

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CERVICAL CANCER AND AWARENESS OF PAP SMEAR SCREENING AMONG FEMALE NURSES IN HOSPITAL PAKAR SULTANAH FATIMAH

Authors: Ruzila R, Azlina D, Siti Salmiah S, Noraini A, Rohayu M, Nazrah A.

Institution : Nursing Unit, Hospital Pakar Sultanah Muar Johor



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Introduction

To have a successful cancer control program, nursing staff must be aware of facts about cervical cancer and screening tests themselves. This study was aims to assess the level knowledge about cervical cancer and awareness of Pap smear screening among female nurses in HPSF

Methodology

A descriptive cross-sectional study, a self-administered semi structured questionnaire, and selected by stratified random sampling method, involved the 239 registered nurses who worked in HPSF. IBM SPSS was used for data analyzed.

Results

Demographic background among nurse

Table 1: Demographic characteristic (n=239)

Variables	Frequency (%)	Mean
Age		37.13*
Experience working		12.79*
Department		
Medical	62(24.2%)	
Surgical and Orthopaedic	49(19.1%)	
Obsetric and Gynae	50(19.5%)	
Paediatric	40(15.6%)	
Multidipline	27(10.5%)	
Anaesthesia	28(10.9%)	
Race		
Malay	252(98.4%)	
Chinese	1(4%)	
India	2(8%)	
Others	1(4%)	
Maritul status		
Married	250(97.65%)	
Widow	6(2.35%)	
Education		
Diploma	239(93%)	
Degree	18(7%)	
Attended CNE		
Yes	132(51.6%)	
No	124(48.4%)	
Parity		
0	17(6.64%)	
1	32(12.5%)	
2	80(31.25%)	
3	82(32.03%)	
4	38(14.84%)	
5	6(2.34%)	
6	1(0.40%)	

To determine the level of knowledge about cervical cancer and awareness of Pap smear screening.

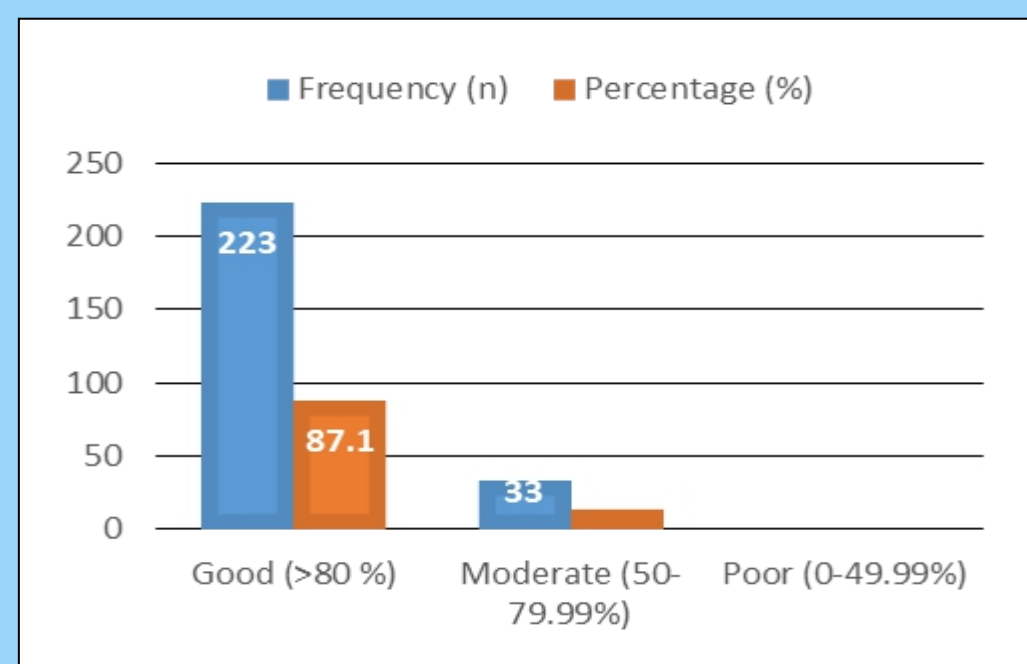


Figure 1: Level of knowledge about cervical cancer (n=239)

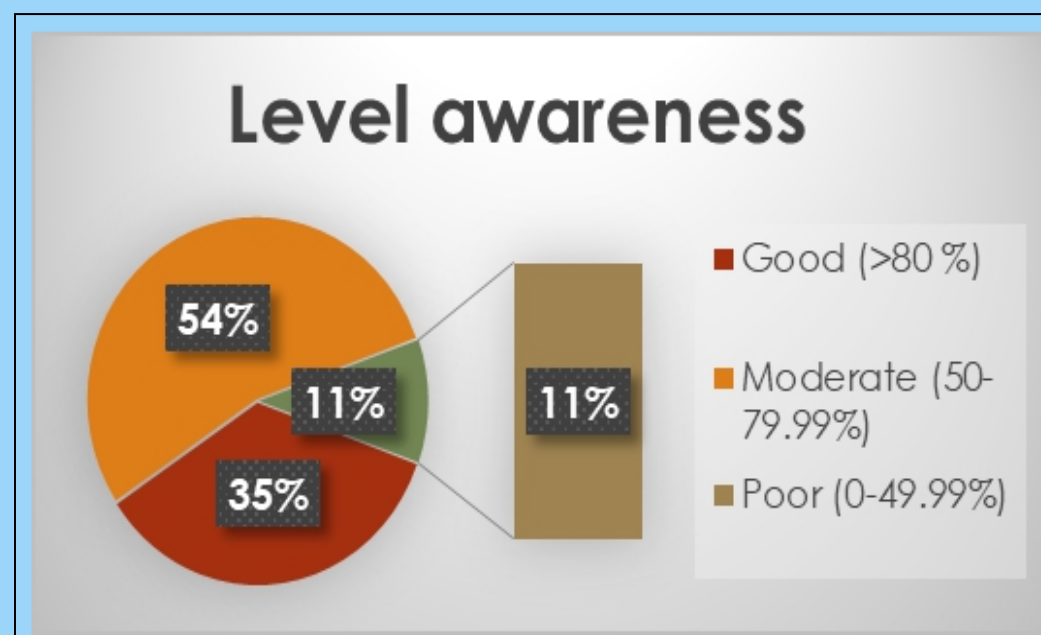


Figure 2: Level of awareness of pap smear screening(n=239)

To identify the association between experience working, knowledge about cervical cancer and awareness of Pap smear screening.

Table 2: Association between years of experience working and level awareness (good level and poor level) among participants using simple logistic regression

Variable	Crude OR (95%CI)	P value
Experience working	0.926 (0.871,0.985)	0.014

Discussion

Cancer cervix is preventable, and one of important aspects is prevention in detection of the premalignant lesion by screening[1]. This study show that majority of the participants have a good knowledge about cervical cancer and most of the participants have a moderate awareness of the Pap smear screening. Moreover, if nurses themselves undergo screening tests regularly, they can be role models for other females in carrying out cervical cancer screening tests[2,3]. The association between years of services and level awareness were significantly (P=0.014). This also implise that more important in teaching curriculum and training programs should be incorporated about cancer cervix and screening[2].

Conclusion

Knowledge about cancer cervix, screening and practice of Pap smear is good among female nurses in HPSF. Nurses, if properly aware of cervical cancer and screening methods, can educate the women in the community and increase health-seeking behaviour among eligible women.

References

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