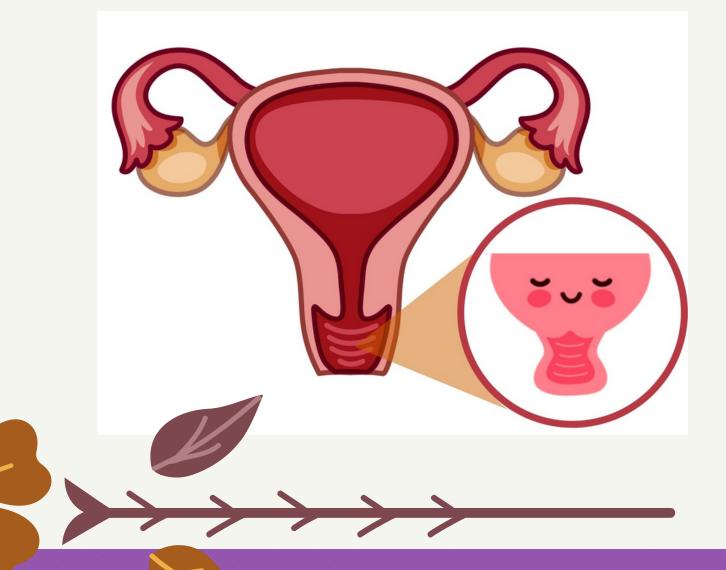


KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS OF CERVICAL CANCER **AMONG WOMEN IN** KEM SUNGAI BESI

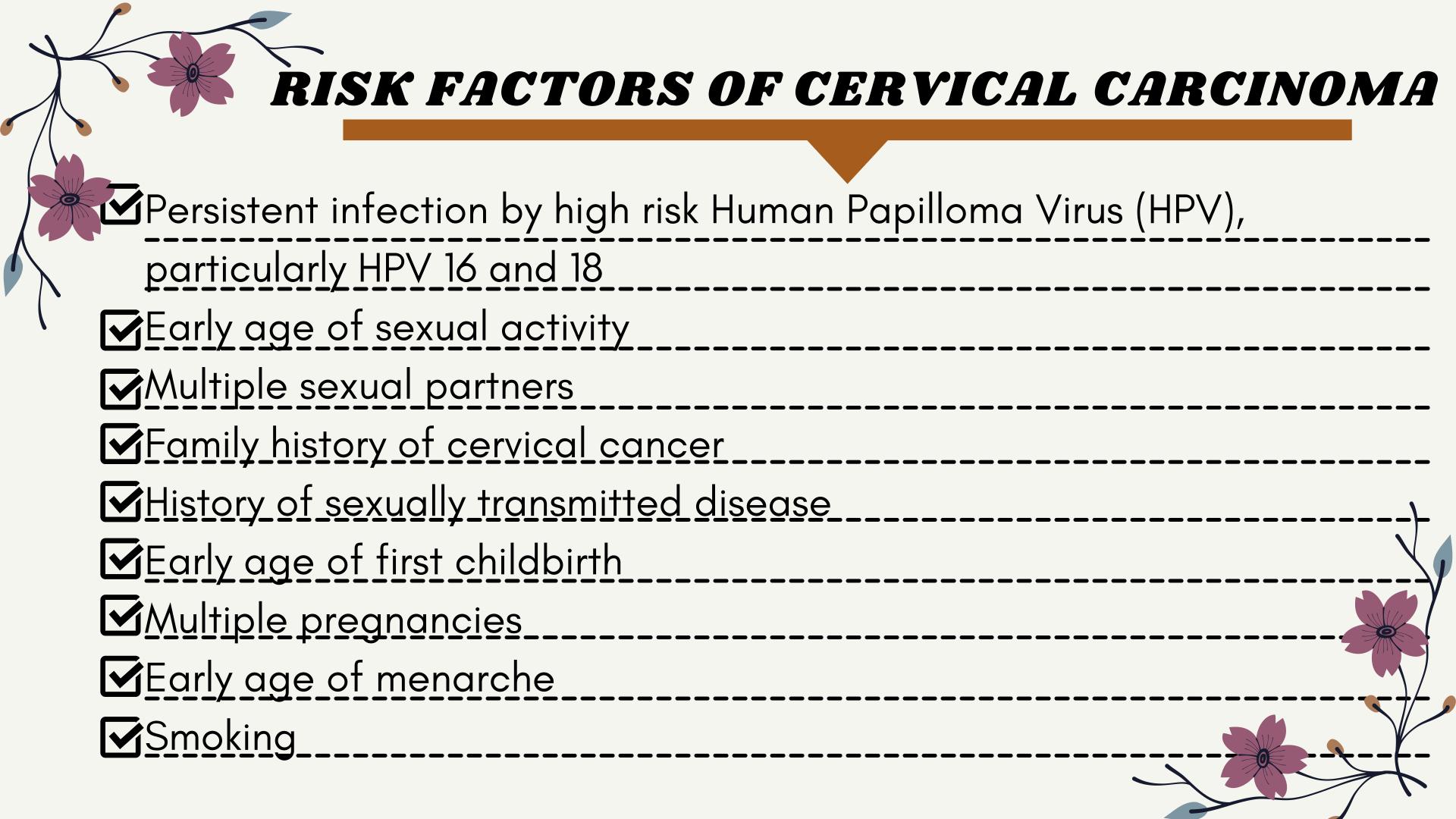
Presented by Alya Azhari

INTRODUCTION

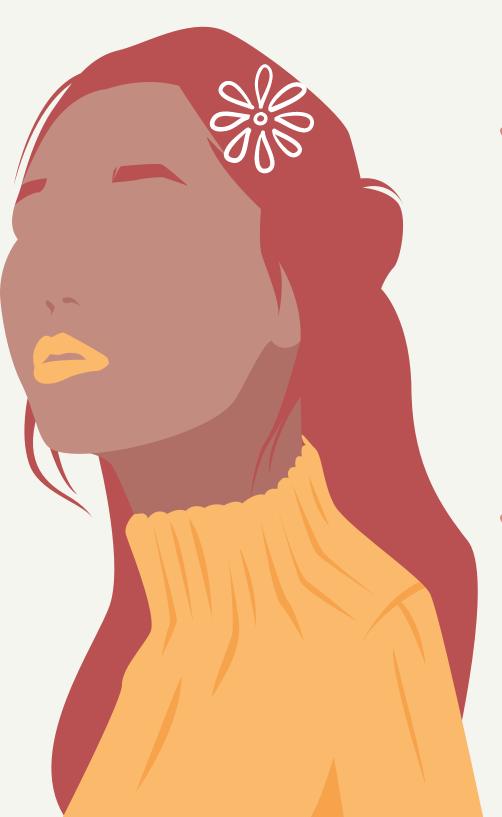
- CERVICAL CANCER IS THE 3RD MOST COMMON CANCER IN WOMEN WORLDWIDE
- IN MALAYSIA, ABOUT 1740 NEW CERVICAL CANCER CASES WERE DIAGNOSED IN 2020
- CERVICAL CANCER IS MALAYSIA'S 4TH LEADING CAUSE OF FEMALE CANCER



- CERVICAL CANCER IS A DISEASE THAT DEVELOPS QUITE SLOWLY AND BEGINS AS A PRECANCEROUS CONDITION KNOWN AS DYSPLASIA.
- CAN BE DETECTED BY PAP SMEAR, WHICH IS A SCREENING TEST THAT IDENTIFIES ASYMPTOMATIC INDIVIDUALS.
- NEW ASPECT OF CERVICAL CANCER PREVENTION VACCINATION AGAINST HIGH RISK ONCOGENIC HPVs



OBJECTIVES



To investigate the knowledge and awareness about cervical cancer and Pap smear among population of women in Kem Sungai Besi.

To investigate the knowledge of respondents about risk factors of cervical cancer.









A total of 124 are participated.

Convenience sampling was used in order to select participants in Kem Perdana Sungai Besi.

Full explanation of the methodology and purpose of the project.

