suggests that this benefit might not be as widely perceived or accessed as the others. The lowest-ranked benefit, with 14 respondents identifying it, is increased awareness about radiologic technology. Although radiologic technology is crucial in modern healthcare for diagnosing conditions, the relatively low ranking suggests that the community may not fully recognize its role or importance. This could be an area for further education, emphasizing the value and applications of radiology in improving health outcomes.

Overall, the most significant benefits identified by the community in Barangay San Isidro are gaining knowledge about health issues and preventive care, followed by access to free diagnostic health services. These findings underscore the importance of education and access to healthcare in promoting community health. While the benefits of early detection and increased awareness of radiologic technology are still valued, they appear to be less impactful compared to the educational and diagnostic services. The College of Radiologic Technology may consider expanding efforts to increase the awareness and utilization of diagnostic services and radiologic technology to enhance their outreach impact further.



TABLE 5.1. PERCEIVED OVERALL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAMS OF COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGY IN TERMS OF EFFECTIVENESS OF OUTREACH PROGRAMS

CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Very Effective	35	70.0
Effective	12	24.0
Somewhat Effective	3	6.0
TOTAL	50	100.00

The table shows the perceived overall effectiveness of the programs of college of radiologic technology in terms of effectiveness of outreach and extension programs with a frequency of 50 and total percentage of 100.0. The category of very effective has a frequency of 35 and a percentage of 70.0. On the other hand, the category of somewhat effective has the lowest frequency of 3 and percentage of 6.0.

Most respondents (70%) consider the outreach programs to be very effective. This indicates that a substantial portion of the community feels the programs have had a significant and positive impact on their health and well-being. The high percentage reflects the success of the outreach initiatives in meeting the needs of the community, as well as the community's trust in the College's ability to deliver valuable services. A smaller group (24%) views the programs as effective. While not as enthusiastic as the first group, this still represents a majority perception that the programs have been beneficial, though perhaps with room for improvement in certain areas. These respondents may feel that while the programs are helpful, there could be enhancements or adjustments needed for maximum effectiveness. Only a small proportion of respondents (6%) consider the outreach programs to be somewhat effective. This low percentage suggests that very few people feel that the programs have not fully met their expectations or needs. It may indicate that there are specific aspects of the programs that could be further refined or tailored to achieve a higher level of impact.

Overall, the data suggests that the outreach and extension programs of the College of Radiologic Technology have been largely effective, with 94% of respondents rating them as either "very effective" or "effective." The community has largely benefitted from these programs, demonstrating their positive impact on public health and education. However, the small group that viewed the programs as only "somewhat effective" indicates there may still be areas for improvement, and further engagement with this group could help identify specific aspects to enhance in future initiatives. The College may want to continue evaluating and refining its outreach efforts to maintain and increase their effectiveness in the future.



TABLE 5.2. PERCEIVED OVERALL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAMS OF COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGY IN TERMS OF IMPACT ON ACCESS TO DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES

CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Contributed to improving access	50	100.0
TOTAL	50	100.00

The table shows the perceived overall effectiveness of the extension and outreach programs in terms of impact on access to diagnostic services. With a frequency of 50 and a percentage of 100, the outreach programs and extension programs have proved the effectiveness of contributed to improving access to diagnostic services.

Every respondent (100%) agreed that the outreach and extension programs have contributed to improving access to diagnostic services, such as radiologic exams and health screenings. This unanimous feedback underscores the significant role these programs have played in providing much-needed diagnostic services to the community of Barangay San Isidro. By offering accessible and often free diagnostic services, the College has effectively addressed a key barrier to healthcare, particularly for individuals who might otherwise not have access to such services due to financial constraints or geographic limitations.

With 100% of respondents acknowledging this benefit, it highlights the success of the College of Radiologic Technology in meeting a critical healthcare need within the community. This high level of satisfaction reinforces the importance of continuing and expanding diagnostic services in future outreach initiatives to further enhance community health outcomes.

TABLE 5.3. PERCEIVED OVERALL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAMS OF COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGY IN TERMS OF HEALTH KNOWLEDGE GAINED

CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Gained Knowledge	50	100.0
TOTAL	50	100.00

The table shows the perceived overall effectiveness of extension and outreach programs in terms of health knowledge gained. With a frequency of 50 and a percentage of 100, the outreach programs and extension programs have proved the effectiveness of contributed to improving access to diagnostic services.



All respondents (100%) reported gaining knowledge from the outreach programs. This indicates that the programs have been highly successful in educating the community about important health issues, preventive care, and other vital health information. The universal agreement highlights the effectiveness of the College's educational efforts in empowering community members with the knowledge necessary to make informed health decisions.

Given that all 50 respondents acknowledged the knowledge gained, these programs have met their educational objectives. The College of Radiologic Technology has played a crucial role in enhancing health literacy in the community, contributing to the overall improvement of public health awareness. Continuing to prioritize educational initiatives will help ensure that the community remains well-informed and empowered to manage their health.

TABLE 5.4. PERCEIVED OVERALL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAMS OF COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGY IN TERMS OF INFLUENCE ON PERSONAL HEALTH PRACTICES

CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Influenced Personal Health Practices	50	100.0
TOTAL	50	100.00

The table shows the perceived overall effectiveness of extension and outreach programs in terms of influence on personal health practices. With a frequency of 50 and a percentage of 100, the outreach programs and extension programs have proved the effectiveness of contributed to influenced personal health practices.

This suggests that the educational content, activities, or experiences provided by the college were successful in promoting healthy behaviors or practices among the participants. The uniformity in the responses implies a strong consensus about the effectiveness of the program in this area. The college's programs are perceived as highly effective in influencing personal health practices. The outcome is consistent across all participants, suggesting broad agreement on the program's impact. This level of effectiveness could serve as a strong point for the program's curriculum, potentially indicating the value of integrating health-related content or personal well-being topics into radiologic technology education.

