

Comprehensive knowledge and uptake of cervical cancer screening is low among women living with HIV/AIDS in Northwest Ethiopia

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In Ethiopia, cervical cancer is ranked as the second most common type of cancer in women and it is about 8 times more common in HIV infected women. However, data on knowledge of HIV infected women regarding cervical cancer and acceptability of screening is scarce in Ethiopia. Hence, the present study aimed at assessing the level of knowledge of about cervical cancer and uptake of screening among HIV infected women in Gondar, northwest Ethiopia. A cross sectional, questionnaire based survey was conducted on 302 HIV infected women attending the outpatient clinic of University of Gondar Teaching and Referral Hospital from March 1 to 30, 2017. Descriptive statistics, univariate and multivariate logistic regression analysis were also performed to examine factors associated with uptake of cervical cancer screening service. Overall, only 64 (21.2%) of respondent were knowledgeable about cervical cancer and screening and only 71 (23.5%) of respondents were ever screened in their life time. Age between 21-29 years old (AOR=2.78, 95% CI=1.71-7.29), perceived susceptibility to develop cervical cancer (AOR=2.85, 95% CI=1.89-6.16) and comprehensive knowledge of cervical cancer (AOR=3.02, 95% CI=2.31-7.15) were found to be strong predictors of cervical cancer screening service uptake. The knowledge and uptake of cervical cancer screening among HIV infected women was found to be very poor. Taking into consideration the heightened importance of comprehensive knowledge in participating in cervical cancer screening services, different stakeholders working on cancer and HIV/AIDS should provide a customized health promotion intervention and awareness creation to HIV-infected women, along with improving accessibility of cervical cancer screening services in rural areas.

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An investigation of breast cancer risk factors in pakistani population

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Breast cancer (BC) is the second most widespread and the utmost common cancer among females population in the world. It has foremost influence on women health. Deaths from BC account for 1.6% of female deaths every year. The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of BC, also to determine and quantify the associated risk factors for BC among Pakistani females. We carried out an observational case-control study for the present research. The study includes 105 BC patients and a group of 105 controls (healthy women). Univariate and multivariate logistic regression analysis along with Pearson's Chi-square was applied to determine and quantify the association between risk factor and BC risk. In multivariate models, environmental area and exposure to X-Ray radiations were found to be significantly associated with BC risk ($p=0.012, 0.03$). Female with a positive family history of BC were at higher risk for developing BC. An early age at menarche was a strong risk factor for developing BC. Age less than 12 years increased the risk 2.551 times and an older age at menarche was associated with a significant reduction in the risk of BC. Menopausal status and age at last pregnancy were also risk factor of BC. We may conclude that the breast cancer is highly prevalent in the local population and its risk increases with X-ray radiation exposure, living area and habits, family history, early age of monarch and menopausal status.

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