

The Knowledge, Attitude and Practices Of Adult Females On Prevention Of Cervical Cancer in Bosaso, Bari Somalia

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The study was set to examine the knowledge, attitude and practices of adult females on prevention of cervical cancer in Bosaso, Bari Somalia. The study focused on three (3) specific objectives: To establish the prevalence of cervical cancer among adult females in Bosaso; to determine the knowledge, attitude and practices of preventing cervical cancer among adult women in Bosaso and to identify the relationship between the knowledge, attitude and practices of adult females and prevention of cervical cancer in Bosaso.

The study population in this research targeted 200 women and men and the sample size was 133; considered women to be the reproductive age, attending health care services in the targeted facilities in Bosaso. The research employed a descriptive cross sectional survey design and both quantitative and qualitative approaches of data collection were used.

The study findings revealed that the level of awareness/ women's knowledge on cervical cancer as well as screening services, the study findings revealed that, most women (97.7 %) had ever heard and were aware of the cancer of cervix disease; 88.4% of the women understood that women in the age should be screened for cancer of cervix and 40.9% of the respondents reported that cervical cancer is transmittable. They therefore reported that cervical cancer can

be transmitted through sexual intercourse as well as through contact with the sick.

The study recommended that there is need for the Ministry of Health to enhance education on cancer of cervix at the health facilities especially lower cadre facility to promote responsiveness towards cancer of cervix and cervical cancer examination. This is because most of the interviewed obtained their information from the health facility. The study also recommends that awareness campaigns and education programme to enlighten the general public about cancer of cervix to put more emphasis on signs and symptoms, ways of transmission and risk factors.

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