TABLE 5.5. PERCEIVED OVERALL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAMS OF COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGY IN TERMS OF IMPROVEMENT IN COMMUNITY HEALTH AWARENESS

CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Improved Overall Health Awareness of the Community	50	100.0
TOTAL	50	100.00



The table shows the perceived overall effectiveness of extension and outreach programs in terms of improvement in community health awareness. With a frequency of 50 and a percentage of 100, the outreach programs and extension programs have proved the effectiveness of improved overall health awareness of Barangay San Isidro, Iguig.

The findings suggest that all 50 respondents (100%) believe that the community outreach and extension programs have significantly enhanced the health awareness of Barangay San Isidro. This unanimous response underscores the high impact and effectiveness of the college's programs in fostering health education within the local community.

The data strongly supports the conclusion that the community extension and outreach programs by the College of Radiologic Technology have been effective in improving health awareness in Barangay San Isidro. The feedback suggests that these programs are not only beneficial to individuals but also play a significant role in raising public consciousness about health issues, ultimately contributing to the overall well-being of the community.

TABLE 6. SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE RESPONDENTS TO IMPROVE THE COMMUNITY EXTENSION AND OUTREACH PROGRAMS OF THE COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGY

CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Free Medical Check-up <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Libreng gamot at check-up.• Free check-up for the constituents.• Magkaroon ulit ng libreng check-up at iba pa.• Pediatric check-up• Libreng x-ray at check-up.• Sana ay patuloy ang free x-ray at check-up dahil nakatulong itong mawala ang cases ng tb dito sa aming barangay.• Libreng gamot sa hypertension at check-up• Monthly medical consultation sana.• Support sa maintenance.• Free check-up for stroke patients.	10	20.0
Outreach Programs <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dapat lahat ng mga bata ay mabigyan ng atensyon sa paggawa ng mga activities.• Marami pang outreach program na focus sa kabataan dahil dito kami masaya.	2	4.0



The table shows the suggestions and recommendations of the clients on the extension and outreach programs implemented by the College of Radiologic Technology at San Isidro, Iguig, Cagayan. Most suggestions (20%) emphasize the need for free medical services, particularly check-ups and medications. The community values regular access to healthcare services, with specific attention given to preventative care like TB screening through x-rays and chronic conditions like hypertension and stroke. Further, a smaller portion (4%) of respondents pointed out the importance of youth-focused outreach programs, suggesting that engaging younger generations through specialized activities could help foster greater participation and satisfaction.

The respondents are highly appreciative of the free medical services provided, particularly check-ups and medications. There is a strong desire for continued or expanded offerings of free health services, including specific services like x-rays, pediatric check-ups, and care for patients with chronic conditions such as hypertension and stroke. Respondents also express the need for more frequent medical consultations, with some suggesting monthly check-ups or ongoing support for maintenance medication. While fewer respondents mentioned outreach programs, there is a clear interest in focusing on the youth within the community. The suggestions indicate that activities tailored to children and young people would be welcomed, as these groups are seen as most engaged and enthusiastic about participating in community programs. It reflects a desire for programs that address youth-oriented needs, which could include health education, skills development, or recreational activities.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings, the high level of awareness of the community members regarding the community extension and outreach activities implemented by the College of Radiologic Technology demonstrates that outreach and extension efforts are generally successful. Further, health awareness seminars are the most impactful and attended activity, followed by outreach programs for specific groups which are the youth and senior citizens. As evidenced, the residents strongly agree that the programs have made a meaningful impact on the community. Clients feel the information shared through these programs is highly beneficial and pertinent to their needs. This indicates that the College has successfully tailored its outreach and extension content to address relevant health issues in the community, which has been well received by the residents.

Also, it showed that most clients in Barangay San Isidro perceive the outreach and extension programs of the College of Radiologic Technology as highly beneficial. Moreover, the outreach and extension programs by the College of Radiologic Technology in Barangay San Isidro have been positively perceived, with enhanced knowledge of preventive health measures and improved awareness of radiologic technology being the most significant benefits. The most beneficial services identified by the community in Barangay San Isidro are health education seminars or workshops, followed closely by



free health check-ups. These services are valued for their direct impact on the community's health and well-being. Overall, the most significant benefits identified by the community in Barangay San Isidro are gaining knowledge about health issues and preventive care, followed by access to free diagnostic health services. Given the universal acknowledgment of the benefits of these programs, it underscores the importance of continuing and possibly expanding these initiatives to ensure that all residents continue to receive the support they need. This level of acceptance and appreciation suggests that the College has established a strong relationship with the community, one built on trust and the provision of relevant, impactful services.

In conclusion, the community extension and outreach programs by the College of Radiologic Technology have been effective in improving health awareness in Barangay San Isidro. The feedback suggests that these programs are not only beneficial to individuals but also play a significant role in raising public consciousness about health issues, ultimately contributing to the overall well-being of the community.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings of the study, the researcher has highlighted key recommendations for enhancing the effectiveness and engagement of future community extension programs. The community's response indicates areas of improvement in participation, the breadth of health services, and the overall design of outreach activities. The study's findings reveal that while the College of Radiologic Technology's outreach programs have had a positive impact on the community of Barangay San Isidro, there is significant potential for improvement in areas such as:

1. Increasing participation in health screenings.
2. Expanding diagnostic services.
3. Catering to the specific needs of different community groups, especially children and those with chronic conditions.

By addressing the above recommendations, the College can further enhance the effectiveness of its community extension and outreach programs, fostering better health outcomes and creating a more health-conscious and empowered community.

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