

**Knowledge, Practice and Barriers to Cervical Cancer Screening, Prevention and Treatment among women in Yagba West Local Government Area, Kogi State**

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**Being a MPH Thesis Submitted to the Department of Public Health, Faculty of Basic Medical and Health Sciences, Lead City University Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria.**

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Award of Masters in Public health (MPH)**

**2022**

## Certification

This is to certify that Esther Olanike Ajiboye with matriculation number LCU/PG/001187 carried out this research work titled “Knowledge, Practice and Barriers to Cervical Cancer Screening, Prevention and Treatment among women of Reproductive Age in Yagba West Local Government Area, Kogi State” in the Department of Public Health, Faculty of Basic Medical and Health Sciences, Lead Ciity University, Ibadan, Oyo state, for the award of Master Degree (MPH) in Public Health and that this has not been previously submitted.

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**Dedication Page**

This research work is dedicated to God Almighty

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## **Acknowledgement**

I am using this medium to appreciate Lead City University, Ibadan for the opportunity to study here. I appreciate ECWA College of Nursing and Midwifery, Egbe' Library for allowing me make free use of their library.

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“Even though the above mentioned institutions and persons have assisted in the process of this research work, I alone stand responsible for the errors, if any, found in the work”.

## Abstract

Cervical cancer is the most common genital cancer and one of leading causes of death among women. Fortunately, this cancer can be prevented through screening for pre-malignant lesions but this is rarely provided and hardly utilized. An adopted cross-sectional study design was used for this study, where 417 respondents were recruited for the sample size. The sampling techniques that was used for this study was two stage cluster sampling. The data collected using structured questionnaire was analyzed using SPSS; the findings showed that majority of women were mis-concepted about cervical cancer screening, prevention and treatment which prevented them from practicing cervical cancer screening. The finding shows that out of four hundred and seventeen (417) respondents that were recruited 44(10.6%) are between the age of 18 – 20 years, 100(24%) are between the age of 21 -26 years, 232(55.6%) are between the age of 27 – 35 years, while 41(9.6%) are between the age of 36 - 55 years. The study shows that 118(28.3%) are single, 248 (59.5%) are married, while 51(12.2%) were previously married. The finding also shows that only 33.20% of the respondent has good knowledge of cervical cancer while 66.80% have poor knowledge. For the factors influencing good knowledge on cervical cancer, the result shows that respondent between 18 – 20 years are 80 times more likely to have poor knowledge of cervical screening compared to their counterpart who are between the age of 36 -55 years at (3.187, 2025.872 CI). Recommendations were made that the health workers should create friendly environment where every woman will be free without any fear for cervical cancer screening and treatment. Women should be educated about the treatment options for pre-cancer lesions. Health workers should educate the appropriate authority on HPV and how the women can be immunized to prevent the occurrence of cervical cancer.

**Word count:** 300

**Keywords:** Cancer, Screening, Pre-malignant, Human Papilloma Vaccine, Yagba West

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## List of Acronyms

Abbreviations	Meaning
H.P.V	Human Pappiloma Virus
H.B.M	Health Belief Model
P.P.M	Precede Proceed Model
N.I.H	National Cancer Institute
H.I.V	Human Immune Virus

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