Knowledge and health belief in cervical cancer screening among women aged 30-60 years in the responsible area of health promoting hospital, Mai Khao (Khoean) Sub-District, Thalang District, Phuket Province, Thailand

Uraiwan Krai Muranishi, Kewalin Monglay, Tasneem Mhusor

[1]Department of Public Health, Faculty of Science and Technology, Phuket Rajabhat University, 83000, Muang Phuket, Phuket, Thailand, [2]PCU Ban Langa, 90130, Jana, SongKha, Thailand

Track: Research
Theme: Prevention

ABSTRACT

This survey research aimed to study knowledge and health beliefs about cervical cancer screening among 71 women in aged 30-60 years who voluntary participated in Cervical Cancer Health Education Program in the responsible area of Health Promoting Hospital, Mai Khao (Khoean) Sub-district. This study used a simple sampling method by voluntary. The research questionnaire was checked quality by Index of Item Objective Congruence: IOC equal 1.00 and reliability test of knowledge part equal 0.75 and health belief part was 0.79. The data were analyzed by frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation. The results showed knowledge and health belief about cervical cancer among samples were high level ($\bar{x}$=8.46, SD=1.79) and high level ($\bar{x}$=3.69, SD=0.50), respectively. There were 18.31% of women had been screened for cervical cancer and 81.69% of women had never been screened for cervical cancer in this study. 71.83% of women had high knowledge level and 28.17% of women had moderate knowledge level. Perceived severity of cervical cancer was highest level ($\bar{x}$=3.87, SD=0.19) and perceived barriers of cervical cancer screening was lowest level ($\bar{x}$=3.63, SD=0.50). Moreover, the research showed 98.59% of woman know about Pap smear however they taught this test could be done in provincial hospital (90.14%) and they believed that travel inconvenience is an obstacle to receiving cervical cancer screening services ($\bar{x}$=3.69, SD= 0.50). Leading to low rates of cervical cancer screening, Health Promoting Hospital in responsible area should motivated women for cervical cancer screening by sending health volunteer for invitations or using newly HPV self-screening test for new screening campaign.

Keywords: Cervical cancer, cervical cancer screening, knowledge, health belief, Phuket