

4<sup>th</sup> International conference on

# Midwifery and Womens Health

October 15-16, 2018 | Athens, Greece

## Uptake of pre cervical cancer screening service and associated factors among women aged 30-49 years in Finote Selam town northwest, Ethiopia: A community based cross-sectional study

Alehegn Bishaw Geremew, Abebaw Addis Gelagay and Telake Azale  
University of Gondar, Ethiopia

**Background:** Pre cervical cancer screening is one of cervical cancer prevention strategies. Screening service in Finote Selam general hospital has been started since April 2016, however, there is no evidence on cervical cancer screening uptake in the study area. Thus determining screening uptake is essential for programme effectiveness.

**Objectives:** The aim of this study was to assess uptake of pre cervical cancer screening among women aged 30-49 year.

**Methods:** A community based cross-sectional study was conducted from March 30, 2017- April 15, 2017 among 1152 participants. A cluster sampling technique was used. A pretested structured questionnaire was used to collect the data. The data were entered into Epi-Info version 7 and exported to SPSS version 20 for analysis. Binary logistic regression model was fitted to identify factors associated with the uptake of pre cervical cancer screening. Odds ratio with 95 % confidence interval were used to identify the association between outcome and covariates.

**Results:** In this study a total of 1137 out of 1152 women aged 30-49 years were participated representing a response rate of 98.7%. The overall participants uptake of pre cervical cancer screening was 34(3%) with 95% CI 2-4.2

In the final model of analysis women had  $\geq 5$  pregnancy history was 98% (AOR=0.2, 95%CI: 0.004-0.7) less than who had no any history of pregnancy to had uptake of screening service. Participant with history of sexually transmitted disease 12(AOR=12, 95%CI: 4.3-24) times more likely to uptake screening service as compared with who and no history of sexually transmitted disease. Women who had awareness on pre cervical cancer screening was 16(AOR=16, 95%CI: 1.5-18) times more likely to uptake screening service as compared with who had no awareness.

**Conclusion and Recommendation:** Uptake of pre cervical cancer screening is low in the study area, the frequent reason women mentioned not to screen for cervical cancer were unawareness of screening service and perceived healthy. Women history of pregnancy, history of sexually transmitted disease, awareness on screening service and favorable attitude towards screening associated with uptake of pre cervical cancer screening. Providing information to the women about cervical cancer screening and service availability is warranted.