Their participation in the study was voluntary and that they could refuse to participate if they do not

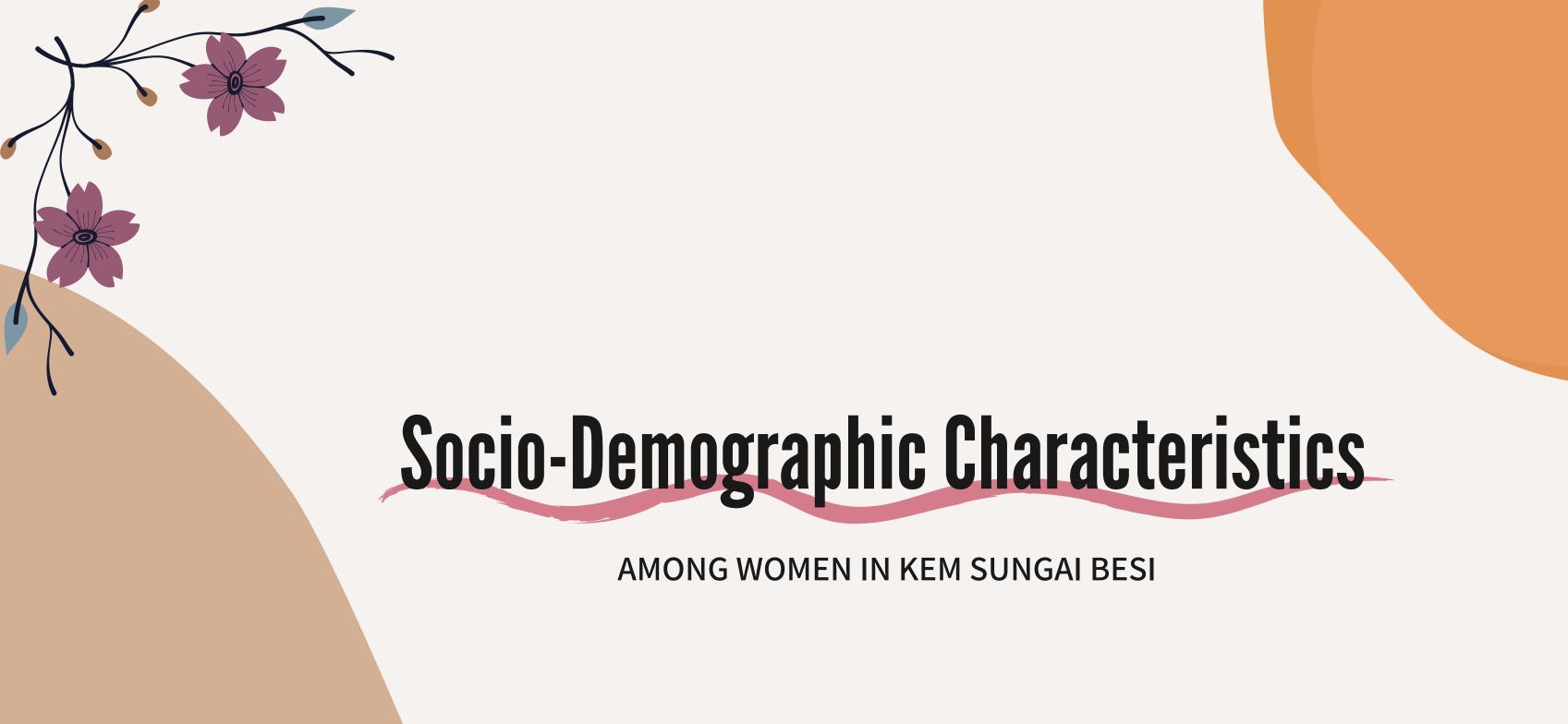
want to.

