

Assessment of Knowledge, Attitudes and Barriers to Breast Cancer Screening Among Women Visiting Pathology Laboratories in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo State, Nigeria

**Lebari Pleasant MENE
LCU/PG/001852**

Being A Master Thesis Submitted To The Department Of Public Health, Faculty Of Public Health, Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria

In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Award of Master in Public Health (MPH)

2022

Certification

This is to certify that MENE Lebari Pleasant with matriculation number LCU/PG/001852 carried out this research work titled, “Assessment of Knowledge, Attitudes and Barriers to Breast Cancer Screening among Women Visiting Pathology Laboratories in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo State” in the Department of Public Health, Faculty of Public Health, Lead City University, Ibadan Oyo State, for the award of Master in Public Health (MPH) and that this has not been previously submitted.

..... (Signature)

DR. FOLAHANMI T. AKINSOLU
(Supervisor)

.....

Date

..... (Signature)

Dr. Tuboson A. Olowolafe
(Head of the Department)

.....

Date

Dedication

This research work is dedicated to God Almighty

DO NOT COPY. LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, NIGERIA

Acknowledgement

My sincere appreciation goes Lead City University for the knowledge imparted and success of this research and to MPH class of 2020 for making my stay in this prestigious institution worthwhile. I also acknowledge the facilities used for this research; Pathology Department, University College Hospital Ibadan, GBFS Histopathology and Cytopathology Limited and Path Diagnostic Center.

I am indeed grateful to my supervisor Dr. Folahanmi T. Akinsolu for the intellectual contributions and guidance which was beyond a call to duty at every stage of this research. My sincere appreciation goes to Dr. Tubosun A. Olowolafe for his for his prompt responses and willingness to guide at every point of need and to all my lecturers for the great measure of knowledge imparted.

I am forever grateful to my boss and mentor, Prof. G. O Ogun for his support, guidance and contribution to the success of this program. My heartfelt appreciation also goes to my parents Mr. and Mrs. Werele Mene and to my siblings for their love and support.

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

Breast cancer is a common disease in women and also an issue of public health concern. Early detection of breast cancer in women increases post-diagnosis survival rates and lowers breast cancer morbidity and mortality as the stage at the time of diagnosis is one of the primary contributing factors to its prognosis. A facility-based, cross-sectional study was designed to assess the knowledge, attitude and barriers to breast cancer screening among women visiting pathology laboratories in Ibadan North LGA. Purposive sampling technique was used to recruit 176 women visiting pathology laboratories for this study. A cluster sampling procedure involving multistage sampling was used to recruit the participants. A self-administered questionnaire was designed to elicit information on socio-demographic, knowledge, attitude, screening practices and barriers to breast cancer screening. Data was analyzed using SPSS (Version 23.0). The result of the study showed that the study participants (72%) had good knowledge on breast cancer. More than half of the participants (57%) had negative attitude towards screening, only 24 (14%) had good breast cancer screening practices and the Chi square test showed that “it is unacceptable to touch my breast ($p = 0.2$), feeling shy to uncover my breast ($p = 0.5$), it is embarrassing to tell people about ($p = 0.4$), feeling worried about what the doctor may find (39%) and stigma following cancer diagnosis (38%)” are the barriers associated with breast cancer screening. The study participants have good knowledge, negative attitude and fair breast cancer screening practices. There is need for policy guidelines that will enhance adequate training of Nigerian women on the cost and benefits of early detection of breast cancer through screening, this will address the barriers associated with screening, thereby improving attitude and practice and reduce the overall morbidity and mortality.

