# Effectiveness of Reproductive Educational intervention on Knowledge and Attitude of Cervical Cancer Screening among Childbearing Women in Ibadan South-East Local Government, Oyo State.

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**A Thesis Submitted to the Department of Nursing Science, Faculty of Basic Medical and Health Sciences, Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State Nigeria**

**In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Award of Master of Nursing Science Degree (MSc)**



**2025**

## Certification

This is to certify that Rebecca Opeolu APATA with matriculation number LCU/PG/ 005996 carried out this research work titled Effectiveness of Reproductive Health Education on Knowledge and Attitude of Cervical Cancer Screening among Childbearing Women in Ibadan South East Local Government Area in the Department of Nursing Science, Faculty of Basic Medical and Health Sciences, Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State, for the award of Master of Nursing Science Degree (MNSc) and that this has not been previously submitted.

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## Dedication

This research is dedicated to God Almighty for His endless mercy, grace and protection throughout the period of the Study.

**Acknowledgements**

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Lastly to the Beginning and the End of everything, I'm nothing without my maker.

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

## Abstract

Although an educational intervention successfully increased knowledge and improved attitudes towards cervical cancer screening among childbearing women in Ibadan South-East Local Government Area, Oyo State, Nigeria. The study found that this did not translate into a significant increase in the actual uptake of screening tests. A quasi-experimental design was employed, involving 121 participants divided into experimental and control groups. Baseline data of both groups revealed low awareness, with only 48.7% having heard of cervical cancer and 27.83% aware of screening methods. Post-intervention, significant improvements ($p < 0.001$) were observed in the experimental group: awareness rose to 82.61%, knowledge of HPV as a cause increased from 41.74% to 71.30%, and understanding of screening methods reached 80.87%. Despite these gains, the uptake of screening (Pap/HPV test) remained stagnant at 15.66%, indicating a persistent knowledge practice gap. The findings also highlighted the influence of socio-demographic factors, such as education, marital status, and reproductive history, on baseline knowledge and post-intervention outcomes. Women with at least secondary education demonstrated significantly better improvements in knowledge and attitudes. The intervention led to marked positive shifts in attitudes, including increased willingness to undergo screening and better understanding of the need for screening despite vaccination status. However, persistent barriers such as stigma, fear, limited access, and cultural beliefs continue to hinder screening uptake. These findings underscore the need for multi-faceted strategies that integrate education with enhanced service accessibility, cultural sensitivity, and supportive policies to improve cervical cancer screening uptake in low-resource settings. In conclusion, while educational interventions effectively improved knowledge and attitudes, they were insufficient alone to drive behavioural change.



**Keywords**: Cervical cancer, Cervical cancer screening, reproductive health education, Knowledge, Attitudes.

**Word Count:** 276

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## List of Acronyms

| Abbreviation | Meaning |
|---|---|
| **HPV** | Human Papillomavirus |
| **hrHPV** | High-Risk Human Papillomavirus |
| **HIV** | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| **AI** | Artificial Intelligence |
| **VIA** | Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid |
| **VILI** | Visual Inspection with Lugol's Iodine |
| **LMICs** | Low- and Middle-Income Countries |
| **SDGs** | Sustainable Development Goals |
| **WHO** | World Health Organization |
| **WHO** | World Health Organization |
| **HPV** | Human Papillomavirus |
| **STI** | Sexually Transmitted Infection |

| | |
|---|---|
| **SCC** | Squamous Cell Carcinoma |
| **DES** | Diethylstilbestrol |
| **CIN** | Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia |
| **SIL** | Squamous Intraepithelial Lesions |
| **OC(s)** | Oral Contraceptives |
| **HIV** | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| **STIs** | Sexually Transmitted Infections |
| **TNM** | Tumour, Node, Metastasis |
| **WHO** | World Health Organization |
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| **TNM** | Tumour, Node, Metastasis |

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**The University Compliance Certification**

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Signature Date