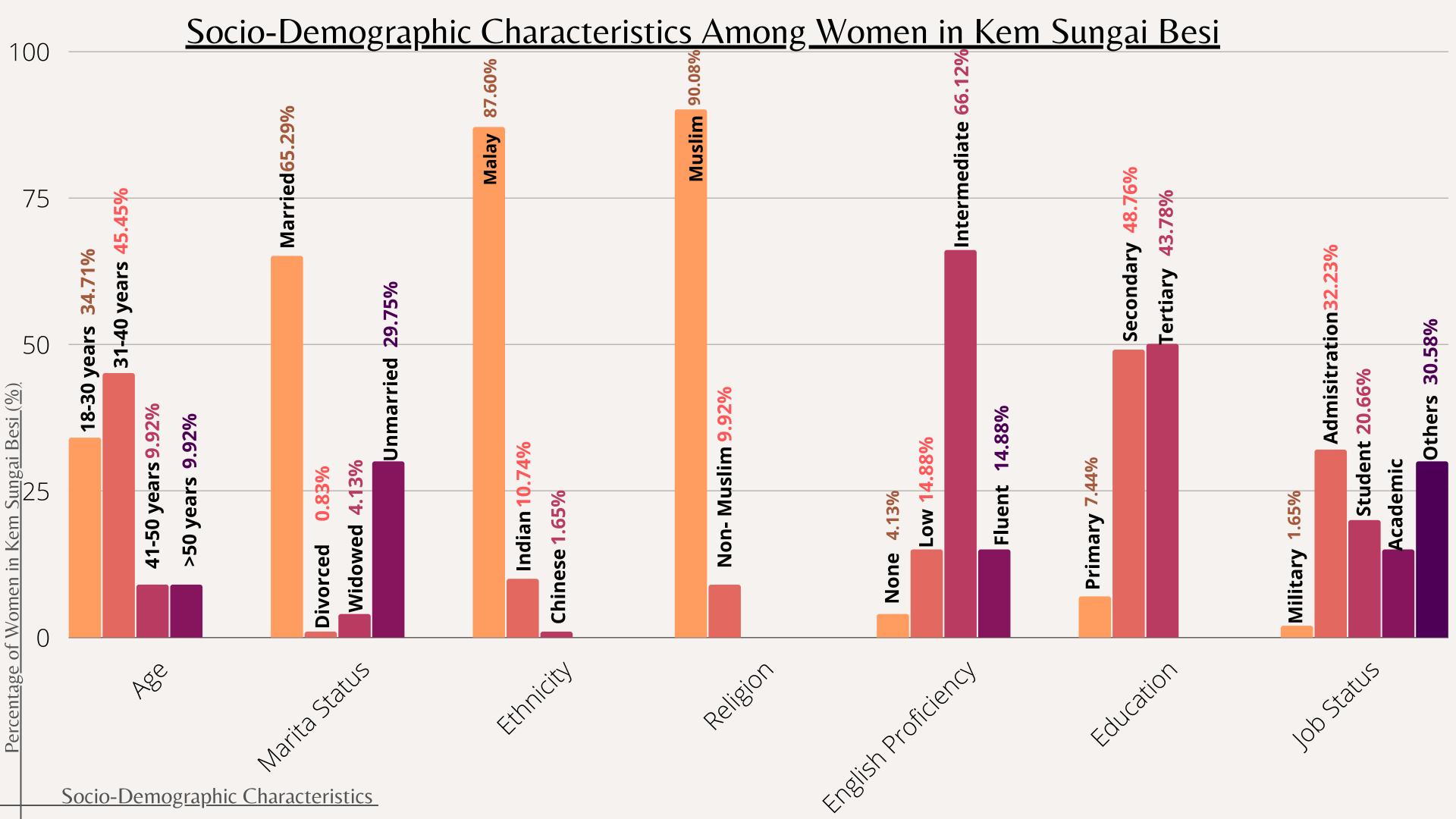
Self-administrated questionnaire

Questionnaire consisted of three sections:

- Socio-demographic characteristics (7 questions)
- Knowledge about cervical cancer risk factors (10 questions)
- •Knowledge and awareness about cervical cancer and Pap smear (12 questions).