Keywords: Breast Cancer, Pathology Laboratories, Barriers

Word Count: 290

Table of Contents

Title	Page
Title Page	i
Certification	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledge	iv
Abstract	v
Table of Contents	vi
List of Figures	ix
List of Tables	x
Chapter One: Introduction	
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	2
1.3 Justification of the Study	3
1.4 Research Questions	4
1.5 Aim and Objectives of the Study	4
1.6 Significance of the Study	5
1.7 Operational Definition of Terms	5
1.8 Limitation of the Study	6
Endnotes	7
Chapter Two: Literature Review	
2.1 Overview of Breast Cancer	11

2.2	Breast Cancer History	13
2.3	Breast Cancer Burden	13
2.4	Breast Cancer Prevalence and Mortality Rates	14
2.5	Types of Breast Cancer	15
2.6	Breast Cancer Forms that are Invasive VS Non-Invasive	16
2.7	Stages of Breast Cancer	19
2.8	Breast Cancer Diagnosis	21
2.9	Breast cancer Risk Factors	24
2.10	Breast Cancer Prevention	32
2.11	Prevention Approach to Breast Cancer	34
2.12	General Characteristics of Breast Cancer	35
2.13	Breast Cancer Treatments	36
2.14	Breast Cancer Screening	37
2.15	Mammographic Screening on a Routine Basis in Nigeria	38
2.16	The Efficacy of Breast Cancer Screening	39
2.17	Barriers to Breast Cancer Screening	41
2.18	Breast Self-examination	47
	Endnotes	52

Chapter Three: Methodology

3.1	Research Design	82
3.2	Population of the study	82
3.3	Sample Size Determination	83
3.4	Sampling Procedure	83
3.5	Description of Data Collection Instrument	83
3.6	Data Collection	83
3.7	Data Analysis	84
3.8	Ethical Approval	84

Endnotes	85
Chapter Four: Results and Discussion of Findings	
4.1	Socio-Demographic Data Analysis of Respondents 86
4.2	Assessment of the General Knowledge Regarding Breast Cancer 88
4.3	Assessment of the General Practices of Respondents Regarding Breast Cancer Screening 92
4.4	Assessment of the Respondents Attitude towards Breast Cancer Screening and Breast Self-Examination 98
4.5	Assessment of the Barriers towards Breast Cancer Screening 102
4.6	Association between Socio-Demographics and the overall Knowledge 103
4.7	Association between Socio-Demographics and the Overall Practice 105
4.8	Association between Knowledge, Attitude and Practice 107
4.9	Association between Barrier and Practice of Breast Cancer Screening 108
4.10	Discussion of Findings 109
	Endnotes 111
Chapter Five: Conclusion	
5.1	Summary of Findings 114
5.2	Conclusion 114
5.3	Recommendations 114
5.4	Contribution to Knowledge 115
5.5	Suggested Areas for Further Research 116
	Bibliography 117
	Appendix i 137
	Appendix ii 138
	Appendix iii 139

List of Figures

Fig	page
Fig 2.1 Procedures for Breast Self-Examination	50
Fig 4.1 Overall Knowledge Level	90
Fig 4.2 Awareness of Breast Cancer Screening	91
Fig 4.3 Respondents who had practiced Breast Self-Examination	93
Fig 4.4 Frequency of Breast Self-Examination	94
Fig 4.5 Presence of Abnormalities during Breast Self-Examination	95
Fig 4.6 Those That Reported to a Health Care Professional immediately	96
Fig 4.7 Overall Breast Self-Examination Practices	97
Fig 4.8 Overall Attitude to Breast Self-Examination	101
Fig 4.9 Barriers towards Breast Cancer Screening	102

List of Tables

Tab		Page
Tab 4.1	Socio-Demographic Data Analysis of Respondents	87
Tab 4.2	Knowledge of Respondents Regarding Breast Cancer and Breast Cancer Screening	89
Tab 4.3	Respondents Practice Regarding Breast Cancer Screening	92
Tab 4.4	Respondents Attitude towards Breast Cancer Screening and Breast Self-Examination	99
Tab 4.5	Perception on screening and its Effect on Their Attitude towards Breast Cancer Screening	100
Tab 4.6	Association between Socio-Demographics and the overall Knowledge	102
Tab 4.7	Association between Socio-Demographics and the Overall Practice	106
Tab 4.8	Association between Knowledge, Attitude and Practice	107
Tab 4.9	Association between Barrier and Practice of Breast Cancer Screening	108