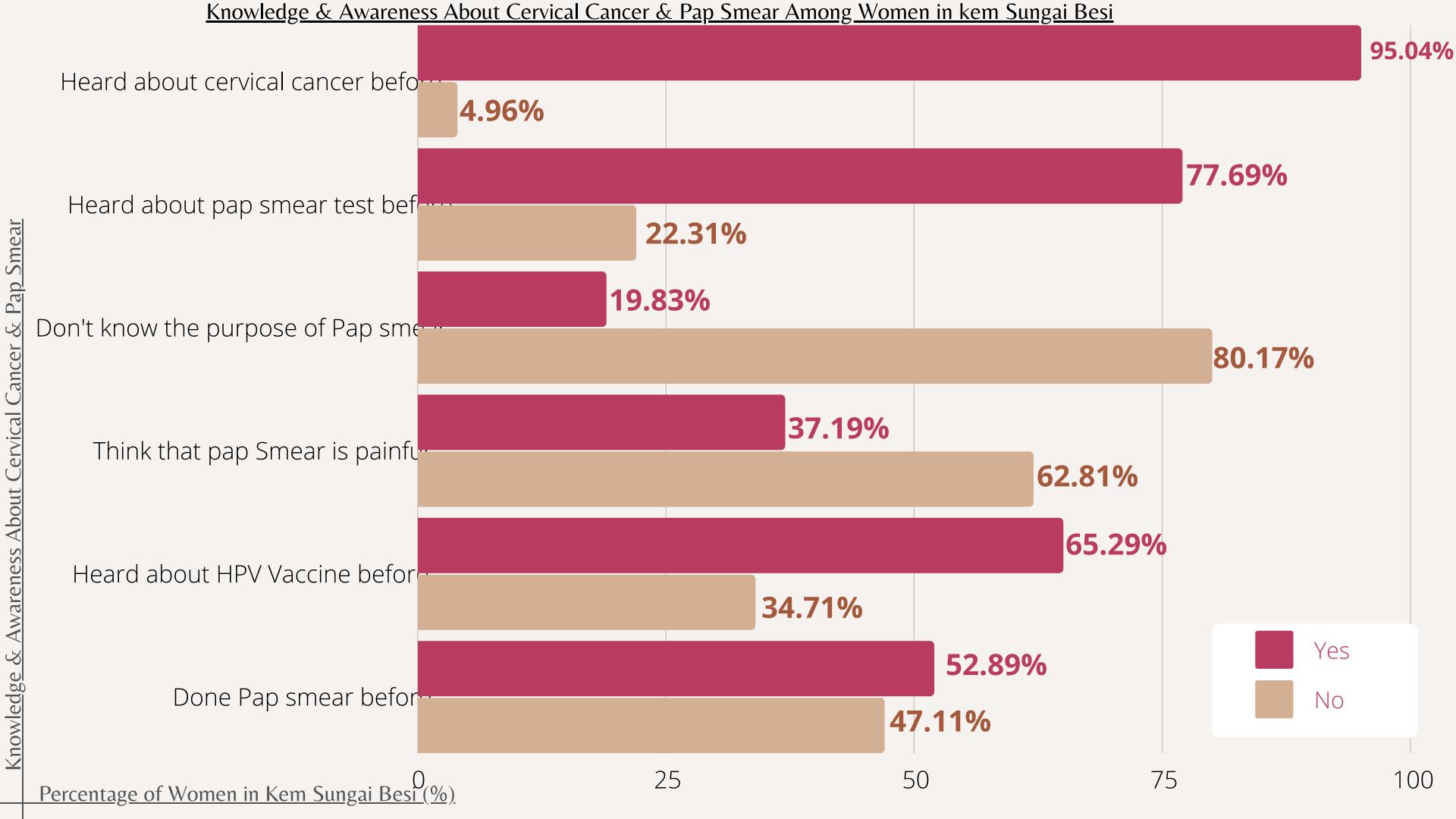


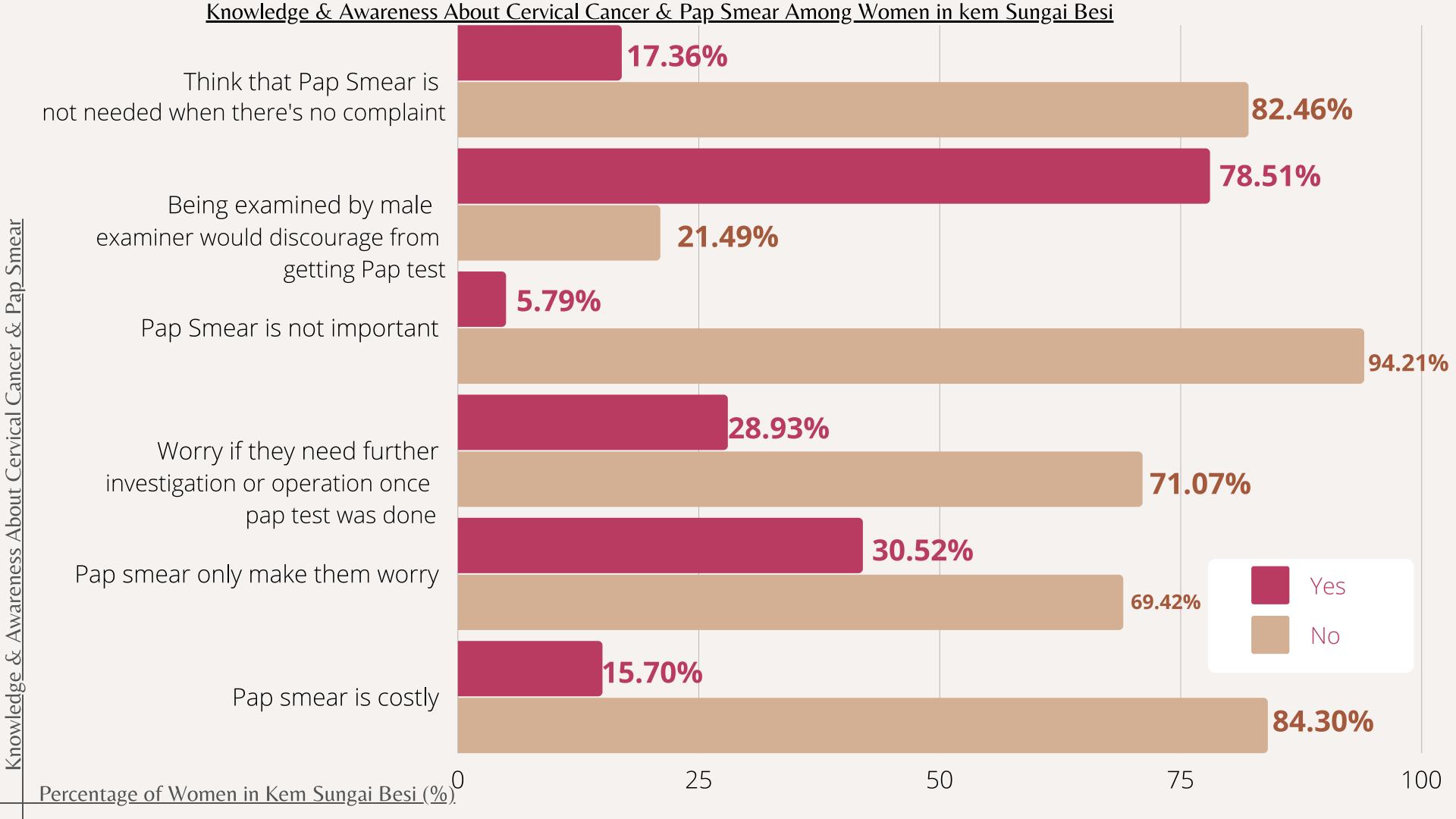


Knowledge & Awareness About Cervical Cancer & Pap Smear

AMONG WOMEN IN KEM SUNGAI BESI



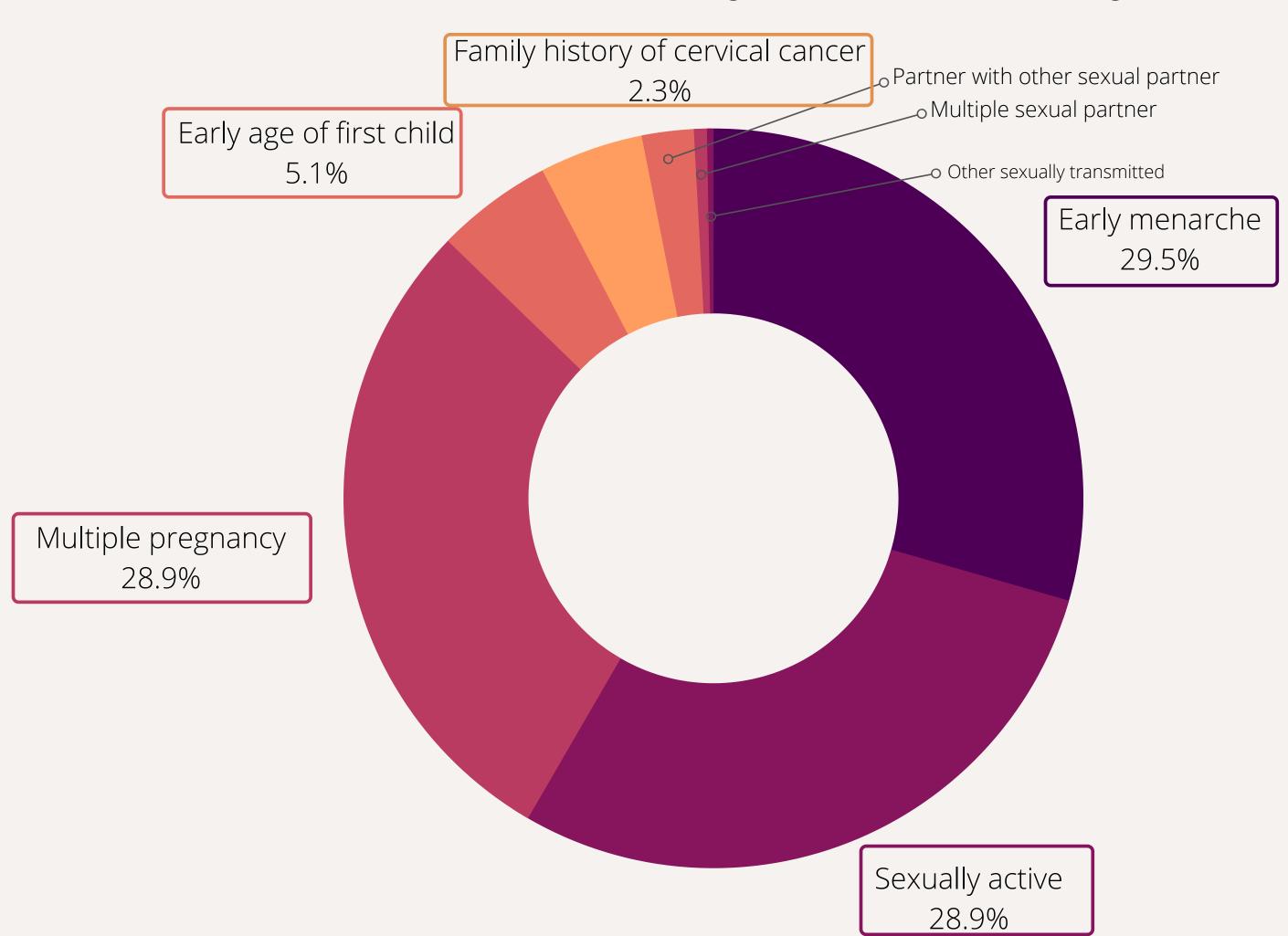








Risk Factors for Cervical Cancer Among Women in Kem Sungai Besi





Study findings shows that mostly women in Kem Sungai Besi are aware about cervical cancer and the risk factors of the cancer.

However, there are still a small group of women who still do not aware about this cancer and the importance of Pap smear test especially women with low educational level.

Hence, this findings emphasize the need to educate and increase awareness among women with low educational level and the need to educate these women to join some screening programs such as free Pap smear test run by Ministry of Women, Family and

Community Development.



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